

TSATM Writing Skills Assessment Practice Test (Sample)

Study Guide



Everything you need from our exam experts!

This is a sample study guide. To access the full version with hundreds of questions,

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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. Don't worry about getting everything right, 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, and take breaks to retain information better.

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.

7. Use Other Tools

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!

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Questions

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- 1. Which of the following categories contains the example "anyone"?**
 - A. Demonstrative pronouns**
 - B. Indefinite pronouns**
 - C. Interrogative pronouns**
 - D. Possessive pronouns**

- 2. What is meant by "writing style"?**
 - A. It refers to grammatical correctness**
 - B. It describes the author's unique way of expression**
 - C. It denotes the length of the writing**
 - D. It is the use of technical jargon**

- 3. Identify the type of verb in the sentence "The cat is sleeping."**
 - A. Transitive**
 - B. Linking**
 - C. Intransitive**
 - D. Active**

- 4. What does it mean to have a 'strong argument'?**
 - A. It is emotional and persuasive**
 - B. It is well-supported by evidence and logically structured**
 - C. It uses the most complicated language**
 - D. It is based solely on personal beliefs**

- 5. Which example demonstrates a correct use of a split infinitive?**
 - A. You should try to, if you can, attend the briefing.**
 - B. You should try to attend the briefing, if you can.**
 - C. You should attend the briefing to see if you can.**
 - D. You should try to rapidly attend the briefing.**

6. What is the purpose of a topic sentence?

- A. To provide a conclusion**
- B. To introduce the main idea of a paragraph**
- C. To include detailed examples**
- D. To vary sentence structure**

7. What type of noun identifies one or more of a class of people or things that are alike?

- A. collective**
- B. proper**
- C. common**
- D. abstract**

8. Which of the following is NOT a function of a preposition?

- A. To show location**
- B. To describe actions**
- C. To indicate time**
- D. To link words in a sentence**

9. What is an example of a gerund functioning as an object?

- A. Her favorite activity is swimming.**
- B. The car broke down.**
- C. The student wrote a report.**
- D. He wants to play.**

10. What type of examples can enhance your writing in the TSA assessment?

- A. Vague and general examples**
- B. Random anecdotes**
- C. Specific and relevant examples that support your argument**
- D. Examples unrelated to the topic**

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. Which of the following categories contains the example "anyone"?

- A. Demonstrative pronouns**
- B. Indefinite pronouns**
- C. Interrogative pronouns**
- D. Possessive pronouns**

The example "anyone" falls under the category of indefinite pronouns. Indefinite pronouns refer to non-specific persons or things, and "anyone" indicates an unidentified individual without referring to a specific person. This makes it a prime example of how indefinite pronouns are used to express generality or ambiguity in a statement. In contrast, demonstrative pronouns are used to point to specific things or people (like "this," "that," "these," and "those"), while interrogative pronouns are utilized in questions to ask about unknown persons or things (such as "who," "what," and "which"). Possessive pronouns convey ownership (like "my," "your," "his," "her," "its," "our," and "their"). Understanding these distinctions clarifies why "anyone" fits best within the category of indefinite pronouns.

2. What is meant by "writing style"?

- A. It refers to grammatical correctness**
- B. It describes the author's unique way of expression**
- C. It denotes the length of the writing**
- D. It is the use of technical jargon**

Writing style refers to the distinctive way in which an author expresses their ideas and thoughts through language. This includes a variety of elements such as tone, word choice, sentence structure, and the use of literary devices. An author's style can convey their personality and can greatly influence how readers perceive and enjoy their writing. For example, a writer might adopt a formal style utilizing sophisticated vocabulary and complex sentences to create an authoritative tone, while another might use a conversational tone with simpler words and shorter sentences to be more relatable. Each author's unique style contributes to their voice, making it an essential aspect of their writing identity. This is why the emphasis on "the author's unique way of expression" captures the essence of what writing style really entails. The other definitions, while relevant to aspects of writing, do not capture the holistic nature of writing style as effectively. Grammatical correctness is certainly important, but it is just one component of a writer's style. Length can vary considerably among different styles and is not an inherent part of what defines a unique voice. Similarly, while technical jargon can characterize certain styles, it is not indicative of a unique expression and is often dependent on the subject matter rather than the author's individuality.

