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Topic Break Down

Topic	No. of Questions
Topic 1, Agriculture Education	10
Topic 2, Art Education	10
Topic 3, Business Education	10
Topic 4, Computer Science	10
Topic 5, Early Childhood Education	10
Topic 6, Economics	10
Topic 7, English Language Arts and Reading	10
Topic 8, Family and Consumer Sciences	10
Topic 9, Health	10
Topic 10, History	10
Topic 11, Mathematics	10
Topic 12, Middle Grades Language Arts	10
Topic 13, Middle Grades Reading	10
Topic 14, Middle Grades Social Science	10
Topic 15, Paraprofessional	10
Topic 16, Political Science	10
Topic 17, Reading	7
Topic 18, School Psychology	10
Topic 19, Special Education	10
Topic 20, American Sign Language	10
Topic 21, Birth Through Kindergarten	10
Topic 22, Behavioral Science	24
Topic 23, Curriculum and Instruction	10
Topic 24, Preschool/Early Childhood	10
Topic 25, Educational Leadership	10

Topic	No. of Questions
Topic 26, English to Speakers of Other Languages	10
Topic 27, Geography	10
Topic 28, Health and Physical Education	10
Topic 29, Educational Media Specialist	10
Topic 30, Middle Grades Mathematics	10
Topic 31, Middle Grades General Science	10
Topic 32, Music	10
Topic 33, Physics	10
Topic 34, Program Admission	10
Topic 35, School Counselor	10
Topic 36, General Science	10
Topic 37, Special Education Adapted Curriculum	10
Topic 38, Chemistry	15
Topic 39, Marketing Education	10
Topic 40, Special Education: Reading, English Language Arts, and Social Studies	10
Total	416

QUESTION NO: 1

Of the following research methods for gathering health-related data, which one is most applicable to collecting aggregate information on large population groups?

- A. Questionnaires
- B. Surveys
- C. Observations
- D. Interviews

ANSWER: B**Explanation:**

While questionnaires can be sent to large groups of people, they also can be used to collect data on an individual and small group basis equally well or better (i.e., not all recipients return mailed questionnaires, whereas individuals and small groups, when given these directly in clinical, public health, or other settings, are obligated to complete them). Observations are most useful for gathering data about individuals or small groups as they require researchers to watch their actions and interactions directly (overtly or covertly). Interviews typically require one-to-one question-and-answer interactions between researchers and respondents. The survey method enables researchers to collect large-scale data on entire population groups, often through a combination of these other methods, by obtaining the same information from a much greater number of respondents.

QUESTION NO: 2

Dr. Jenks is working with a group of high school students. They are about to read a science book about fossils. Before they begin, she writes the words stromatolites, fossiliferous, and eocene on the board. She explains the meaning of each word. These words are examples of _____.

- A. Content-specific words
- B. Ionization
- C. Alliteration
- D. Academic words

ANSWER: A**Explanation:**

Content-specific words. Because these words are specific to paleontology, it's unlikely the students know their meanings. Without understanding what these words mean, the students would not be able to understand the content of the passage they were about to read.

QUESTION NO: 3

The concept of object permanence is best characterized as _____.

- A. "Out of mind, out of sight".
- B. "Out of sight, still exists".
- C. "Out of sight, out of time".
- D. "Out of sight, out of mind".
- E. "Out of body experience".

ANSWER: B**Explanation:**

Object permanence, which babies develop during Piaget's first, Sensorimotor stage of cognitive development, is the realization that objects still exist even when they are out of sight. "Out of sight, out of mind". is the opposite of this. The other choices are not related to the concept of object permanence.

QUESTION NO: 4

For which teachers would the History/Transition Information Profile be most useful?

- A. Teachers with a class of all new students who have past school records
- B. "Step-up" teachers who follow their students from one grade to the next
- C. Teachers of mixed-age classes with the same students for several years
- D. Teachers with a class of all new students with no earlier school records

ANSWER: A**Explanation:**

The History/Transition Information Profile would be most useful for a teacher with a class of all new students who have past school records. This instrument helps teachers to learn each student's educational history by offering information about the student's abilities, interests, strengths and weaknesses, and which educational strategies and methods have worked or failed previously. "Step-up" teachers and teachers with mixed-age classes who teach the same students for several years in a row are less likely to need this tool after their first year with students. Teachers with all new students who have no earlier school records would be less able to make use of this transition instrument. They could only use the section "from the family's perspective" to gather information from parents as well as pertinent medical records.

