

# Praxis II Elementary Content Knowledge (5018) Practice Test (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 of the following planets is not classified as a terrestrial planet?**
  - A. Earth**
  - B. Mars**
  - C. Venus**
  - D. Jupiter**
  
- 2. What process describes the movement within a fluid that results in the transfer of heat due to differences in density?**
  - A. Conduction**
  - B. Convection**
  - C. Radiation**
  - D. Diffusion**
  
- 3. What is the term for the average of a set of numbers?**
  - A. Mode**
  - B. Median**
  - C. Mean**
  - D. Range**
  
- 4. What metric unit is commonly used to describe liquid capacities?**
  - A. Gram**
  - B. Meter**
  - C. Liter**
  - D. Celsius**
  
- 5. What does speed measure in physics?**
  - A. The rate of acceleration**
  - B. The force applied to an object**
  - C. The rate at which an object covers distance**
  - D. The change in an object's velocity**

- 6. Which term is used to refer to mass or weight in the metric system?**
- A. Volume**
  - B. Liter**
  - C. Gram**
  - D. Temperature**
- 7. What major environmental aspect does geothermal energy share with biomass energy?**
- A. Both contribute significantly to greenhouse gases**
  - B. Both are considered renewable energy sources**
  - C. Both require fossil fuels for operation**
  - D. Both have high maintenance costs associated**
- 8. How is a molecule defined?**
- A. A single atom**
  - B. Two or more chemically bonded atoms**
  - C. A structure that includes only covalent bonds**
  - D. A type of gas**
- 9. What is the primary issue faced by individuals with Celiac Disease?**
- A. Inability to digest gluten-containing foods**
  - B. High blood pressure**
  - C. Excessive muscle growth**
  - D. Frequent headaches**
- 10. What formula is used to calculate the probability of an event occurring?**
- A. Number of ways it can happen multiplied by Total number of outcomes**
  - B. Number of ways it can happen divided by Total number of outcomes**
  - C. Total number of outcomes divided by Number of ways it can happen**
  - D. Number of outcomes minus ways it can happen**

## Answers

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

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## **Explanations**

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**1. Which of the following planets is not classified as a terrestrial planet?**

- A. Earth**
- B. Mars**
- C. Venus**
- D. Jupiter**

Jupiter is not classified as a terrestrial planet because it is a gas giant, which is fundamentally different in composition and structure from terrestrial planets. Terrestrial planets, such as Earth, Mars, and Venus, are characterized by their solid, rocky surfaces, and they typically have a higher density and smaller size compared to gas giants. Jupiter, on the other hand, is composed mainly of hydrogen and helium and lacks a solid surface. Its immense size and gaseous atmosphere set it apart from the terrestrial planets, making it part of a different category in the solar system.

**2. What process describes the movement within a fluid that results in the transfer of heat due to differences in density?**

- A. Conduction**
- B. Convection**
- C. Radiation**
- D. Diffusion**

The movement within a fluid that results in the transfer of heat due to differences in density is best described by convection. Convection occurs when warmer fluid becomes less dense and rises, while cooler fluid becomes denser and sinks. This movement creates a circulation pattern that effectively transfers heat throughout the fluid. In the context of heating a pot of water on the stove, for instance, as the water at the bottom heats up, it rises to the top, and the cooler, denser water then sinks to take its place. This cycle continues, allowing for an even distribution of heat throughout the fluid. Conduction refers to heat transfer through direct contact between materials, which is not applicable here as it does not involve fluid movement. Radiation involves heat transfer through electromagnetic waves and does not rely on a medium, thus it is also not the right fit for describing heat transfer within a fluid. Diffusion involves the spread of particles from an area of high concentration to an area of low concentration, which does not inherently involve heat transfer or fluid movement related to density changes.

**3. What is the term for the average of a set of numbers?**

- A. Mode**
- B. Median**
- C. Mean**
- D. Range**

The term for the average of a set of numbers is the mean. To find the mean, you add all the numbers together and then divide the sum by the total count of those numbers. This value represents the central point of the data set, providing an overall indication of the dataset's values. In contrast, the mode refers to the value that appears most frequently in a dataset, while the median represents the middle value when the numbers are arranged in order. The range measures the difference between the highest and lowest values in a dataset. Each of these terms describes a different statistical concept, but the mean specifically refers to the average.

**4. What metric unit is commonly used to describe liquid capacities?**

- A. Gram**
- B. Meter**
- C. Liter**
- D. Celsius**

The correct choice is liter, which is the standard metric unit used to measure liquid capacities. The liter is defined as the volume of a cube that measures 10 centimeters on each side, or equivalently, it is 1,000 cubic centimeters (cc). This unit is widely used in various contexts for measuring liquids, whether in cooking, scientific experiments, or everyday activities such as filling containers with water or other beverages. Other units listed do not represent liquid capacity. Gram measures mass rather than volume, meter is a unit of length, and Celsius is a unit of temperature. Each of these other units serves a distinct purpose in measurements, but none are applicable for expressing how much liquid a container can hold. Therefore, liter is the appropriate unit for describing capacities of liquids.

