

The *Praxis*[®]
Study Companion

**Physical Education:
Content Knowledge (5091)**



Welcome to *The Praxis*® Study Companion

Prepare to Show What You Know

You have been working to acquire the knowledge and skills you need for your teaching career. Now you are ready to demonstrate your abilities by taking a *Praxis*® test.

Using the *Praxis*® Study Companion is a smart way to prepare for the test so you can do your best on test day. This guide can help keep you on track and make the most efficient use of your study time.

The Study Companion contains practical information and helpful tools, including:

- An overview of the *Praxis* tests
- Specific information on the *Praxis* test you are taking
- A template study plan
- Study topics
- Practice questions and explanations of correct answers
- Test-taking tips and strategies
- Frequently asked questions
- Links to more detailed information

So where should you start? Begin by reviewing this guide in its entirety and note those sections that you need to revisit. Then you can create your own personalized study plan and schedule based on your individual needs and how much time you have before test day.

Keep in mind that study habits are individual. There are many different ways to successfully prepare for your test. Some people study better on their own, while others prefer a group dynamic. You may have more energy early in the day, but another test taker may concentrate better in the evening. So use this guide to develop the approach that works best for you.

Your teaching career begins with preparation. Good luck!

Know What to Expect

Which tests should I take?

Each state or agency that uses the *Praxis* tests sets its own requirements for which test or tests you must take for the teaching area you wish to pursue.

Before you register for a test, confirm your state or agency's testing requirements at www.ets.org/praxis/states.

How are the *Praxis* tests given?

Praxis tests are given on computer. Other formats are available for test takers approved for accommodations (see page 30).

What should I expect when taking the test on computer?

When taking the test on computer, you can expect to be asked to provide proper identification at the test center. Once admitted, you will be given the opportunity to learn how the computer interface works (how to answer questions, how to skip questions, how to go back to questions you skipped, etc.) before the testing time begins. Watch the [What to Expect on Test Day](#) video to see what the experience is like.

Where and when are the *Praxis* tests offered?

You can select the test center that is most convenient for you. The *Praxis* tests are administered through an international network of test centers, which includes Prometric® Testing Centers, some universities, and other locations throughout the world.

Testing schedules may differ, so see the *Praxis* web site for more detailed test registration information at www.ets.org/praxis/register.

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1. Learn About Your Test

Learn about the specific test you will be taking

Physical Education: Content Knowledge (5091)

Test at a Glance			
Test Name	Physical Education: Content Knowledge		
Test Code	5091		
Time	2 hours		
Number of Questions	120		
Format	Selected-response questions		
Test Delivery	Computer delivered		
	Content Categories	Approximate Number of Questions	Approximate Percentage of Examination
	I. Content Knowledge and Student Growth and Development	36	30%
	II. Management, Motivation, and Communication	30	25%
	III. Planning, Instruction, and Student Assessment	30	25%
	IV. Collaboration, Reflection, and Technology	24	20%

About This Test

The content knowledge test in Physical Education is designed to measure the professional knowledge of prospective teachers of physical education in elementary through senior high schools. Examinees typically have completed, or are about to complete, a bachelor's degree program in physical education, exercise science, or similar program of study. The test assesses whether an examinee has the knowledge and competencies necessary for a beginning teacher of physical education. The content of the test is based largely on the teacher preparation standards created by the Society of Health and Physical Educators (SHAPE America).

The 120 selected-response questions cover knowledge of fitness, kinesiology, exercise physiology, fundamental movements, and sports that comprise the content of physical education classes; knowledge of areas in the natural and social sciences that provide the foundation for teaching these activities; and knowledge of crucial topics in health and safety. Knowledge of these subject areas enables teachers to understand the nature and purpose of the activities in the physical education curriculum, to evaluate and interpret the physical characteristics and performances of students in physical education classes, and to make decisions about the ongoing conduct of physical education classes and the needs of students in those classes. Questions will test knowledge of essential facts, including the meaning of terms and placement of content elements in proper categories, understanding of relationships between and among areas of content, and the ability to apply concepts appropriately. This test may contain some questions that will not count toward your score.

Content Topics

This list details the topics that may be included on the test. All test questions cover one or more of these topics.

Discussion Questions

In this section, discussion questions are open-ended questions or statements intended to help test your knowledge of fundamental concepts and your ability to apply those concepts to classroom or real-world situations. We do **not** provide answers for the discussion questions but thinking about the answers will help improve your understanding of fundamental concepts and may help you answer a broad range of questions on the test. Most of the questions require you to combine several pieces of knowledge to formulate an integrated understanding and response. They are written to help you gain increased understanding and facility with the test's subject matter. You may want to discuss these questions with a teacher or mentor

I. Content Knowledge and Student Growth and Development

A. Core Concepts

1. Terminology, principles, concepts, and applications of the basic sciences as related to motor skills and movement activities (e.g., anatomy and physiology, exercise physiology, biomechanics and kinesiology, motor development and motor learning)
2. Principles of biomechanics and kinesiology as they relate to motor skills and movement patterns (e.g., summation of forces, center of gravity, force/speed relations, torque)
3. Movement concepts (e.g., body awareness, spatial awareness, effort, relationship)
4. Exercise physiology (e.g., components of health-related fitness; components of skill-related fitness; fitness guidelines, such as frequency, intensity, time/duration, type/mode; principles of exercise, such as specificity, overload, progression; roles of body systems in exercise; short- and long-term effects of physical training; nutrition as related to exercise; fitness; metabolic response to exercise)
5. Anatomy and physiology (e.g., skeletal, muscular, nervous, circulatory, and respiratory systems)

6. Current and historical trends, issues, and developments in physical education (e.g., laws, teaching methods, theories, concepts, techniques)
7. Understanding of the rules, strategies, skills, techniques, and concepts associated with a variety of movement activities and games across the age and grade spectra; emphasis predominantly on softball, soccer, swimming, tennis, track and field, and volleyball, with questions based possibly on other sports and activities commonly used in physical education settings
8. Liability and legal considerations pertaining to the use of equipment, class organization, supervision, and program selection
9. Effects of substance abuse on student performance, health, and behavior

B. Student Growth and Development

1. Sequential and developmentally appropriate learning and practice opportunities based on growth and motor development stages, individual characteristics and individual needs of students, learning environment, and task
2. Monitoring of individual performance and group performance in order to design safe instruction that meets students' developmental needs in the psychomotor, cognitive, and affective domains
3. Developmental readiness to learn and refine motor skills and movement patterns (e.g., biological, psychological, sociological, experiential, environmental)
4. Perception in motor development
5. Appropriate and effective instruction related to students' cultures and ethnicities, personal values, family structures, home environments, and community values
6. Use of appropriate professional support services and resources to meet students' needs

Discussion areas: Core Knowledge and Student Growth and Development

- What disciplines combine to create the foundation for physical education?
- What is kinesiology?

- What is the relationship between kinesiology and biomechanics?
- How does an understanding of kinesiology help a person to teach physical education?
- How do movement concepts impact students' ability to learn?
- What is the overall importance of exercise physiology in relation to physical education?
- How does the body react to exercise?
- What are the components of exercise physiology?
- How can an understanding of exercise physiology contribute to lifelong fitness?
- What are the different types of exercise a person can engage in?
- What are the body systems and how do they interact?
- What roles do the body systems play in an understanding of physical education?
- How does the law impact teaching physical education?
- What are the current trends in teaching physical education?
- What are the important theories in fitness and physical education?
- What are the different teaching methods physical education teachers can use?
- How are games and activities categorized?
- What is the basic idea of a given sport?
- What are some basic rules or tactics of a given sport?
- How do liability concerns impact lesson planning?
- How do laws affect a teacher of physical education?
- What are the effects of substance abuse on a person?
- How can particular drugs affect a person?
- How do growth and motor development stages affect learning?
- What are Bloom's Taxonomy Learning Domains and how do they affect the design of instruction?
- What developmental factors play a role in activity choices in physical education?
- What specifically can prevent a student from being physically developed within their age group?
- How does the body receive and process information to use in a physical education setting?
- What influences the way students interpret instruction?
- What can be possible barriers to effective instruction?
- What resources must be referenced and/or utilized in modifying activities for students with special needs?

