Oklahoma General Education Test (OGET) (174) Practice Exam (Sample)

Study Guide

Everything you need from our exam experts!

Table of Contents

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

1. What is the best technique to define the word 'curmudgeon' based on definitions provided?

A. Using antonyms

B. Example sentences

C. Descriptive words

D. Foundational terms

2. What is the term for the position of a number located to the right of the decimal point?

A. Decimal place

B. Whole number

C. Integer value

D. Fraction

3. Which of the following best describes the fraction 4/3?

A. Proper Fraction

B. Improper Fraction

C. Mixed Number

D. Unit Fraction

4. Which of the following fractions is classified as an improper fraction?

A. 3/2

B. 1/4

C. 2/6

D. 4/5

5. What is it called when an author creates an artificial sense that there are only two possible alternatives in a situation?

A. Hasty generalization

B. False dichotomy

C. Circular reasoning

D. Overgeneralization

6. Which character type is characterized as minor figures in the story that change little or not at all?

A. Round

B. Stock

C. Flat

D. Principal

7. When comparing quantities, which type of graph is most effective?

A. Pie chart

B. Line graph

C. Bar graph

D. Dot plot

8. What term describes the set that includes both rational and irrational numbers?

A. Integer numbers

B. Real numbers

C. Whole numbers

D. Complex numbers

9. What is a tool that lists topics in alphabetical order?

A. credibility

B. index

C. text evidence

D. comparative analysis

10. What characteristic makes a text believable?

A. comparison

B. credibility

C. paraphrasing

D. contrast

Answers

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

Explanations

1. What is the best technique to define the word 'curmudgeon' based on definitions provided?

A. Using antonyms

B. Example sentences

C. Descriptive words

D. Foundational terms

Defining the word 'curmudgeon' by using descriptive words is effective because it allows for a more nuanced understanding of the term. Descriptive words can capture the character traits and emotional connotation associated with the term, which, in the case of 'curmudgeon', refers to an ill-tempered or surly individual, often one who is stubborn and frequently grumpy. By employing descriptive language, one can effectively convey the essence of the word and its implications in a way that resonates with the reader or listener. For example, using descriptive words such as "irritable," "grumpy," or "cranky" helps to paint a vivid picture of what a curmudgeon might be like in real-life situations. This approach is particularly effective in educational contexts where engagement and relatability matter, allowing individuals to connect with the term on a personal level. Other methods like using antonyms may provide contrast but can lack the depth needed for a full understanding. Example sentences certainly help illustrate the term in context but might not capture the full range of its meanings. Foundational terms could be useful for breaking down complex ideas but may not effectively communicate the emotional weight or common usage of 'curmudgeon'. Descriptive words, therefore

2. What is the term for the position of a number located to the right of the decimal point?

A. Decimal place

B. Whole number

C. Integer value

D. Fraction

The term for the position of a number located to the right of the decimal point is known as a decimal place. This concept refers to the specific position of digits in a decimal numeral system, where each position represents a value that is a fraction of a whole number. For example, in the number 3.14, the 1 is in the first decimal place, and the 4 is in the second decimal place, indicating that the first represents one-tenth and the second represents one-hundredth of a unit. Understanding decimal places is essential in mathematical operations, particularly in contexts involving measurement, money, and precision. The other terms do not accurately describe this concept. A whole number refers to numbers without fractions or decimal points, an integer value includes all whole numbers and their negative counterparts, and a fraction represents a part of a whole or a ratio of two integers. Thus, "decimal place" is the most precise term for describing the position of numbers appearing to the right of the decimal in a numeral.

3. Which of the following best describes the fraction 4/3?

A. Proper Fraction

B. Improper Fraction

C. Mixed Number

D. Unit Fraction

The fraction 4/3 is classified as an improper fraction because the numerator (4) is greater than the denominator (3). Improper fractions are defined as fractions where the numerator is equal to or larger than the denominator, which indicates that they represent a value equal to or greater than one whole. In this case, since 4 is greater than 3, 4/3 exceeds one whole, making it an improper fraction. To provide some context: a proper fraction is defined as one where the numerator is less than the denominator, thus representing a value less than one. A mixed number consists of a whole number and a proper fraction, while a unit fraction has a numerator of one, representing a single part of a whole. These definitions help clarify why 4/3 is categorized appropriately as an improper fraction.

4. Which of the following fractions is classified as an improper fraction?

A. 3/2

B. 1/4

C. 2/6

D. 4/5

An improper fraction is defined as a fraction where the numerator is greater than or equal to the denominator. In this case, 3/2 fits this definition since 3, the numerator, is greater than 2, the denominator. The other options consist of proper fractions, where the numerator is less than the denominator. For example, 1/4 has a numerator of 1, which is less than the denominator of 4, making it a proper fraction. Similarly, both 2/6 and 4/5 have numerators (2 and 4, respectively) that are also less than their corresponding denominators (6 and 5, respectively), thereby classifying them as proper fractions as well. Thus, 3/2 stands out as the only improper fraction in the list.

