


Reducing Test Anxiety

- Recognizing Test Anxiety
- How to Cope
- What You Need to Succeed



This special guide provides practical help for people who suffer from test anxiety. Designed specifically for Praxis test takers but useful to anyone who has to take tests, this guide reviews the major causes of test anxiety and offers practical advice for how to counter each one. Recognizing the symptoms of test anxiety is the first critical step, and this book helps you evaluate your own warning signs. From how to organize your study schedule to how to tune out distractions at the test center, these strategies will help you in your efforts to get the score you deserve!

REDUCING TEST

Anxiety

A Guide for Praxis Test Takers

Introduction

So you want to become a teacher, a school principal, or a paraprofessional. You have discovered that in order to get a license or be hired in your state, you'll have to take a Praxis test (or maybe several tests). You start asking people about the test. One person tells you it's as easy as can be—and anyone who doesn't pass it must be asleep. But another person says it's nearly impossible, and that it covers all sorts of things you've never learned and never will be able to learn by the date of the test. And then, to make matters worse, you buy a test preparation guide at your local bookstore that says you need to spend your time learning how to “beat the test” and “trick the test” if you hope to pass. You're left with the sinking feeling that the test is a mysterious puzzle that only expert test takers can pass successfully.

Under circumstances like these, it's perfectly normal to feel anxious. But there are a few things you should know up front:

Don't believe the rumors you hear about the test

A lot of people will tell you what they think about the test you're planning to take. And some of them might have useful information for you, such as suggestions for what resources to use when you are studying. But others will want to tell you that the test is impossible (to save face if they did not do well themselves) or that the test is ridiculously easy (to appear knowledgeable).

Whether or not you've heard that the test is easy or hard, one thing is certain: The test is too important for you simply to rely on rumors about it. You must learn for yourself what the test covers; then you can decide how well you know the topics covered on the test and thus how much studying and review you will need to do before taking the test. This booklet is designed to dispel some of the myths about Praxis tests and to help you find the correct information you need about your test.

Don't waste time on "beat the test" strategies

There are a number of test-prep books and classes out there that advertise “short-cuts” for studying, such as methods for finding the answers to multiple-choice questions or “secrets” for fooling essay-test scorers into giving you a high score. But the truth is, you can't trick your way to a high score. The best use of your study time is to make sure you know what is covered on the test and to review topics you don't know very well. Spending valuable time during the test trying to uncover the answer through other means will just waste time—and it won't get you to the correct answer. Believe it or not, the question writers always aim to be as clear and as direct as possible, and they don't use tricks to hide the answers from you. So, choose wisely when you look for a study guide for the test. ETS does publish study guides for many of its tests, but whether or not you purchase a study guide from ETS, make sure you choose a guide that gives you reliable information about what the test covers and what the questions look like.

The Three Things You Need To Succeed:

The best way to maximize your performance on your Praxis test is to make sure you do three things: prepare, stay organized, and practice.

Preparation

Your preparation for the test should include learning what the test covers and studying areas you don't know very well. It should also include using strategies for reducing test anxiety as part of your studying.

Organization

Staying organized includes creating a clear, targeted study plan for the weeks leading up to the test and sticking to that study plan.

Practice

Practice includes, well, practicing for the test: The more you are accustomed to sitting for a period of time, answering test questions, and pacing yourself, the more comfortable you will feel when you actually sit down to take the test.

Most of what you'll read in this booklet will sound, on some level, like common sense. But if you are like most people, you know what you should do to combat test anxiety—you just can't seem to actually do those things. So, while you might think, "I've heard it all before," you should still read this booklet carefully. And then you should read it again. (But not all in one sitting—try to return to this book several times over the course of your studying.)

