

MSTEP 3RD GRADE MATH PRACTICE TEST (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS

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THE FULL VERSION STUDY GUIDE

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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	14

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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 fraction has a numerator of 1?**
 - A. Denominator
 - B. Unit Fraction
 - C. Equivalent Fractions
 - D. Area
- 2. What is the top number in a fraction called?**
 - A. Top Sum
 - B. Denominator
 - C. Numerator
 - D. Area
- 3. What term describes the product of two numbers?**
 - A. Product
 - B. Factor
 - C. Quotient
 - D. Helper Fact
- 4. Which unit listed is a unit of weight?**
 - A. Meters
 - B. Liters
 - C. Pounds
 - D. Seconds
- 5. The amount of space a liquid occupies is called**
 - A. mass
 - B. density
 - C. weight
 - D. liquid volume
- 6. A graph that uses pictures or symbols to show data.**
 - A. picture graph
 - B. pictograph
 - C. line plot
 - D. bar graph

7. Which term is another name for a pictograph?

- A. picture graph
- B. bar graph
- C. pictograph
- D. line plot

8. Round 5,468 to the nearest hundred.

- A. 5400
- B. 5460
- C. 5468
- D. 5500

9. Which is greater: $\frac{1}{3}$ or $\frac{2}{5}$?

- A. $\frac{1}{3}$
- B. $\frac{2}{5}$
- C. $\frac{3}{7}$
- D. $\frac{1}{2}$

10. If a rectangle has length 7 cm and width 4 cm, what is its perimeter?

- A. 28 cm
- B. 18 cm
- C. 30 cm
- D. 22 cm

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. Which fraction has a numerator of 1?

- A. Denominator
- B. Unit Fraction**
- C. Equivalent Fractions
- D. Area

Unit fractions are fractions whose top number is 1. They represent one part out of a whole that's been divided into equal pieces—like $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{3}$, or $\frac{1}{4}$. The key idea is that the numerator is 1, showing that only one part is counted. The denominator is the bottom number that tells how many equal parts the whole is split into, but it doesn't determine whether the numerator is 1. Fractions with numerators other than 1, such as $\frac{2}{3}$ or $\frac{3}{5}$, are not unit fractions. Equivalent fractions name the same amount with different numerators and denominators (for example, $\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{2}{4}$), but they don't specifically require the numerator to be 1. Area, on the other hand, is a measurement concept and not a type of fraction. So, the term that describes a fraction with numerator 1 is unit fraction.

2. What is the top number in a fraction called?

- A. Top Sum
- B. Denominator
- C. Numerator**
- D. Area

The top number in a fraction is the numerator. It tells how many parts of the whole you have. The bottom number is the denominator, which tells into how many equal parts the whole is divided. For example, in $\frac{3}{8}$ you have 3 of the 8 equal parts. Area isn't used to name parts of a fraction; area measures space of a shape.

3. What term describes the product of two numbers?

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

The term for the result of multiplying two numbers is the product. When you multiply 3 by 4, you get 12, and 12 is the product of 3 and 4. A factor is one of the numbers you multiply, like 3 or 4 in that example. The quotient is what you get when you divide, not multiply. A helper fact isn't a standard math term for the result of multiplication.

4. Which unit listed is a unit of weight?

- A. Meters
- B. Liters
- C. Pounds**
- D. Seconds

Weight is how heavy something is, and in everyday measurement we use pounds to describe that heaviness. Pounds measure a force from gravity acting on an object, which is different from length (meters), volume (liters), or time (seconds). So the unit that indicates weight here is pounds.

5. The amount of space a liquid occupies is called

- A. mass
- B. density
- C. weight
- D. liquid volume**

Volume is the amount of space something takes up. For a liquid, that means how much space the liquid fills inside a container. We measure it in units like milliliters or liters, using tools such as a measuring cup or a graduated cylinder. This is different from mass (how much matter, in grams), weight (the pull of gravity on that mass), and density (how much matter is packed into a given space). So the term that fits the question is liquid volume.

