

Praxis II Interdisciplinary Early Childhood Education (5023) 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 substage involves combining schemas to solve problems and goal-directed behavior?**
 - A. Coordination of reactions**
 - B. Primary circular reactions**
 - C. Secondary circular reactions**
 - D. Tertiary circular reactions**

- 2. How much usable play space at a minimum do experts recommend for indoor and outdoor early childhood learning environments?**
 - A. At least 25 sq. ft. indoors and 50 sq. ft. outdoors.**
 - B. At least 45 sq. ft. indoors and 60 sq. ft. outdoors.**
 - C. At least 60 sq. ft. indoors and 90 sq. ft. outdoors.**
 - D. At least 35 sq. ft. indoors and 75 sq. ft. outdoors.**

- 3. Which statement best captures Adler's birth order concept as described in the material?**
 - A. Some "babies" of the family grow to make grandiose plans, which never succeed.**
 - B. Only children are the most successful in social settings.**
 - C. Birth order has no impact on personality development.**
 - D. Older siblings are always more socially adept.**

- 4. Some instruments focus on only one facet within a domain.**
 - A. All instruments test multiple facets within a domain**
 - B. Some instruments focus on only one facet within a domain**
 - C. Instruments always test all facets**
 - D. Instruments never focus on a single facet**

- 5. What type of information is recommended to be kept on file to support emergency first aid and medical treatment in EC settings?**
 - A. Family health insurance information.**
 - B. Only emergency contact phone numbers.**
 - C. The child's favorite color.**
 - D. School lunch preferences.**

- 6. Which substage is not part of the sensorimotor stage?**
- A. Tertiary circular reactions**
 - B. Preoperational**
 - C. Primary circular reactions**
 - D. Coordination of reactions**
- 7. The High/Scope Curriculum identifies 58 key developmental experiences across 10 categories. Which of the following does NOT correctly represent one of the first five categories?**
- A. Music, including being able to write musical notation and compositions.**
 - B. Language and Literacy.**
 - C. Social-Emotional Development.**
 - D. Mathematics.**
- 8. Which of the following instruments screen for developmental delays?**
- A. Infant-Toddler Developmental Assessment**
 - B. The Bayley Scale for Infant Development**
 - C. Wechsler Intelligence Scale for Children**
 - D. Both Infant-Toddler Developmental Assessment and The Bayley Scale for Infant Development**
- 9. What is an advantage of activities wherein preschoolers explore texture as an element of art?**
- A. All of the above.**
 - B. Young children understand concrete things more easily.**
 - C. Tactile, visual, and verbal modalities can be combined.**
 - D. Children's symbolic representation skills are enhanced.**
- 10. What do Asian and Latin American cultures share regarding social orientation?**
- A. European and North American cultures are more interdependent.**
 - B. They are equally independent.**
 - C. They emphasize autonomy above family ties.**
 - D. They are more interdependent than many Western cultures.**

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. Which substage involves combining schemas to solve problems and goal-directed behavior?

- A. Coordination of reactions**
- B. Primary circular reactions**
- C. Secondary circular reactions**
- D. Tertiary circular reactions**

This substage marks the emergence of purposeful problem solving by combining different actions to reach a goal. Infants start coordinating multiple schemes—such as reaching, grasping, pulling, or moving objects—to solve problems in the environment, showing goal-directed behavior rather than just repeating a single action. For example, they might figure out how to retrieve a toy that's partly hidden by using a sequence of actions like moving a cloth or adjusting a barrier to access it. This distinguishes it from earlier stages, where actions are simpler repetitions focused either on the infant itself or on objects, without coordinated plans. Later stages involve more experimentation with new actions to see different outcomes.

2. How much usable play space at a minimum do experts recommend for indoor and outdoor early childhood learning environments?

