

PRAXIS ELEMENTARY EDUCATION: MATHEMATICS CKT (7 813) 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. Which shape has all sides of equal length and equal angles?
 - A. Rectangle
 - B. Square
 - C. Triangle
 - D. Pentagon
2. In the expression $____ \times ____ = ____$, what does 'factor' represent?
 - A. The sum of two numbers
 - B. The product of two numbers
 - C. The difference of two numbers
 - D. The ratio of two numbers
3. What is the sum of the angles in a triangle?
 - A. 180 degrees
 - B. 360 degrees
 - C. 90 degrees
 - D. 270 degrees
4. What characterizes an acute triangle?
 - A. At least one angle measuring 90 degrees
 - B. All angles are less than 90 degrees
 - C. One angle is greater than 90 degrees
 - D. All sides are equal
5. In a right triangle, if one angle measures 90° , what is the sum of the other two angles?
 - A. 90°
 - B. 180°
 - C. 270°
 - D. 360°
6. How many degrees does a right triangle contain at least?
 - A. Less than 90 degrees
 - B. Exactly 180 degrees
 - C. Exactly 90 degrees
 - D. More than 90 degrees

7. How is the mode defined in a statistical context?

- A. The average of all values
- B. The lowest value in the set
- C. The value that appears most frequently
- D. The middle value when ordered

8. What is the product of 8 and 7?

- A. 54
- B. 56
- C. 64
- D. 72

9. How do you calculate the total degrees in a polygon?

- A. $(\# \text{ of sides} - 2) \times 180$
- B. $(\# \text{ of sides} + 2) \times 180$
- C. $\# \text{ of sides} \times 180$
- D. $\# \text{ of sides} \times 360$

10. Which type of triangle has all angles less than 90 degrees?

- A. Obtuse Triangle
- B. Acute Triangle
- C. Right Triangle
- D. Scalene Triangle

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. Which shape has all sides of equal length and equal angles?

- A. Rectangle
- B. Square**
- C. Triangle
- D. Pentagon

The shape that has all sides of equal length and equal angles is a square. A square is a specific type of rectangle where not only are the opposite sides equal in length (which is a property of all rectangles), but all four sides are also equal. Additionally, all interior angles in a square are right angles, measuring 90 degrees, making the angles equal as well. In contrast, while rectangles have equal opposite sides and equal angles, their adjacent sides can differ in length. A triangle can have equal sides and angles if it is specifically an equilateral triangle, but that does not apply to all triangles. A pentagon can have equal sides and angles (specifically a regular pentagon), but it does not inherently possess this property like a square does. Thus, the square uniquely meets the criteria of having all sides and angles equal.

2. In the expression $____ \times ____ = ____$, what does 'factor' represent?

- A. The sum of two numbers
- B. The product of two numbers**
- C. The difference of two numbers
- D. The ratio of two numbers

In the context of the expression " $____ \times ____ = ____$," the term 'factor' specifically refers to the values that are being multiplied together on the left side of the equation. When a multiplication operation is performed, the numbers that are multiplied are known as factors. These factors combine to yield the product, which is the result of the multiplication identified on the right side of the equation. Therefore, in this expression, the factors contribute to creating the product, making the definition of a factor aligned with the outcome of the multiplication process. Factors can be any numbers that, when multiplied, result in another number, thus reinforcing the understanding that their role is essential in the multiplication operation. Hence, understanding that factors are the components that form the product is critical in both mathematical theory and practical application.

3. What is the sum of the angles in a triangle?

- A. 180 degrees**
- B. 360 degrees
- C. 90 degrees
- D. 270 degrees

The sum of the angles in a triangle is 180 degrees, which is a fundamental property in Euclidean geometry. This means that if you take any triangle, regardless of its shape (scalene, isosceles, or equilateral), the three internal angles will always add up to exactly 180 degrees. This property can be demonstrated through various methods, such as drawing a triangle and extending one of its sides, or by using parallel lines and alternate interior angles. This consistent rule is crucial for solving many problems related to triangles, including finding unknown angles when two angles are known. The other given options represent sums of angles relevant in different contexts or shapes. For instance, 360 degrees is the sum of angles around a point (full rotation), while 90 degrees is the sum of angles in a right angle or in quarters, and 270 degrees does not have a direct relevance to triangle angle sums. Thus, the unique property of triangles being that their internal angles always sum to 180 degrees stands as the correct response.

4. What characterizes an acute triangle?

- A. At least one angle measuring 90 degrees
- B. All angles are less than 90 degrees**
- C. One angle is greater than 90 degrees
- D. All sides are equal

An acute triangle is defined by the characteristics of its angles. Specifically, every angle in an acute triangle measures less than 90 degrees. This distinguishes acute triangles from other types of triangles, such as right triangles, which have one angle measuring exactly 90 degrees, and obtuse triangles, which have one angle measuring greater than 90 degrees. The property of having all angles less than 90 degrees means that the triangle is entirely "sharper" in appearance compared to right or obtuse triangles. Additionally, while an acute triangle can have varying side lengths, the definition is strictly concerned with the measures of the angles within the triangle, making the choice that states all angles are less than 90 degrees the correct characterization of an acute triangle.