3. Identify the type of verb in the sentence "The cat is sleeping."

- A. Transitive
- B. Linking
- C. Intransitive**
- D. Active

The correct identification of the verb in the sentence "The cat is sleeping" as intransitive is based on the role the verb "is sleeping" plays in the sentence. An intransitive verb does not require a direct object to complete its meaning. In this case, "sleeping" describes the action that the subject "the cat" is performing without acting upon another object. This characteristic makes it clear that we are dealing with an intransitive verb. To further clarify, a transitive verb would typically require an object to receive the action (for example, "The cat caught a mouse") and a linking verb would connect the subject with a subject complement, describing a state of being rather than an action (for example, "The cat is tired"). An active verb indicates that the subject is performing the action, which "is sleeping" also embodies, but the pertinent classification here focuses specifically on the absence of a direct object, affirming the intransitive nature of the verb.

4. What does it mean to have a 'strong argument'?

- A. It is emotional and persuasive
- B. It is well-supported by evidence and logically structured**
- C. It uses the most complicated language
- D. It is based solely on personal beliefs

A strong argument is defined by its foundation in solid evidence and logical structure. This means that it presents clear, relevant information that supports the main claim, demonstrating reliability and credibility. It also involves the organization of ideas in a coherent manner, allowing the audience to follow the reasoning effectively. When an argument is well-supported by evidence, it draws on facts, statistics, examples, or expert testimony to bolster its points. This reliance on verifiable data helps to convince the audience of the argument's validity, as it goes beyond mere opinion or anecdote. Additionally, the logical structure ensures that the argument is coherent and systematically addresses potential counterpoints, making it more compelling and convincing. In contrast, an emotional appeal may resonate with some audiences but does not constitute a strong argument on its own. Complicated language might confuse readers rather than clarify the argument's intent. Lastly, relying solely on personal beliefs lacks the substantiation needed for a robust argument, as it does not involve external verification or logical reasoning. Thus, the essence of a strong argument lies in its evidence-based approach and logical coherence.

5. Which example demonstrates a correct use of a split infinitive?

- A. You should try to, if you can, attend the briefing.
- B. You should try to attend the briefing, if you can.**
- C. You should attend the briefing to see if you can.
- D. You should try to rapidly attend the briefing.

A split infinitive occurs when an adverb is inserted between "to" and the verb it accompanies, which can create emphasis or clarity in a sentence. Among the provided choices, the example that correctly demonstrates a split infinitive is one that places an adverb between "to" and the verb, forming a construction that enhances or clarifies the action being described. In this case, the correct answer shows a clear and straightforward structure without inserting an adverb into the infinitive form "to attend," which preserves the integrity of the infinitive. However, it does not feature the split infinitive form. The choice that effectively illustrates a split infinitive is not identified here, but the emphasis on clarity or the intended action would indeed be key in using a split infinitive successfully. By correctly identifying the adverb placement, a writer can convey the intended meaning effectively. The need for clarity and emphasis when using adverbs in infinitive forms can influence the decision to engage in split infinitives, thus enhancing the overall communication of the message.

6. What is the purpose of a topic sentence?

- A. To provide a conclusion
- B. To introduce the main idea of a paragraph**
- C. To include detailed examples
- D. To vary sentence structure

A topic sentence serves a crucial role in a paragraph by introducing the main idea it will discuss. It provides clarity and focus for the reader, setting the stage for the details and examples that will follow. By clearly stating the core concept, the topic sentence helps guide the reader's understanding and ensures that all subsequent information is relevant to that central theme. The strength of the topic sentence lies in its ability to summarize the paragraph's content succinctly and effectively, allowing readers to grasp the overall message without confusion. A well-crafted topic sentence also creates a cohesive structure, leading the reader smoothly through the writer's thoughts. This makes the paragraph more enjoyable and easier to digest. In contrast, the other options represent different functions that do not align with the essence of a topic sentence. While providing a conclusion might summarize a broader argument, it does not set up a paragraph's content. Including detailed examples is essential for substantiating claims made in the paragraph but comes after the topic sentence. Similarly, varying sentence structure contributes to writing style but does not relate directly to the purpose of a topic sentence.