II. Management, Motivation, and Communication

A. Management and Motivation

1. Principles of classroom management practices that create effective learning experiences in physical education settings
2. Psychological and social factors that affect individual learning and group learning, participation, cooperation, and performance in physical education settings
3. Organization, allocation, and management of resources to provide active and equitable learning experiences (e.g., time, space, equipment, activities, teacher attention, students)
4. Motivation of students to participate in physical activity both in school and outside of school
5. Promotion of positive relationships, encouragement of responsible personal and social behaviors among students, and establishment of a productive learning environment
6. Development and use of an effective behavior management plan

B. Communication

1. Effective verbal and nonverbal communication skills in a variety of physical activity settings

2. Specific appropriate instructional feedback in skill acquisition, student learning, and motivation
3. Communication of classroom management and instructional information in a variety of ways (e.g., verbally and nonverbally and via bulletin boards, music, task cards, posters, technology)
4. Communication in ways that show respect and consideration for students, colleagues, and parents

Discussion areas: Management, Motivation, and Communication

- What are skills that can be used to monitor and adjust instruction based on student need?
 - What are the benefits and consequences of implementing or not implementing these skills of classroom management?
 - What are the psychological and social factors that affect student learning?
 - What can one do as an educator to influence these factors so that they have a positive effect on student learning?
 - How does being a good teacher and resource manager affect student learning?
 - How does a teacher determine the appropriateness of using these resources to manage a class?
 - In what ways does instruction affect student motivation?
 - How can a teacher use instructional strategies to promote student motivation?
 - What is the importance of demonstrating responsible personal and social behavior in the classroom?
 - How does the behavior of teachers affect the learning environment?
 - What is a behavior management plan?
 - What are the characteristics of a good behavior management plan?
 - How many different types of communication can a teacher use in the classroom?
 - How can nonverbal communication be utilized in the classroom to promote a positive learning environment?
- What are appropriate uses and examples of communication with students?
 - What is instructional feedback?
 - What are the means to provide feedback to students and offer suggestions and examples of when these types of feedback can be utilized in instruction?
 - Which types of feedback are appropriate during certain situations?
 - What are effective communication strategies to present instructional material?
 - How does the mode of communication affect students learning?
 - What are effective and appropriate means of communication?
 - What are the benefits of using multiple forms of communication?
 - When is it appropriate or inappropriate to use certain forms of communication?

III. Planning, Instruction, and Student Assessment

A. Planning and Instruction

1. Teaching of skillful movement, physical activity, and fitness via pedagogy, sociology, psychology, anatomy and physiology, exercise physiology, biomechanics and kinesiology, motor development and motor learning
2. Sequencing of motor skill activities and use of movement concepts and effective strategies to improve learning in physical education activities and to improve skill development
3. Provision of feedback to enhance skill development
4. Activities designed to improve health-related and skill-related fitness
5. Current issues, trends, and laws affecting the choice of appropriate physical education activities
6. Identification, development, and implementation of appropriate program and instructional goals and objectives
7. Development of unit and lesson plans based on local, state, and national standards, program goals, instructional goals, and students' needs

8. Appropriate instructional strategies to facilitate learning in the physical activity setting based on selected content, students' needs, safety concerns, facilities and equipment, and instructional models
9. Use of teaching resources and curriculum materials to design learning experiences
10. Explanations, demonstrations, and appropriate instructional cues and prompts to link physical activity concepts to learning experiences and to facilitate motor skill performance
11. General and specific safety and injury prevention guidelines for planning of movement and fitness activities (e.g., first aid, cardiopulmonary resuscitation)

B. Student Assessment

1. Assessment of student skill performance and fitness via a variety of tools (e.g., observations, data, charts, graphs, rating scales)
2. Gathering of data and assessment of student learning in the cognitive and affective domains by a variety of techniques (e.g., written assessments, rating scales, observations)
3. Understanding of fitness assessments such as Presidential Youth Fitness Program and Fitnessgram
4. Types of assessments and assessment methods (e.g., formative, summative, authentic, portfolio, standardized, rubric, criterion referenced, norm referenced)
5. Validity, reliability, bias, and ways of interpreting assessment results
6. Appropriate assessment techniques to assess and improve students' understanding and performance, provide feedback, communicate students' progress, guide students' personal goal setting, and guide curricular and instructional decisions
7. Involvement of students in self-assessment and peer assessment
8. Appropriate assessment of individuals with disabilities
9. Referral procedures under the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act and Section 504 of the Vocational Rehabilitation Act

Discussion areas: Planning, Instruction, and Student Assessment

- What are some various teaching styles and when might each of these styles be appropriate?
- What types of instructional materials and management tools will engage all learners?
- What are the basic concepts of motor development and motor learning?
- How do individual differences, environment, culture, etc., affect motor development and learning?
- What concepts and principals of biomechanics, kinesiology, and exercise physiology support learning of motor skills?
- What are the sequences of motor-skill development for different movements?
- What are the basic movement concepts and skills that are the foundation for advanced movement?
- What are some instructional strategies that will foster skill development of all students?
- What are the guidelines to follow to enhance the benefits of feedback when commenting on motor skills?
- What are the various types of feedback and their effects on student learning?
- How can health-related fitness programs be structured so that they provide opportunities to learn basic concepts as well as increase fitness?
- What role should fitness testing play in a program designed to improve health-related fitness?
- What types of activities can be incorporated into the physical education curriculum that will enhance the components of skill-related fitness?
- How can drills and modified games be used to improve skill-related fitness?
- What are some motivational techniques that can be used to help students learn movement skills?

- What are some situations that might occur in physical education that would demand modifications in a lesson plan?
- What are the national content standards for physical education?
- How do federal laws affect physical education programs?
- How do instructional objectives differ from instructional goals?
- How can objectives be used to develop assessment instruments?
- What are the guidelines for developing standards-based unit and lesson plans?
- How are instructional and program goals influenced by student needs?
- How do students' needs, safety, types of facilities, and equipment influence the choice of instructional strategies?
- How might technology be used in the K–12 physical educational curriculum and classroom?
- How can membership in state and national professional organizations help a physical educator?
- What are liability issues that surround the maintenance and safety of equipment?
- What are some ways that physical educators can satisfy district requirements for participation in professional development activities?
- What are various ways that a physical educator can use cues and prompts in order to help students successfully learn a movement?
- How will the proper explanation and demonstration of skills help a student link concepts to learning?
- When explaining or demonstrating a skill, what are some guidelines to follow that will facilitate the performance of the motor skill?
- From a legal perspective, how can a well designed lesson plan protect a teacher?
- What are the components of an appropriate warm-up and cool-down?
- What are the components of an emergency action plan that should be followed when a student suffers an injury?
- Why is it important to regularly inspect facilities and equipment?
- How can training in CPR and AED and basic first aid help the physical educator?
- What are some guidelines that should be followed when dealing with weather warnings and watches?
- What are some ways that observations can be used for assessment in physical education?
- What are some advantages to using performance-based assessment?
- What are some examples of written assessments other than the traditional written test?
- What are different situations in which teachers can use observation as assessment?
- What are the components of the FITNESSGRAM and the Presidential Youth Fitness Program?
- Why should fitness testing be included in the physical education curriculum?
- What types of assessment can be used to measure cognitive development?
- What types of assessment can be used to measure kinesthetic learning?
- What are guidelines to remember when writing a rubric for an activity in physical education?
- What are some factors to consider when selecting an assessment technique?
- What are the definitions of validity and reliability?
- How can a teacher select valid and reliable tests?
- How can assessment be used to improve student understanding and performance?
- How does assessment influence instructional decisions and curricular planning?

- What are the benefits to self and peer assessment?
- What learning must occur before students will be successful in self assessment or peer assessment?
- What are some adaptations, modifications, or accommodations that can be made when assessing individuals with disabilities?
- What are some guidelines to consider when assessing children with disabilities in regards to proper placement in physical education classes?
- How can curricular goals and objectives be written to ensure success for individuals with disabilities?
- What are the evaluation and placement procedures as outlined in IDEA?
- What steps must a state take in order to fulfill the responsibility of providing a free, appropriate public education to children with disabilities?
- What are the evaluation/placement procedures as outlined in IDEA and Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act?

