

GMAS 8TH GRADE ELA PRACTICE TEST (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS

VISIT US ONLINE FOR
THE FULL VERSION STUDY GUIDE

<https://gmas8thgradeela.examzify.com>



Copyright © 2026 by Examzify - A Kaluba Technologies Inc. product.

ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.

No part of this book may be reproduced or transferred in any form or by any means, graphic, electronic, or mechanical, including photocopying, recording, web distribution, taping, or by any information storage retrieval system, without the written permission of the author.

Notice: Examzify makes every reasonable effort to obtain accurate, complete, and timely information about this product from reliable sources.

SAMPLE

Table of Contents

Copyright	1
Table of Contents	2
Introduction	3
How to Use This Guide	4
Questions	5
Answers	8
Explanations	10
Next Steps	15

SAMPLE

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

SAMPLE

- 1. Which term refers to publications like journals and newspapers that come out regularly?**
 - A. Journals
 - B. Periodicals
 - C. Magazines
 - D. Newspapers

- 2. How do quotation marks function in dialogue and indirect quotes?**
 - A. They indicate emphasis only.
 - B. They mark titles of shorter works.
 - C. They define proper nouns.
 - D. Quotation marks denote exact spoken words; indirect quotes paraphrase what was said.

- 3. What is the primary function of the introduction in a piece of writing?**
 - A. Signals topic and main idea
 - B. Provides evidence
 - C. Resolves the conflict
 - D. Names the chapters

- 4. In tricky questions, may be more than one answer may be correct; choose the best.**
 - A. Choose All That Apply
 - B. Guess Randomly
 - C. Skip The Question
 - D. Choose The Best

- 5. Which term describes the central message of a paragraph?**
 - A. Draw Conclusion
 - B. Central Idea
 - C. Context Clues
 - D. Articles

- 6. Which term describes the 'Reason something is said or done; why?'**
- A. Sequence
 - B. Setting
 - C. Theme
 - D. Purpose
- 7. What term describes the main point that the details in a paragraph support?**
- A. Main Idea
 - B. Central Idea
 - C. Citation
 - D. Context Clues
- 8. Which term refers to hints within the passage that reveal the meaning of a word?**
- A. Context Clues
 - B. Main Idea
 - C. Impose
 - D. Articles
- 9. To establish or apply; to force.**
- A. Hindered
 - B. Context Clues
 - C. Implied
 - D. Impose
- 10. Which statement about active and passive voice is generally true?**
- A. Passive voice is always preferred for clarity.
 - B. Active voice is used only in informal writing.
 - C. The active and passive voice are interchangeable in all contexts.
 - D. Active voice has the subject perform the action; passive voice has the action done to the subject; active voice is generally preferred for clarity.

Answers

SAMPLE

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

SAMPLE

Explanations

SAMPLE

1. Which term refers to publications like journals and newspapers that come out regularly?

- A. Journals
- B. Periodicals**
- C. Magazines
- D. Newspapers

Periodicals are publications released on a regular schedule—daily, weekly, monthly, quarterly, and so on. They include journals, magazines, newspapers, and other similar formats. The term periodicals fits the question because it names the broad category that encompasses all publications that come out at consistent intervals. While journals, magazines, and newspapers are all examples of periodicals, they are specific types within that broader group. The main idea to grasp is the regular timing of publication that defines a periodical.

2. How do quotation marks function in dialogue and indirect quotes?

- A. They indicate emphasis only.
- B. They mark titles of shorter works.
- C. They define proper nouns.
- D. Quotation marks denote exact spoken words; indirect quotes paraphrase what was said.**

Quotation marks are used to show the exact words spoken in dialogue, letting the reader hear the character's voice as it was spoken. When a character speaks, the spoken sentence is placed inside quotation marks, and you usually start a new paragraph for a new speaker to keep the dialogue clear. For indirect quotes, you report what was said without repeating the exact wording, so no quotation marks are used. You might say, for example, He said that he was tired, or He explained that he was tired after the long day. You still attribute the statement to the speaker with a verb like said or explained. The other options describe uses that aren't about presenting spoken words or paraphrase, such as emphasizing text, marking titles, or identifying proper nouns.

3. What is the primary function of the introduction in a piece of writing?

- A. Signals topic and main idea**
- B. Provides evidence
- C. Resolves the conflict
- D. Names the chapters

The introduction is where you tell the reader what the piece is about and what the main point will be. It sets up the topic, provides any needed background, and usually states the thesis or central idea that guides the rest of the writing. This helps readers understand the purpose and know what to expect as they read. Evidence belongs in the body, not the intro, so the intro shouldn't dump data or proofs. Resolving the conflict happens later in the narrative or argument's development, not in the opening. Naming chapters is something that appears in the structure or table of contents, not in the introduction.

