

FUNDAMENTALS OF SHS PRACTICE TEST (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. Which term describes moving back and forth a fixed number of times per second?
 - A. Elasticity
 - B. Inertia
 - C. Amplitude
 - D. Simple harmonic motion
2. Which term represents the smallest unit of language that carries meaning?
 - A. Phoneme
 - B. Allophone
 - C. Grapheme
 - D. Morpheme
3. Which expression represents the equation for dBIL?
 - A. $10\log(W_o/W_r)$
 - B. $20\log(P_o/P_r)$
 - C. $\log(W_r/W_o)$
 - D. $10\log(W_o/P_r)$
4. What best describes the two-year SHS progression?
 - A. It runs over three years with no capstone.
 - B. It runs in one year only.
 - C. It runs as a two-year sequence with yearly progression of core and track-specific subjects, culminating with the capstone.
 - D. It runs in four years with multiple capstones.
5. During sound transmission, what term describes air molecules that are close together?
 - A. Compression
 - B. Rarefaction
 - C. Frequency
 - D. Amplitude

- 6. Which unit expresses the relative intensity of two sounds?**
- A. Bel
 - B. Decibel
 - C. Watt per square meter
 - D. Pascal
- 7. What is the internal representation of experiences?**
- A. Thought
 - B. Language
 - C. Semantics
 - D. Syntax
- 8. Which set of rules explains the occurrence of sounds in the stream of speech?**
- A. Morphological rules
 - B. Phonological rules
 - C. Semantic rules
 - D. Syntactic rules
- 9. Which term describes the tendency for motion or lack of motion to continue?**
- A. Sound
 - B. Inertia
 - C. Amplitude
 - D. Periodic
- 10. Which term describes a waveform that repeats?**
- A. Sound
 - B. Aperiodic
 - C. Inertia
 - D. Periodic

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. Which term describes moving back and forth a fixed number of times per second?

- A. Elasticity
- B. Inertia
- C. Amplitude

D. Simple harmonic motion

This question tests understanding of a repeating oscillation that occurs at a steady rate. Simple harmonic motion is the classic type of motion where an object moves back and forth around an equilibrium position with a constant frequency, producing smooth, sinusoidal oscillations. This fits the idea of moving a fixed number of times each second because the rate of repetition is constant in simple harmonic motion. The other terms describe different ideas: elasticity is about returning to shape after deformation, inertia is resistance to changes in motion, and amplitude is how far the motion goes from equilibrium rather than how often it repeats. So the best description is simple harmonic motion.

2. Which term represents the smallest unit of language that carries meaning?

- A. Phoneme
- B. Allophone
- C. Grapheme

D. Morpheme

Morpheme is the smallest unit of language that carries meaning. It can be a root word or a bound or free affix that changes meaning or grammatical function. For example, in cats, there are two morphemes: cat (the core meaning) and -s (the plural marker). In unhappiness, there are three morphemes: un- (not), happy (the core meaning), and -ness (a state or condition). Some morphemes must be attached to others (bound morphemes), like prefixes and suffixes, while others can stand alone as words (free morphemes) like book or run. Phoneme, by contrast, is the smallest sound unit that can distinguish words, but it doesn't carry meaning by itself. Allophones are variant pronunciations of a phoneme that don't change meaning, and graphemes are written symbols representing sounds or letters, which may or may not align with morphemes.

3. Which expression represents the equation for dBIL?

- A. $10\log(W_o/W_r)$
- B. $20\log(P_o/P_r)$
- C. $\log(W_r/W_o)$
- D. $10\log(W_o/P_r)$

Decibels turn a ratio into a logarithmic value, and for power or intensity quantities the conversion uses a factor of 10. dBIL measures intensity level by comparing the measured intensity to a reference intensity, so it uses the ratio of the two power-like quantities. Since W_o represents the measured power (or intensity) and W_r the reference, the correct expression is $10\log(W_o/W_r)$. Using $20\log$ would apply to amplitudes like voltage or field strength, not power; flipping the ratio would invert the sign, and mixing in a different reference (P_r) would not match the standard definition of dBIL.

4. What best describes the two-year SHS progression?

- A. It runs over three years with no capstone.
- B. It runs in one year only.
- C. It runs as a two-year sequence with yearly progression of core and track-specific subjects, culminating with the capstone.**
- D. It runs in four years with multiple capstones.