IV. Collaboration, Reflection, and Technology

A. Collaboration

1. Current educational issues that cross subject matter boundaries
2. Integration of knowledge and skills from multiple subject areas in physical education
3. Establishment of productive relationships to support student growth and well-being with school colleagues and administrators, parents and guardians, community members, and organizations
4. Promotion of a variety of opportunities for physical activity in the school and the community

B. Reflection

1. Use of the reflective cycle to facilitate change in teacher performance, student learning, and instructional goals and decisions (e.g., planning, teaching, assessment, reflection)
2. Use of available resources to develop and grow as a reflective professional (e.g., students,

colleagues, literature, professional organization memberships, professional development opportunities)

C. Technology

1. Design, development, and implementation of student learning activities that integrate information technology
2. Use of technologies to communicate, instruct, assess, keep records, network, locate resources, present information, and enhance professional development

Discussion areas: Collaboration, Reflection, and Technology

- What types of educational issues are encountered by teachers in different disciplines?
- How can teachers infuse information from other subjects into physical education?
- How can teachers from different disciplines work together to present cross-curricular information to students?
- How can teachers generate and foster good relationships with co-workers, parents, and other stakeholders?
- In what ways can a teacher promote physical activities which take place outside of the school environment for their students?
- How can an educator use the reflective cycle of teaching to enhance lesson planning and improve teaching skills?
- In what ways can teachers grow as professionals?
- What resources can teachers use to assist in personal and professional growth and development?
- In what ways can technology be used to develop, design, and implement activities in school?
- What types of technology can a teacher use to organize, teach, and communicate?
- What other types of activities can a teacher use technology for?

2. Understanding Question Types

Become comfortable with the types of questions you'll find on the Praxis tests

The Praxis® assessments include a variety of question types: constructed response (for which you write a response of your own); selected response, for which you select one or more answers from a list of choices or make another kind of selection (e.g., by selecting a sentence in a text or by selecting part of a graphic); and numeric entry, for which you enter a numeric value in an answer field. You may be familiar with these question formats from taking other standardized tests. If not, familiarize yourself with them so you don't spend time during the test figuring out how to answer them.

Understanding Selected-Response and Numeric-Entry Questions

For most questions, you respond by selecting an oval to select a single answer from a list of answer choices.

However, interactive question types may also ask you to respond by:

- Selecting more than one choice from a list of choices.
- Typing in a numeric-entry box. When the answer is a number, you may be asked to enter a numerical answer. Some questions may have more than one entry box to enter a response. Numeric-entry questions typically appear on mathematics-related tests.
- Selecting parts of a graphic. In some questions, you will select your answers by selecting a location (or locations) on a graphic such as a map or chart, as opposed to choosing your answer from a list.
- Selecting sentences. In questions with reading passages, you may be asked to choose your answers by selecting a sentence (or sentences) within the reading passage.
- Dragging and dropping answer choices into targets on the screen. You may be asked to select answers from a list of choices and to drag your answers to the appropriate location in a table, paragraph of text or graphic.
- Selecting answer choices from a drop-down menu. You may be asked to choose answers by selecting choices from a drop-down menu (e.g., to complete a sentence).

Remember that with every question you will get clear instructions.

Understanding Constructed-Response Questions

Some tests include constructed-response questions, which require you to demonstrate your knowledge in a subject area by writing your own response to topics. Essays and short-answer questions are types of constructed-response questions.

For example, an essay question might present you with a topic and ask you to discuss the extent to which you agree or disagree with the opinion stated. You must support your position with specific reasons and examples from your own experience, observations, or reading.

Review a few sample essay topics:

- *Brown v. Board of Education of Topeka*

“We come then to the question presented: Does segregation of children in public schools solely on the basis of race, even though the physical facilities and other ‘tangible’ factors may be equal, deprive the children of the minority group of equal educational opportunities? We believe that it does.”

 - A. What legal doctrine or principle, established in *Plessy v. Ferguson* (1896), did the Supreme Court reverse when it issued the 1954 ruling quoted above?
 - B. What was the rationale given by the justices for their 1954 ruling?
- In his self-analysis, Mr. Payton says that the better-performing students say small-group work is boring and that they learn more working alone or only with students like themselves. Assume that Mr. Payton wants to continue using cooperative learning groups because he believes they have value for all students.
 - o Describe **TWO** strategies he could use to address the concerns of the students who have complained.
 - o Explain how each strategy suggested could provide an opportunity to improve the functioning of cooperative learning groups. Base your response on principles of effective instructional strategies.
- “Minimum-wage jobs are a ticket to nowhere. They are boring and repetitive and teach employees little or nothing of value. Minimum-wage employers take advantage of people because they need a job.”
 - o Discuss the extent to which you agree or disagree with this opinion. Support your views with specific reasons and examples from your own experience, observations, or reading.

Keep these things in mind when you respond to a constructed-response question:

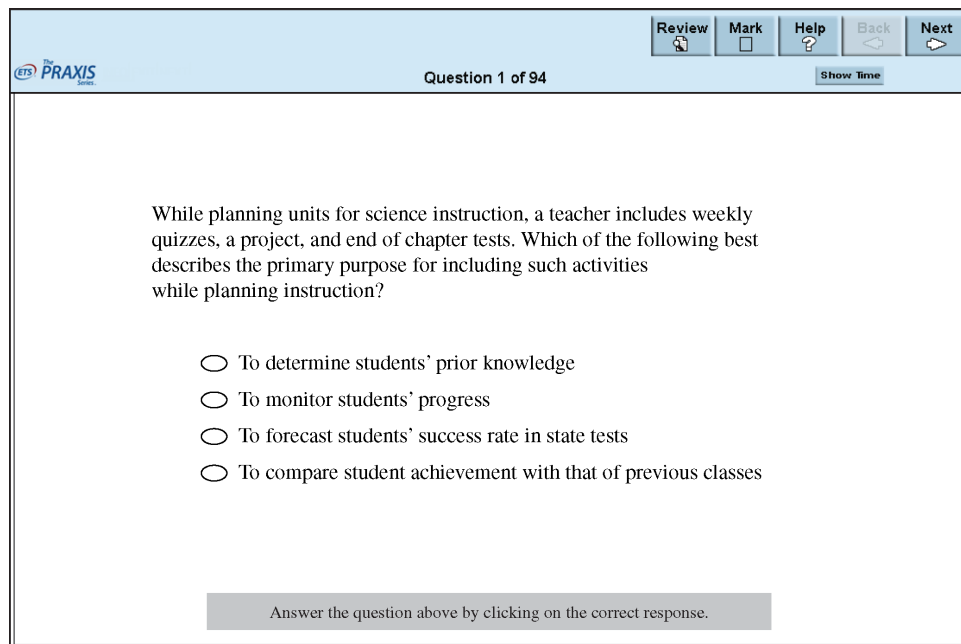
1. Answer the question accurately. Analyze what each part of the question is asking you to do. If the question asks you to describe or discuss, you should provide more than just a list.
2. Answer the question completely. If a question asks you to do three distinct things in your response, you should cover all three things for the best score. Otherwise, no matter how well you write, you will not be awarded full credit.
3. Answer the question that is asked. Do not change the question or challenge the basis of the question. You will receive no credit or a low score if you answer another question or if you state, for example, that there is no possible answer.
4. Give a thorough and detailed response. You must demonstrate that you have a thorough understanding of the subject matter. However, your response should be straightforward and not filled with unnecessary information.
5. Take notes on scratch paper so that you don’t miss any details. Then you’ll be sure to have all the information you need to answer the question.
6. Reread your response. Check that you have written what you thought you wrote. Be sure not to leave sentences unfinished or omit clarifying information.

3. Practice with Sample Test Questions

Answer practice questions and find explanations for correct answers

Sample Test Questions

This test is available via computer delivery. The following sample question provides a preview of an actual screen used in a computer-delivered test. For the purposes of this Study Companion, the sample questions are shown as they would appear in a paper-delivered test.



The screenshot shows a test interface with a light blue header. On the left is the ETS PRAXIS logo. In the center, it says "Question 1 of 94". On the right, there are five buttons: "Review" (with a magnifying glass icon), "Mark" (with a square icon), "Help" (with a question mark icon), "Back" (with a left arrow icon), and "Next" (with a right arrow icon). Below the header, the question text reads: "While planning units for science instruction, a teacher includes weekly quizzes, a project, and end of chapter tests. Which of the following best describes the primary purpose for including such activities while planning instruction?" Below the question are four radio button options: "To determine students' prior knowledge", "To monitor students' progress", "To forecast students' success rate in state tests", and "To compare student achievement with that of previous classes". At the bottom of the question area, a grey box contains the instruction: "Answer the question above by clicking on the correct response."