4. In tricky questions, may be more than one answer may be correct; choose the best.

- A. Choose All That Apply
- B. Guess Randomly
- C. Skip The Question
- D. Choose The Best**

The main idea is to pick the option that best follows the instruction given in the question. When a tricky item suggests that more than one answer might seem correct, the right choice is the one that tells you to select the best option. That's exactly what this prompt asks you to do. Choosing the option that says to pick the best aligns with the task and keeps you focused on identifying the most fitting answer, rather than all that might be true, guessing, or skipping. The other options don't fit because they invite multiple selections, random guessing, or avoiding answering altogether, which contradicts the instruction to choose the best.

5. Which term describes the central message of a paragraph?

- A. Draw Conclusion
- B. Central Idea**
- C. Context Clues
- D. Articles

The central idea is the main message a paragraph is trying to convey. It's the point that all the details and examples in the paragraph support, giving you the overall takeaway. Sometimes you'll see it stated in a topic sentence; other times you have to infer it from how the sentences work together. Drawing a conclusion is about making an inference from the information, not identifying the paragraph's overarching message. Context clues are used to figure out the meaning of unfamiliar words, not the paragraph's main point. Articles refer to types of writing or to the small words a/an, and don't describe the paragraph's message. So the central idea best captures the paragraph's overall point.

6. Which term describes the 'Reason something is said or done; why?'

- A. Sequence
- B. Setting
- C. Theme
- D. Purpose**

Understanding why something is said or done centers on purpose. The purpose is the intent behind a statement or action—the goal the speaker or writer has in mind and what they want you to take away or do as a result. When you analyze text or speech, spotting the purpose helps explain why certain details appear and how they affect the reader or listener. The idea described by "reason something is said or done; why?" fits best with purpose, since it asks for the aim behind the statement or action—whether to inform, persuade, explain, or entertain. The other terms describe different things: sequence is about the order of events; setting is where and when the action occurs; theme is the main message or insight of the work.

7. What term describes the main point that the details in a paragraph support?

- A. Main Idea**
- B. Central Idea
- C. Citation
- D. Context Clues

The main idea is the central point a paragraph is making, and the details in the paragraph are evidence that supports that point. To spot it, identify what the paragraph is saying about its topic—often this is stated in a topic sentence, or it becomes clear from the overall message the details point to. The rest of the sentences provide examples, reasons, or descriptions that back up that main point. Central idea is a closely related term you'll hear for the main point of a larger passage, but for a single paragraph the phrase main idea fits the idea precisely: the paragraph's core claim that the details reinforce. Citations are references to sources, not the paragraph's point. Context clues are hints within the surrounding text used to infer the meaning of unfamiliar words.

8. Which term refers to hints within the passage that reveal the meaning of a word?

- A. Context Clues**
- B. Main Idea
- C. Impose
- D. Articles

Hints inside a passage that reveal a word's meaning are called context clues. These clues often show up as a quick definition tucked into the sentence, a synonym or a contrast nearby, or an example that makes the word clearer. By spotting these surrounding hints, you can infer what the unfamiliar word means without looking it up. The other terms don't fit this idea: the main idea is about the overall message of the passage, not a single word's meaning; impose means to force something on others; articles can refer to small describing words like a, an, or the, or to pieces of writing, but they don't describe how to figure out a word's meaning.

9. To establish or apply; to force.

- A. Hindered
- B. Context Clues
- C. Implied
- D. Impose**

Think of a verb that means putting something into effect by authority or forcing it on others. To impose is to establish or apply something, like rules, regulations, taxes, or burdens, often with the sense of making people comply. Hindered describes something blocked or slowed, which isn't about putting something in place. Implied means suggested rather than stated outright, so it doesn't capture the sense of forcing or establishing. Context clues is a reading strategy, not a verb meaning. So the term that fits best is impose.

10. Which statement about active and passive voice is generally true?

- A. Passive voice is always preferred for clarity.
- B. Active voice is used only in informal writing.
- C. The active and passive voice are interchangeable in all contexts.
- D. Active voice has the subject perform the action; passive voice has the action done to the subject; active voice is generally preferred for clarity.**

Active voice has the subject doing the action, while passive voice puts the focus on the action happening to the subject. This difference shapes how clearly a sentence communicates who is performing the action. Because active voice follows a straightforward subject–verb–object pattern, it tends to be shorter, crisper, and easier to follow, which is why it's usually preferred for clarity. That idea is reflected in a common pattern: active voice enhances directness. For example, "The chef cooked the meal" is clear and immediate, while "The meal was cooked by the chef" shifts emphasis toward the meal and adds extra words. In most writing, this directness helps readers understand who is responsible for the action right away. There are times when passive voice is appropriate—when the actor is unknown, unimportant, or when the emphasis should be on the action or its result rather than on who performed it. But the general guideline remains: use active voice for clarity and impact most of the time, and reserve passive for specific purposes. The other statements don't fit as well because passive is not always clearer, active isn't limited to informal writing, and you can't swap active and passive freely in every context without changing meaning or emphasis.

SAMPLE

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://gmas8thgradeela.examzify.com>

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

SAMPLE