QUESTION NO: 5

Which quote is the best example of a clear and measurable curriculum objective?

- A. "Each student will significantly improve computation skills".
- B. "All students will learn to transfer knowledge between contexts via comparisons and discussions".
- C. "By the end of the course, students will understand the publishing process".
- D. "Each student will demonstrate understanding of the Scientific Method by completing an independent science project".

ANSWER: D

Explanation:

The question prompt emphasizes that curriculum objectives must be both clear and measurable. In order to fit this criterion, the objective has to be easily understood and there must be an obvious way to evaluate whether or not the objective has been met. In this choice, students are expected to learn the steps of the Scientific Method in conceptual form. The instructor can measure whether or not this concept has been mastered by evaluating each student's independent project. This is the only choice that provides both the intended learning outcome and its form of measurement.

QUESTION NO: 6

A class exercise involves demonstration of the principle of neutralization of acids and bases. The reagents available are 1 M NaOH, concentrated HCl, water, and phenol red [a pH indicator that turns from yellow to red under basic conditions].

The procedure chosen by the teacher is as follows:

Step 1: Prior to class, the teacher prepares 1 M HCl by adding 914 ml water to 86 ml of HCl. [Note that concentrated HCl is 11.65 M.] Step 2: Since the class is divided into nine groups of three students, the teacher distributes the 1 M HCl into nine 125 ml flasks.

Step 3: Each group is given a dropper bottle with phenol red, a bottle containing 200 ml of 1 M NaOH, and a 25 ml pipette with bulb.

Step 4: The students are instructed to add the phenol red to the HCl until a visible yellow color is seen, record the color, then slowly add NaOH, and record the volume of NaOH required to make the solution alkaline.

What did the teacher do wrong in step 1?

- A. He/she should have chilled the water used to reduce the heat of mixing.
- B. He/she should have added the acid to about 500 ml of water then brought the volume to exactly 1000 ml.
- C. HCl is a weak acid. He/she should have used more HCl to create a solution that is 1 M in hydronium ions.
- D. The volumes of acid and water are not additive. He/she should have added 500 ml of water and then after the mixture cooled brought the volume to exactly 1000 ml.

ANSWER: B

Explanation:

Acid should always be added to water, creating a mixture with an increasing concentration. Since the mixture of a strong acid with water generates heat, the addition of water directly to acid could cause the solution, which would initially have a very high concentration of acid, to boil and possibly splash upward, creating a hazardous condition.

QUESTION NO: 7

Which of the following is true concerning the formation of new state governments in the new United States of America following freedom from British rule?

- A. The state of Massachusetts required a special convention for its constitution, setting a good example.
- B. The states of Connecticut and Massachusetts retained their colonial charters, minus the British parts.
- C. The state of Massachusetts did not formally begin to use its new constitution until 1778.
- D. By the end of 1777, new constitutions had been created for twelve of the American states.

ANSWER: A**Explanation:**

Massachusetts did set a valuable example for other states by stipulating that its constitution should be created via a special convention rather than via the legislature. This way, the constitution would take precedence over the legislature, which would be subject to the rules of the constitution. It is not true that twelve states had new constitutions by the end of 1777. By this time, ten of the states had new constitutions. It is not true that Connecticut and Massachusetts retained their colonial charters minus the British parts. Connecticut and Rhode Island were the states that preserved their colonial charters. They simply removed any parts referring to British rule. Massachusetts did not formalize its new constitution in 1778. This state did not actually finish the process of adopting its new constitution until 1780. Finally, it is not true that Pennsylvania began with a viable constitution featuring checks and balances. It is true that Maryland and Virginia did initially provide such workable constitutions. Pennsylvania, however, began with such a hyper-democratic document with so little in the way of checks and balances that officials found it impossible to manage and quickly got rid of it, eventually coming up with a more reasonable constitution.

QUESTION NO: 8

Which of the following creates an electromagnet?

- A. translational and vibrational motion of atoms
- B. rapidly spinning and rotating electrons inside an iron bar
- C. an iron bar moving inside a coil of wire that contains a current
- D. convection currents within the liquid core of Earth's interior
- E. the movement of electrons through a complete circuit

ANSWER: C**Explanation:**

An iron bar moving inside a coil of wire that contains a current would create an electromagnet. “rapidly spinning and rotating electrons inside an iron bar” creates a magnetic field. “the movement of electrons through a complete circuit” creates an electric current. “convection currents within the liquid core of Earth’s interior” creates the Earth’s magnetic field. “translational and vibrational motion of atoms” creates thermal energy.