ETS PRAXIS

Question 1 of 94

Show Time

Review Mark Help Back Next

While planning units for science instruction, a teacher includes weekly quizzes, a project, and end of chapter tests. Which of the following best describes the primary purpose for including such activities while planning instruction?

- To determine students' prior knowledge
- To monitor students' progress
- To forecast students' success rate in state tests
- To compare student achievement with that of previous classes

Answer the question above by clicking on the correct response.

The sample questions that follow illustrate the kinds of questions on the test. They are not, however, representative of the entire scope of the test in either content or difficulty. Answers with explanations follow the questions.

Directions: Each of the questions or statements below is followed by four suggested answers or completions. Select the one that is best in each case.

- Yoga practice is most beneficial to which of the following populations?
 - People with asthma
 - Women who are pregnant
 - Men with arthritis
 - People with chronic low-back pain
- Which of the following is a problem most characteristic of the primitive stage of forward rolling?
 - Keeping the chin tucked
 - Keeping the knees and hips flexed
 - Losing the curl
 - Using the hands to cushion the head contact
- Which of the following is a primary short-term effect of amphetamines on an athlete's sports performance?
 - Increasing muscle growth
 - Increasing feelings of alertness
 - Decreasing risk of injury
 - Decreasing cognitive function
- According to the Mayo Clinic, people who do yoga may experience improvement in which of the following?
 - Power, speed, and reaction time
 - Muscular endurance, brain health, and lymph node health
 - Stress reduction, fitness, and management of chronic conditions
 - Immune system health, capillary production, and body composition
- It is reputed that Milo of Greece lifted a newborn bull onto his shoulders each day until the bull became fully mature. Milo followed what two principles of modern muscle strength and endurance conditioning?
 - Progression and overload
 - Variable resistance and overload
 - Frequency and progression
 - Intensity and retention
- In which of the following lists is each physiological factor linearly (proportionately) related to oxygen consumption?
 - Cardiac output, diastolic blood pressure, heart rate
 - Cardiac output, heart rate, work rate
 - Core temperature, red blood cell count, work rate
 - Minute ventilation, red blood cell count, respiration rate
- In the late 1800s, the greatest influence on the direction of physical education came from individuals with a background in which of the following?
 - Medicine
 - Professional sport
 - Intercollegiate sport
 - The military
- According to most sport sociologists, a sport is primarily described as what kind of activity?
 - Idealized
 - Institutionalized
 - Masculinized
 - Professionalized
- Which of the following assessment techniques will most likely help students set appropriate health-related goals?
 - Logging the weight-training data for each individual
 - Writing essays about sport rules
 - Creating nutrition portfolios
 - Completing fitness tests

10. The correct racing posture of a swimmer, a cyclist, or a downhill skier minimizes the effect of
- (A) lift
 - (B) propulsion
 - (C) turbulence
 - (D) gravity
11. Which of the following practice alternatives would best promote motor learning and safety for potentially injurious sports such as pole vaulting and downhill skiing?
- (A) Whole
 - (B) Part
 - (C) Progressive-part
 - (D) Distributed
12. Which of the following teaching styles best allows students an opportunity to reflect on what they learned and what they need to improve on?
- (A) Small group
 - (B) Command
 - (C) Task
 - (D) Guided discovery
13. The physical education teacher routinely checks the first aid kit, tests the batteries in the defibrillator, checks the playing fields for holes, and inspects equipment for damage. By preparing for classes in this manner, the teacher demonstrates the importance of
- (A) implementing the school's physical education curriculum
 - (B) supporting the school's philosophy and values
 - (C) creating a safe physical education learning environment
 - (D) assisting other staff members to fulfill their duties
14. Which of the following is the best example of a target game?
- (A) Basketball
 - (B) Lacrosse
 - (C) Bocce
 - (D) Badminton
15. In teaching a closed skill, a teacher initially should provide which of the following?
- (A) A stable environment with varying rates of skill performance
 - (B) A stable environment with a stable rate of skill performance
 - (C) A varying environment with varying rates of skill performance
 - (D) A varying environment with a stable rate of skill performance
16. Which of the following is primarily determined by directly measuring the rate of oxygen consumption during exercise?
- (A) VO_2 max
 - (B) Respiratory exchange ratio
 - (C) Expired metabolic waste
 - (D) Respiratory stressors
17. During a physical education unit that focuses on the development of health-related fitness, a teacher asks students to keep a journal about their individual responses to three different types of cardiovascular activities—such as heart rate, perceived rate of exertion, and motivation—and write a journal entry on how they personally felt about each activity. This journaling is an example of
- (A) criterion-referenced grading
 - (B) differentiated instruction
 - (C) identification and recall of information
 - (D) standards-based instruction

18. Learning about sport rules, traditions, history, and etiquette falls under which of the following domains of learning?
- (A) Affective
 - (B) Cognitive
 - (C) Psychomotor
 - (D) Associative
19. Which of the following technology applications would best support a wrestler's learning a new takedown technique?
- (A) Reading about the proper technique and procedure on the Internet
 - (B) Recording the wrestler's performance and having the wrestler view it on a video screen
 - (C) Viewing a series of pictures of proper execution on a video screen
 - (D) Exchanging e-mail messages with other wrestlers about their experience of learning the technique
20. The Society of Health and Physical Educators (SHAPE America) is an important resource for beginning physical educators because
- (A) it provides liability insurance for physical educators in case of a problem
 - (B) its Web site contains all the lesson plans a physical education teacher needs
 - (C) its mission is to enhance knowledge, improve practice, and disseminate current information
 - (D) it is a key resource for health education teachers
21. The best choice of available fitness tests for a teacher to use to assess students with disabilities is the
- (A) Brockport Physical Fitness Test (BPFT)
 - (B) Fitnessgram
 - (C) Presidential Youth Fitness Program
 - (D) Activitygram
22. Which of the following sets of tasks would be the best for a physical education teacher to complete and adhere to in the beginning of the school year in an effort to establish good classroom management?
- (A) Establishing rules and reviewing them with students, creating a record-keeping system, and teaching students a predetermined signal to stop activity
 - (B) Posting rules on the wall, not smiling until November, and learning students' names
 - (C) Learning students' names, teaching the class how to do warm-ups, and playing a fun game
 - (D) Having an open gym period, posting rules on the wall, and creating a record-keeping system
23. Which of the following would be the most appropriate way for a teacher to assess the skills of students during a basketball skills unit?
- (A) Using standardized instruments on basketball skills at the end of the unit
 - (B) Using district-devised assessments of skills at the end of the unit
 - (C) Developing a rubric to assess learners as they move through the unit
 - (D) Counting the number of baskets made in a class game
24. Which of the following best expresses the percentage of maximum heart rate that should characterize students' exercise for health-related fitness in physical education class?
- (A) 25–40% of maximum heart rate
 - (B) 40–60% of maximum heart rate
 - (C) 60–85% of maximum heart rate
 - (D) 85–100% of maximum heart rate

25. According to research, which of the following is true about students who are learning a new motor skill in a physical education setting?
- (A) There is no significant relationship between the speed at which students learn the skill and the level of success at which they will perform the skill once it is learned.
 - (B) Students who are slow to learn the new skill will be more successful at performing the skill once it is learned than students who were quick to learn the new skill.
 - (C) Students who are quick to learn the new skill will be more successful at performing the skill once it is learned than students who were slow to learn the new skill.
 - (D) The teacher's attitude towards the students' motor abilities will not impact the students' learning of the new skill.
26. Which of the following is a phase of the stretch shortening cycle (SSC) ?
- (A) Isometric
 - (B) Latent
 - (C) Eccentric
 - (D) Preparatory
27. Which of the following describes the best way a teacher can achieve inclusion in a physical education class?
- (A) Incorporating a large number of competitive games into lesson plans
 - (B) Expecting the majority of students to conform to the higher achievers of the class
 - (C) Having students play games and participate in activities using predetermined, traditional rules
 - (D) Providing various opportunities for students to use their individual strengths in activities
28. Which of the following best describes the set of skills that students are using when they brainstorm in small groups to choreograph a dance?
- (A) Divergent thinking
 - (B) Reciprocal teaching
 - (C) Convergent thinking
 - (D) Experiential learning
29. A student who is skipping in a zigzag pattern is demonstrating an understanding of which of the following movement concepts?
- (A) Effort
 - (B) Space awareness
 - (C) Relationships
 - (D) Body awareness
30. Which of the following best describes the stance held by the Society of Physical Educators (SHAPE America), with regard to using human targets during physical education activities?
- (A) It is recommended, because it teaches dodging and fleeing techniques.
 - (B) It should never be taught, because it can result in negative experiences for students.
 - (C) Dodgeball is the only activity of this type that is not recommended.
 - (D) Activities of this type are acceptable as long as they are only played occasionally.