- A. At least 25 sq. ft. indoors and 50 sq. ft. outdoors.**
- B. At least 45 sq. ft. indoors and 60 sq. ft. outdoors.**
- C. At least 60 sq. ft. indoors and 90 sq. ft. outdoors.**
- D. At least 35 sq. ft. indoors and 75 sq. ft. outdoors.**

Providing enough usable play space per child is essential for safe, active exploration and for teachers to set up diverse learning activities without crowding. Experts specify a minimum of 35 square feet of usable indoor space per child and 75 square feet of usable outdoor space per child. These amounts give children room to move, run, and participate in varied activities, while still allowing space for furniture, play equipment, and adult supervision. When planning, multiply these per-child minimums by the number of children to estimate total space and ensure clear circulation paths and accessible centers. If space is cramped, both indoor and outdoor areas become restrictive, limiting movement and the kinds of play and learning experiences you can offer. This peanut-to-plate ratio aligns with widely accepted guidance for early childhood settings.

3. Which statement best captures Adler's birth order concept as described in the material?

- A. Some "babies" of the family grow to make grandiose plans, which never succeed.**
- B. Only children are the most successful in social settings.**
- C. Birth order has no impact on personality development.**
- D. Older siblings are always more socially adept.**

Adler's birth order idea is that a child's position in the family influences personality through patterns of striving for superiority and compensating for feelings of inferiority. The youngest, often called the "baby," may develop ambitious, grandiose plans as a way to gain attention and assert importance in a family where older siblings already dominate, but these plans can falter due to real limits or social dynamics. This captures the idea that birth order shapes motivation and behavior, with the youngest sometimes aiming high yet not always achieving those aims. The other statements treat birth order as either irrelevant, universally advantageous or disadvantaged, or universally socially adept for a particular position. Adler's view rejects those absolutes and emphasizes how family dynamics and the quest to overcome inferiority shape how a child in a given position might act, such as pursuing grandiose goals that don't always come to fruition.

4. Some instruments focus on only one facet within a domain.

- A. All instruments test multiple facets within a domain**
- B. Some instruments focus on only one facet within a domain**
- C. Instruments always test all facets**
- D. Instruments never focus on a single facet**

Understanding how assessments are designed helps explain why some instruments measure just one part of a larger area. In any domain, there are multiple facets or components. Some tools are created to target a single facet for efficient, reliable measurement—useful for quick screening, progress monitoring, or when a specific skill needs to be tracked. Others are broader and aim to capture several facets to represent the overall construct. So, the statement that some instruments focus on only one facet within a domain is accurate and reflects the variety of assessment tools. For example, in literacy, a task that measures only phonemic awareness focuses on that specific skill, whereas a broader reading assessment might evaluate multiple aspects like decoding, fluency, and comprehension. The other options imply that all instruments do the same thing, which isn't true, or that they never focus on a single facet, which contradicts how many targeted assessments are designed.

5. What type of information is recommended to be kept on file to support emergency first aid and medical treatment in EC settings?

- A. Family health insurance information.**
- B. Only emergency contact phone numbers.**
- C. The child's favorite color.**
- D. School lunch preferences.**

In emergencies, having essential medical and billing information readily available ensures prompt, appropriate care and avoids delays in treatment. Keeping family health insurance information on file helps staff verify coverage and obtain necessary authorizations quickly, allowing medical providers to proceed with treatment without waiting for paperwork. It also supports billing and communication with the insurer, which can be critical when urgent care is needed. The other options don't address medical treatment or coverage: emergency contact numbers are important for reaching guardians, but they don't provide information about how care will be paid or how to access medical history, while preferences like color or lunch choices are not relevant to medical care.

6. Which substage is not part of the sensorimotor stage?

- A. Tertiary circular reactions**
- B. Preoperational**
- C. Primary circular reactions**
- D. Coordination of reactions**

Understanding Piaget's sensorimotor stage means recognizing that infants learn through action and direct experience, and this period is divided into six substages that describe increasingly complex ways of acting on the world. The options listed reflect substages of this period: primary circular reactions involve repeating an action centered on the infant's own body, coordination of reactions involves combining schemes to solve problems, and tertiary circular reactions explore different actions to see varied outcomes. The phrase that isn't part of the sensorimotor stage is the other main stage that follows, where thinking becomes symbolic, language emerges, and children start to use mental representations. That stage begins after the sensorimotor period, so it is not a sensorimotor substage.

