GACE Elementary Education II 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

1. What is the term for the pressure exerted by blood against the walls of blood vessels?

A. Blood pressure

B. Heart rate

C. Pulse

D. Hematocrit

2. Which property is demonstrated by a × b = b × a?

A. Commutative property

B. Distributive property

C. Transitive property

D. Reciprocal property

3. What are the three basic states of matter?

A. States of matter

B. Elements, compounds, mixtures

C. Energy levels

D. Solutions, suspensions, emulsions

4. Which term corresponds to the size of a number on a scale of powers of ten?

A. Order of magnitude

B. Cardinality principle

C. Reciprocal property

D. Commutative property

5. In a world problem, which quantity represents the amount at the beginning before any changes?

A. Start quantity

B. Change quantity

C. Result quantity

D. Final quantity

6. Which term describes any natural process that tears down or wears away Earth's surface?

A. Destructive force

B. Constructive force

C. Erosion

D. Weathering

7. Which set includes all rational and irrational numbers?

A. Real numbers

B. Natural numbers

C. Rational numbers

D. Whole numbers

8. Which property shows that (ab)c = a(bc)?

A. Associative Property of Multiplication

B. Distributive Property

C. Commutative Property of Multiplication

D. Identity Property

9. Which term describes a 2D representation used to show all faces of a 3D object when laid flat?

A. Geometric net

B. Geoboard

C. Manipulatives

D. Pattern blocks

10. The term that represents the initial amount is which?

A. Start quantity

B. Change quantity

C. Result quantity

D. Ending quantity

Answers

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

Explanations

1. What is the term for the pressure exerted by blood against the walls of blood vessels?

A. Blood pressure

B. Heart rate

C. Pulse

D. Hematocrit

Blood pressure is the force exerted by circulating blood on the walls of arteries. It's usually shown as systolic over diastolic pressure and measured in millimeters of mercury (mmHg). This pressure comes from the heart's pumping action and the resistance of the blood vessels, and it tells us how hard the blood is pushing through the circulatory system. Heart rate, on the other hand, is how many times the heart beats each minute. A pulse is the palpable tapping of blood moving through arteries as the heart beats. Hematocrit is the proportion of blood volume that is made up of red blood cells.

2. Which property is demonstrated by $a \times b = b \times a$?

A. Commutative property

B. Distributive property

C. Transitive property

D. Reciprocal property

This shows that changing the order of the factors doesn't change the product. That idea is the commutative property of multiplication: $a \times b$ equals $b \times a$ for any numbers a and b (for example, $6 \times 9 = 9 \times 6 = 54$). The other options describe different ideas: the distributive property relates multiplication to addition ($a \times (b + c) = a \times b + a \times c$), the transitive property deals with chains of equality (if $a = b$ and $b = c$ then $a = c$), and the reciprocal property concerns multiplying a number by its reciprocal to get 1.

3. What are the three basic states of matter?

A. States of matter

B. Elements, compounds, mixtures

C. Energy levels

D. Solutions, suspensions, emulsions

Matter exists in three basic forms: solid, liquid, and gas. This question is about recognizing the topic that groups these forms, so the best choice is the one that names the overall idea—States of matter. The other options describe things unrelated to the three forms of matter: elements, compounds, and mixtures; energy levels; and different kinds of mixtures. Remember the three states: solids keep a definite shape and volume, liquids keep their volume but take the shape of their container, and gases have neither a fixed shape nor volume and will fill any space.

4. Which term corresponds to the size of a number on a scale of powers of ten?

A. Order of magnitude

B. Cardinality principle

C. Reciprocal property

D. Commutative property

The size of a number on a scale of powers of ten is described by its order of magnitude. This tells you roughly how big the number is by looking at the exponent in scientific notation. For example, 3,200 is about 3.2 × 10^3, so its order of magnitude is 3. Numbers from 1,000 to 9,999 share an order of magnitude of 3, while around 50,000 is about 5 × 10^4, giving an order of magnitude of 4. This concept helps you compare sizes quickly because each step in order of magnitude represents a tenfold difference. The other terms don't describe scale on a ten-based system: they relate to counting elements, reciprocals, or swapping factors.