Answers to Sample Questions

1. Option (D) is correct. A recent study of people with chronic low-back pain found that participants who practiced yoga had significantly less disability, pain, and depression after six months.
2. Options (A), (B), and (D) are correct. They are all characteristic of intermediate or advanced levels of performing the forward roll.
3. Option (B) is correct. Amphetamines and other stimulants increase alertness. By doing so, they can also mask the level of fatigue an athlete is experiencing, which can in turn delay the healing of injured muscle tissue and prolong recovery times.
4. Option (C) is correct. According to the Mayo Clinic, there are numerous health benefits to practicing yoga, which considers humans to be three-part beings made up of mind, body, and spirit. The practice of yoga addresses reducing stress and improving fitness, and it has the potential to alleviate symptoms of chronic conditions.
5. Option (A) is correct. Progression and overload are the terms used in discussions of fitness that refer to adjusting the amount of exercise to a person's present capacity (overload) and gradually increasing the amount of exercise over time to improve the level of fitness (progression).
6. Option (B) is correct. It is the only choice that does not include at least one item that does not increase in a linear fashion as oxygen consumption increases.
7. Option (A) is correct. The primary role in the development of physical education in the nineteenth century was played by physicians interested in anthropometric measurement and other medically related subjects.
8. Option (B) is correct. A sport is described by most sociologists as an institutionalized activity. An activity becomes a sport after undergoing a process through which behaviors and organization become standardized over time. As a sport, the activity takes on fundamental characteristics, such as official rule enforcement, equipment regulations, and formalized skills.
9. Option (D) is correct. Fitness tests identify an individual's current level of fitness from which he or she can then establish goals to improve fitness.

10. Option (C) is correct. All three activities require that their participants maintain a compact arrangement of the body so that it can move smoothly through the medium (air or water) that is involved. The failure to observe this compact bodily arrangement would hinder movement by creating turbulence.
11. Option (C) is correct. It describes a method of practice that involves working on specific elements of a skill in isolation. This method allows those elements of a skill that present the greatest risk of injury to be mastered under controlled conditions before the skill is attempted "whole" and under real conditions.
12. Option (A) is correct. In small group work, which is part of cooperative learning, the students have time to reflect on their learning, how well they worked together, and what they need to improve on.
13. Option (C) is correct. The primary function of all teachers is to provide a safe learning environment.
14. Option (C) is correct. Bocce is a game that is truly a target game. Bocce is played with eight large balls and one smaller target or object ball called a pallina.
15. Option (B) is correct. A closed skill is one in which the environment remains stable and predictable, and the performer knows what to do and when to do it. (B) allows the performer to practice the skill at a stable rate, moving to varying rates as mastery is attained. Closed skills are habitual and follow set patterns from beginning to end.
16. Option (A) is correct. Measuring oxygen uptake and carbon dioxide production during exercise is the research standard for determining the measurement of maximal oxygen intake.
17. Option (B) is correct. Differentiated instruction allows students to access information using different avenues. In a physical education context, having students journal their responses to performing various fitness activities allows them to practice their writing skills as they learn about fitness.
18. Option (B) is correct. The cognitive domain deals with the acquisition of knowledge and the development of intellectual skills.

19. Option (B) is correct. By using a video camera, students are able to check their technique against a properly executed technique, detect the differences, and make corrections.

20. Option (C) is correct. The Society of Health and Physical Educators is also known as SHAPE America. SHAPE America's mission is to enhance knowledge; improve professional practice; and increase support for high quality physical education, sport, and physical activity programs through research, the development of standards, and the dissemination of information.

21. Option (A) is correct. The Brockport Physical Fitness Test (BPFT) is a criterion-referenced, health-related test of physical fitness appropriate for students with disabilities. The BPFT is customized to meet the needs of students with varying abilities.

22. Option (A) is correct. All three items in (A) are critical when implementing a classroom management plan.

23. Option (C) is correct. The teacher should devise a rubric of critical skills to be learned in the unit, and assess students as they move through the unit.

24. Option (C) is correct. Training at a level between about 60 percent and 85 percent of maximal heart rate increases the benefit of the exercise and decreases the chances of developing cardiac diseases if the exercise is done on a regular basis.

25. Option (A) is correct. The ability of individuals to learn, experience, and refine motor skills greatly affects their ability to perform any physical activity. Learning a new motor skill is a dynamic and continuous process without distinct and definite stages.

26. Option (C) is correct. The stretch-shortening cycle (SSC) contains an eccentric phase or lengthening of the muscle followed by an immediate shortening of that same muscle (concentric phase).

27. Option (D) is correct. Inclusion is best achieved by encouraging cooperation, communication, and an exchange of ideas to create levels of play, instead of a high standard/excellence in play.

28. Option (A) is correct. Divergent thinking typically works best when students are encouraged to brainstorm with a small group, be creative, and see multiple perspectives.

29. Option (B) is correct. The zigzag pattern is demonstrated under the pathway category in space awareness within the movement concept framework.

30. Option (B) is correct. According to the Society of Health and Physical Educators (SHAPE America), the use of human targets is not acceptable in physical education class and can deter students from interest in physical education class which carries over to interest in physical activity as a whole.

4. Determine Your Strategy for Success

Set clear goals and deadlines so your test preparation is focused and efficient

Effective *Praxis* test preparation doesn't just happen. You'll want to set clear goals and deadlines for yourself along the way. Otherwise, you may not feel ready and confident on test day.

1) Learn what the test covers.

You may have heard that there are several different versions of the same test. It's true. You may take one version of the test and your friend may take a different version a few months later. Each test has different questions covering the same subject area, but both versions of the test measure the same skills and content knowledge.

You'll find specific information on the test you're taking on page 5, which outlines the content categories that the test measures and what percentage of the test covers each topic. Visit www.ets.org/praxis/testprep for information on other *Praxis* tests.

2) Assess how well you know the content.

Research shows that test takers tend to overestimate their preparedness—this is why some test takers assume they did well and then find out they did not pass.

The *Praxis* tests are demanding enough to require serious review of likely content, and the longer you've been away from the content, the more preparation you will most likely need. If it has been longer than a few months since you've studied your content area, make a concerted effort to prepare.

3) Collect study materials.

Gathering and organizing your materials for review are critical steps in preparing for the *Praxis* tests. Consider the following reference sources as you plan your study:

- Did you take a course in which the content area was covered? If yes, do you still have your books or your notes?
- Does your local library have a high school-level textbook in this area? Does your college library have a good introductory college-level textbook in this area?

Practice materials are available for purchase for many *Praxis* tests at www.ets.org/praxis/testprep. Test preparation materials include sample questions and answers with explanations.

4) Plan and organize your time.

You can begin to plan and organize your time while you are still collecting materials. Allow yourself plenty of review time to avoid cramming new material at the end. Here are a few tips:

- Choose a test date far enough in the future to leave you plenty of preparation time. Test dates can be found at www.ets.org/praxis/register/centers_dates.
- Work backward from that date to figure out how much time you will need for review.
- Set a realistic schedule—and stick to it.

5) Practice explaining the key concepts.

Praxis tests with constructed-response questions assess your ability to explain material effectively. As a teacher, you'll need to be able to explain concepts and processes to students in a clear, understandable way. What are the major concepts you will be required to teach? Can you explain them in your own words accurately, completely, and clearly? Practice explaining these concepts to test your ability to effectively explain what you know.

