

PSYCHOLOGY OF EXCEPTIONAL CHILD PRACTICE TEST (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



**SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE
WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS**

**VISIT US ONLINE FOR
THE FULL VERSION STUDY GUIDE**

<https://psychologyofexceptionalchild.examzify.com>



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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. A naturalistic learner is most in tune with which domain?
 - A. Technology
 - B. Nature
 - C. People
 - D. Numbers
2. In the compound word Kindergarten, what do Kinder and Garten mean?
 - A. Child / Garden
 - B. Child / Yard
 - C. Boy / Garden
 - D. Child / Playground
3. How many feet is half court in basketball?
 - A. 44 ft
 - B. 46 ft
 - C. 47 ft
 - D. 50 ft
4. You do not need to take the basic skills test if you have which scores?
 - A. ACT 22 or SAT 1000
 - B. ACT 28 or SAT 1300
 - C. ACT 24 or SAT 1100
 - D. ACT 26 or SAT 1200
5. Which sense corresponds to the term Olfactory?
 - A. Smell
 - B. Taste
 - C. Sight
 - D. Hearing
6. Logical-Mathematical learners are good with numbers and _____ solving.
 - A. Word solving.
 - B. Puzzle solving.
 - C. Creative solving.
 - D. Problem solving.

- 7. Ottawa University is associated with which religious tradition?**
- A. Catholic
 - B. Methodist
 - C. American Baptist
 - D. Presbyterian
- 8. Normalization was a key objective of LRE, indicating that children with disabilities should be educated in settings that are:**
- A. Increasing the use of separate schools for all special needs
 - B. Reducing supports provided in general education
 - C. Eliminating inclusion efforts
 - D. Normalizing the lives of children with disabilities who were educated in isolation from their peers
- 9. How many years are there in a decade?**
- A. 5 years
 - B. 10 years
 - C. 15 years
 - D. 20 years
- 10. How many essential amino acids are there?**
- A. 9
 - B. 7
 - C. 11
 - D. 13

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. A naturalistic learner is most in tune with which domain?

- A. Technology
- B. Nature**
- C. People
- D. Numbers

Naturalistic intelligence is the ability to recognize, categorize, and draw connections from the natural world—plants, animals, weather, and ecosystems. A learner with this orientation gravitates toward outdoor exploration and hands-on study of living things, noticing patterns, differences, and relationships in nature. That strong affinity means they are most in tune with nature as their primary domain. Other domains align with different experiences: technology relates to using tools and systems, numbers to mathematical reasoning and abstract concepts, and people to social interactions and understanding others. To support naturalistic learners, use outdoor investigations, biology or ecology projects, nature journals, and real-world environmental explorations that connect classroom ideas to the natural world.

2. In the compound word Kindergarten, what do Kinder and Garten mean?

- A. Child / Garden**
- B. Child / Yard
- C. Boy / Garden
- D. Child / Playground

Understanding how German compound words are built helps you decode Kindergarten. Kinder means children, and Garten means garden. When you put them together, the idea is a garden for children—often thought of as a place for children to learn and play. The option that best matches this is the one that pairs the two roots as child (representing Kinder) and garden (representing Garten). The literal sense is “children’s garden,” though the choice uses singular form for the first part to reflect the root meaning. The other options mislabel either the second part as yard or playground, or the first part as a boy, so they don’t fit the components as accurately.

3. How many feet is half court in basketball?

- A. 44 ft
- B. 46 ft
- C. 47 ft**
- D. 50 ft

Half-court distance is half of the court’s total length. On a standard NBA/NCAA basketball court, the court is 94 feet long, so the midcourt line sits $94 \div 2 = 47$ feet from either baseline. That’s why 47 feet is the correct choice. The other numbers would come from different total court lengths (for example, half of 88, 92, or 100 feet), which aren’t standard dimensions; note that some smaller courts (like certain high school layouts) are shorter, such as 84 feet, which would make half-court 42 feet.