6. A graph that uses pictures or symbols to show data.

- A. picture graph
- B. pictograph**
- C. line plot
- D. bar graph

Using pictures or symbols to show data helps you read quantities at a glance. In a pictograph, each picture represents a certain number of items, and a key tells you exactly how many. To find totals, you count how many pictures are in a category and multiply by the value each picture stands for. For example, if one picture equals 2 students and you see 6 pictures in a group, that group has 12 students. This setup makes comparing groups quick and clear because you can see the difference by simply counting pictures. This differs from a line plot, which places data points on a number line with marks to show exact values, and from a bar graph, which uses bars of varying height to compare quantities without relying on pictures as the representation. A picture graph is a closely related idea, but the term that specifically describes a chart using pictures or symbols to represent data is pictograph.

7. Which term is another name for a pictograph?

- A. picture graph
- B. bar graph
- C. pictograph**
- D. line plot

Pictographs are charts that use pictures to show quantities, making data easy to compare at a glance. Each picture represents a certain number of items, so you count the pictures to find totals. The name that means the same idea is "picture graph"—it's another way to say you're using pictures to represent data in a graph. The other types shown—bar graphs use bars, line plots place points on a number line—are different ways to display data, but the synonym you're looking for is picture graph.

8. Round 5,468 to the nearest hundred.

- A. 5400
- B. 5460
- C. 5468
- D. 5500**

Rounding to the nearest hundred means deciding whether to move up to the next hundred or stay at the current one based on the tens place. If the tens digit is 5 or more, you round up; if it's 0–4, you round down. For 5,468, the tens digit is 6, which is 5 or more, so you round the hundreds place up by one. The hundreds digit goes from 4 to 5, and the tens and ones become 0s, giving 5,500. That's why this result fits: it's the next hundred after 5,468. The other numbers would come from rounding to a different place (like the nearest ten) or from leaving the number as is.

9. Which is greater: $\frac{1}{3}$ or $\frac{2}{5}$?

- A. $\frac{1}{3}$
- B. $\frac{2}{5}$**
- C. $\frac{3}{7}$
- D. $\frac{1}{2}$

When you compare fractions, you want to see how big each piece is out of its whole. A quick way is to use cross-multiplication: multiply the numerator of one fraction by the denominator of the other, and compare those two products. If the product from the first fraction is bigger, that fraction is bigger; if the second product is bigger, the second fraction is bigger. For $\frac{1}{3}$ and $\frac{2}{5}$, you compute $1 \times 5 = 5$ and $2 \times 3 = 6$. Since 5 is smaller than 6, $\frac{1}{3}$ is smaller than $\frac{2}{5}$, so $\frac{2}{5}$ is the bigger fraction. You can also see this by converting to a common denominator: $\frac{1}{3}$ becomes $\frac{5}{15}$ and $\frac{2}{5}$ becomes $\frac{6}{15}$, and $\frac{6}{15}$ is larger than $\frac{5}{15}$. The other fractions shown aren't the ones being compared, so they don't change which of the two is larger.

10. If a rectangle has length 7 cm and width 4 cm, what is its perimeter?

- A. 28 cm
- B. 18 cm
- C. 30 cm
- D. 22 cm**

In a rectangle, the perimeter is the distance around the outside, so you add all four sides. Since opposite sides are equal, you can find it by doubling the sum of the length and the width: $\text{perimeter} = 2 \times (\text{length} + \text{width})$. Here, length is 7 cm and width is 4 cm. Add them: $7 + 4 = 11$. Double that: $2 \times 11 = 22$ cm. So the perimeter is 22 cm. The 22 cm result comes from counting each side once: $7 \text{ cm} + 4 \text{ cm} + 7 \text{ cm} + 4 \text{ cm} = 22 \text{ cm}$. The other numbers come from misapplying the idea (for example, confusing area with perimeter or double-counting differently).

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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