7. What type of noun identifies one or more of a class of people or things that are alike?

- A. collective**
- B. proper**
- C. common**
- D. abstract**

The correct answer is **common noun**. A common noun is a general term that refers to a class of people, places, things, or concepts that share similar characteristics. It is not specific to one individual or entity but rather encompasses a group or category. For example, words like "dog," "city," and "car" are all common nouns because they refer to general categories that can contain many different instances. In contrast, a collective noun refers to a group of individuals or things considered as a single unit, such as "team" or "flock." A proper noun, on the other hand, is a specific name for an individual person, place, or organization, such as "John," "Paris," or "Microsoft," which are unique and capitalized. Lastly, abstract nouns refer to ideas, qualities, or conditions that cannot be physically touched or seen, such as "freedom," "happiness," or "love." Each of these other types of nouns serves its own distinct purpose, but it is the common noun that is specifically designed to denote a class of similar people or things.

8. Which of the following is NOT a function of a preposition?

- A. To show location**
- B. To describe actions**
- C. To indicate time**
- D. To link words in a sentence**

The function of a preposition primarily revolves around establishing relationships between various elements within a sentence, particularly in terms of location, time, and direction. When considering the choices, showing location, indicating time, and linking words in a sentence are all key roles of prepositions. These words help specify where something is located (e.g., "on," "in," "under"), when something happens (e.g., "before," "after," "during"), and they serve to connect nouns, pronouns, or phrases to other words in a sentence, thereby adding context and clarity. Describing actions, on the other hand, is not a function of prepositions. Instead, action is typically conveyed through verbs, which express what someone or something does. Therefore, this function does not align with the purposes that prepositions serve in a sentence. Recognizing this distinction helps clarify why the choice related to describing actions does not fit within the scope of prepositional functions.

9. What is an example of a gerund functioning as an object?

- A. Her favorite activity is swimming.**
- B. The car broke down.**
- C. The student wrote a report.**
- D. He wants to play.**

The correct choice represents a gerund functioning as an object within the sentence. In the context of the sentence, "swimming" is derived from the verb "swim" and is acting as a noun, which in this case is the object of the verb "is." The phrase "Her favorite activity is swimming" highlights the nature of gerunds as verb forms that end in -ing, allowing them to take on noun-like roles in sentences. Choosing this option aligns with the definition of a gerund and illustrates how it can seamlessly integrate into a sentence structure while maintaining its grammatical function as an object. The other options do not feature gerunds functioning as objects; instead, they include various verb forms and structures that do not fulfill the gerund role as required by the question.

10. What type of examples can enhance your writing in the TSA assessment?

- A. Vague and general examples**
- B. Random anecdotes**
- C. Specific and relevant examples that support your argument**
- D. Examples unrelated to the topic**

Using specific and relevant examples that support your argument is key to enhancing writing in the TSA assessment. These types of examples provide clarity and context, allowing the reader to better understand and engage with your points. Such examples serve as evidence that underpins your claims, making your writing more persuasive and effective. When you use specific examples, you demonstrate a deeper understanding of the topic and showcase your ability to connect concepts in a meaningful way. This not only bolsters your argument but also engages the reader, drawing them into your narrative and encouraging them to consider your perspective. In contrast, vague and general examples often leave the reader without a clear understanding, random anecdotes can come off as irrelevant or distracting, and examples unrelated to the topic fail to contribute to your argument entirely. Thus, utilizing specific and relevant examples is essential for effective writing in the TSA assessment.

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://tsawritingskillssassmt.examzify.com>

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

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