**5. What does speed measure in physics?**

- A. The rate of acceleration**
- B. The force applied to an object**
- C. The rate at which an object covers distance**
- D. The change in an object's velocity**

Speed is defined as the rate at which an object covers distance. This means it quantifies how much distance an object travels in a certain amount of time. For example, if a car is traveling at a speed of 60 miles per hour, it indicates that the car will cover 60 miles in one hour, regardless of its direction of travel. In contrast, the other concepts mentioned do not define speed. The rate of acceleration refers to how quickly an object's velocity changes over time but does not directly relate to the distance being covered. Force pertains to the interaction that causes an object to move or change its motion, rather than measuring distance or speed itself. Lastly, the change in an object's velocity describes how an object's speed and/or direction alters over time, while speed remains a measure of the distance covered without considering direction. Thus, understanding speed as the relationship between distance and time is fundamental in physics.

**6. Which term is used to refer to mass or weight in the metric system?**

**A. Volume**

**B. Liter**

**C. Gram**

**D. Temperature**

In the metric system, the term that specifically refers to mass or weight is "gram." The gram is the base unit for measuring mass in the metric system and is widely used in science and everyday measurements. It provides a standard way to quantify weight, ensuring consistency across various applications, whether in cooking, laboratory measurements, or other scientific contexts. Volume, while also a metric measure, pertains to the amount of space an object occupies and is typically measured in liters or cubic centimeters. The liter is a unit of volume and does not measure mass. Temperature is measured using degrees Celsius or Kelvin and is unrelated to mass or weight. Therefore, the use of "gram" as a unit of measurement for mass in the metric system distinctly aligns with its specific definition and application, making it the correct answer.

**7. What major environmental aspect does geothermal energy share with biomass energy?**

**A. Both contribute significantly to greenhouse gases**

**B. Both are considered renewable energy sources**

**C. Both require fossil fuels for operation**

**D. Both have high maintenance costs associated**

Geothermal energy and biomass energy are both classified as renewable energy sources, which is a critical aspect that distinguishes them from non-renewable energy sources such as fossil fuels. Renewable energy sources are derived from natural processes that are replenished at a faster rate than they are consumed. Geothermal energy utilizes the heat from the Earth's interior, which is continuously produced by the decay of radioactive isotopes and other processes. Biomass energy is generated from organic materials, such as plant matter and waste, which can be replenished as new plants grow. This classification as renewable sources means they have a lesser impact on the ecosystem compared to fossil fuels, and they contribute to sustainable energy practices. In contrast, other aspects, like the contribution to greenhouse gases or reliance on fossil fuels, do not apply equally to both energy types, making renewable classification the key commonality between geothermal and biomass energy.

## 8. How is a molecule defined?

- A. A single atom
- B. Two or more chemically bonded atoms**
- C. A structure that includes only covalent bonds
- D. A type of gas

A molecule is defined as two or more chemically bonded atoms. This definition encompasses a variety of substances, ranging from simple molecules like oxygen (O<sub>2</sub>), which consists of two oxygen atoms bonded together, to complex molecules like glucose (C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>12</sub>O<sub>6</sub>), which consists of multiple atoms of carbon, hydrogen, and oxygen that are bonded in a specific arrangement. The critical aspect of a molecule is the chemical bond which holds the atoms together, allowing them to function as a single unit with defined properties. In contrast, a single atom does not constitute a molecule as it lacks the necessary bonding with other atoms. Molecules can consist of atoms of the same element or different elements bonded together, so the concept is broader than just covalent bonds; ionic and metallic bonds also play a role in the formation of compounds, but they involve different definitions of a molecule. Lastly, while gases can be made up of molecules, particularly diatomic gases like nitrogen (N<sub>2</sub>) or hydrogen (H<sub>2</sub>), this doesn't define what a molecule is but rather one of the states in which they can exist.

## 9. What is the primary issue faced by individuals with Celiac Disease?

- A. Inability to digest gluten-containing foods**
- B. High blood pressure
- C. Excessive muscle growth
- D. Frequent headaches

The primary issue faced by individuals with Celiac Disease is the inability to digest gluten-containing foods. Celiac Disease is an autoimmune disorder where the ingestion of gluten—a protein found in wheat, barley, and rye—triggers an immune response that damages the lining of the small intestine. This damage impairs nutrient absorption, leading to various gastrointestinal symptoms and potential malnutrition. For someone with Celiac Disease, even small amounts of gluten can cause significant health problems, which is why they must strictly avoid gluten-laden foods in their diet. The other options represent conditions that are not related to Celiac Disease. High blood pressure is a cardiovascular issue, excessive muscle growth pertains to body composition and fitness, and frequent headaches can occur for a variety of reasons not connected to Celiac Disease specifically.

**10. What formula is used to calculate the probability of an event occurring?**

**A. Number of ways it can happen multiplied by Total number of outcomes**

**B. Number of ways it can happen divided by Total number of outcomes**

**C. Total number of outcomes divided by Number of ways it can happen**

**D. Number of outcomes minus ways it can happen**

The formula to calculate the probability of an event occurring is based on the ratio of favorable outcomes to the total number of possible outcomes. Specifically, the probability is determined by dividing the number of ways the event can occur by the total number of outcomes. This method reflects the fundamental principle of probability: it quantifies the likelihood of an event happening within a defined sample space. By using this ratio, one can effectively express the chance of a specific outcome occurring, which is foundational in probability theory. Understanding this concept is essential not only for academic purposes but also for practical applications across various fields, including statistics, gaming, and risk assessment. This approach helps in making informed decisions based on the likelihood of different events occurring.

## 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](mailto:hello@examzify.com).**

**Or visit your dedicated course page for more study tools and resources:**

**<https://praxis25018.examzify.com>**

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

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