5. In a world problem, which quantity represents the amount at the beginning before any changes?

A. Start quantity

B. Change quantity

C. Result quantity

D. Final quantity

The main idea is identifying the amount you start with before anything changes. In these problems, you often track three things: the amount you begin with, the amount that changes, and the amount after the change. The quantity at the very start—before any additions or subtractions—is the starting (or initial) quantity. That's exactly what the question is asking for: the amount before any changes occur. The change quantity is how much was added or removed, and the final or result quantity is what you have after applying that change. For example, if you start with 20 and gain 5, the starting quantity is 20, the change quantity is 5, and the final quantity is 25. So the correct descriptor is the starting quantity.

6. Which term describes any natural process that tears down or wears away Earth's surface?

A. Destructive force

B. Constructive force

C. Erosion

D. Weathering

Destructive forces describe any natural process that wears down Earth's surface. This broad idea covers processes that break apart rock and move material away, reshaping landscapes over time. Weathering is the in-place breakdown of rocks, while erosion involves the removal and transport of that material by wind, water, ice, or gravity. Because the question asks for a term that covers any process that tears down or wears away, the umbrella term destructive forces fits best, since it includes both weathering and erosion. Constructive forces, by contrast, build up landforms, not wear them down, and weathering or erosion are specific processes rather than the general category.

7. Which set includes all rational and irrational numbers?

A. Real numbers

B. Natural numbers

C. Rational numbers

D. Whole numbers

Think about what numbers can appear on a number line. Real numbers cover everything that can be measured or counted on that line, including both those you can write as a fraction of integers and those you can't. Rational numbers are numbers that can be written as a ratio of integers, like 1/2, -4, or 7. They can be placed exactly as fractions or integers on the number line. Irrational numbers are numbers that cannot be written as a ratio of integers; they go on the line as non-repeating, non-terminating decimals, like pi or the square root of 2. Since every rational number and every irrational number lies somewhere on the number line, the set that contains both is the real numbers. The other sets described—natural numbers (positive integers), whole numbers (nonnegative integers), or rational numbers only—do not include all irrationals or all real numbers. So, all rational and irrational numbers together make up the real numbers.

8. Which property shows that (ab)c = a(bc)?

A. Associative Property of Multiplication

B. Distributive Property

C. Commutative Property of Multiplication

D. Identity Property

The idea is that numbers can be grouped in multiplication without changing the result. This is the associative property of multiplication: (ab)c = a(bc) for any numbers a, b, and c. You can see it works by example: with a = 2, b = 3, c = 4, (2×3)×4 = 6×4 = 24 and 2×(3×4) = 2×12 = 24. Since both expressions yield the same product, the grouping doesn't affect the outcome. This differs from the distributive property, which relates multiplication to addition (a(b + c) = ab + ac), from the commutative property, which concerns swapping order (ab = ba), and from the identity property, which says multiplying by 1 doesn't change the number.

9. Which term describes a 2D representation used to show all faces of a 3D object when laid flat?

A. Geometric net

B. Geoboard

C. Manipulatives

D. Pattern blocks

In geometry, a 2D representation that shows all faces of a 3D object laid out flat is called a geometric net. It's a pattern where each face is drawn as its corresponding polygon and the pieces are connected along edges so they can be folded up to form the 3D shape. This helps you see how the surfaces fit together and is especially useful for understanding surface area and how different faces relate to one another. This differs from other math tools like a geoboard, which is a pegboard used with rubber bands to make shapes on a flat plane; manipulatives, a broad category of hands-on learning tools for various concepts; and pattern blocks, colored shapes used for patterning and exploring geometry. None of those inherently represent the complete set of faces of a polyhedron laid out in one flat pattern.

10. The term that represents the initial amount is which?

A. Start quantity

B. Change quantity

C. Result quantity

D. Ending quantity

The initial amount is the start quantity. It tells you where you begin before any change occurs. In problems about quantities, you distinguish three ideas: the start quantity (the amount you begin with), the change quantity (how much the amount goes up or down), and the ending quantity (the amount after the change). The change quantity describes the amount of change, not the starting point, and the ending quantity describes the final amount. The term result quantity isn't a standard label here. So, the term that represents the initial amount is start quantity.

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://gaceelementaryed2.examzify.com

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