

GMAS 5TH GRADE ENGLISH LANGUAGE ARTS (ELA) PRACTICE TEST (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS

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THE FULL VERSION STUDY GUIDE

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Introduction

Preparing for a certification exam can feel overwhelming, but with the right tools, it becomes an opportunity to build confidence, sharpen your skills, and move one step closer to your goals. At Examzify, we believe that effective exam preparation isn't just about memorization, it's about understanding the material, identifying knowledge gaps, and building the test-taking strategies that lead to success.

This guide was designed to help you do exactly that.

Whether you're preparing for a licensing exam, professional certification, or entry-level qualification, this book offers structured practice to reinforce key concepts. You'll find a wide range of multiple-choice questions, each followed by clear explanations to help you understand not just the right answer, but why it's correct.

The content in this guide is based on real-world exam objectives and aligned with the types of questions and topics commonly found on official tests. It's ideal for learners who want to:

- Practice answering questions under realistic conditions,
- Improve accuracy and speed,
- Review explanations to strengthen weak areas, and
- Approach the exam with greater confidence.

We recommend using this book not as a stand-alone study tool, but alongside other resources like flashcards, textbooks, or hands-on training. For best results, we recommend working through each question, reflecting on the explanation provided, and revisiting the topics that challenge you most.

Remember: successful test preparation isn't about getting every question right the first time, it's about learning from your mistakes and improving over time. Stay focused, trust the process, and know that every page you turn brings you closer to success.

Let's begin.

How to Use This Guide

This guide is designed to help you study more effectively and approach your exam with confidence. Whether you're reviewing for the first time or doing a final refresh, here's how to get the most out of your Examzify study guide:

1. Start with a Diagnostic Review

Skim through the questions to get a sense of what you know and what you need to focus on. Your goal is to identify knowledge gaps early.

2. Study in Short, Focused Sessions

Break your study time into manageable blocks (e.g. 30 – 45 minutes). Review a handful of questions, reflect on the explanations.

3. Learn from the Explanations

After answering a question, always read the explanation, even if you got it right. It reinforces key points, corrects misunderstandings, and teaches subtle distinctions between similar answers.

4. Track Your Progress

Use bookmarks or notes (if reading digitally) to mark difficult questions. Revisit these regularly and track improvements over time.

5. Simulate the Real Exam

Once you're comfortable, try taking a full set of questions without pausing. Set a timer and simulate test-day conditions to build confidence and time management skills.

6. Repeat and Review

Don't just study once, repetition builds retention. Re-attempt questions after a few days and revisit explanations to reinforce learning. Pair this guide with other Examzify tools like flashcards, and digital practice tests to strengthen your preparation across formats.

There's no single right way to study, but consistent, thoughtful effort always wins. Use this guide flexibly, adapt the tips above to fit your pace and learning style. You've got this!

Questions

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- 1. Which term denotes the attitude toward the subject or audience?**
 - A. Imagery
 - B. Tone
 - C. Details
 - D. Setting
- 2. Which word is an example of onomatopoeia?**
 - A. Bang.
 - B. Quietly, the door opened.
 - C. The rain fell softly.
 - D. He whispered.
- 3. What is the attitude of the story called?**
 - A. Tone
 - B. Imagery
 - C. Details
 - D. Fiction
- 4. What does the prefix 'un-' mean in 'unhappy'?**
 - A. Not or opposite of.
 - B. A prefix meaning 'more'.
 - C. A suffix indicating past tense.
 - D. A prefix meaning 'without'.
- 5. Which term means a comparison of two unlike things not using like or as?**
 - A. Alliteration
 - B. Metaphor
 - C. Onomatopoeia
 - D. Simile
- 6. What term describes the people who will read or hear a piece of writing?**
 - A. Writer's Audience
 - B. Graphics
 - C. Theme
 - D. Setting

7. Which term is an exaggeration or overstatement?

- A. Hyperbole
- B. Alliteration
- C. Metaphor
- D. Onomatopoeia

8. Which feature best shows formal informative writing?

- A. The study shows.
- B. The data suggest a strong possibility.
- C. The data indicate a significant increase in the measured outcomes.
- D. It seems that this result might be true.

9. Which sentence is a simple sentence?

- A. The cat slept, and the dog barked.
- B. The cat slept.
- C. While the cat slept, the dog barked.
- D. The cat slept; the dog barked.

10. What literary device helps a reader follow events in the order they happened?

- A. Foreshadowing
- B. Metaphor
- C. Chronological order or sequence
- D. Imagery

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. Which term denotes the attitude toward the subject or audience?

- A. Imagery
- B. Tone**
- C. Details
- D. Setting

Tone is the attitude toward the subject or toward the audience, shown through how the author speaks about the topic. It's the mood the writer wants you to feel—friendly, serious, funny, sarcastic, hopeful, or skeptical—often carried by word choice, sentence length, and how the ideas are arranged. Imagery is about the vivid pictures created with sensory detail. Details are the specific facts or items the author mentions. Setting is where and when the story takes place. So when the question asks for the term that denotes attitude, tone is the best fit because it specifically names how the writer feels about the subject and how that feeling comes across to readers. For example, a line can use cheerful wording and upbeat rhythm to convey a happy tone, or sharp, clipped phrases to show a tense tone, even if the same facts are present.

2. Which word is an example of onomatopoeia?

- A. Bang.**
- B. Quietly, the door opened.
- C. The rain fell softly.
- D. He whispered.

Onomatopoeia is a word that imitates a sound. "Bang" sounds like the loud crash of a hit or door slam, so it directly imitates a noise. The other phrases describe how something happened or the way things sound, but they don't use a word that imitates a sound themselves. So, Bang is the example of onomatopoeia.