Why? In the first place, you will probably learn things you didn't know about Praxis tests and about test anxiety. And in the second place, keeping the issue of test anxiety in the forefront of your mind is part of tackling that anxiety. Test anxiety isn't something you can take care of the night before the test with a good night's sleep and a nice dinner, or with a nutritious breakfast on the morning of the test day (though that can certainly help). It's something you need to incorporate into the earliest part of your study plan, so that the techniques for dealing with test anxiety have become second nature to you by the time you actually take the test.

How Do You Know Whether You Have Test Anxiety?

Test anxiety can strike you in two places: in your head, and in your body. Here are some signs that may indicate you have it:

Signs of test anxiety in your head

- mental blank-out
- racing thoughts
- difficulty concentrating
- negative thoughts about:
 - past performance
 - consequences of failure
 - how everyone else is doing
- knowing the answers after the test, but not while taking it

Signs of test anxiety in your body

Test anxiety can manifest itself physically, just like other forms of stress and anxiety. Some of the symptoms you may experience are:

- nausea
- cramps
- faintness
- sweating
- headache
- dry mouth
- increased breathing rate
- fast heartbeat
- tense muscles

A tiny amount of anxiety isn't bad—it's actually helpful to be "up" when preparing for and taking a test—but if you are showing some of these symptoms, your level of stress may be too high. It may be at a level that can hurt your preparation and your performance.

How Can You Cope With Test Anxiety?

Causes and cures

You can tame test anxiety by dealing with the causes. There are things you can do before the test, during the test, and after the test.

Let's start with the two main causes for test anxiety. These are things you may have a good reason to be concerned about:

1 CAUSE: You are unfamiliar with the test.

CURE: Learn about the test.

It sounds obvious enough, but a lot of people who have test anxiety deal with it by avoidance. They hope that if they avoid confronting the thing that is worrying them, it will go away. Of course, it doesn't go away, so the first thing you can do to deal with your anxiety is to make sure you know the basic facts about the test.

The Praxis Series™ publishes *Test at a Glance* materials for its tests. The information is available online, free of charge at www.ets.org/praxis or www.ets.org/parapro for the ParaPro Assessment.

The *Test at a Glance* materials contain all of the basic information you need to know about your test, including:

- How many questions are on the test
- What format the questions are in (for example, multiple-choice or constructed-response)
- How much time you have to take the test
- How your answers are scored (for constructed-response tests), including whether you should or should not write in essay format
- What topics are covered on the test
- What some of the questions look like

The first time you read the *Test at a Glance* materials, don't worry about answering the sample questions. Simply browse through them to get a feel for what they look like. Note the length of the questions and the variety of topics they cover. The *Test at a Glance* materials usually contain only a few sample questions. If you are unfamiliar with some of the topics covered in the sample questions, keep in mind that the test will cover a much broader range of topics, including those that are probably more familiar to you. You should also look at any directions from the tests that are reprinted in the *Test at a Glance* materials. Read them carefully to make sure you understand what is being asked.

My notes

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CAUSE: You feel you haven't mastered the subject being tested.

CURE: Make an organized study schedule and stick to it.

If you look at the topics covered on your test and start to worry that you haven't mastered those topics, first take a deep breath and remember that worrying is not going to do any good. Keep in mind that you are not expected to answer every question correctly to pass the test. Every test taker has a unique educational background and a more thorough knowledge of some topics than others.

If you feel you need to review a few of the topics covered on the test, you will need to create an organized study schedule and stick to it. Stay organized by creating a study plan that outlines what you're going to work on, where you're going to find helpful resources, and when you're going to undertake each step. As you review the topics and improve your mastery of them, you should use the various resources that are available to you: textbooks and notes from your courses, and perhaps knowledgeable people you can talk to, such as professors. Make sure your study schedule sets out manageable tasks for you to accomplish within a reasonable period of time.

Remember that studying means more than just highlighting words in a textbook. For the test, you should have a good understanding of the important terms and concepts. You should be able to define them in your own words and be able to explain why they are important. Look for ideas that are similar and ask yourself whether you can explain the differences.

