

Praxis Elementary Education - Three Subject Bundle (5901) Practice Exam (Sample)

Study Guide



Everything you need from our exam experts!

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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 device converts mechanical energy into electrical energy?**
 - A. Motor**
 - B. Generator**
 - C. Transformer**
 - D. Battery**

- 2. Which of these shapes does NOT have an internal skeleton?**
 - A. Fish**
 - B. Bird**
 - C. Starfish**
 - D. Mammal**

- 3. What do we call a complete trip around the sun made by the Earth?**
 - A. Orbit**
 - B. Rotation**
 - C. Revolution**
 - D. Cycle**

- 4. What is defined as a change in position over a period of time?**
 - A. Velocity**
 - B. Acceleration**
 - C. Speed**
 - D. Displacement**

- 5. What do we call a crack in the Earth's crust?**
 - A. Fault**
 - B. Crevice**
 - C. Joint**
 - D. Thrust**

- 6. Which type of tissue is strong yet more flexible than bone?**
- A. Muscle**
 - B. Cartilage**
 - C. Nerve**
 - D. Epithelium**
- 7. What is the term for where one air mass meets or pushes aside another?**
- A. Boundary**
 - B. Front**
 - C. System**
 - D. Layer**
- 8. What mathematical expression is used to calculate the circumference of a circle?**
- A. πr^2**
 - B. $2\pi r$**
 - C. r^2/π**
 - D. πr**
- 9. How many ounces are in a pint?**
- A. 8**
 - B. 12**
 - C. 16**
 - D. 20**
- 10. Which of the following correctly defines mass?**
- A. The space an object occupies**
 - B. The total quantity of matter in an object**
 - C. The gravitational pull on an object**
 - D. The color of an object**

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. Which device converts mechanical energy into electrical energy?

A. Motor

B. Generator

C. Transformer

D. Battery

The generator is the device that converts mechanical energy into electrical energy. This process relies on electromagnetic induction, where a coil of wire is rotated within a magnetic field, producing an electric current. Generators are commonly used in various applications, including power plants, where they convert kinetic energy from steam turbines or water flow into electrical energy that can be distributed for public use. In contrast, a motor converts electrical energy into mechanical energy, making it work in the opposite direction compared to a generator. A transformer is designed to change the voltage of an alternating current (AC) electrical signal and does not convert energy types. A battery stores chemical energy and releases it as electrical energy, but it does not directly involve the conversion of mechanical energy. Overall, the generator's fundamental role in energy conversion is what distinguishes it as the correct answer in this context.

2. Which of these shapes does NOT have an internal skeleton?

A. Fish

B. Bird

C. Starfish

D. Mammal

The choice indicating that the starfish does not have an internal skeleton is correct because starfish, which are echinoderms, possess an external skeleton made up of hard calcareous plates that form their structure. This external framework is not considered an internal skeleton since it does not reside within the body, unlike the internal skeletons found in fish, birds, and mammals. In contrast, fish, birds, and mammals all have endoskeletons (internal skeletons) composed of bones and cartilage that provide support and structure to their bodies. The presence of an internal skeleton is a defining characteristic of vertebrates, which include fish, birds, and mammals. Therefore, the starfish stands out among these options as it relies on an external structure rather than an internal one for its bodily support, making it the correct answer to the question.

3. What do we call a complete trip around the sun made by the Earth?

A. Orbit

B. Rotation

C. Revolution

D. Cycle

The term that refers to a complete trip around the sun made by the Earth is "revolution." In the context of astronomy, a revolution describes the Earth's elliptical path as it journeys around the sun, which takes approximately one year to complete. This movement is fundamental to understanding the seasons and the length of the year, as it is this orbit that leads to variations in sunlight and climate experienced on Earth. In contrast, the concept of an orbit generally describes the gravitational path one object takes around another, but does not emphasize the completion of a full year. Rotation refers to the spinning of the Earth on its axis, which results in the cycle of day and night, rather than its travel around the sun. The term cycle may imply a repeated process, but it lacks the specificity needed to accurately describe the Earth's journey around the sun. Thus, "revolution" is the most accurate choice to explain this astronomical phenomenon.

4. What is defined as a change in position over a period of time?

A. Velocity

B. Acceleration

C. Speed

D. Displacement

The correct answer is that change in position over a period of time is defined as velocity. Velocity specifically refers to the rate at which an object changes its position and includes both the speed of the object and the direction in which it is moving. This distinction is important, as velocity is a vector quantity, meaning it has both magnitude (speed) and direction. In contrast, speed only measures how fast an object is moving, without regard to its direction, and is therefore a scalar quantity. For example, if a car is traveling at 60 miles per hour, that figure represents speed, but not velocity, because it lacks information about the car's direction. Acceleration refers to the rate of change of velocity over time, which can involve changes in speed or direction. Displacement, on the other hand, describes the change in position of an object but does not include the time component necessary for defining velocity. Therefore, while all these terms are related to motion, velocity is specifically the one that encompasses both the change in position and the time factor.

