

PRAXIS ELEMENTARY EDUCATION – THREE SUBJECT BUNDLE (5901) PRACTICE EXAM (SAMPLE) STUDY GUIDE



SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS

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Table of Contents

Copyright	1
Table of Contents	2
Introduction	3
How to Use This Guide	4
Questions	5
Answers	8
Explanations	10
Next Steps	15

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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. What is the shape of a cylinder's base?**
 - A. Square
 - B. Rectangle
 - C. Circle
 - D. Triangle

- 2. What do we call a combination of two or more substances that do not form a new substance?**
 - A. Element
 - B. Compound
 - C. Mixture
 - D. Solution

- 3. What is the definition of volume in the context of matter?**
 - A. The amount of space that an object takes up
 - B. The amount of matter in an object
 - C. The physical appearance of a substance
 - D. The speed of a moving object

- 4. What do complementary angles sum up to?**
 - A. 90 degrees
 - B. 180 degrees
 - C. 360 degrees
 - D. 270 degrees

- 5. What do we call the sharp drop at the edge of a continent?**
 - A. Continental shelf
 - B. Continental rise
 - C. Abyssal plain
 - D. Continental slope

- 6. Which of the following statements is true about a rhombus?**
 - A. It has four right angles.
 - B. All sides are equal in length.
 - C. It has exactly one pair of parallel sides.
 - D. Its angles are always acute.

7. What type of energy is generated by vibrating objects?

- A. Thermal energy
- B. Electrical energy
- C. Sound energy
- D. Magnetic energy

8. Which of the following is an example of a solution?

- A. Sugar water
- B. Oil and water
- C. Sand and gravel
- D. Milk

9. Which of the following measurements is essential for understanding humidity?

- A. Temperature
- B. Pressure
- C. Dew point
- D. Wind speed

10. What is required for sound to travel?

- A. Empty space
- B. Liquid only
- C. Air only
- D. Matter

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. What is the shape of a cylinder's base?

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

The base of a cylinder is best described as a circle. A cylinder is defined as a three-dimensional geometric figure with two parallel bases that are congruent circles. The circular shape allows the cylinder to have uniform cross-sections along its height. This characteristic is fundamental to the definition of a cylinder and distinguishes it from other geometric shapes, such as prisms, which have polygonal bases. Recognizing that the base is circular is crucial for understanding the properties and formulas related to cylinders, such as calculating the volume and surface area.

2. What do we call a combination of two or more substances that do not form a new substance?

- A. Element
- B. Compound
- C. Mixture**
- D. Solution

A mixture is defined as a combination of two or more substances that retain their individual properties and do not chemically bond to form a new substance. This means that the components of a mixture can be physically separated. For example, when you mix sand and salt, each substance remains distinct with its original properties, and you can separate the sand from the salt through physical means, such as using water or filtration. In contrast, an element is a pure substance that cannot be broken down into simpler substances, and a compound is formed when two or more elements chemically combine to create a new substance that has different properties from its individual elements. A solution is a specific type of mixture where one substance (the solute) is completely dissolved in another (the solvent), resulting in a homogeneous distribution of the components. However, a mixture encompasses a broader definition, including both homogeneous (solutions) and heterogeneous mixtures. Therefore, the correct term for a combination of substances that do not create a new entity is indeed a mixture.

3. What is the definition of volume in the context of matter?

- A. The amount of space that an object takes up**
- B. The amount of matter in an object
- C. The physical appearance of a substance
- D. The speed of a moving object

Volume in the context of matter is defined as the amount of space that an object occupies. This concept is fundamental in geometry and physics, as it helps quantify the three-dimensional space an object inhabits, regardless of its shape. Understanding volume is crucial in various applications, including measuring liquids, determining capacities of containers, and conducting experiments where the amount of space taken by a substance needs to be analyzed. It directly relates to how we understand and manipulate materials and substances in science, as different volumes can influence properties such as density and pressure. The other options focus on different scientific concepts. The amount of matter in an object refers to mass, while the physical appearance of a substance relates more to its properties and characteristics than to quantifiable space. Meanwhile, the speed of a moving object pertains to motion rather than the spatial characteristics of an object. Thus, only the correct answer directly aligns with the definition of volume.

4. What do complementary angles sum up to?

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

Complementary angles sum up to 90 degrees, which is the defining characteristic of such angles. This means that when two angles are complementary, the measurement of one angle, when added to the measurement of the other angle, will equal 90 degrees. This principle is foundational in geometry, where the understanding of angles and their relationships is essential. The concept of complementary angles is often visually represented using right angles, as a right angle itself measures 90 degrees. Therefore, if one angle measures, for example, 30 degrees, its complementary angle would measure 60 degrees, as $30 + 60 = 90$. In contrast, the other options present sums that are not associated with complementary angles: supplementary angles total 180 degrees, a full rotation provides 360 degrees, and the sum of 270 degrees does not correlate with any specific pair of angle relationships in traditional geometric terms. Understanding these definitions helps clarify the relationships between angles and reinforces the basic principles of geometric measurements.