When you have accomplished each study task you have planned, cross it off your schedule so you experience a sense of accomplishment.

If you feel you are unfamiliar with most or all of the topics covered on the test, you should consider whether you are ready to take the test. If possible, delay your testing date until you have had more time for review. Rushing into taking the test will not help you succeed. You may also need to consider whether you have received enough training in your field for you to succeed on the test. Have you taken the necessary courses? Did you retain most of the knowledge you gained in those courses? If you're not sure whether you are ready to take the test, try to gain advice from an advisor or a professor at your college or university.

Try very hard to stick to your study schedule. If you find you are procrastinating, that can be a sign of negative thoughts, one of the important causes of test anxiety.

My notes

3 CAUSE: You have negative thoughts.

CURE: Counter them with positive thoughts and actions.

Negative thoughts can throw you off your study schedule, and they can also distract you or make you freeze up during the test. Do you ever find yourself troubled with thoughts like these?

- I always do poorly on tests.
- I'm going to flunk this test.
- If I don't pass this test, I'm a failure.
- Everyone else is so much smarter than I am.
- I won't be able to keep my job.

One way to recognize that thoughts are negative is when they're extreme ("I'm so dumb") or in all-or-nothing terms ("If I don't pass, I'm finished").

The time to deal with negative thoughts is now, before the test. Take out a piece of paper and write your negative thoughts in a column. Then, for each one, write a positive thought that argues against it. Here are some examples:

NEGATIVE THOUGHT	POSITIVE THOUGHT
I always do poorly on tests.	I've got a better study plan for this test than I ever had before.
If I don't pass this test, I'm a failure.	I'm going to pass, but if I don't, I can bounce back.
The test is going to have trick questions.	The test is designed to let me show what I know, and I know all the formats of the questions.

Save this list (and add to it when necessary). Whenever you find those negative thoughts coming back, remind yourself of all the positive things you have going for you.

One particular kind of negative thinking that affects more people than you might realize is perfectionism. Do you find yourself procrastinating when you should be studying for the test? It may be because you've set an unrealistic goal for yourself. It may be that you are waiting until the last minute to study so that you can give yourself an excuse for not doing well. (Have you ever done this with homework assignments?) Here are some examples of perfectionist thoughts and the realistic thoughts that argue against them:

PERFECTIONIST THOUGHT	REALISTIC THOUGHT
There's an impossible amount of things to learn for this test!	I don't need to know the answer to every question; I just need to pass.
My knowledge of one of the topics is really shaky.	I don't need to know everything about every topic. Also, if I start now, I can learn more about the topics in which I know I'm weak.

My notes

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CAUSE: You believe certain myths about tests.



CURE: Learn the truth about tests.

Studying with friends can be very helpful, but sometimes friends can also be the source of a lot of false information about the tests. Don't pay attention to wild rumors about the test. There are many myths that circulate about tests, but they are just that—*myths*. Here are a few myths you may have heard, and the realities (from the experts at ETS):

MYTH vs. REALITY

MYTH: The first question is always a “trick” question to throw you off.

REALITY: No question is ever written to throw you off. The test makers analyze how people have responded to each question, and if there is ample evidence that a question is confusing, the question is not scored and is removed from future tests.

MYTH: The same answer choice never appears more than three times in a row.

REALITY: There are no rules about answer choices. Simply answer the questions to the best of your ability and don't worry about answer choice patterns.

MYTH: The questions are written to test how well you take standardized tests, not to test what you actually know.

REALITY: Every question is written to test a specific skill or piece of knowledge.

MYTH: Tests are designed so you have to answer each question really quickly, and you're not likely to have time to answer them all.

REALITY: Tests are designed so that most test takers will have enough time to answer every question.

MYTH: Hard questions are worth more points than easy questions.

REALITY: In any one section of a multiple-choice Praxis test, all of the questions count for an equal number of points. Therefore, if you find a question very difficult, you should skip it (save it for later), because the easy questions are worth just as much.