6) Understand how questions will be scored.

Scoring information can be found on page 33.

7) Develop a study plan.

A study plan provides a road map to prepare for the *Praxis* tests. It can help you understand what skills and knowledge are covered on the test and where to focus your attention. Use the study plan template on page 26 to organize your efforts.

And most important—get started!

Would a Study Group Work for You?

Using this guide as part of a study group

People who have a lot of studying to do sometimes find it helpful to form a study group with others who are working toward the same goal. Study groups give members opportunities to ask questions and get detailed answers. In a group, some members usually have a better understanding of certain topics, while others in the group may be better at other topics. As members take turns explaining concepts to one another, everyone builds self-confidence.

If the group encounters a question that none of the members can answer well, the group can go to a teacher or other expert and get answers efficiently. Because study groups schedule regular meetings, members study in a more disciplined fashion. They also gain emotional support. The group should be large enough so that multiple people can contribute different kinds of knowledge, but small enough so that it stays focused. Often, three to six members is a good size.

Here are some ways to use this guide as part of a study group:

- **Plan the group's study program.** Parts of the study plan template, beginning on page 26, can help to structure your group's study program. By filling out the first five columns and sharing the worksheets, everyone will learn more about your group's mix of abilities and about the resources, such as textbooks, that members can share with the group. In the sixth column ("Dates I will study the content"), you can create an overall schedule for your group's study program.
- **Plan individual group sessions.** At the end of each session, the group should decide what specific topics will be covered at the next meeting and who will present each topic. Use the topic headings and subheadings in the Test at a Glance table on page 5 to select topics, and then select practice questions, beginning on page 14.
- **Prepare your presentation for the group.** When it's your turn to present, prepare something that is more than a lecture. Write two or three original questions to pose to the group. Practicing writing actual questions can help you better understand the topics covered on the test as well as the types of questions you will encounter on the test. It will also give other members of the group extra practice at answering questions.

- **Take a practice test together.** The idea of a practice test is to simulate an actual administration of the test, so scheduling a test session with the group will add to the realism and may also help boost everyone's confidence. Remember, complete the practice test using only the time that will be allotted for that test on your administration day.
- **Learn from the results of the practice test.** Review the results of the practice test, including the number of questions answered correctly in each content category. For tests that contain constructed-response questions, look at the Sample Test Questions section, which also contain sample responses to those questions and shows how they were scored. Then try to follow the same guidelines that the test scorers use.
- **Be as critical as you can.** You're not doing your study partner(s) any favors by letting them get away with an answer that does not cover all parts of the question adequately.
- **Be specific.** Write comments that are as detailed as the comments about the sample responses. Indicate where and how your study partner(s) are doing an inadequate job of answering the question. Writing notes in the margins of the answer sheet may also help.
- **Be supportive.** Include comments that point out what your study partner(s) got right.

Then plan one or more study sessions based on aspects of the questions on which group members performed poorly. For example, each group member might be responsible for rewriting one paragraph of a response in which someone else did an inadequate job.

Whether you decide to study alone or with a group, remember that the best way to prepare is to have an organized plan. The plan should set goals based on specific topics and skills that you need to learn, and it should commit you to a realistic set of deadlines for meeting those goals. Then you need to discipline yourself to stick with your plan and accomplish your goals on schedule.

5. Develop Your Study Plan

Develop a personalized study plan and schedule

Planning your study time is important because it will help ensure that you review all content areas covered on the test. Use the sample study plan below as a guide. It shows a plan for the *Core Academic Skills for Educators: Reading* test. Following that is a study plan template that you can fill out to create your own plan. Use the "About Your Test" and "Content Topics" information beginning on page 5 to help complete it.

Use this worksheet to:

- 1. Define Content Areas:** List the most important content areas for your test as defined in chapter 1.
- 2. Determine Strengths and Weaknesses:** Identify your strengths and weaknesses in each content area.
- 3. Identify Resources:** Identify the books, courses, and other resources you plan to use for each content area.
- 4. Study:** Create and commit to a schedule that provides for regular study periods.

Praxis Test Name (Test Code): Core Academic Skills for Educators: Reading (5713)

Test Date: 9/15/21

Content covered	Description of content	How well do I know the content? (scale 1–5)	What resources do I have/need for the content?	Where can I find the resources I need?	Dates I will study the content	Date completed
Key Ideas and Details						
Close reading	Draw inferences and implications from the directly stated content of a reading selection	3	Middle school English textbook	College library, middle school teacher	7/15/21	7/15/21
Determining Ideas	Identify summaries or paraphrases of the main idea or primary purpose of a reading selection	3	Middle school English textbook	College library, middle school teacher	7/17/21	7/17/21
Determining Ideas	Identify summaries or paraphrases of the supporting ideas and specific details in a reading selection	3	Middle and high school English textbook	College library, middle and high school teachers	7/20/21	7/21/21
Craft, Structure, and Language Skills						
Interpreting tone	Determine the author's attitude toward material discussed in a reading selection	4	Middle and high school English textbook	College library, middle and high school teachers	7/25/21	7/26/21
Analysis of structure	Identify key transition words and phrases in a reading selection and how they are used	3	Middle and high school English textbook, dictionary	College library, middle and high school teachers	7/25/21	7/27/21
Analysis of structure	Identify how a reading selection is organized in terms of cause/effect, compare/contrast, problem/solution, etc.	5	High school textbook, college course notes	College library, course notes, high school teacher, college professor	8/1/21	8/1/21
Author's purpose	Determine the role that an idea, reference, or piece of information plays in an author's discussion or argument	5	High school textbook, college course notes	College library, course notes, high school teacher, college professor	8/1/21	8/1/21

(continued on next page)

Content covered	Description of content	How well do I know the content? (scale 1–5)	What resources do I have/need for the content?	Where can I find the resources I need?	Dates I will study the content	Date completed
Language in different contexts	Determine whether information presented in a reading selection is presented as fact or opinion	4	High school textbook, college course notes	College library, course notes, high school teacher, college professor	8/1/21	8/1/21
Contextual meaning	Identify the meanings of words as they are used in the context of a reading selection	2	High school textbook, college course notes	College library, course notes, high school teacher, college professor	8/1/21	8/1/21
Figurative Language	Understand figurative language and nuances in word meanings	2	High school textbook, college course notes	College library, course notes, high school teacher, college professor	8/8/21	8/8/21
Vocabulary range	Understand a range of words and phrases sufficient for reading at the college and career readiness level	2	High school textbook, college course notes	College library, course notes, high school teacher, college professor	8/15/21	8/17/21
Integration of Knowledge and Ideas						
Diverse media and formats	Analyze content presented in diverse media and formats, including visually and quantitatively, as well as in words	2	High school textbook, college course notes	College library, course notes, high school teacher, college professor	8/22/21	8/24/21
Evaluation of arguments	Identify the relationship among ideas presented in a reading selection	4	High school textbook, college course notes	College library, course notes, high school teacher, college professor	8/24/21	8/24/21
Evaluation of arguments	Determine whether evidence strengthens, weakens, or is relevant to the arguments in a reading selection	3	High school textbook, college course notes	College library, course notes, high school teacher, college professor	8/27/21	8/27/21
Evaluation of arguments	Determine the logical assumptions upon which an argument or conclusion is based	5	High school textbook, college course notes	College library, course notes, high school teacher, college professor	8/28/21	8/30/21
Evaluation of arguments	Draw conclusions from material presented in a reading selection	5	High school textbook, college course notes	College library, course notes, high school teacher, college professor	8/30/21	8/31/21
Comparison of texts	Recognize or predict ideas or situations that are extensions of or similar to what has been presented in a reading selection	4	High school textbook, college course notes	College library, course notes, high school teacher, college professor	9/3/21	9/4/21
Comparison of texts	Apply ideas presented in a reading selection to other situations	2	High school textbook, college course notes	College library, course notes, high school teacher, college professor	9/5/21	9/6/21

My Study Plan

Use this worksheet to:

1. **Define Content Areas:** List the most important content areas for your test as defined in chapter 1.
2. **Determine Strengths and Weaknesses:** Identify your strengths and weaknesses in each content area.
3. **Identify Resources:** Identify the books, courses, and other resources you plan to use for each content area.
4. **Study:** Create and commit to a schedule that provides for regular study periods.