5. What do we call the sharp drop at the edge of a continent?

- A. Continental shelf
- B. Continental rise
- C. Abyssal plain
- D. Continental slope

The sharp drop at the edge of a continent is known as the continental slope. This geological feature marks the transition between the relatively shallow waters of the continental shelf and the deep ocean floor. As you move from the continental shelf to the continental slope, there is a noticeable increase in depth, creating that steep descent. This slope plays a crucial role in marine ecosystems, as it often serves as a habitat for various species due to the unique conditions in and around the area where nutrients from the land and sea converge. Understanding the continental slope is important in both geological studies and marine biology, as it influences sediment transport, ocean currents, and biodiversity in these regions.

6. Which of the following statements is true about a rhombus?

- A. It has four right angles.
- B. All sides are equal in length.
- C. It has exactly one pair of parallel sides.
- D. Its angles are always acute.

A rhombus is defined as a type of polygon that is a quadrilateral with certain specific properties. One of the fundamental characteristics of a rhombus is that all four sides are equal in length, which is what makes option B the correct statement. This property ensures that while the angles can vary, the sides maintain uniformity in length throughout the figure. The other characteristics of a rhombus include opposite angles being equal and adjacent angles being supplementary, meaning that they add up to 180 degrees. Because of this, angles in a rhombus can be acute or obtuse, but they are not restricted to being acute, which is why stating that the angles are always acute is not true. The fact that all sides are equal in length allows a rhombus to also be classified as a parallelogram, where the opposite sides are parallel. However, it is not true that a rhombus has only one pair of parallel sides, as both pairs of opposite sides in a rhombus are parallel. Therefore, while the other statements provide information about a rhombus, it is the equality of all sides in a rhombus that correctly identifies option B as the true statement about this geometric shape.

7. What type of energy is generated by vibrating objects?

- A. Thermal energy
- B. Electrical energy
- C. Sound energy**
- D. Magnetic energy

Vibrating objects produce sound energy, which is a form of mechanical energy. When an object vibrates, it creates pressure waves in the surrounding medium (such as air, water, or solids). These pressure waves travel through the medium and are perceived by our ears as sound. The frequency and amplitude of the vibrations determine the pitch and loudness of the sound. For example, when a guitar string is plucked, it vibrates at a certain frequency, producing sound waves that travel through the air. The characteristics of these sound waves allow us to distinguish different musical notes and tones. Thus, sound energy is directly linked to the vibrations of objects, making it the correct answer. In contrast, thermal energy involves the internal energy of particles and is not directly related to vibrations that produce audible sound. Electrical energy involves the movement of charged particles, while magnetic energy is associated with magnetic fields and forces, neither of which are a result of the simple vibration of objects in the way that sound energy is.

8. Which of the following is an example of a solution?

- A. Sugar water**
- B. Oil and water
- C. Sand and gravel
- D. Milk

A solution is a homogeneous mixture where one substance is dissolved evenly in another, resulting in a single-phase system. In the case of sugar water, sugar (the solute) is completely dissolved in water (the solvent), creating a mixture that has the same composition throughout. This characteristic of uniformity is essential for classifying a mixture as a solution. In contrast, oil and water form a heterogeneous mixture in which the two substances do not mix uniformly, leading to distinct layers. Similarly, sand and gravel do not dissolve or blend, resulting instead in separate particles that can be easily identified. Milk, while appearing homogeneous, is actually a colloid, which means it contains dispersed particles that do not fully dissolve. Therefore, sugar water stands out as the only true example of a solution among the given choices.

9. Which of the following measurements is essential for understanding humidity?

- A. Temperature
- B. Pressure
- C. Dew point**
- D. Wind speed

The measurement that is essential for understanding humidity is the dew point. The dew point indicates the temperature at which air becomes saturated and water vapor begins to condense into liquid water. It directly reflects the amount of moisture present in the air; a higher dew point signifies more moisture content, while a lower dew point indicates drier air. In meteorology and climatology, the dew point is a crucial measure because it provides a clear and direct understanding of humidity levels, which impacts weather conditions, comfort levels, and even formation of clouds and precipitation. This makes it an important indicator when assessing the humid conditions of the atmosphere. While temperature is also related to humidity, it does not alone determine moisture levels; it is the relationship with dew point that provides a fuller picture of humidity. Atmospheric pressure and wind speed can impact weather systems, but they do not directly measure the moisture content as effectively as the dew point does.

10. What is required for sound to travel?

- A. Empty space
- B. Liquid only
- C. Air only
- D. Matter**

Sound requires a medium through which it can travel, which is referred to as matter. This can be in the form of solids, liquids, or gases. When sound is produced, it creates vibrations in the particles of the medium. These vibrations then propagate through the medium, allowing sound to travel. In a vacuum, where there is no matter, sound cannot travel because there are no particles to carry the vibrations. Therefore, the presence of matter in any form is essential for the conduction of sound waves. This fundamental principle is why option related to matter is the correct choice. While sound can travel through air, liquid, and solids, it cannot travel through empty space, which is why options that specify only one type of medium do not accurately represent the essential requirement for sound to travel.

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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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