

MSTEP 3RD GRADE MATH PRACTICE TEST (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



Prepare with structure. Pass with confidence



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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. A measure of how much matter is in an object is called what?
 - A. Weight
 - B. Mass
 - C. Volume
 - D. Density
2. If a thermometer reads 72 degrees Fahrenheit, is it warmer than 68 degrees?
 - A. No
 - B. Yes
 - C. Not sure
 - D. Sometimes
3. If you have 3,408 cookies and give away 1,999 cookies, how many cookies remain?
 - A. 1409
 - B. 1309
 - C. 1509
 - D. 1609
4. What is the term for the answer to a division problem?
 - A. Product
 - B. Factor
 - C. Quotient
 - D. Helper Fact
5. If a pizza is cut into 8 equal slices and you eat 3, what fraction of the pizza did you eat?
 - A. $\frac{5}{8}$
 - B. $\frac{3}{8}$
 - C. $\frac{3}{4}$
 - D. $\frac{1}{8}$

6. What is the value of the digit 3 in the number 3,402?
- A. 3000
 - B. 300
 - C. 30
 - D. 3
7. Which abbreviation is used for the afternoon period?
- A. a.m.
 - B. noon
 - C. p.m.
 - D. pm
8. What is the name for the corners or intersections of geometric shapes?
- A. Vertices
 - B. Numerator
 - C. Area
 - D. Equation
9. Which term refers to lines in the same plane that never intersect?
- A. Rectilinear Figure
 - B. Symmetry
 - C. Parallel Lines
 - D. Greater Than
10. Add fractions with the same denominator: $\frac{3}{8} + \frac{2}{8}$.
- A. $\frac{3}{8}$
 - B. $\frac{4}{8}$
 - C. $\frac{2}{8}$
 - D. $\frac{5}{8}$

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. A measure of how much matter is in an object is called what?

- A. Weight
- B. Mass**
- C. Volume
- D. Density

Mass is a measure of how much matter is in an object. Matter is the stuff that makes up everything around us, so mass tells you how much of that stuff there is. Unlike weight, mass stays the same no matter where you are—on Earth, on the Moon, or in space—because gravity can change, but the amount of matter doesn't. This is why the term for "how much matter" is mass. You measure mass with a balance or scale, using units like grams or kilograms. In contrast, volume is about how much space something occupies, and density is how much mass is packed into a given amount of space (mass per volume). So the statement matches the idea of counting the amount of matter itself, not the space it takes up or the force pulling on it.

2. If a thermometer reads 72 degrees Fahrenheit, is it warmer than 68 degrees?

- A. No
- B. Yes**
- C. Not sure
- D. Sometimes

On the Fahrenheit scale, higher numbers mean warmer temperatures. Since 72 is greater than 68, a reading of 72 degrees Fahrenheit is warmer than 68 degrees Fahrenheit. The difference is 4 degrees, showing it is indeed warmer. So the other options don't fit because temperature on the same scale follows a simple order: a higher number equals more heat.

3. If you have 3,408 cookies and give away 1,999 cookies, how many cookies remain?

- A. 1409**
- B. 1309
- C. 1509
- D. 1609

Subtracting numbers with place value means treating each digit in the thousands, hundreds, tens, and ones columns separately and accounting for borrowing if needed. Here you start with 3,408 cookies and give away 1,999. A simple way is to round to 2,000 and subtract: 3,408 minus 2,000 equals 1,408. Since you subtracted 2,000 instead of 1,999, you took away one too much, so add back 1 to get 1,409. You can also see it by doing the column subtraction with borrowing: after properly borrowing, the digits line up to give 1,409. So the amount left is 1,409.

4. What is the term for the answer to a division problem?

- A. Product
- B. Factor
- C. Quotient
- D. Helper Fact

The quotient is the answer to a division problem. It tells how many times the divisor fits into the dividend, or how many are in each group. For example, dividing 12 by 3 gives a quotient of 4. The product is what you get from multiplying, not dividing. A factor is a number that can divide another number exactly. A helper fact is just a number used to help with calculations, not the result of the division.

5. If a pizza is cut into 8 equal slices and you eat 3, what fraction of the pizza did you eat?

- A. $\frac{5}{8}$
- B. $\frac{3}{8}$
- C. $\frac{3}{4}$
- D. $\frac{1}{8}$

When a pizza is cut into 8 equal pieces, each slice is one eighth of the whole. If you eat 3 slices, you've eaten 3 of the 8 equal parts. So the fraction is $\frac{3}{8}$ —the numerator tells how many pieces you ate, and the denominator tells how many equal parts the whole is divided into. ($\frac{3}{8}$ is the same as 0.375.) If you had eaten a different number, the fraction would change, for example $\frac{5}{8}$ means five slices, $\frac{1}{8}$ means one slice, and $\frac{3}{4}$ corresponds to six of the eight slices.

6. What is the value of the digit 3 in the number 3,402?

- A. 3000
- B. 300
- C. 30
- D. 3

In place-value notation, a digit's value depends on its position. The number 3,402 has the 3 in the thousands place, so it represents 3 thousands. That equals $3 \times 1000 = 3000$. The other digits contribute 400, 0, and 2, but the value of the digit 3 is 3000.

7. Which abbreviation is used for the afternoon period?

- A. a.m.
- B. noon
- C. p.m.
- D. pm

In a 12-hour clock, the day is split into two parts: before noon and after noon. The period after noon is labeled with p.m., which stands for post meridiem. So the afternoon is described as a time in the p.m. range, like 1:30 p.m. or 4:15 p.m. Noon itself is exactly 12:00 and isn't an abbreviation. The version with periods (p.m.) is the standard written form for this meaning, while pm without periods conveys the same idea in less formal contexts.

8. What is the name for the corners or intersections of geometric shapes?

- A. Vertices**
- B. Numerator
- C. Area
- D. Equation

In geometry, a vertex is the corner where two sides meet on a shape. The plural form is vertices. So, the corners or intersections of geometric shapes are called vertices. For example, a square has four vertices, a triangle has three. The other terms refer to different ideas: a numerator is the top number of a fraction, area is how much space a shape covers, and an equation is a statement that two expressions are equal.

9. Which term refers to lines in the same plane that never intersect?

- A. Rectilinear Figure
- B. Symmetry
- C. Parallel Lines**
- D. Greater Than

Lines in the same plane that never intersect are called parallel lines. They run side by side, stay the same distance apart, and will never meet no matter how far you extend them. You can see this with railroad tracks or the lines on a ruled notebook. Other terms here don't describe this idea: a rectilinear figure is a shape made of straight segments, symmetry is about balance across a line or point, and greater than is just a comparison between numbers. So parallel lines is the correct term.

10. Add fractions with the same denominator: $\frac{3}{8} + \frac{2}{8}$.

- A. $\frac{3}{8}$
- B. $\frac{4}{8}$
- C. $\frac{2}{8}$
- D. $\frac{5}{8}$**

When adding fractions with the same denominator, you keep the bottom number the same and add the top numbers. Here both fractions are parts of the same whole divided into eight pieces, so you add the numerators: 3 and 2. $3 + 2 = 5$, and the denominator stays 8, giving $\frac{5}{8}$. This represents five of the eight equal pieces. So the sum is five eighths.

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://mstep3rdgrademath.examzify.com>

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

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