

PRAXIS CORE SKILLS FOR EDUCATORS: READING (5713) PRACTICE EXAM (SAMPLE) STUDY GUIDE



SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS

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THE FULL VERSION STUDY GUIDE**

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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. In reasoning, what term describes the result that occurs due to a preceding cause?**
 - A. Cause
 - B. Effect
 - C. Consequence
 - D. Outcome
- 2. For double passages, which approach ensures you cover both?**
 - A. After finishing each passage, answer its questions and then the final combined questions.
 - B. Answer the questions about both passages first.
 - C. Only answer questions from the first passage.
 - D. Skip the second passage.
- 3. Which passage type uses imagery to paint a picture for the reader?**
 - A. Descriptive
 - B. Compare/Contrast
 - C. Chronological
 - D. Problem/Solution
- 4. To determine if evidence is relevant to a claim, which question should you ask?**
 - A. Is the evidence important or connected to the claim?
 - B. Does the evidence prove the claim beyond doubt?
 - C. Is the evidence from a credible source?
 - D. Is the evidence recent?
- 5. How can you determine the author's purpose in a persuasive passage?**
 - A. By examining the argument structure, evidence, and language that aim to inform, persuade, or move the reader to a stance.
 - B. By counting the number of paragraphs.
 - C. By identifying the main character's motivation.
 - D. By noting the publication date of the text.

- 6. How would you paraphrase a short paragraph without changing meaning?**
- A. Copy the wording exactly with minor edits.
 - B. Shorten the paragraph by removing details.
 - C. Restate the ideas in your own words while keeping essential details and logic.
 - D. Change the order of sentences to remix the argument.
- 7. What is the difference between tone and mood in a text?**
- A. Tone is the reader's emotion; mood is the author's attitude.
 - B. Tone is the reader's emotion; mood is the author's attitude.
 - C. Tone and mood are the same.
 - D. Tone is sentence length; mood is punctuation.
- 8. In an academic or informational writing piece, which point of view is typically used to provide an objective tone?**
- A. First person
 - B. Second person
 - C. Third person objective
 - D. Third person omniscient
- 9. What is evidence in writing?**
- A. Claim
 - B. Reasoning
 - C. The supporting detail used to reinforce the claim
 - D. Purpose
- 10. What strategies can help you interpret diagrams or charts that accompany a text?**
- A. Read the caption, understand axes and units, relate data to textual claims, and summarize trends.
 - B. Ignore captions and focus only on colors.
 - C. Draw your own unrelated chart.
 - D. Rely on the text only and disregard the diagram.

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. In reasoning, what term describes the result that occurs due to a preceding cause?

- A. Cause
- B. Effect**
- C. Consequence
- D. Outcome

Think of cause and effect as a simple chain: the cause is what makes something happen, and the effect is what happens as a result. The term that names that result is effect. For example, if you forget to water a plant, the effect is that the plant wilts. The cause is the forgetting; the effect is the wilted plant. A consequence is another way to describe a result, sometimes with a broader or more later-reaching sense, and an outcome is a general result without stressing the direct link to the cause. The word that most precisely points to the direct result of a preceding cause is effect.

2. For double passages, which approach ensures you cover both?

- A. After finishing each passage, answer its questions and then the final combined questions.**
- B. Answer the questions about both passages first.
- C. Only answer questions from the first passage.
- D. Skip the second passage.

Handling two passages effectively means treating each passage as its own unit before tackling questions that compare them. Finishing a passage and then answering its questions helps you lock in the details, understand the author's purpose and evidence, and keep information from that passage clear in your mind. Once you've solidified your understanding of the first text, repeat the same process with the second one so you have solid, passage-specific notes and answers. After you've worked through both passages and their questions, you're ready for the final set that asks about both texts together, and you'll have the relevant details fresh for accurate comparison and synthesis. This approach reduces mixing up information from the two passages and makes the cross-text questions easier to manage, because you're not juggling two streams of details at the same time. Skipping the second passage or only answering questions from one passage would miss important content and the cross-reference skills those final questions often require.

3. Which passage type uses imagery to paint a picture for the reader?

- A. Descriptive**
- B. Compare/Contrast
- C. Chronological
- D. Problem/Solution

Imagery in writing uses sensory details to create mental pictures for the reader. A descriptive passage leans into those details—how something looks, sounds, feels, smells, or tastes—to help you vividly visualize the scene. That purpose—painting a vivid picture with language—is what makes descriptive writing the right choice here. In contrast, a compare/contrast passage highlights similarities and differences between things, often through explicit comparisons rather than rich sensory descriptions. A chronological passage arranges events in time order, focusing on sequence. A problem/solution piece presents an issue and then offers possible fixes. While imagery can appear in other types, their main goal isn't to craft a vivid scene with sensory detail, so descriptive writing best fits the idea of "uses imagery to paint a picture for the reader."

4. To determine if evidence is relevant to a claim, which question should you ask?

A. Is the evidence important or connected to the claim?

B. Does the evidence prove the claim beyond doubt?

C. Is the evidence from a credible source?

D. Is the evidence recent?

Relevance is about whether the evidence actually helps answer the claim by being directly connected to it. The best question to ask is whether the evidence is important or connected to the claim. If it clearly ties to the claim and helps explain or support it, that evidence is relevant. If it doesn't relate to what's being claimed, it's not relevant, even if it's interesting for other reasons. Note that a piece of evidence can be credible or recent but still not support the claim directly. For example, a study might be well-designed or new, but unless it shows a direct connection to the claim, it won't help the argument. Conversely, something that is clearly connected to the claim strengthens the argument, even if it's not definitive proof.