MYTH: Tests are full of biased questions.

REALITY: Test makers do everything they can to ensure that biased questions are kept off tests. Every question is reviewed carefully to ensure that it does not contain biased subject matter, overly specialized language, or something that might be upsetting or distracting. After tests are given, researchers analyze the way different groups of people answered different questions. If they find, for example, that female test takers tend to answer a certain question differently from male test takers, the question is not scored and is removed from future tests.

You have probably heard many other myths about standardized tests, but the important thing to do is find out the reality and ignore the myths. That's because the only person you hurt when you pay attention to myths is *you*. You need to answer each question on the test based on your knowledge of the topic being tested. If you pause to worry about each of the myths instead ("What if this is a trick question?" "What if I want to answer C, but I've already answered C three times?"), you're not going to answer to the best of your ability.

Similarly, many test-prep books on the market imply that there are lots of secrets behind test-question writing and that if you know the secrets, you can answer the questions correctly whether or not you know the topics the questions are asking about. But this too is a *myth*. The question writers create questions to test your knowledge of and skill in important topics—*period*.

Don't waste valuable studying time on learning "tricks" that won't really help you on the test. You should simply make sure you know the kinds of questions covered on the test and practice answering those questions.

My notes

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CAUSE: Your body shows signs of anxiety.



CURE: Take care of your body, and your mind will benefit.

If you start to see physical signs of test anxiety, you may need to take better care of your body.

- Eat well and exercise. Be especially careful that you don't disrupt your regular eating and exercise schedule to study for the test. Continuing your activities as usual will help you maintain your emotional and physical well-being.
- Studies have shown that lack of sleep can contribute to memory loss and lack of concentration, so get plenty of sleep throughout your studying schedule, and especially the night before the test. Lack of sleep could catch up with you at just the wrong time—when you are taking the test—so always be sure to get enough sleep.
- Continue to socialize with friends and family, and take study breaks regularly. Your emotional health is as important as your physical health for minimizing anxiety, so make sure you take time for some social interaction.
- Surround yourself with positive people who support your studying. Try to avoid friends and acquaintances with negative attitudes, especially negative attitudes about the test itself.

My notes

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CAUSE: Tension reinforces itself and builds up.



CURE: Practice tension-release exercises.

My notes

When you are feeling anxiety, the tense feelings in your body can build up. You need to learn how to break the cycle of anxiety by teaching your body how to release tension. Like most of the other tips in this booklet, this is not something to work on the night before the test. Practice the following techniques for several weeks or months:

- When you start feeling anxious, take a couple of long, deep breaths and exhale slowly. While you do this, it may help you to close your eyes and imagine a peaceful setting, such as a quiet, tree-lined pond.
- When you feel your body tensing up, focus on a particular group of muscles (e.g., the shoulders or scalp), and first contract them for about 10 seconds and then let them relax. Concentrate on the difference in the feelings and repeat the exercise, trying to get the muscles to relax more each time.

When you've become proficient in these techniques through practice, you'll be able to use them during the test whenever you feel anxiety creeping up on you. They take only a few seconds to do and can make the test session a lot less stressful.

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CAUSE: You allow the test environment to get on your nerves.



CURE: Tune out distractions.

The testing supervisor will try to make the environment conducive for taking a test. However, the reality is that not all aspects of the environment can be controlled. Another test taker may have a cough or the sniffles, or the room may be crowded, or the temperature may be warmer or cooler than you like. Dress in comfortable clothing and in layers so you are ready for either warm or cool rooms.

You can't control everything that will happen there, but you can help minimize the distractions you might encounter.