QUESTION NO: 9

Use the example below to answer the question that follows.



The chord in the above example can be best described as which of the following?

- A. iv
- B. viio
- C. V
- D. ii

ANSWER: B**Explanation:**

The chord in the given example is an E# fully diminished triad. In the key of F# major, this chord is built on the seventh scale degree of F# major scale (F#–G#–A#–B–C#–D#–E#–F#). In standard music theory notation, the E# fully diminished chord can be written in Roman numerals as viio, the correct answer.

QUESTION NO: 10

Gabriel, one of Mrs. Gomez’ second-grade students, is habitually tardy in the morning. Mrs. Gomez has talked to Gabriel’s parents, but they both work in the morning, so Gabriel is responsible for walking the short distance to school by himself. Mrs. Gomez suspects that Gabriel is often late because he is playing basketball on the playground before school. How should Mrs. Gomez handle this situation?

- A. She should put another student in charge of getting Gabriel to school on time
- B. She should forbid Gabriel from playing basketball
- C. She should give Gabriel a fun but important job to do at the beginning of the school day

D. She should recommend that Gabriel be suspended for three days

ANSWER: C

Explanation:

Mrs. Gomez should give Gabriel a fun but important job to do at the beginning of the school day. A second-grade student may not be capable of understanding the importance of arriving at school on time. A student at this age is much more susceptible to temptation and distraction. To combat this problem, Mrs. Gomez should offer a more enticing alternative to playing basketball. Suspending the student or forbidding him from playing basketball is too harsh, and it would not be fair to put another student in charge of his punctuality.

QUESTION NO: 11

A librarian observes that a teacher has made 35 copies of the first page of a 7-page science article in a magazine, one copy for each of his students. He states that he has cleared this with the principal. Are the teacher's actions allowable under copyright law?

- A. No, because by copying the article, the teacher denies the author financial gain from his or her work
- B. Yes, under the Fair Usage provision of the copyright law
- C. No, because only a single copy may be made of copyrighted material
- D. Yes, because the teacher obtained permission from the principal to make these copies

ANSWER: B

Explanation:

Yes, under the Fair Usage provision of the copyright law. The Fair Usage provision of the copyright law states that copying and using selected parts of copyrighted works for specific educational purposes is permitted, especially if the copies are made spontaneously and are used temporarily. "No, because only a single copy may be made of copyrighted material" is incorrect because of the Fair Usage provisions stated above. "Yes, because the teacher obtained permission from the principal..." is incorrect because the principal is not the person who can grant permission to use copyrighted materials. "No, because by copying the article, the teacher denies..." is incorrect because copying just one page and using it temporarily does not cause any loss of income to the author.

QUESTION NO: 12

Which of the following laboratory safety devices is recommended but not required by state law?

- A. containers for broken glassware
- B. eye protection for every student
- C. emergency showers
- D. fire blankets

ANSWER: A**Explanation:**

Using containers for broken glassware is recommended but not required by law. The other safety requirements listed are required by state law.

QUESTION NO: 13

Students studying fractions manipulate “fraction blocks”, blocks cut to represent fractional parts, to learn the concept of adding and subtracting fractions. Which level of development as described by Piaget does this activity demonstrate?

- A. Concrete operational stage
- B. Formal operations stage
- C. Pre-operational stage
- D. Sensory-motor stage

ANSWER: A**Explanation:**

The manipulation of objects in the learning process involves using concrete materials to bridge understanding of abstract concepts.

QUESTION NO: 14

According to the Assistive Technology Act, assistive devices are _____.

- A. Experimental, high-tech teaching tools that teachers can obtain by participating in one of 67 government funded research projects.
- B. Any device that could help a disabled student in school or life functions.
- C. Electronic devices that support learning such as computers, calculators, student responders, electronic self-teaching books and electronic reading devices.
- D. Any mechanical, electrical or electronic device that helps teachers streamline efficiency.

ANSWER: B**Explanation:**

Any device that could help a disabled student in education or life functioning. The Assistive Technology Act of 1998 is the primary legislation regarding assistive technology for disabled students and adults. The act funds 56 state programs concerned with the assistive technology needs of individuals with disabilities. Assistive devices include wheelchairs, hearing aids, glare-reduction screens, Braille devices, voice-recognition software, screen magnifiers and a wealth of other tools.

QUESTION NO: 15

What is not a type of executive function that students must use to succeed in school?