The idea being tested is that Senior High School is completed in two years, with students advancing through core subjects shared by all tracks plus track-specific courses each year, and finishing with a capstone that brings together what they've learned. This two-year sequence allows depth in both general and specialized learning, culminating in a capstone project or presentation that demonstrates integration across subjects. The other descriptions don't fit the actual structure: three years without a capstone don't reflect the required end-project, one year isn't enough time for core plus track subjects, and four years with multiple capstones adds extra time and requirements that aren't part of the standard SHS progression.

5. During sound transmission, what term describes air molecules that are close together?

- A. Compression**
- B. Rarefaction
- C. Frequency
- D. Amplitude

Compression describes the region where air molecules are pushed close together. Sound travels as a longitudinal wave, with particles oscillating along the direction of travel. In a compression, density and pressure rise because the molecules are squeezed into a smaller space. The wave then alternates with rarefaction, where molecules spread out and pressure lowers. Frequency and amplitude describe how often the wave repeats and how strong the pressure variation is, not the spacing of molecules. So the term for air molecules that are close together is compression.

6. Which unit expresses the relative intensity of two sounds?

- A. Bel
- B. Decibel**
- C. Watt per square meter
- D. Pascal

Expressing how loud one sound is relative to another uses a logarithmic scale. The decibel expresses the ratio of a sound's intensity to a reference level, which makes it easy to handle the huge range of sound intensities we can hear. In practice, the decibel is based on a logarithm of the intensity compared to a standard reference, so a small change in decibels can correspond to a large change in actual loudness in a way that matches human perception. Bel is a larger unit and isn't commonly used; the decibel is preferred because it is one tenth of a bel and more practical for everyday measurements. Watt per square meter would give an absolute measure of radiant intensity per area, not a relative comparison between two sounds. Pascal measures pressure, not intensity, so it doesn't describe how loud one sound is relative to another. For comparing how two sounds differ in loudness, the decibel is the appropriate unit.

7. What is the internal representation of experiences?

- A. Thought
- B. Language
- C. Semantics
- D. Syntax

Internal experiences are stored and manipulated as thoughts. When you experience something, your mind creates mental content—images, sensations, memories, and feelings—that you can reflect on, reason about, or recall later. Language is the system we use to express those internal representations; semantics concerns the meaning of the words and symbols we use; syntax covers the rules for how those words are arranged. So the best answer is thought because it captures the private content that exists in your mind, independent of how you might later describe it or analyze its meaning and structure.

8. Which set of rules explains the occurrence of sounds in the stream of speech?

- A. Morphological rules
- B. Phonological rules
- C. Semantic rules
- D. Syntactic rules

Sounds in speech are governed by phonology—the system that explains how speech sounds are organized and realized. Phonological rules describe how phonemes become actual sounds in different contexts, how certain sounds can appear in specific sequences, and how nearby sounds influence each other (coarticulation) or lead to variations that are still considered the same sound (allophones). They explain why you hear particular sounds in the stream of speech and why some sound combinations are allowed or disallowed in a language (phonotactics). In short, this set of rules accounts for the patterns of sounds rather than meaning (semantic), word formation (morphology), or sentence structure (syntax).

9. Which term describes the tendency for motion or lack of motion to continue?

- A. Sound
- B. Inertia
- C. Amplitude
- D. Periodic

Inertia is the tendency of objects to resist changes in their motion. This means an object in motion keeps moving in the same direction at the same speed, and an object at rest stays at rest, unless an external force acts on it. This idea is captured by Newton's first law: a body continues its motion unless something else interferes, and a stationary body remains still unless pushed. The amount of inertia grows with mass, so heavier objects resist changes in motion more than lighter ones. The other terms don't describe this behavior. Sound is about waves of pressure or what we hear; amplitude is the size of a displacement or wave, and periodic describes repeating patterns over time or space. None of these convey the resistance to changes in motion as inertia does. So, the term that describes the tendency for motion or lack of motion to continue is inertia.

10. Which term describes a waveform that repeats?

- A. Sound
- B. Aperiodic
- C. Inertia
- D. Periodic**

A waveform that repeats over time is described as periodic. When it repeats, it has a fixed period T and a frequency $f = 1/T$, so the same shape shows up again after each cycle. Sine waves, square waves, and other regular shapes are classic examples of periodic signals. If a waveform doesn't repeat in a regular way, it's called aperiodic—like a burst of noise. Inertia is a property of matter resisting motion, not about waveforms, and sound is what we hear from vibrations, which can be either periodic or aperiodic. So, the term for a waveform that repeats is periodic.

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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://fundamentalsofshs.examzify.com>

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

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