3. What is the attitude of the story called?

- A. Tone**
- B. Imagery
- C. Details
- D. Fiction

Attitude toward the subject or characters in a story is shown through the author's tone. Tone is revealed by word choice, how sentences are built, and what the narrator highlights, which together tell you how the writer feels about what's happening—whether the mood is serious, playful, ironic, hopeful, or critical. Imagery focuses on painting vivid pictures in your mind with sensory details, not the author's attitude. Details are the specific facts or pieces of information the author includes. Fiction is a type of writing, not an attitude. So, tone is the best choice because it names the writer's stance toward the subject.

4. What does the prefix 'un-' mean in 'unhappy'?

- A. Not or opposite of.**
- B. A prefix meaning 'more'.
- C. A suffix indicating past tense.
- D. A prefix meaning 'without'.

The main idea here is how a prefix changes a word's meaning. The prefix un- means not or the opposite of something. When you add it to happy, you get unhappy, which means not happy. You can see this pattern in other words too—unfair means not fair, unknown means not known, unsafe means not safe. The other options don't fit because they either describe a different grammatical element (a suffix for past tense), or they point to a different meaning (more), or they claim a sense like "without" that isn't the usual idea for this word.

5. Which term means a comparison of two unlike things not using like or as?

- A. Alliteration
- B. Metaphor**
- C. Onomatopoeia
- D. Simile

Metaphor is a figure of speech that makes a direct comparison between two unlike things by saying one thing is another. It conveys a quality or idea by equating the two things, without using the words like or as. For example, saying "Time is a thief" suggests time steals moments from our lives by treating time as a thief, highlighting the idea of loss without a literal claim. Alliteration focuses on repeating initial consonant sounds, not on comparing two different things. Onomatopoeia is about words that imitate sounds, like "buzz" or "clang." A simile uses like or as to compare two things, such as "as bright as the sun." So the described term—comparing two unlike things directly without like or as—is metaphor.

6. What term describes the people who will read or hear a piece of writing?

- A. Writer's Audience**
- B. Graphics
- C. Theme
- D. Setting

Understanding who will read or hear a piece shapes how a writer chooses words, details, and tone. The term for the people who read or listen is the writer's audience, because these are the readers or listeners the writing is meant to reach. Graphics are the pictures, charts, or illustrations used to convey information, not the people reading. Theme is the underlying message or lesson the author wants to share. Setting is the time and place where the events occur. So, the writer's audience is the best way to describe who will read or hear the writing.

7. Which term is an exaggeration or overstatement?

- A. Hyperbole
- B. Alliteration
- C. Metaphor
- D. Onomatopoeia

An exaggeration or overstatement is called hyperbole. Hyperbole is a figure of speech that makes something seem much bigger or more dramatic than it really is, often for humorous or emphatic effect. For example, saying "I've told you a million times" uses a huge number to emphasize how often you've said it. The other terms describe different ideas: alliteration is the repetition of initial sounds in neighboring words; a metaphor directly states that something is something else to create a comparison; onomatopoeia uses words that imitate sounds. In this question, the concept described by exaggeration or overstatement points to hyperbole.

8. Which feature best shows formal informative writing?

- A. The study shows.
- B. The data suggest a strong possibility.
- C. The data indicate a significant increase in the measured outcomes.
- D. It seems that this result might be true.

Formal informative writing presents conclusions directly and with evidence, using precise language that shows what the data actually indicate rather than personal opinion or guesswork. This line does that by tying the claim directly to the evidence: "The data indicate a significant increase in the measured outcomes." It uses a strong, specific verb—indicate—to link the data to the result, and it names what was measured, making the claim clear and verifiable. The word "significant" signals that the change is meaningful, which is important in formal reporting because it communicates that the result isn't just a small fluctuation. The other options rely more on hedging or vague phrasing. Saying "The study shows" focuses on the study rather than the concrete evidence, and "The data suggest a strong possibility" or "It seems that this result might be true" leaves interpretation and confidence up to the reader. In formal informative writing, that kind of uncertainty is minimized in favor of direct statements supported by data.

9. Which sentence is a simple sentence?

- A. The cat slept, and the dog barked.
- B. The cat slept.
- C. While the cat slept, the dog barked.
- D. The cat slept; the dog barked.

A simple sentence expresses one complete thought with one independent clause. The sentence "The cat slept." has only one subject and one predicate, forming a single clause, so it is a simple sentence. The other options each add more than one clause: using "and" connects two independent clauses, making a compound sentence; starting with a dependent clause like "While the cat slept" makes a complex sentence; and using a semicolon to join two independent clauses also results in a compound sentence.

10. What literary device helps a reader follow events in the order they happened?

A. Foreshadowing

B. Metaphor

C. Chronological order or sequence

D. Imagery

The main idea tested here is how a text uses the order of events in time so the reader can follow what happened. Chronological order presents events in the sequence they occur, often using time markers like first, next, after that, and finally. This keeps the story's timeline clear, helping you see cause and effect and understand what happened step by step. That's why it's the best fit for guiding readers through events as they unfold. Foreshadowing gives hints about what will happen later, rather than showing the exact sequence. Metaphor and imagery deal with comparing ideas or painting sensory pictures, not organizing events in time.

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Next Steps

Congratulations on reaching the final section of this guide. You've taken a meaningful step toward passing your certification exam and advancing your career.

As you continue preparing, remember that consistent practice, review, and self-reflection are key to success. Make time to revisit difficult topics, simulate exam conditions, and track your progress along the way.

If you need help, have suggestions, or want to share feedback, we'd love to hear from you. Reach out to our team at hello@examzify.com.

Or visit your dedicated course page for more study tools and resources:

<https://gmas5thgradeela.examzify.com>

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

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