- A. Being able to retrieve previously learned information
- B. Being able to organize a report, essay, or project parts
- C. Being able to assign appropriate priority to each item
- D. Being able to follow specific, step-by-step directions

ANSWER: D**Explanation:**

Being able to follow specific, step-by-step directions is not an executive function. While an inability to follow step-by-step directions represents cognitive dysfunction, following directives represents micromanagement by the director and thus does not require executive functioning from the child. Executive functions require the child to self-direct and make decisions rather than be directed at every step. Retrieving previously learned material, and being able to organize one's work are examples of executive function, as are the ability to decide the importance of items in a group, or to assign them priorities. Other executive functions include emotional self-regulation; regulation of processing rate; focusing one's attention on a specific task; sustaining one's attention; making transitions from one thing to another when needed; coming up with strategies for studying, test-taking and the like; knowing how to start an assignment; presenting material in a logical order; and monitoring one's own progress.

QUESTION NO: 16

Which of the following correctly sequences the stages of change in the stages of change model of health behavior?

- A. Preparation, precontemplation, contemplation, action, maintenance
- B. Precontemplation, contemplation, preparation, action, maintenance
- C. Preparation, action, maintenance, precontemplation, contemplation
- D. Maintenance, preparation, precontemplation, contemplation, action

ANSWER: B**Explanation:**

In precontemplation, individuals have no plans to act anytime soon. This can be caused by lack of information, lack of motivation, and resistance. In contemplation, individuals plan to make changes within roughly six months but are not ready to act immediately. They have acquired awareness of both the costs and benefits of change, causing ambivalence that fuels procrastination. In preparation, individuals usually have made some significant action in the last year; plan to act within a month; and have developed some plan of action. In action, people have accomplished obvious lifestyle changes in the last six months, sufficient to reduce disease risk according to professional and scientific criteria, for example, quitting smoking. In maintenance, people devote more effort to preventing relapse than initiating change processes, which they have already largely done. This stage can last six months to five years.

QUESTION NO: 17

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

A set of expectations governing the behavior of a person holding a particular position in society is called _____.

- A. values.
- B. a role.
- C. culture.
- D. status.

ANSWER: B**Explanation:**

In this question, the examinee is asked to differentiate between roles, status, values, and culture. Option B is correct because roles are culturally defined rules for proper behavior associated with every status.

QUESTION NO: 18

In his attachment theory regarding parents and children, John Bowlby defined four elements of attachment. Which of these did he say enables a young child to explore the environment?

- A. Proximity maintenance
- B. The safe haven
- C. Separation distress
- D. A secure base

ANSWER: D**Explanation:**

Bowlby defined a secure base as the parent or attachment figure, who provides a constant source of security, functioning as the young child's "base" like a base camp or headquarters. Having this secure base enables the child to venture forth to explore the environment with the knowledge that s/he can still return to the base for security rather than lose his/her way. Bowlby defined the safe haven as the child's being able to return to the parent to regain safety and comfort when s/he encounters a threat or feels fear. Bowlby defined separation distress as the anxiety felt by young children when the parent is not there. He defined proximity maintenance as the child's need to be near the parent, and in general the human being's desire to be near other people to whom s/he is attached.

QUESTION NO: 19

The SUP approach to language acquisition proposes that _____.

- A. acquisitions of first and second language are unrelated
- B. acquisitions of first and second languages have synergy
- C. learning a second language improves the first language
- D. learning the first language facilitates learning a second

ANSWER: A

Explanation:

The SUP, or Separate Underlying Proficiency, approach posits that people learn their first language in a separate, unrelated process from learning a second language. This theory does not hold that learning one's first language facilitates learning a second one, or that learning a second language improves the first one. It finds that there is no synergy or relation between the acquisition of first and second languages.

QUESTION NO: 20

An automobile increased its speed uniformly from 20 m/s to 30 m/s at rate 5 m/s². During this time it traveled 50 meters. How long did it take the automobile to make this change?

- A. Can't be determined
- B. 5 seconds
- C. 2 seconds
- D. 10 seconds

ANSWER: C

Explanation:

The answer can be determined because the rate of acceleration is uniform. Since the acceleration is 5 m/s², the velocity increases by 5 m/s every second. If it starts at 20 m/s, after 1 second it will be going 25 m/s. After another second it will be going 30 m/s, so the total time is 2 seconds. You can also calculate this time by using the average speed. Since the object undergoes uniform acceleration, the average speed is 25 m/s. Using the distance traveled, the same result is obtained. $t = d / v = 50 \text{ meters} / 25 \text{ m/s} = 2 \text{ seconds}$.