Praxis Test Name (Test Code): _____

Test Date: _____

Content covered	Description of content	How well do I know the content? (scale 1–5)	What resources do I have/need for this content?	Where can I find the resources I need?	Dates I will study this content	Date completed

(continued on next page)

6. Review Smart Tips for Success

Follow test-taking tips developed by experts

Learn from the experts. Take advantage of the following answers to questions you may have and practical tips to help you navigate the *Praxis* test and make the best use of your time.

Should I guess?

Yes. Your score is based on the number of questions you answer correctly, with no penalty or subtraction for an incorrect answer. When you don't know the answer to a question, try to eliminate any obviously wrong answers and then guess at the correct one. Try to pace yourself so that you have enough time to carefully consider every question.

Can I answer the questions in any order?

You can answer the questions in order or skip questions and come back to them later. If you skip a question, you can also mark it so that you can remember to return and answer it later. Remember that questions left unanswered are treated the same as questions answered incorrectly, so it is to your advantage to answer every question.

Are there trick questions on the test?

No. There are no hidden meanings or trick questions. All of the questions on the test ask about subject matter knowledge in a straightforward manner.

Are there answer patterns on the test?

No. You might have heard this myth: the answers on tests follow patterns. Another myth is that there will never be more than two questions in a row with the correct answer in the same position among the choices. Neither myth is true. Select the answer you think is correct based on your knowledge of the subject.

Can I write on the scratch paper I am given?

Yes. You can work out problems on the scratch paper, make notes to yourself, or write anything at all. Your scratch paper will be destroyed after you are finished with it, so use it in any way that is helpful to you. But make sure to select or enter your answers on the computer.

Smart Tips for Taking the Test

1. **Skip the questions you find extremely difficult.** Rather than trying to answer these on your first pass through the test, you may want to leave them blank and mark them so that you can return to them later. Pay attention to the time as you answer the rest of the questions on the test, and try to finish with 10 or 15 minutes remaining so that you can go back over the questions you left blank. Even if you don't know the answer the second time you read the questions, see if you can narrow down the possible answers, and then guess. Your score is based on the number of right answers, so it is to your advantage to answer every question.

- 2. Keep track of the time.** The on-screen clock will tell you how much time you have left. You will probably have plenty of time to answer all of the questions, but if you find yourself becoming bogged down, you might decide to move on and come back to any unanswered questions later.
- 3. Read all of the possible answers before selecting one.** For questions that require you to select more than one answer, or to make another kind of selection, consider the most likely answers given what the question is asking. Then reread the question to be sure the answer(s) you have given really answer the question. Remember, a question that contains a phrase such as “Which of the following does NOT . . .” is asking for the one answer that is NOT a correct statement or conclusion.
- 4. Check your answers.** If you have extra time left over at the end of the test, look over each question and make sure that you have answered it as you intended. Many test takers make careless mistakes that they could have corrected if they had checked their answers.
- 5. Don’t worry about your score when you are taking the test.** No one is expected to answer all of the questions correctly. Your score on this test is not analogous to your score on the *GRE*[®] or other tests. It doesn’t matter on the *Praxis* tests whether you score very high or barely pass. If you meet the minimum passing scores for your state and you meet the state’s other requirements for obtaining a teaching license, you will receive a license. In other words, what matters is meeting the minimum passing score. You can find passing scores for all states that use the *Praxis* tests at http://www.ets.org/s/praxis/pdf/passing_scores.pdf or on the web site of the state for which you are seeking certification/licensure.
- 6. Use your energy to take the test, not to get frustrated by it.** Getting frustrated only increases stress and decreases the likelihood that you will do your best. Highly qualified educators and test development professionals, all with backgrounds in teaching, worked diligently to make the test a fair and valid measure of your knowledge and skills. Your state painstakingly reviewed the test before adopting it as a licensure requirement. The best thing to do is concentrate on answering the questions.

7. Check on Testing Accommodations

See if you qualify for accommodations that may make it easier to take the Praxis test

What if English is not my primary language?

Praxis tests are given only in English. If your primary language is not English (PLNE), you may be eligible for extended testing time. For more details, visit www.ets.org/praxis/register/plne_accommodations/.

What if I have a disability or other health-related need?

The following accommodations are available for *Praxis* test takers who meet the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) Amendments Act disability requirements:

- Extended testing time
- Additional rest breaks
- Separate testing room
- Writer/recorder of answers
- Test reader
- Sign language interpreter for spoken directions only
- Perkins Braille
- Braille slate and stylus
- Printed copy of spoken directions
- Oral interpreter
- Audio test
- Braille test
- Large print test book
- Large print answer sheet
- Listening section omitted

For more information on these accommodations, visit www.ets.org/praxis/register/disabilities.

Note: Test takers who have health-related needs requiring them to bring equipment, beverages, or snacks into the testing room or to take extra or extended breaks must request these accommodations by following the procedures described in the *Bulletin Supplement for Test Takers with Disabilities or Health-Related Needs* (PDF), which can be found at http://www.ets.org/s/disabilities/pdf/bulletin_supplement_test_takers_with_disabilities_health_needs.pdf.

You can find additional information on available resources for test takers with disabilities or health-related needs at www.ets.org/disabilities.

8. Do Your Best on Test Day

Get ready for test day so you will be calm and confident

You followed your study plan. You prepared for the test. Now it's time to prepare for test day.

Plan to end your review a day or two before the actual test date so you avoid cramming. Take a dry run to the test center so you're sure of the route, traffic conditions, and parking. Most of all, you want to eliminate any unexpected factors that could distract you from your ultimate goal—passing the *Praxis* test!

On the day of the test, you should:

- be well rested
- wear comfortable clothes and dress in layers
- eat before you take the test
- bring an acceptable and valid photo identification with you
- bring an approved calculator only if one is specifically permitted for the test you are taking (see Calculator Use, at http://www.ets.org/praxis/test_day/policies/calculators)
- be prepared to stand in line to check in or to wait while other test takers check in

You can't control the testing situation, but you can control yourself. Stay calm. The supervisors are well trained and make every effort to provide uniform testing conditions, but don't let it bother you if the test doesn't start exactly on time. You will have the allotted amount of time once it does start.

You can think of preparing for this test as training for an athletic event. Once you've trained, prepared, and rested, give it everything you've got.

What items am I restricted from bringing into the test center?

You cannot bring into the test center personal items such as:

- handbags, knapsacks, or briefcases
- water bottles or canned or bottled beverages
- study materials, books, or notes
- pens, pencils, scrap paper, or calculators, unless specifically permitted for the test you are taking (see Calculator Use, at http://www.ets.org/praxis/test_day/policies/calculators)
- any electronic, photographic, recording, or listening devices

Personal items are not allowed in the testing room and will not be available to you during the test or during breaks. You may also be asked to empty your pockets. At some centers, you will be assigned a space to store your belongings, such as handbags and study materials. Some centers do not have secure storage space available, so please plan accordingly.

Test centers assume no responsibility for your personal items.

If you have health-related needs requiring you to bring equipment, beverages or snacks into the testing room or to take extra or extended breaks, you need to request accommodations in advance. Procedures for requesting accommodations are described in the [Bulletin Supplement for Test Takers with Disabilities or Health-related Needs \(PDF\)](#).

Note: All cell phones, smart phones (e.g., Android® devices, iPhones®, etc.), and other electronic, photographic, recording, or listening devices are strictly prohibited from the test center. If you are seen with such a device, you will be dismissed from the test, your test scores will be canceled, and you will forfeit your test fees. If you are seen *using* such a device, the device will be confiscated and inspected. For more information on what you can bring to the test center, visit www.ets.org/praxis/test_day/bring.

Are You Ready?

Complete this checklist to determine whether you are ready to take your test.

- Do you know the testing requirements for the license or certification you are seeking in the state(s) where you plan to teach?
- Have you followed all of the test registration procedures?
- Do you know the topics that will be covered in each test you plan to take?
- Have you reviewed any textbooks, class notes, and course readings that relate to the topics covered?
- Do you know how long the test will take and the number of questions it contains?
- Have you considered how you will pace your work?
- Are you familiar with the types of questions for your test?
- Are you familiar with the recommended test-taking strategies?
- Have you practiced by working through the practice questions in this study companion or in a study guide or practice test?
- If constructed-response questions are part of your test, do you understand the scoring criteria for these questions?
- If you are repeating a *Praxis* test, have you analyzed your previous score report to determine areas where additional study and test preparation could be useful?

