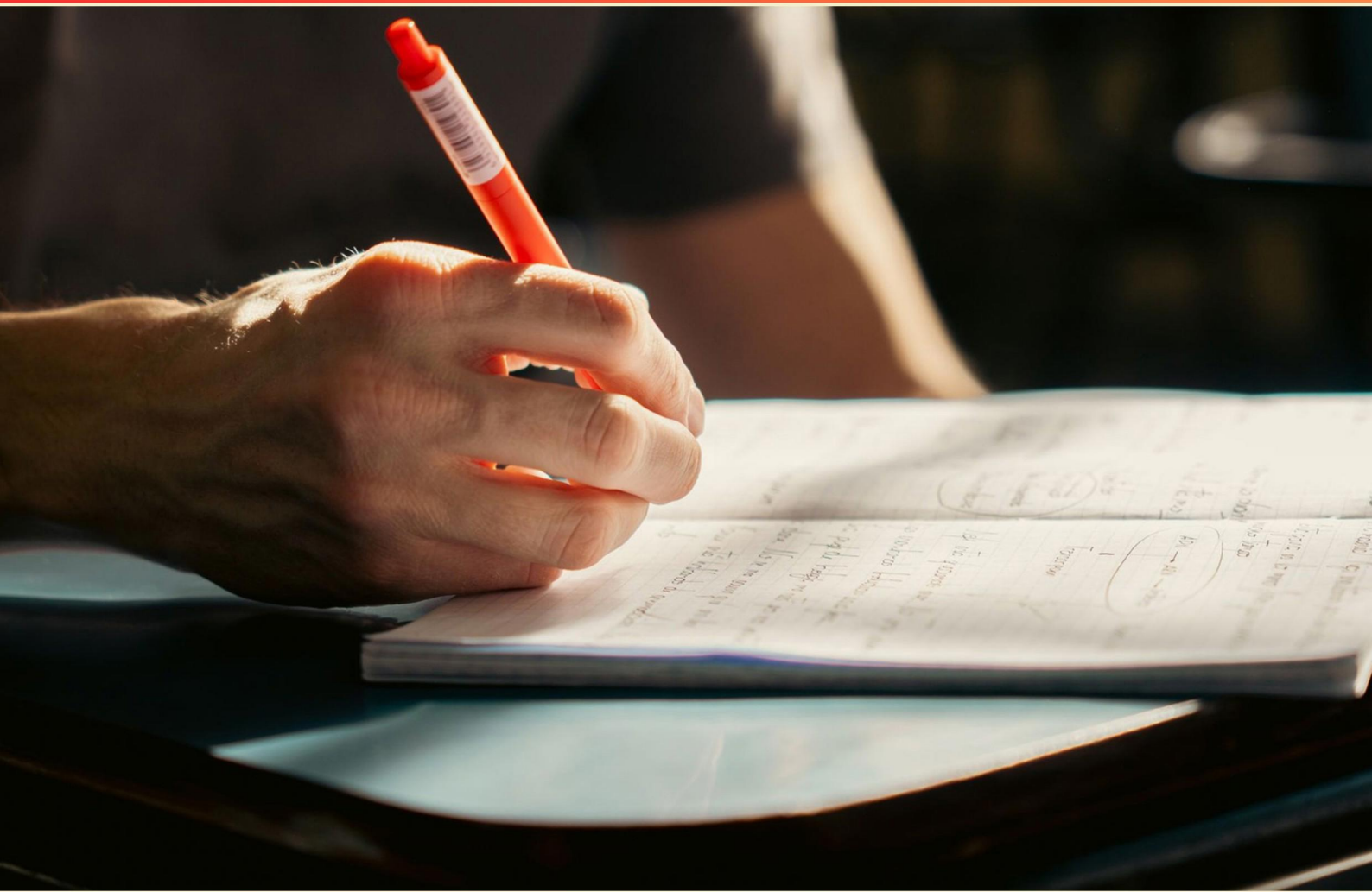


MTTC LEARNING DISABILITIES (114) PRACTICE TEST (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



**SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE
WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS**

**VISIT US ONLINE FOR
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	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. Which term describes a prose work that presents invented events as a story?**
 - A. Narrative nonfiction
 - B. Realistic fiction
 - C. Narrative fiction
 - D. Biography
- 2. Which approach involves giving help to students for a length of time and monitoring progress?**
 - A. RTI
 - B. Direct instruction
 - C. Protocol approach
 - D. Problem solving approach
- 3. Which term refers to the physical movement and actions produced by the brain's commands?**
 - A. Short term memory
 - B. Attention
 - C. Motor output
 - D. Long term memory
- 4. Student categorizes concepts and ideas related to the subject under study**
 - A. Learning style theory of teaching
 - B. Abstract perceivers
 - C. Pre-testing
 - D. Mind mapping
- 5. When words are written in verse, what is the form called?**
 - A. Literature
 - B. Poetry
 - C. Compounds
 - D. Limerick