7. The High/Scope Curriculum identifies 58 key developmental experiences across 10 categories. Which of the following does NOT correctly represent one of the first five categories?

- A. Music, including being able to write musical notation and compositions.**
- B. Language and Literacy.**
- C. Social-Emotional Development.**
- D. Mathematics.**

In HighScope, the 58 developmental experiences are organized into 10 broad categories that group related skills and areas of development. The first five categories focus on core domains foundational to early learning, such as social-emotional development, language and literacy, and mathematics. Music, including writing musical notation and composing, belongs in the Creative Arts category, which covers music, visual arts, drama, and movement. Because this option describes a specialization in music under Creative Arts rather than one of the core first-five domains, it does not fit as one of the first five categories. The other options align with the foundational areas within those initial categories.

8. Which of the following instruments screen for developmental delays?

- A. Infant-Toddler Developmental Assessment**
- B. The Bayley Scale for Infant Development**
- C. Wechsler Intelligence Scale for Children**
- D. Both Infant-Toddler Developmental Assessment and The Bayley Scale for Infant Development**

Screening for developmental delays is about quick, broad checks that identify children who may need a full evaluation. The Infant-Toddler Developmental Assessment is designed for this purpose: it's brief, covers multiple domains, and helps professionals flag potential delays so referrals or further assessments can be made. The Bayley Scale for Infant Development, while more in-depth, can also serve a screening role by identifying areas of concern and guiding next steps for evaluation and intervention. The Wechsler scales, on the other hand, are intended for older children and measure general cognitive ability, not suitable for screening developmental status in infants. Because both the early-screening tool and the more comprehensive infant development instrument contribute to identifying delays, the option that includes both instruments best fits the question.

9. What is an advantage of activities wherein preschoolers explore texture as an element of art?

- A. All of the above.**
- B. Young children understand concrete things more easily.**
- C. Tactile, visual, and verbal modalities can be combined.**
- D. Children's symbolic representation skills are enhanced.**

Exploring texture in preschool art strengthens how children learn about the physical world by connecting touch with sight and language. When kids handle different textures, they can better grasp concrete properties like rough, smooth, soft, and hard, which grounds their understanding in real experience. This kind of hands-on exploration helps young learners process information more easily because they can feel it and see it at the same time, reinforcing learning in a tangible way. At the same time, these activities invite children to describe what they feel, compare textures, and use new words, boosting vocabulary and expressive language. The experience naturally engages multiple modalities—tactile, visual, and verbal—since children see textures as they handle them and talk about them. This multi-sensory approach supports memory and comprehension, making ideas more accessible. Texture activities also support symbolic representation. Children can translate their sensory experiences into art by using textured materials to represent objects, such as using fuzzy fabric to depict fur or rough paper to suggest tree bark. By weaving together concrete properties, language, and symbol-making, texture exploration offers a broad range of developmental advantages, which is why the option recognizing all of these benefits is the strongest choice.

10. What do Asian and Latin American cultures share regarding social orientation?

- A. European and North American cultures are more interdependent.**
- B. They are equally independent.**
- C. They emphasize autonomy above family ties.**
- D. They are more interdependent than many Western cultures.**

Interdependence, meaning a collectivist social orientation, is a key pattern in many Asian and Latin American cultures. In these communities, relationships and group harmony strongly influence behavior—family and extended kin networks provide support, and individuals often consider the impact of their actions on others, not just personal desires. Decisions, responsibilities, and even daily activities are shaped by duties to family and community, which creates a network where people rely on and are accountable to others. Because of this emphasis on connections and collective well-being, these cultures are more interdependent than many Western cultures, which tend to prioritize autonomy, personal achievement, and individual rights. Of course, there's variation within any culture, and globalization brings diverse practices, but the overarching tendency in these societies is toward interdependence rather than independence.

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://praxisii5023.examzify.com>

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

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