OKLAHOMA GENERAL EDUCATION TEST (OGET) (174) PRACTICE EXAM (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE

SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS

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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

1. Which of the following is an example of a logical fallacy?

A. Hasty generalization

B. Effective argument

C. Evidence-based reasoning

D. Critical thinking

2. What is described as an issue, an idea, or a question raised by the text?

A. Topic

B. Main Idea

C. Theme

D. Supporting Detail

3. What is the term for drawing a conclusion too early without fully analyzing the details of an argument?

A. Hasty generalization

B. False dichotomy

C. Circular reasoning

D. Logical fallacy

4. What term refers to elements that provide evidence and backing for the main point in a story?

A. Main Ideas

B. Topics

C. Supporting Details

D. Themes

5. In a well-structured paragraph, which detail supports the main point?

A. Conclusion

B. Supporting Details

C. Topic Sentence

D. Main Idea

6. Which word best describes the aim of a text that focuses on informing the reader?

A. Persuasive

B. Descriptive

C. Explanatory

D. Entertaining

7. What type of language is used in a text to stimulate the imagination by making comparisons and observations?

A. Figurative language

B. Literal language

C. Descriptive language

D. Expository language

8. When the author describes how two things differ, he or she is _____ them.

A. Comprehending

B. Contrasting

C. Comparing

D. Summarizing

9. When comparing a proper fraction and an improper fraction, which statement is accurate?

A. A proper fraction is always less than an improper fraction.

B. An improper fraction can be either greater or less than a proper fraction.

C. Both types of fractions always have the same value.

D. An improper fraction is a whole number.

10. Which variable is not controlled or manipulated by the researcher?

A. Independent variable

B. Dependent variable

C. Controlled variable

D. Response variable

Answers

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

Explanations

1. Which of the following is an example of a logical fallacy?

A. Hasty generalization

B. Effective argument

C. Evidence-based reasoning

D. Critical thinking

A hasty generalization is indeed a form of logical fallacy. This type of fallacy occurs when a conclusion is drawn based on insufficient or unrepresentative evidence. It often involves making broad assumptions from a small or biased sample, leading to errors in reasoning. For example, if someone observes that two of their acquaintances from a particular city are rude and then claims that all people from that city are rude, they are committing a hasty generalization. This undermines the validity of the argument because it does not consider the wider population or other evidence that may contradict that conclusion. In contrast, an effective argument is characterized by sound reasoning and well-structured points supported by relevant evidence, avoiding any logical flaws. Evidence-based reasoning relies on data and factual information to support conclusions, demonstrating a strong method of making arguments. Critical thinking involves analyzing and evaluating reasoning and arguments to make informed decisions or conclusions, promoting a thoughtful and rational approach to problem-solving and understanding complex issues. These concepts represent sound reasoning practices rather than fallacies.

2. What is described as an issue, an idea, or a question raised by the text?

A. Topic

B. Main Idea

C. Theme

D. Supporting Detail

The concept referred to as an issue, an idea, or a question raised by the text is identified as a theme. A theme acts as the underlying message or central topic that the writer explores through the narrative, characters, and events. It encapsulates the broader implications or insights drawn from the text as a whole, prompting readers to consider and reflect on significant questions or issues. Within literary works, themes can range from love, conflict, and identity to social justice, making them fundamental for understanding the deeper meaning beyond the surface narrative. By recognizing the theme, readers gain insights into the author's perspective and the text's relevance to real-world situations or moral considerations. In contrast, topics generally refer to the subject matter of the text without delving into the implications. The main idea focuses on the primary point of a specific piece of text rather than the overarching message. Supporting details provide evidence and examples that reinforce the main idea but do not encompass the larger thematic concerns.

3. What is the term for drawing a conclusion too early without fully analyzing the details of an argument?

A. Hasty generalization

B. False dichotomy

C. Circular reasoning

D. Logical fallacy

The term for drawing a conclusion too early without fully analyzing the details of an argument is hasty generalization. This fallacy occurs when someone makes a broad claim based on insufficient evidence or a small sample size, leading to conclusions that are not justified by the available data. A hasty generalization typically arises from jumping to conclusions quickly, failing to consider all relevant information or perspectives. For example, if someone meets two rude individuals from a particular city and concludes that everyone from that city must also be rude, they are committing a hasty generalization by not adequately considering the larger population or context. In contrast, other choices represent different logical errors. False dichotomy involves presenting two opposing options as the only possibilities, ignoring other alternatives. Circular reasoning occurs when the argument's conclusion is included in its premise, leading to a lack of valid support. Logical fallacy is a broader term that encompasses various fallacious reasoning patterns, but does not specifically address the issue of premature conclusions. Thus, hasty generalization precisely identifies the error of prematurely concluding without comprehensive analysis.

4. What term refers to elements that provide evidence and backing for the main point in a story?

A. Main Ideas

B. Topics

C. Supporting Details

D. Themes

The term that refers to elements providing evidence and backing for the main point in a story is supporting details. Supporting details are specific pieces of information, examples, facts, or descriptions that enhance and clarify the main idea. They are essential for helping readers understand and accept the primary point being made, as they offer concrete information that bolsters the narrative or argument. When reading any text, identifying supporting details allows one to comprehend how the author structures their argument or story, as these details create a foundation that reinforces the main message. This skill is crucial for analyzing and interpreting literature, essays, and various forms of writing effectively.