If you answered “yes” to the questions above, your preparation has paid off. Now take the *Praxis* test, do your best, pass it—and begin your teaching career!

9. Understand Your Scores

Understand how tests are scored and how to interpret your test scores

Of course, passing the *Praxis* test is important to you so you need to understand what your scores mean and what your state requirements are.

What are the score requirements for my state?

States, institutions, and associations that require the tests set their own passing scores. Visit www.ets.org/praxis/states for the most up-to-date information.

If I move to another state, will my new state accept my scores?

The *Praxis* tests are part of a national testing program, meaning that they are required in many states for licensure. The advantage of a national program is that if you move to another state that also requires *Praxis* tests, you can transfer your scores. Each state has specific test requirements and passing scores, which you can find at www.ets.org/praxis/states.

How do I know whether I passed the test?

Your score report will include information on passing scores for the states you identified as recipients of your test results. If you test in a state with automatic score reporting, you will also receive passing score information for that state.

A list of states and their passing scores for each test are available online at www.ets.org/praxis/states.

What your *Praxis* scores mean

You received your score report. Now what does it mean? It's important to interpret your score report correctly and to know what to do if you have questions about your scores.

Visit http://www.ets.org/s/praxis/pdf/sample_score_report.pdf to see a sample score report.

To access *Understanding Your Praxis Scores*, a document that provides additional information on how to read your score report, visit www.ets.org/praxis/scores/understand.

Put your scores in perspective

Your score report indicates:

- Your score and whether you passed
- The range of possible scores
- The raw points available in each content category
- The range of the middle 50 percent of scores on the test

If you have taken the same *Praxis* test or other *Praxis* tests in the last 10 years, your score report also lists the highest score you earned on each test taken.

Content category scores and score interpretation

Questions on the *Praxis* tests are categorized by content. To help you in future study or in preparing to retake the test, your score report shows how many raw points you earned in each content category. Compare your “raw points earned” with the maximum points you could have earned (“raw points available”). The greater the difference, the greater the opportunity to improve your score by further study.

Score scale changes

ETS updates *Praxis* tests on a regular basis to ensure they accurately measure the knowledge and skills that are required for licensure. When tests are updated, the meaning of the score scale may change, so requirements may vary between the new and previous versions. All scores for previous, discontinued tests are valid and reportable for 10 years, provided that your state or licensing agency still accepts them.

These resources may also help you interpret your scores:

- *Understanding Your Praxis Scores* (PDF), found at www.ets.org/praxis/scores/understand
- *The Praxis Passing Scores* (PDF), found at www.ets.org/praxis/scores/understand
- State requirements, found at www.ets.org/praxis/states

Appendix: Other Questions You May Have

Here is some supplemental information that can give you a better understanding of the *Praxis* tests.

What do the *Praxis* tests measure?

The *Praxis* tests measure the specific knowledge and skills that beginning teachers need. The tests do not measure an individual's disposition toward teaching or potential for success, nor do they measure your actual teaching ability. The assessments are designed to be comprehensive and inclusive but are limited to what can be covered in a finite number of questions and question types. Teaching requires many complex skills that are typically measured in other ways, including classroom observation, video recordings, and portfolios.

Ranging from Agriculture to World Languages, there are more than 80 *Praxis* tests, which contain selected-response questions or constructed-response questions, or a combination of both.

Who takes the tests and why?

Some colleges and universities use the *Praxis* Core Academic Skills for Educators tests (Reading, Writing, and Mathematics) to evaluate individuals for entry into teacher education programs. The assessments are generally taken early in your college career. Many states also require Core Academic Skills test scores as part of their teacher licensing process.

Individuals entering the teaching profession take the *Praxis* content and pedagogy tests as part of the teacher licensing and certification process required by many states. In addition, some professional associations and organizations require the *Praxis* Subject Assessments for professional licensing.

Do all states require these tests?

The *Praxis* tests are currently required for teacher licensure in approximately 40 states and United States territories. These tests are also used by several professional licensing agencies and by several hundred colleges and universities. Teacher candidates can test in one state and submit their scores in any other state that requires *Praxis* testing for licensure. You can find details at www.ets.org/praxis/states.

What is licensure/certification?

Licensure in any area—medicine, law, architecture, accounting, cosmetology—is an assurance to the public that the person holding the license possesses sufficient knowledge and skills to perform important occupational activities safely and effectively. In the case of teacher licensing, a license tells the public that the individual has met predefined competency standards for beginning teaching practice.

Because a license makes such a serious claim about its holder, licensure tests are usually quite demanding. In some fields, licensure tests have more than one part and last for more than one day. Candidates for licensure in all fields plan intensive study as part of their professional preparation. Some join study groups, others study alone. But preparing to take a licensure test is, in all cases, a professional activity. Because a licensure exam surveys a broad body of knowledge, preparing for a licensure exam takes planning, discipline, and sustained effort.

Why does my state require the *Praxis* tests?

Your state chose the *Praxis* tests because they assess the breadth and depth of content—called the “domain”—that your state wants its teachers to possess before they begin to teach. The level of content knowledge, reflected in the passing score, is based on recommendations of panels of teachers and teacher educators in

each subject area. The state licensing agency and, in some states, the state legislature ratify the passing scores that have been recommended by panels of teachers.

How were the tests developed?

ETS consulted with practicing teachers and teacher educators around the country during every step of the *Praxis* test development process. First, ETS asked them what knowledge and skills a beginning teacher needs to be effective. Their responses were then ranked in order of importance and reviewed by hundreds of teachers.

After the results were analyzed and consensus was reached, guidelines, or specifications, for the selected-response and constructed-response tests were developed by teachers and teacher educators. Following these guidelines, teachers and professional test developers created test questions that met content requirements and [*ETS Standards for Quality and Fairness*](#).*

When your state adopted the research-based *Praxis* tests, local panels of teachers and teacher educators evaluated each question for its relevance to beginning teachers in your state. During this “validity study,” the panel also provided a passing-score recommendation based on how many of the test questions a beginning teacher in your state would be able to answer correctly. Your state’s licensing agency determined the final passing-score requirement.

ETS follows well-established industry procedures and standards designed to ensure that the tests measure what they are intended to measure. When you pass the *Praxis* tests your state requires, you are proving that you have the knowledge and skills you need to begin your teaching career.

How are the tests updated to ensure the content remains current?

Praxis tests are reviewed regularly. During the first phase of review, ETS conducts an analysis of relevant state and association standards and of the current test content. State licensure titles and the results of relevant job analyses are also considered. Revised test questions are then produced following the standard test development methodology. National advisory committees may also be convened to review and revise existing test specifications and to evaluate test forms for alignment with the specifications.

How long will it take to receive my scores?

Scores for tests that do not include constructed-response questions are available on screen immediately after the test. Scores for tests that contain constructed-response questions or essays aren’t available immediately after the test because of the scoring process involved. Official score reports are available to you and your designated score recipients approximately two to three weeks after the test date for tests delivered continuously, or two to three weeks after the testing window closes for other tests. See the test dates and deadlines calendar at www.ets.org/praxis/register/centers_dates for exact score reporting dates.

Can I access my scores on the web?

All test takers can access their test scores via My *Praxis* Account free of charge for one year from the posting date. This online access replaces the mailing of a paper score report.

The process is easy—simply log into My *Praxis* Account at www.ets.org/praxis and click on your score report. If you do not already have a *Praxis* account, you must create one to view your scores.

Note: You must create a *Praxis* account to access your scores, even if you registered by mail or phone.

*[*ETS Standards for Quality and Fairness*](#) (2014, Princeton, N.J.) are consistent with the [*Standards for Educational and Psychological Testing*](#), industry standards issued jointly by the American Educational Research Association, the American Psychological Association, and the National Council on Measurement in Education (2014, Washington, D.C.).

To search for the *Praxis* test prep resources
that meet your specific needs, visit:

www.ets.org/praxis/testprep

To purchase official test prep made by the creators
of the *Praxis* tests, visit the ETS Store:

www.ets.org/praxis/store

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