

MCA MATH VOCABULARY 4TH GRADE 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 figure is a quadrilateral with two adjacent pairs of equal sides?**
 - A. Parallelogram
 - B. Trapezoid
 - C. Line
 - D. Kite
- 2. Two whole numbers that are multiplied to get a product are called what?**
 - A. Factor pair
 - B. Factors
 - C. Multiples
 - D. Dividend
- 3. Which term is defined as a position in a number such as the tens place?**
 - A. Digit
 - B. Value
 - C. Place value
 - D. Place
- 4. What describes the products obtained by multiplying a number by 1, 2, 3, and so on?**
 - A. Multiples
 - B. Factors
 - C. Divisors
 - D. Remainders
- 5. Any of the symbols used to write numbers (0-9)?**
 - A. Digit
 - B. Decimal
 - C. Numeral
 - D. Character

- 6. Which term describes the collection of basic multiplication problems and answers that people memorize?**
- A. Fact family
 - B. Product rules
 - C. Multiplication facts
 - D. Times tables
- 7. Which term is defined as a graph that uses line segments to show changes that occur over time?**
- A. Line plot
 - B. Line graph
 - C. Bar chart
 - D. Tally chart
- 8. Which term describes the difference between the largest and smallest values in a data set?**
- A. Minimum
 - B. Range
 - C. Line graph
 - D. Place
- 9. What is the term for a set of related addition/subtraction or multiplication/division equations that use the same numbers?**
- A. Fact family
 - B. Equation set
 - C. Number line
 - D. Expression
- 10. Which term describes running straight up and down; upright?**
- A. Horizontal
 - B. Diagonal
 - C. Circle
 - D. Vertical

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. Which figure is a quadrilateral with two adjacent pairs of equal sides?

- A. Parallelogram
- B. Trapezoid
- C. Line
- D. Kite**

Two adjacent pairs of equal sides describe a kite. In a kite, the two sides that touch at one vertex are equal, and the two sides that touch at the opposite vertex are also equal, forming two equal pairs that are next to each other. This is different from a parallelogram, where equal sides occur in opposite pairs, and from a trapezoid, where the defining feature is usually one pair of parallel sides. A line isn't a four-sided figure at all. So the shape that matches having two adjacent pairs of equal sides is a kite.

2. Two whole numbers that are multiplied to get a product are called what?

- A. Factor pair**
- B. Factors
- C. Multiples
- D. Dividend

A factor pair is the two whole numbers that multiply together to give a product. Each number is a factor of the product, and together they form the pair that produces that result. For example, 6 and 4 are a factor pair of 24 because $6 \times 4 = 24$. You can also say each number is a factor of 24, but the phrase factor pair specifically describes the two numbers used in the multiplication. Other terms don't fit here: multiples are results of repeated multiplication, and a dividend is part of division.

3. Which term is defined as a position in a number such as the tens place?

- A. Digit
- B. Value
- C. Place value
- D. Place**

The main idea is that numbers have different positions called places. The tens place is one of these positions, so the word that names this position is place. A digit is the actual numeral in that position, and place value is how much that digit is worth because of its position (for example, a 5 in the tens place represents 50). Because the question asks for the term describing a position, the correct word is place.

4. What describes the products obtained by multiplying a number by 1, 2, 3, and so on?

A. Multiples

B. Factors

C. Divisors

D. Remainders

Multiples are the products obtained by multiplying a number by 1, 2, 3, and so on. If you start with a number, its multiples are that number times different positive integers: 1 gives the number itself, 2 gives double, 3 gives triple, and so on. So the products described are multiples. The other terms come from division—factors (or divisors) are numbers that divide the original number evenly, and remainders are what's left after dividing—not the results of multiplying by 1, 2, 3.

5. Any of the symbols used to write numbers (0-9)?

A. Digit

B. Decimal

C. Numeral

D. Character

In our decimal system, the symbols used to write numbers 0 through 9 are called digits. Each digit is one of those ten symbols, and they can be combined to form bigger numbers, with place value showing thousands, hundreds, tens, and ones (for example, in 2,439 the digits are 2, 4, 3, and 9). A decimal point isn't a digit; it separates whole numbers from fractions. A numeral is any symbol or group that represents a number, and a character is any symbol at all, so they're not as precise for this specific idea. So the best term for those symbols is digits.

6. Which term describes the collection of basic multiplication problems and answers that people memorize?

A. Fact family

B. Product rules

C. Multiplication facts

D. Times tables

The main idea is knowing the quick, memorized products for simple multiplication problems. This set is called multiplication facts because each fact is something you can recall from memory, like 3 times 4 equals 12 or 7 times 6 equals 42. The term times tables refers to the chart that shows these products, which helps you learn and remember the facts, but the collection itself is specifically called multiplication facts. A fact family groups related facts that use the same numbers and show their relationships, including division, but it isn't the whole memorized set on its own. Product rules aren't a standard name for the memorized facts; they describe properties or methods related to multiplication rather than the set of facts to memorize. So, the best term for the collection you memorize is multiplication facts.

7. Which term is defined as a graph that uses line segments to show changes that occur over time?

- A. Line plot
- B. Line graph**
- C. Bar chart
- D. Tally chart

Line graphs use line segments to show changes that occur over time. By connecting data points with straight lines, you can see how a value rises, falls, or stays steady from one moment to the next, with time usually on the horizontal axis and the quantity on the vertical axis. This setup makes trends and the rate of change easy to spot. If you saw individual data points placed on a number line without connecting lines, that would be a line plot, which shows distribution rather than a continuous change over time. A bar chart compares different categories with separate bars, not a continuous progression over time. A tally chart is used for counting items and showing totals, not tracking changes over time.

8. Which term describes the difference between the largest and smallest values in a data set?

- A. Minimum
- B. Range**
- C. Line graph
- D. Place

Range is the measure of how spread out a set of numbers is. It is found by taking the largest value and subtracting the smallest value. For example, in a data set with 3, 7, 2, 9, and 5, the largest value is 9 and the smallest is 2, so the range is $9 - 2 = 7$. This shows how far apart the numbers can be. The other terms don't fit here: minimum means only the smallest value, not the distance between extremes; a line graph is a chart of values over time, not the spread; place isn't a term used for describing data sets.

9. What is the term for a set of related addition/subtraction or multiplication/division equations that use the same numbers?

- A. Fact family**
- B. Equation set
- C. Number line
- D. Expression

Think about how numbers relate when you add and subtract or multiply and divide. A fact family is a group of related facts that use the same three numbers. They show how the operations connect: with addition and subtraction, the two addends and the total form the trio, so you can write $3 + 5 = 8$, $8 - 5 = 3$, and $8 - 3 = 5$. With multiplication and division, the same idea applies: $2 \times 3 = 6$, $6 \div 3 = 2$, and $6 \div 2 = 3$. Seeing these together helps you understand how the operations undo each other. The other terms don't fit as well: an equation set is just a collection of equalities, a number line is a visual tool, and an expression is a mix of numbers and operations that may not show the inverse relationships.

10. Which term describes running straight up and down; upright?

- A. Horizontal
- B. Diagonal
- C. Circle
- D. Vertical**

Vertical describes an up-and-down, upright orientation. When something is vertical, it points from top to bottom, like a tall tree or a door frame. In diagrams, a vertical line goes straight up and down, perpendicular to the ground. Horizontal, on the other hand, runs left to right, not up and down. A diagonal line is slanted, not upright, and a circle is a round shape rather than a direction. So vertical is the best fit for running straight up and down.

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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://mcamathvocab4thgrade.examzify.com>

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

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