5. In a right triangle, if one angle measures 90° , what is the sum of the other two angles?

- A. 90°**
- B. 180°
- C. 270°
- D. 360°

In any triangle, the sum of all interior angles is always 180 degrees. A right triangle has one angle that is exactly 90 degrees. Therefore, to find the sum of the other two angles in a right triangle, you would subtract the right angle from the total sum of angles in a triangle. So, you calculate 180 degrees (the total sum of angles in any triangle) minus 90 degrees (the right angle) which gives you 90 degrees for the sum of the other two angles. This concept is foundational in understanding the properties of triangles, particularly in geometry, where recognizing the relationships between interior angles is crucial. The incorrect options suggest sums greater than or less than the established total for triangles, thus reinforcing the importance of remembering that each triangle, regardless of its type, adheres to the fundamental rule that the total of all angles can only be 180 degrees.

6. How many degrees does a right triangle contain at least?

- A. Less than 90 degrees
- B. Exactly 180 degrees
- C. Exactly 90 degrees**
- D. More than 90 degrees

A right triangle is defined by one of its angles being exactly 90 degrees. This characteristic is what distinguishes it from other types of triangles. The sum of all angles in any triangle must equal 180 degrees. Therefore, in a right triangle, with one angle being 90 degrees, the other two angles must add up to 90 degrees as well. This means that a right triangle inherently contains and must include an angle measuring exactly 90 degrees, making this option the most accurate description of the triangle's properties. The other descriptions do not accurately reflect the nature of a right triangle. One of the defining traits of a right triangle is its 90-degree angle, aligning precisely with the correct answer.

7. How is the mode defined in a statistical context?

- A. The average of all values
- B. The lowest value in the set
- C. The value that appears most frequently**
- D. The middle value when ordered

The mode is defined as the value that appears most frequently in a data set. It represents the number that occurs with the highest frequency, making it particularly useful in understanding the most common item within a set of data. This characteristic distinguishes the mode from other measures of central tendency, such as the mean, which calculates the average of all values, and the median, which identifies the middle value when values are arranged in order. In contexts where data may contain repeated values, the mode helps to indicate the most typical or frequently occurring observation, making it valuable in various applications, such as determining popular choices or identifying trends within a dataset.

8. What is the product of 8 and 7?

- A. 54
- B. 56**
- C. 64
- D. 72

The product of 8 and 7 is calculated by multiplying the two numbers together. When you multiply 8 by 7, you combine eight groups of seven, which totals to 56. This process is foundational in arithmetic and illustrates the concept of multiplication as repeated addition: $7 + 7 + 7 + 7 + 7 + 7 + 7 + 7$ equals 56. Understanding multiplication in this way can help students visualize and grasp the underlying principles more effectively. In this case, the answer is indeed 56, making it the accurate choice among the options provided. The other choices do not reflect the correct multiplication of 8 and 7.

9. How do you calculate the total degrees in a polygon?

- A. (# of sides - 2) x 180**
- B. (# of sides + 2) x 180
- C. # of sides x 180
- D. # of sides x 360

To determine the total degrees in a polygon, you can use the formula that involves the number of sides of the polygon. Specifically, the total interior angle measure of a polygon can be calculated by taking the number of sides, subtracting two, and then multiplying by 180 degrees. This formula arises from the fact that any polygon can be divided into triangles. For instance, a triangle (which has 3 sides) can be seen as having 1 triangle formed when you connect two of its vertices to a non-adjacent vertex. Since each triangle has a total of 180 degrees, the formula accounts for the additional sides beyond a triangle. For any polygon with 'n' sides, the number of triangles formed is 'n-2', which is why we use $(n - 2) \times 180$ to find the total degrees of the polygon. This understanding helps apply the formula accurately for any polygon: a quadrilateral (4 sides) has $(4 - 2) \times 180 = 360$ degrees, a pentagon (5 sides) has $(5 - 2) \times 180 = 540$ degrees, and so forth. This consistent method provides an effective means to determine the total degrees for more complex polygons as well.

10. Which type of triangle has all angles less than 90 degrees?

- A. Obtuse Triangle
- B. Acute Triangle**
- C. Right Triangle
- D. Scalene Triangle

An acute triangle is defined as a triangle in which all three internal angles are less than 90 degrees. This characteristic sets it apart from other types of triangles. In an acute triangle, because each angle is less than 90 degrees, the sum of the angles remains equal to 180 degrees, which is a fundamental property of all triangles. In contrast, obtuse triangles contain one angle that is greater than 90 degrees, while right triangles have one angle equal to 90 degrees. Scalene triangles describe triangles where all sides and angles are different; this term does not specify the size of the angles, meaning the angles could be acute, right, or obtuse. Thus, the specific definition of an acute triangle as having all angles less than 90 degrees makes it the correct answer.

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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://praxiselemeducmathckt.examzify.com>

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

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