- 6. Which term describes the relationship between activities and outcomes, including the set of goals and methods to reach them?**
- A. Theory of change
 - B. Curriculum map
 - C. Articulation matrix
 - D. Activity-outcome framework
- 7. What is the term for the rules governing the formation of sentences?**
- A. Literature
 - B. Poetry
 - C. Autobiography
 - D. Syntax
- 8. Which term describes a neural tube defect in which the spinal cord or its coverings protrude through a gap in the spine?**
- A. Myelomeningocele
 - B. Spina Bifida
 - C. Hydrocephalus
 - D. Shaken Baby Syndrome
- 9. Which term refers to a plan that links activities to outcomes by defining goals and the methods to reach them?**
- A. Curriculum map
 - B. Theory of change
 - C. Articulation matrix
 - D. Program logic model
- 10. Which ELL program uses the native language in core academic subjects throughout elementary school (sometimes extends to middle and high school)?**
- A. Developmental bilingual program
 - B. Transitional bilingual program
 - C. Monolingual program
 - D. Dual-language program

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. Which term describes a prose work that presents invented events as a story?

- A. Narrative nonfiction
- B. Realistic fiction
- C. Narrative fiction**
- D. Biography

The concept here is distinguishing types of prose by whether the events are created or real, and whether they're told as a story. A prose work that presents invented events as a story is narrative fiction. The term signals that the piece is a storytelling work with events and characters that are not real, created by the author. This differs from narrative nonfiction, which presents real events in a storytelling form; biography, which is a factual account of a real person's life; and realistic fiction, which is a type of narrative fiction focusing on plausible, real-world-feeling scenarios. Narrative fiction is the broad category that best fits any invented-story prose.

2. Which approach involves giving help to students for a length of time and monitoring progress?

- A. RTI
- B. Direct instruction
- C. Protocol approach**
- D. Problem solving approach

Structured, time-limited interventions with regular progress checks are the hallmark of the protocol approach. In this model, a defined, scripted set of supports is provided for a specific period, and progress is monitored to decide whether the student is making adequate gains, needs the intervention adjusted, or can move to less intensive support. This emphasis on delivering a fixed sequence of practice over a set time and using data to guide next steps is what makes the protocol approach fit the description of giving help for a length of time and monitoring progress. By contrast, the problem-solving approach focuses on team-based analysis to customize plans, not a fixed protocol with built-in time frames; direct instruction refers to a teaching method rather than the structure of ongoing, monitored interventions; and RTI is the broader framework that can include either protocol or problem-solving methods within its tiers.

3. Which term refers to the physical movement and actions produced by the brain's commands?

- A. Short term memory
- B. Attention
- C. Motor output**
- D. Long term memory

Physical movement and actions produced by the brain's commands are called motor output. When you decide to move—like walking, reaching, or speaking—the brain formulates motor commands and sends them through the nervous system to the muscles, resulting in observable movement. Short-term and long-term memory describe storing and recalling information, not producing movement, while attention refers to focusing cognitive resources rather than generating physical actions. So, motor output is the term that best captures the brain's commands as they become movement.

4. Student categorizes concepts and ideas related to the subject under study

- A. Learning style theory of teaching
- B. Abstract perceivers
- C. Pre-testing
- D. Mind mapping**

Mind mapping helps you organize ideas by creating a visual network around a central topic. Start with the main idea in the center and draw branches for major categories, with sub-branches for related concepts. This layout naturally shows how ideas group together, how they differ, and how they connect, making relationships easy to see and remember. It's a practical tool for categorizing what you're studying because it turns abstract information into a structured map you can review quickly. The other options don't focus on organizing and linking ideas in this way: one relates to teaching methods based on learning preferences, another to assessing knowledge before instruction, and a term here isn't typically used for organizing concepts. So the approach that emphasizes visual categorization of concepts and their relationships is the best fit.

5. When words are written in verse, what is the form called?

- A. Literature
- B. Poetry**
- C. Compounds
- D. Limerick

When words are written in verse, the form is poetry. Verse is the rhythm and line-based structure of writing, and poetry is the broader art form that uses that verse to express ideas, emotions, and imagery. Literature is a broad category that includes poetry as well as prose and drama, so it's not the specific form. A limerick is a particular kind of poem with a playful rhythm and rhyme pattern, which is a type of poetry, but the general form described by "written in verse" is poetry. Compounds have no relation to verse or poetic form.