4. You do not need to take the basic skills test if you have which scores?

- A. ACT 22 or SAT 1000
- B. ACT 28 or SAT 1300
- C. ACT 24 or SAT 1100**
- D. ACT 26 or SAT 1200

Exemption from the basic skills test is granted when standardized test scores meet defined cut scores that show readiness in reading, writing, and math. Here, the official minimums are an ACT composite of 24 or an SAT total of 1100. Reaching either of these scores indicates sufficient college readiness to forego the basic skills assessment, so this option matches those exact thresholds. The other options either miss the minimum or present different scores not the specific cut scores used for exemption in this item.

5. Which sense corresponds to the term Olfactory?

- A. Smell**
- B. Taste
- C. Sight
- D. Hearing

Olfactory refers to the sense of smell. It comes from the nose detecting odorant molecules, with receptors in the nasal cavity sending signals to the brain to create the perception of odors. This is different from taste (gustation), which involves the tongue; sight (vision), which involves the eyes; and hearing (audition), which involves the ears. So the sense associated with olfactory is smell.

6. Logical-Mathematical learners are good with numbers and _____ solving.

- A. Word solving.
- B. Puzzle solving.
- C. Creative solving.
- D. Problem solving.**

Logical-mathematical learners excel in reasoning, patterns, and systematic thinking. They're especially strong with numbers and with solving problems by applying logical steps. The best fit for the blank is problem solving because it captures the kind of analytical, step-by-step thinking used to work through numerical tasks and other logical challenges. Word solving leans on language skills, not numerical or logical reasoning. Puzzle solving is related to logic but narrower and not as broad as the general process of solving problems. Creative solving implies originality rather than the standard logical approach tied to this intelligence. So problem solving is the most accurate match.

7. Ottawa University is associated with which religious tradition?

- A. Catholic
- B. Methodist
- C. American Baptist**
- D. Presbyterian

Religious affiliation of a university often reflects its founding sponsors and early mission. Ottawa University in Kansas was established in 1865 by the Mission Board of the American Baptist Churches USA (then known as the American Baptist Home Mission Society). That founding connection anchors its historical association with the American Baptist tradition. The other options point to different traditions with their own separate founding groups, so they don't fit Ottawa University's origins.

8. Normalization was a key objective of LRE, indicating that children with disabilities should be educated in settings that are:

- A. Increasing the use of separate schools for all special needs
- B. Reducing supports provided in general education
- C. Eliminating inclusion efforts
- D. Normalizing the lives of children with disabilities who were educated in isolation from their peers**

Least Restrictive Environment means educating students with disabilities alongside non-disabled peers to the greatest extent appropriate, with supports provided as needed. Normalization in this context means creating educational experiences that resemble those of typical peers, rather than keeping children with disabilities in isolation. The choice that focuses on normalizing the lives of children with disabilities by avoiding isolation aligns with this aim: it promotes integration with peers and regular settings, reflecting the goal of LRE to provide access to the same as much as possible. The other options push toward separation, reduced supports in general education, or removing inclusion efforts, which run counter to the LRE principle.

9. How many years are there in a decade?

- A. 5 years
- B. 10 years**
- C. 15 years
- D. 20 years

A decade is defined as a period of ten years. So there are ten years in a decade. The other options don't fit because five years is half a decade, fifteen years is longer than a decade, and twenty years is two decades. Ten years is the correct amount.

10. How many essential amino acids are there?

- A. 9**
- B. 7
- C. 11
- D. 13

Essential amino acids are the amino acids the body cannot synthesize in adequate amounts and must come from the diet. In humans, there are nine essential amino acids: histidine, isoleucine, leucine, lysine, methionine, phenylalanine, threonine, tryptophan, and valine. Because the body can't produce these in sufficient quantities, they must be obtained through food to support growth, tissue repair, and protein synthesis. That's why the correct total is nine. (Note: arginine is sometimes considered essential for children or in certain health conditions, but the standard adult list remains nine.)

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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://psychologyofexceptionalchild.examzify.com>

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

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