5. In a well-structured paragraph, which detail supports the main point?

A. Conclusion

B. Supporting Details

C. Topic Sentence

D. Main Idea

The correct choice is supporting details, as these elements directly bolster and elaborate on the main point that is being made in a well-structured paragraph. Supporting details provide evidence, examples, or explanations that clarify and reinforce the topic sentence or main idea. They create a foundation upon which the reader can understand and believe the main argument being presented. By offering specific evidence or instances, these details enhance the overall coherence of the paragraph, making the main point more convincing and relatable to the audience. While the topic sentence introduces the primary focus, and the conclusion wraps up the discussion, it is the supporting details that truly provide the substance needed to validate the central message. The main idea encompasses the overarching concept, but without supporting details, it lacks the depth required for thorough understanding.

6. Which word best describes the aim of a text that focuses on informing the reader?

A. Persuasive

B. Descriptive

C. Explanatory

D. Entertaining

The term that best describes a text aimed at informing the reader is "explanatory." This type of writing is focused on providing clear, detailed information about a specific topic, often explaining processes, concepts, or facts to enhance the reader's understanding. Explanatory texts are characterized by their objective nature and the aim to clarify rather than persuade, entertain, or simply describe. In contrast, persuasive writing seeks to convince the reader to adopt a particular viewpoint or take action, while descriptive writing focuses on painting a vivid picture of a scene or object through detailed sensory language. Entertaining writing aims to amuse or engage the reader, often through storytelling or humor. Therefore, "explanatory" accurately captures the primary focus on information dissemination in the context of this question.

7. What type of language is used in a text to stimulate the imagination by making comparisons and observations?

A. Figurative language

B. Literal language

C. Descriptive language

D. Expository language

Figurative language is used to stimulate the imagination by making comparisons and observations that go beyond the literal meanings of words. It often includes techniques like metaphors, similes, personification, and hyperbole, which create vivid imagery and evoke emotions. For instance, when a writer says, "The clouds were a blanket draped over the sky," they are utilizing figurative language to paint a picture in the reader's mind rather than simply stating the literal fact that clouds were present. This type of language helps to convey deeper meanings and offers readers a more immersive experience, allowing them to envision concepts in innovative ways. In contrast, literal language would focus on straightforward meanings without embellishment, and descriptive language, while it does engage the senses, does not inherently involve the use of comparisons. Expository language aims to explain or inform rather than evoke imagination. Thus, figurative language stands out as the most effective tool for stimulating creativity and imagination.

8. When the author describes how two things differ, he or she is _____ them.

A. Comprehending

B. Contrasting

C. Comparing

D. Summarizing

When an author focuses on how two things differ, they are engaging in the process of contrasting. This involves highlighting the distinctions and differences between the two entities, rather than their similarities or overall characteristics. The act of contrasting is crucial in literature and analysis, as it allows readers to see the unique features that set each item apart, helping to clarify their individual significance or role within a broader context. Unlike comparing, which emphasizes similarities and parallels between two subjects, contrasting draws attention specifically to divergence. Summarizing, on the other hand, involves concisely restating the main ideas or points of a text without necessarily focusing on either differences or similarities. Comprehending relates to understanding, which is not the primary focus of the question regarding differences. Hence, when the context is about identifying how two things are not alike, the term contrasting fits precisely.

9. When comparing a proper fraction and an improper fraction, which statement is accurate?

A. A proper fraction is always less than an improper fraction.

B. An improper fraction can be either greater or less than a proper fraction.

C. Both types of fractions always have the same value.

D. An improper fraction is a whole number.

The correct response highlights an important characteristic of proper and improper fractions. A proper fraction, which has a numerator smaller than its denominator, will always represent a value less than 1. On the other hand, an improper fraction has a numerator that is equal to or larger than its denominator, meaning it can represent a value that is equal to or greater than 1. Therefore, when comparing the two, any proper fraction will always be less than any improper fraction in terms of value. The other choices do not accurately convey the relationship between proper and improper fractions. While it's true that an improper fraction can be greater than a proper fraction (if we compare, for example, 3/2 with 1/2), it may also be equal to a proper fraction in specific cases (e.g., 2/2 equals 1, which is a threshold case). However, this nuanced relationship does not contradict the primary assertion that proper fractions remain under the value 1, taking them consistently lower than improper fractions. The statement suggesting that both types of fractions always have the same value is misleading, as their defining characteristics imply distinct fractional values. Finally, while an improper fraction can represent a whole number, it doesn't necessarily define the category itself, since not all

10. Which variable is not controlled or manipulated by the researcher?

A. Independent variable

B. Dependent variable

C. Controlled variable

D. Response variable

The dependent variable is the correct answer because it is the outcome that is measured in an experiment. Researchers observe how changes in the independent variable (the one they manipulate) affect the dependent variable. Unlike the independent variable, which is deliberately changed, the dependent variable is not controlled or manipulated directly by the researcher; instead, it is the variable that responds to those changes. In contrast, the independent variable is controlled by the researcher to determine its effect, while controlled variables are kept constant to eliminate their influence on the dependent variable. The term "response variable" is often used interchangeably with "dependent variable," reinforcing that it reflects the outcome based on changes made to the independent variable. Therefore, understanding the roles of these variables is crucial in experimental design and data analysis.

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!