

LET FOR TEACHERS MAJOR IN ENGLISH PRACTICE TEST (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



Prepare with structure. Pass with confidence



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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	15

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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. Ibong Mandaragit was written by?

- A. Nick Joaquin
- B. Carlos Bulosan
- C. Bienvenido Santos
- D. Amado V. Hernandez

2. Which word has the C pronounced as S?

- A. Ocean
- B. Cesnure
- C. Cradle
- D. Lizard

3. What is the name of the soothsayer of the Greek army during the siege of Troy?

- A. Nestor
- B. Cassandra
- C. Teucer
- D. Calchas

4. I can hardly hear the news. Please turn _____ the volume.

- A. Down
- B. Up
- C. On
- D. Off

5. Which line uses visual imagery about a horse in a field and mist?

- A. The horse cropping grass in a field, and they fly buzzing around its eyes, are more real. Than the mist in one corner of the field.
- B. A ginger cat, very tall and thin streaked glass, flashing with sunlight.
- C. Soft shape inside the hard bodies.
- D. Not a rose, but a scent of a rose.

- 6. Arranging language concepts from simple to complex to respond to learner's growth needs reflects this theory**
- A. Developmental
 - B. Constructivism
 - C. Behaviorism
 - D. Cognitive load theory
- 7. The view of language learning that underscore the concept of limitation and habit formation is**
- A. Constructivism
 - B. Nativism
 - C. Cognitivism
 - D. Behaviorism
- 8. The imperative 'Have an enjoyable vacation' is used as _____.**
- A. A wish
 - B. A command
 - C. A request
 - D. An instruction
- 9. How did Theseus kill the Minotaur?**
- A. By a sword.
 - B. Through his fists.
 - C. By arrows.
 - D. By poison.
- 10. Which trio were among the great Greek heroes in the Trojan War?**
- A. Achilles, Odysseus and Aeneas
 - B. Hector, Ares and Zeus
 - C. Odysseus, Ajax and Paris
 - D. Achilles, Hector and Priam

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. Ibong Mandaragit was written by?

- A. Nick Joaquin
- B. Carlos Bulosan
- C. Bienvenido Santos
- D. Amado V. Hernandez**

Identifying the author of this major Filipino novel helps you connect its themes to the writer's broader practice of social realism. *Ibong Mandaragit* is written by Amado V. Hernandez, a prominent Filipino writer and labor leader whose work consistently centers on social justice, the plight of the marginalized, and critique of corruption. This novel is a key example of his approach, making him the best match for the work. The other authors are well known for different contributions to Philippine literature—though they wrote influential works, they did not author this particular novel.

2. Which word has the C pronounced as S?

- A. Ocean
- B. Cesnure**
- C. Cradle
- D. Lizard

The sound of C changes depending on what comes after it. When C sits before e, i, or y, it usually becomes a soft /s/ sound. In the word shown, C comes before E, so it is pronounced as /s/, which is why that option fits. The other choices either place C before a hard consonant like R, or don't have a C at all, so they don't produce the /s/ sound for C.

3. What is the name of the soothsayer of the Greek army during the siege of Troy?

- A. Nestor
- B. Cassandra
- C. Teucer
- D. Calchas**

Calchas is the seer who serves the Greek army during the Trojan War, interpreting omens and guiding their choices. He's the chief prophet for the Greeks, known for explaining events like the plague that struck the troops and advising on steps to appease the gods. Cassandra is a Trojan prophetess whose warnings come from within Troy, not from the Greek camp. Nestor is the wise elder who offers counsel, and Teucer is a Greek warrior archer. So the name of the soothsayer is Calchas.

4. I can hardly hear the news. Please turn _____ the volume.

- A. Down
- B. Up**
- C. On
- D. Off

In this item, the right choice shows how we adjust sound levels with a common phrasal verb. When you can hardly hear something, you want to make it louder, so you say "turn up the volume." The particle up signals increasing the level. Turning the volume down would do the opposite, making it quieter, which isn't what you need here. Using on or off would be about powering the device or muting it, not adjusting how loud it is. So the natural request is to turn up the volume.

5. Which line uses visual imagery about a horse in a field and mist?

- A. The horse cropping grass in a field, and they fly buzzing around its eyes, are more real. Than the mist in one corner of the field.**
- B. A ginger cat, very tall and thin streaked glass, flashing with sunlight.
- C. Soft shape inside the hard bodies.
- D. Not a rose, but a scent of a rose.