5. What is it called when an author creates an artificial sense that there are only two possible alternatives in a situation?

A. Hasty generalization

B. False dichotomy

C. Circular reasoning

D. Overgeneralization

The term that describes the creation of an artificial sense that there are only two possible alternatives in a situation is known as "false dichotomy." This rhetorical strategy limits the audience's perception of the options available, suggesting that a complex issue can only be understood in terms of two opposing choices. By doing this, the author oversimplifies the situation, ignoring other potential alternatives or nuances that may exist. For example, if someone claims that you must either support a particular policy entirely or oppose it completely, they are presenting a false dichotomy. This approach can lead to flawed reasoning, as it prevents a more thorough analysis of the situation and disregards the possibility of compromise or middle-ground solutions. Understanding this concept is crucial for critical thinking and effective communication, as it encourages readers to look beyond binary perspectives and consider a broader range of options.

6. Which character type is characterized as minor figures in the story that change little or not at all?

A. Round

B. Stock

C. Flat

D. Principal

The character type that is characterized as minor figures who change little or not at all is known as flat characters. Flat characters are typically defined by a single trait or a limited set of traits, making them relatively uncomplicated and predictable in their behavior throughout the story. They often serve a specific purpose, such as supporting the development of the main characters or advancing the plot, but do not undergo significant development or change. In contrast, round characters are more complex and exhibit a range of emotions, motivations, and development. Stock characters are often stereotypical and recognized by audiences for their familiar traits but may still exhibit some degree of variation in different contexts. Principal characters, typically the main characters, are usually well-developed and undergo significant change or growth throughout the narrative. Flat characters therefore play an essential role, often providing a stable backdrop against which the development of round or principal characters can be measured.

7. When comparing quantities, which type of graph is most effective?

A. Pie chart

B. Line graph

C. Bar graph

D. Dot plot

When comparing quantities, a bar graph is particularly effective because it visually represents discrete categories alongside their corresponding values, making differences between those quantities immediately apparent. Each bar can be easily compared in height or length, allowing for a quick assessment of which categories are larger or smaller. Bar graphs are especially useful when dealing with categorical data where each category represents a different group or item. The clear and straightforward design enables viewers to see comparisons at a glance without needing to interpret complex data points, which supports better understanding and retention of information. While pie charts are good for displaying proportions of a whole, they can become difficult to interpret when there are many categories or when the differences in size are subtle. Line graphs are used primarily for showing trends over time, focusing on continuous data rather than discrete comparisons. Dot plots, while useful for displaying distributions and individual data points, do not provide the same level of clarity for direct quantity comparisons as bar graphs do. Thus, the bar graph stands out as the most effective choice for this purpose.

8. What term describes the set that includes both rational and irrational numbers?

A. Integer numbers

B. Real numbers

C. Whole numbers

D. Complex numbers

The term that describes the set that includes both rational and irrational numbers is "Real numbers." Real numbers encompass a broad spectrum of numbers, which includes all the numbers that can be found on the number line. This includes rational numbers, which are those that can be expressed as the quotient of two integers (like 1/2 or -3), and irrational numbers, which cannot be expressed as a simple fraction and have non-repeating, non-terminating decimals (such as the square root of 2 or pi). By contrast, integer numbers are a subset of real numbers that include all whole numbers, both positive and negative, but do not include fractions or decimal values. Whole numbers are even more restricted, consisting only of non-negative integers (0, 1, 2, ...). Complex numbers, on the other hand, include real numbers and imaginary numbers and are used in advanced mathematics, but they do not solely define the set of numbers that includes both rational and irrational elements. Therefore, the term "Real numbers" is the comprehensive category that accurately captures the entire set being referenced.

9. What is a tool that lists topics in alphabetical order?

A. credibility

B. index

C. text evidence

D. comparative analysis

An index serves as a vital organizational tool within books, catalogs, databases, and many other informational resources. By listing subjects, terms, or topics in alphabetical order, it allows readers to locate specific information quickly and efficiently. Each entry in an index typically includes references such as page numbers or sections where the topic can be found, making it easier for the user to navigate through the material. This feature is particularly useful for users who need to find information without having to read through the entire text, thus enhancing the accessibility of the content. An index can greatly aid in research and study by pinpointing where relevant information resides, ultimately facilitating a more effective learning or research experience.

10. What characteristic makes a text believable?

A. comparison

B. credibility

C. paraphrasing

D. contrast

A text is considered believable primarily because of its credibility. Credibility refers to the trustworthiness and reliability of the information presented. When a text is backed by reputable sources, factual evidence, and consistent arguments, readers are more likely to accept it as true and reliable. Credible texts often include proper citations, expert opinions, and references to established knowledge, enhancing their impact on the audience's perception of truth. This reliance on well-supported claims helps readers feel confident that the content they are engaging with is accurate and valid. While comparison, paraphrasing, and contrast might play roles in enhancing understanding or providing clarity, they do not directly contribute to the overall believability of a text in the same way that credibility does.

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://oget174.examzify.com

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