5. How can you determine the author's purpose in a persuasive passage?

A. By examining the argument structure, evidence, and language that aim to inform, persuade, or move the reader to a stance.

B. By counting the number of paragraphs.

C. By identifying the main character's motivation.

D. By noting the publication date of the text.

When you figure out an author's purpose in a persuasive passage, focus on how the text is built to influence you. Look at the argument's structure—the main claim, the reasons and evidence offered to support it, and how any counterarguments are addressed. Then examine the language the author uses: tone, word choice, and rhetorical moves that appeal to reason (logos), credibility (ethos), or emotion (pathos). Taken together, these elements show what the author wants you to think or do: inform you about the topic, persuade you to adopt a particular stance, or motivate you to take action. Context about audience can help, but the clearest indicator is how the piece is crafted to move you in a specific direction. For contrast, counting paragraphs won't reveal purpose, identifying a fictional character's motivation isn't relevant to a persuasive nonfiction passage, and the publication date doesn't by itself show what the author intends you to do or believe.

6. How would you paraphrase a short paragraph without changing meaning?

A. Copy the wording exactly with minor edits.

B. Shorten the paragraph by removing details.

C. Restate the ideas in your own words while keeping essential details and logic.

D. Change the order of sentences to remix the argument.

Paraphrasing means expressing the same ideas in your own words while keeping the essential details and how those ideas are connected. The best choice does exactly that: restate the ideas in your own words and preserve the key details and the logic behind them. Copying the wording with only minor edits isn't true paraphrase and can change nuance or rely on the original phrasing. Shortening by removing details alters meaning, and changing the order to remix the argument can shift how the ideas relate to each other.

7. What is the difference between tone and mood in a text?

- A. Tone is the reader's emotion; mood is the author's attitude.
- B. Tone is the reader's emotion; mood is the author's attitude.
- C. Tone and mood are the same.
- D. Tone is sentence length; mood is punctuation.

Tone is the author's attitude toward the subject or audience, shown through word choice, sentence structure, and figurative language. Mood is the reader's emotional response as they experience the text, created by elements like setting, details, imagery, and pace. These two work together: a sarcastic tone can produce a skeptical or amused mood, while a somber tone can create sadness or gloom. For example, describing a rainy, deserted street with clipped, precise sentences can make the reader feel tense or eerie, whereas telling the same scene with warm, lyrical language might produce a mood of nostalgia or hope. The important distinction is who is expressing the attitude (the author) and who is feeling the emotion (the reader).

8. In an academic or informational writing piece, which point of view is typically used to provide an objective tone?

- A. First person
- B. Second person
- C. Third person objective
- D. Third person omniscient

Presenting information in a way that remains unbiased and fact-focused yields an objective tone in academic writing. The best choice is third-person objective, because it reports facts and analysis without revealing the narrator's opinions or feelings. It uses neutral language and relies on evidence, describing what can be observed or verified rather than what the writer thinks or believes. By avoiding references to the author and avoiding subjective judgments, the writing stays focused on the information itself. First-person narration would introduce the writer's point of view, making the tone subjective. Second-person addresses the reader directly, which is not typical for objective exposition. Third-person omniscient can reveal characters' inner thoughts and attitudes, which introduces interpretation that undermines objectivity. So, the third-person objective approach best maintains an impartial, informational tone.

9. What is evidence in writing?

- A. Claim
- B. Reasoning
- C. The supporting detail used to reinforce the claim
- D. Purpose

Evidence in writing is the supporting details used to reinforce the claim. These are the facts, examples, statistics, quotes, or other data that show why the claim is believable and worth accepting. The claim is the writer's main statement or position; the reasoning explains how the evidence connects to that claim; and the purpose is the reason the author writes (to inform, persuade, entertain, etc.). Because evidence is specifically the concrete details that back up the claim, it's the best answer. For example, if the claim is that a school should offer healthier cafeteria options, evidence would include nutrition statistics, expert recommendations, or examples from schools that saw improvements after making healthier changes.

10. What strategies can help you interpret diagrams or charts that accompany a text?

- A. Read the caption, understand axes and units, relate data to textual claims, and summarize trends.
- B. Ignore captions and focus only on colors.
- C. Draw your own unrelated chart.
- D. Rely on the text only and disregard the diagram.**

Interpreting diagrams and charts alongside a text relies on using the visual data as evidence for what the author is saying. Start by reading the caption to know what the chart is illustrating. Then examine the axes and units to understand what's being measured and in what scale, and check the legend to see what different colors or symbols mean. Relate what you see to the surrounding text: do the data support the claims, or do they suggest a different or more nuanced point? Finally, summarize the main trends to capture the overall message and note any outliers or changes over time. This approach helps you interpret the diagram accurately and connect it to the written argument; ignoring captions, focusing only on colors, drawing an unrelated chart, or relying on text alone misses crucial information the diagram provides.

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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://praxis5713.examzify.com>

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

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