Visual imagery aims to create a clear picture in the reader's mind through concrete, sight-focused details. The line about the horse in a field uses specific, visible actions and setting: the horse cropping grass situates it in a field, and the mention of mist in a corner adds a tangible atmospheric detail. Together, these elements paint a vivid scene you can visualize, which is what makes this line the strongest example of visual imagery. The other lines center on different senses or abstract ideas—sunlight on a cat and a "soft shape," or a scent rather than something seen—so they don't establish a vivid, visible scene involving a horse in a field with mist.

6. Arranging language concepts from simple to complex to respond to learner's growth needs reflects this theory

- A. Developmental**
- B. Constructivism
- C. Behaviorism
- D. Cognitive load theory

Developmental theory emphasizes growth through stages, so instruction should move from simple to complex to match a learner's developing abilities. When language concepts are introduced in a straightforward, foundational form and gradually built up to more intricate structures, students build a secure base and gain confidence, with each new step relying on skills already mastered. This sequencing aligns with how language develops in learners, allowing for appropriate scaffolding, practice, and gradual release of responsibility as readiness increases. It helps ensure that essential building blocks—vocabulary, sounds, basic grammar—are solid before tackling more complex syntax, pragmatics, and discourse. Behaviorism centers on external responses and reinforcement, not on aligning instruction with a learner's growth trajectory. Constructivism values learners constructing knowledge through experience, which can influence how topics are introduced, but the idea of a structured simple-to-complex progression tied to developmental readiness fits developmental theory most directly. Cognitive load theory focuses on managing working memory and reducing extraneous load, which informs pacing and resource design, yet the description here highlights growth-related sequencing rather than processing limitations alone.

7. The view of language learning that underscore the concept of limitation and habit formation is

- A. Constructivism
- B. Nativism
- C. Cognitivism
- D. Behaviorism**

Behaviorist theory treats language learning as the growth of language-use habits formed through imitation, practice, and reinforcement. It sees learning as a change in observable behavior produced by environmental stimuli, where correct forms and uses are strengthened by rewards or practice. Because progress comes from repeating and consolidating responses that are reinforced, learners develop habitual patterns of language rather than inner, conscious rule knowledge. This focus on conditioning and habit formation explains why the view emphasizes limitations to what gets learned—only those behaviors that are reinforced become enduring habits. By contrast, constructivism emphasizes active meaning-making through experience; nativism argues for an innate language faculty and universal grammar; and cognitivism centers on internal mental processes like memory and problem-solving. These perspectives don't foreground habit formation and environmental reinforcement in the same way, which is why behaviorism is the best fit for the described view.

8. The imperative 'Have an enjoyable vacation' is used as _____.

- A. A wish**
- B. A command
- C. A request
- D. An instruction

Imperatives can express wishes. In 'Have an enjoyable vacation', the speaker uses the imperative mood to convey a hopeful wish for the listener's experience. It's a common, friendly formula like 'Have a nice day', meant to wish someone well for the future rather than to order them to do something right now. That makes it a wish rather than a command, request, or instruction—the speaker isn't asking for action, isn't asking for a favor, and isn't giving steps to follow. The tone and purpose here are about goodwill and hoping the vacation goes well.

9. How did Theseus kill the Minotaur?

- A. By a sword.
- B. Through his fists.**
- C. By arrows.
- D. By poison.

The main idea here is that Theseus defeats the Minotaur with a weapon, not by brute force alone. In the most familiar Greek myth, he is given a sword by his father and uses it to pierce the Minotaur inside the labyrinth. The sword is the decisive tool that enables the kill, symbolizing how heroism often rests on having the right means and preparation. After the deed, Theseus relies on Ariadne's thread to find his way out, showing a blend of courage, strategy, and resourcefulness. Bare-handed fighting isn't the focus of the tale, and the weapon is central to how the monster is overcome.

10. Which trio were among the great Greek heroes in the Trojan War?

A. Achilles, Odysseus and Aeneas

B. Hector, Ares and Zeus

C. Odysseus, Ajax and Paris

D. Achilles, Hector and Priam

The main idea here is to identify who fought for the Greeks in the Trojan War. Achilles and Odysseus are two of the most famous Greek heroes from that conflict. Aeneas, however, is a prince of Troy who fights on the Trojan side, not for the Greeks. So a trio that includes Aeneas doesn't consist entirely of Greek heroes. If you were naming three core Greek champions, you'd pick Achilles, Odysseus, and Ajax (or another Greek leader), not a Trojan. The key takeaway is to pay attention to which side each legendary figure belongs to when recalling who the "great Greek heroes" were.

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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://letforteachersmajorineng.examzify.com>

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

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