- Try to avoid arriving too early or too late. Make sure you know how to get to the test center and how much time it will take you to get there. (Be sure to consider the likely amount of traffic on the day of the test.)
- After you arrive in the testing room, choose a seat away from doors, aisles, and other high-traffic areas.
- Sit by yourself and don't chat with others. Even if you know other people taking the test, nervousness and anxiety can be contagious. By now you should know everything you need to know about the test, so if you learn anything new from your friends at the test site, it's likely to be a myth—and the *worst* time for you to hear a myth is right before the test begins.

You should also arrive with a ready-to-use strategy for dealing with any distractions that may come up. One strategy is mentally repeating a word or phrase (such as “Remain calm”) as a tool for focusing your mind. You may have some other strategy that works for you. Whatever strategy you choose, try to use it while you're studying for the test. Not only will it help you feel better, but it will also be second nature by the time you arrive to take the test.

My notes

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CAUSE: Your mind goes blank or it wanders.



CURE: Stay focused.

My notes

Many people get so nervous when they first open their test book that their minds “go blank” or start to race with unrelated thoughts. To avoid this, arrive at the test with a plan for how you will start the test. When the test supervisor tells you that you can begin, don’t race to answer the first question. Instead, take a minute or so to browse through the test, page by page. Don’t try to read the questions; just look at them one by one. This will help emphasize that there are no surprises awaiting you—just the test you have been preparing for.

After you have browsed through the test, then begin to answer the questions. It often makes sense to start with the first question, but you can start with any question you wish. Remember that you are not expected to answer every question correctly, so go into the test mentally prepared to encounter questions for which you do not know the answer. Also remember that you can skip difficult questions and return to them later if there is time.

If you “go blank” when facing a constructed-response question (one that asks for an essay or a few sentences or diagrams), remember that *action fights anxiety*. Start jotting down *anything* on a piece of scrap paper. Once you start writing, you are more likely to find ideas taking shape in your head. Then you can start to organize your actual response.

For multiple-choice tests, your score is based on the number of questions you answer correctly; therefore, skipped and wrong answers will not count against you. Work as rapidly as you can without sacrificing accuracy. Do not spend too much time puzzling over a question that seems too difficult for you. Answer the easier questions first, then return to the harder ones. **Try to answer every question even if you have to guess.**

Final Words...

Practice, practice, practice

Remember the three things you need to succeed—preparation, organization, and practice? Well, if you have test anxiety, practice is especially important. The more you become accustomed to taking the test, the better control you will have over your anxiety when you take the actual test. Even practicing just sitting and focusing for a long period of time is important.

If there is a Praxis Study Guide and/or practice test available for your test and you choose to purchase it, answer the practice questions in the Study Guide several times. You may want to use the practice questions to identify areas in which you need more studying, but you should also answer the practice questions several times when you don't worry about "content" issues. Instead, your goal should be simply to answer the questions to get used to taking the test. Time yourself, and get accustomed to the amount of concentration you need to stay focused on the test for the duration of the testing period. Discover the level of pacing that works best for you, and take the test until that pacing starts to feel natural.

Make sure that all of your studying and practicing is finished several days before the test. Try to set aside the day before the test for rest and anxiety-free activities, such as exercise or socializing. Don't use that last day for more studying or taking a practice test.

Find a coach

If your level of test anxiety is high—that is, your mental or physical symptoms prevent you from preparing for the test—you should consider finding a coach to help you work through your anxiety. Your coach could be a supportive friend or family member, or it could be someone you find through your school or tutoring center. With your coach, make a list of your fears about the particular test you will take and about your fears of test taking in general. Next to each fear, write down the specific steps you will take to help conquer each fear. For example, if your fear is that you will "freeze up" during the test, some specific steps you might take could include (1) taking the practice test, timed, once a week, and (2) using your relaxation techniques to help you fight tension during the test. You should even consider making a separate "study schedule" for working through your anxieties, so that you work on each fear methodically and regularly.

And remember...

Test anxiety feeds on the unknown; the more you know about the test, and the more you know about your own anxieties and how to conquer them, the less test anxiety can control you.

Good luck!