6. Which term describes the relationship between activities and outcomes, including the set of goals and methods to reach them?

- A. Theory of change
- B. Curriculum map
- C. Articulation matrix**
- D. Activity-outcome framework

The idea being tested is the theory of change. It describes the planned path from what you do (activities) to what you want to achieve (outcomes), including the goals you're aiming for and the methods or steps you'll use to reach them. A theory of change lays out the assumed causal chain: the activities you implement, the immediate results they produce, the short- and long-term outcomes, and the ultimate impact. It also notes the assumptions behind why those activities should work, the indicators you'll use to measure progress, and a timeline for when changes are expected. This holistic view of how change is supposed to happen differentiates it from terms like curriculum maps, which focus on aligning content with standards; articulation matrices, which map connections across programs or levels; or frameworks that map activities to outcomes without detailing the broader plan and assumptions.

7. What is the term for the rules governing the formation of sentences?

- A. Literature
- B. Poetry
- C. Autobiography
- D. Syntax**

Syntax is the set of rules that govern how sentences are formed in a language. It covers word order, how words combine into phrases and clauses, and how subjects and verbs agree, shaping the structure of statements, questions, and commands. When the arrangement of words follows syntax, sentences sound natural and are easy to understand, as in "The cat chased the mouse." If the order or agreement is off, meaning can be unclear or the sentence feels ungrammatical, even though the individual words are correct. The other terms—literature, poetry, autobiography—refer to kinds of writing or content, not to the rules that organize sentence structure. Understanding syntax helps you recognize why sentences are well-formed and how to adjust them for clarity and correctness.

8. Which term describes a neural tube defect in which the spinal cord or its coverings protrude through a gap in the spine?

- A. Myelomeningocele**
- B. Spina Bifida
- C. Hydrocephalus
- D. Shaken Baby Syndrome

This describes a neural tube defect where the spinal cord and its coverings protrude through a gap in the spine. That specific condition is myelomeningocele, the most severe form of spina bifida. In this type, both the meninges and part of the spinal cord push out through a vertebral defect, making the exposed tissue vulnerable and often leading to motor and sensory challenges below the affected level. Spina bifida is the broader category of spinal column malformations, with some forms having a gap but no protrusion. Hydrocephalus can accompany myelomeningocele due to related brain development issues, but it is not the defect itself. Shaken Baby Syndrome is unrelated to spinal defects.

9. Which term refers to a plan that links activities to outcomes by defining goals and the methods to reach them?

- A. Curriculum map
- B. Theory of change
- C. Articulation matrix**
- D. Program logic model

An articulation matrix is a planning tool that connects what you do with what you want learners to achieve, by clearly defining goals and the methods to reach them. It lays out specific outcomes (the goals) and then maps the instructional activities and assessment methods that are designed to achieve and measure each outcome. This makes the path from activity to result explicit, so every lesson or task is tied to a concrete objective and a way to determine whether that objective was met. Think of it as a grid where each outcome is linked to the particular activities and assessments that drive it. For example, if an outcome is that students can analyze primary sources, the matrix would show which activities support that outcome (like source analysis practice, guided questions, and discussion prompts) and which assessment will verify it (a rubric-based analysis assignment). This emphasis on alignment between what is taught and what is learned is what makes the articulation matrix the best fit for describing a plan that links activities to outcomes by defining goals and the methods to reach them. Other tools serve related purposes but don't focus as tightly on this direct activity-to-outcome mapping. A curriculum map tracks topics or standards across courses, not the explicit linkage of activities to each outcome. A theory of change outlines a broad, strategic pathway from actions to long-term impact, often at a higher level. A program logic model shows a sequence of inputs, activities, outputs, and outcomes, but the articulation matrix specifically foregrounds how each activity aligns with specific outcomes and the methods used to achieve them.

10. Which ELL program uses the native language in core academic subjects throughout elementary school (sometimes extends to middle and high school)?

- A. Developmental bilingual program**
- B. Transitional bilingual program
- C. Monolingual program
- D. Dual-language program

This item probes how a program uses the native language to support content learning while developing English. Developmental (maintenance) bilingual education keeps instruction in the student's native language for core academic subjects across elementary years (and sometimes into middle and high school). This approach helps students build strong content knowledge and literacy in their first language while also acquiring English, using L1 as a foundation to learn L2. This differs from transitional bilingual programs, which start with L1 but shift to English over time and eventually teach content in English only. A monolingual program teaches all subjects in English from the start. A dual-language program provides instruction in both languages for all students, aiming for bilingualism for everyone rather than prioritizing native-language instruction for core subjects.

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://mttc114.examzify.com>

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

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