5. What do we call a crack in the Earth's crust?

- A. Fault**
- B. Crevice**
- C. Joint**
- D. Thrust**

A crack in the Earth's crust is referred to as a fault. Faults are significant geological features that can result from tectonic forces, where blocks of the Earth's crust have moved relative to each other. This movement can occur horizontally, vertically, or obliquely, and is often associated with earthquakes when stress along the fault line is released. In geological terms, a fault is distinct from a crevice, which generally refers to a narrow opening or fissure, but not necessarily one that involves movement of crustal blocks like a fault does. Joints, while they are also fractures in the rock, do not involve any displacement of the rock on either side, making them different from faults. Thrusts refer specifically to a type of fault characterized by the movement of rocks along a steep incline, but they still fit within the broader category of faults. Hence, referring to a crack specifically as a fault accurately captures its nature as a point of movement and geological activity.

6. Which type of tissue is strong yet more flexible than bone?

- A. Muscle**
- B. Cartilage**
- C. Nerve**
- D. Epithelium**

The correct answer is cartilage because it has a unique structure that gives it both strength and flexibility. Cartilage is a type of connective tissue that provides support and cushioning in various parts of the body, including joints, the rib cage, the ear, and the nose. Its composition includes collagen fibers and a gel-like matrix, which allows it to withstand pressure while also being able to bend and provide the necessary flexibility. In contrast to the other types of tissue listed, muscle tissue is primarily responsible for movement and does not have the structural support characteristics that cartilage provides. Nerve tissue is involved in signal transmission and communication within the body but lacks the structural strength and flexibility. Epithelium serves as a protective barrier and is involved in absorption and secretion, but it does not provide the same mechanical support that cartilage does. Overall, cartilage's combination of strength and flexibility makes it essential in allowing for smooth joint movement while protecting bones from damage.

7. What is the term for where one air mass meets or pushes aside another?

- A. Boundary
- B. Front**
- C. System
- D. Layer

The term that describes the situation where one air mass meets or pushes aside another is "front." In meteorology, a front represents a boundary between two different air masses that have distinct temperatures and humidity levels. These air masses can vary significantly in their characteristics, such as warm and cold air. When they converge, the resulting interactions can lead to various weather phenomena, including precipitation, changes in temperature, and shifts in wind patterns. Understanding fronts is crucial for predicting weather conditions, as they often indicate changes in the atmosphere. Other terms, such as "boundary," may refer to the general concept of separation but do not specifically encapsulate the dynamic interactions that occur at a front where air masses are involved.

8. What mathematical expression is used to calculate the circumference of a circle?

- A. πr^2
- B. $2\pi r$**
- C. r^2/π
- D. πr

The mathematical expression used to calculate the circumference of a circle is $2\pi r$. This formula derives from the relationship of a circle's radius to its circumference, where 'r' represents the radius of the circle and π (pi) is a constant approximately equal to 3.14. The circumference can be seen as the total distance around the circle, and since a diameter is twice the radius ($d = 2r$), when this relationship is substituted into the formula for the circumference, it gives the formula of $2\pi r$. The other options represent different aspects of circle geometry. The area of a circle, for instance, is calculated with πr^2 . The expression r^2/π does not have a standard geometric interpretation related to circumference. The expression πr could be considered as a part of other equations, but it does not represent the full distance around the circle. Therefore, $2\pi r$ is the correct expression for the circumference, as it accurately combines the radius with the constant π in the context of circular geometry.

9. How many ounces are in a pint?

- A. 8
- B. 12
- C. 16**
- D. 20

A pint is a unit of volume commonly used in the United States and the United Kingdom. In the U.S. customary system, one pint is equivalent to 16 ounces. This equivalency is an important standard in cooking and beverage measurements, making it useful for various practical applications, such as determining the volume of liquids. Therefore, recognizing that a pint consists of 16 ounces reinforces understanding of measurement conversions and is essential for tasks that involve cooking, baking, or serving beverages.

10. Which of the following correctly defines mass?

- A. The space an object occupies**
- B. The total quantity of matter in an object**
- C. The gravitational pull on an object**
- D. The color of an object**

The concept of mass is defined as the total quantity of matter in an object. This means that mass is a measure of how much "stuff" is contained within an object, regardless of its volume or the gravitational field it is in. Mass is typically measured in kilograms or grams, and it remains consistent no matter where the object is located in the universe, making it an intrinsic property of the object itself. This definition captures the essential idea that mass relates to the amount of material that composes the object, as opposed to other concepts such as volume, which pertains to the space the object occupies, or weight, which refers to the gravitational force acting on the object. Such clarity in understanding mass is fundamental in physics and various applications in science and engineering.

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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://praxis5901.examzify.com>

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

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