

TSI A2 READING AND WRITING PRACTICE TEST (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



Prepare with structure. Pass with confidence



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	14

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. A person who believes in the equality of all people is called what?**
 - A. Egalitarian
 - B. Elitist
 - C. Nationalist
 - D. Chauvinist

- 2. What is a good approach to assess the credibility of an argument?**
 - A. Check sources, data quality, bias, and whether evidence supports claims.
 - B. Count the number of pages.
 - C. Look at font choices.
 - D. Trust the first source.

- 3. Which punctuation is used to separate items in a complex list when the items themselves contain commas, such as in a movie list?**
 - A. Comma
 - B. Semicolon
 - C. Colon
 - D. Dash

- 4. Which term best means 'opposed; hostile; aggressive'?**
 - A. Cooperative
 - B. Antagonistic
 - C. Friendly
 - D. Passive

- 5. The word 'Afterword' is defined as which of the following in common usage?**
 - A. Subsequently
 - B. Previously
 - C. Immediately
 - D. Earlier

6. In the sentence 'I'd like pizza (or) a salad for lunch,' which part of speech is the word in parentheses?
- A. Conjunction
 - B. Preposition
 - C. Interjection
 - D. Noun
7. Which word from the list means to create mental images or ideas?
- A. Imagine
 - B. Cough
 - C. Sleep
 - D. Fear
8. Which word from the list refers to the act of sleeping?
- A. Sleep
 - B. Jog
 - C. Read
 - D. Admire
9. Which word from the list means to look upon with admiration or approval?
- A. Admire
 - B. Imagine
 - C. Wonder
 - D. Fear
10. Which sentence has correct capitalization for a proper noun?
- A. I will visit Paris next Summer.
 - B. I will visit paris next Summer.
 - C. I will visit Paris next summer.
 - D. I will visit Paris Next Summer.

Answers

SAMPLE

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

SAMPLE

Explanations

SAMPLE

1. A person who believes in the equality of all people is called what?

- A. Egalitarian**
- B. Elitist
- C. Nationalist
- D. Chauvinist

This question tests vocabulary for beliefs about equality. Someone who believes in equal rights and opportunities for all people is described as egalitarian. An egalitarian advocates for equal treatment under the law and in society, regardless of background. The other terms describe different beliefs: elitist is the idea that a small, superior group should hold power or privileges; nationalist centers on loyalty to and interests of one's country; chauvinist is excessive or aggressive favoritism toward one's own group, often with contempt for others. Because the question asks for belief in equality of all people, the correct term is egalitarian.

2. What is a good approach to assess the credibility of an argument?

- A. Check sources, data quality, bias, and whether evidence supports claims.**
- B. Count the number of pages.
- C. Look at font choices.
- D. Trust the first source.

When evaluating the credibility of an argument, focus on the evidence that supports it and how solid that evidence is. The best approach is to examine the sources, assess data quality, consider potential bias, and check whether the evidence actually backs the claims being made. This involves asking who collected the data, whether it's current and accurate, if there are conflicts of interest, and whether the reasoning clearly connects the evidence to the conclusion. If the support is weak, biased, or unrelated, the argument's credibility suffers, even if it sounds persuasive. Other factors like the number of pages, font choices, or simply trusting the first source don't reliably indicate credibility. Those surface features don't tell you about accuracy, relevance, or logical connections, which are the real criteria for judging whether an argument stands up to scrutiny.

3. Which punctuation is used to separate items in a complex list when the items themselves contain commas, such as in a movie list?

- A. Comma
- B. Semicolon**
- C. Colon
- D. Dash

Separating items in a complex list requires punctuation that clearly marks each item even when the items themselves contain internal punctuation. A semicolon fits because it functions as a stronger separator than a comma, keeping each entry distinct. For a movie list where every entry includes a comma between the title and the year, using semicolons prevents confusion: The Godfather, Part II, 1974; Pulp Fiction, 1994; The Shawshank Redemption, 1994. If you used only commas, you wouldn't know where one movie ends and the next begins. A colon would introduce the list but wouldn't separate the items, and a dash isn't the standard choice for formal lists. So a semicolon is the right choice to keep the items clear.

4. Which term best means 'opposed; hostile; aggressive'?

- A. Cooperative
- B. Antagonistic**
- C. Friendly
- D. Passive

This item tests your ability to pick a word that means opposed, hostile, or aggressive. The best term is antagonistic, because it directly describes behavior or attitudes that show opposition and hostility toward someone or something. The other options don't fit as well: cooperative means working together, which is the opposite of being opposed; friendly means kind or amicable, which is not hostile; passive implies a lack of action or assertiveness, not hostility. For example, an antagonistic stance during a debate signals clear opposition and a readiness to challenge the other side.

5. The word 'Afterword' is defined as which of the following in common usage?

- A. Subsequently**
- B. Previously
- C. Immediately
- D. Earlier

Think about how after signals a sequence in time. Afterword is used to indicate something that comes after the main event, so the word that best conveys "happening later" is subsequently. It describes an action or event that occurs after another one. For example: "The meeting ended; subsequently, everyone left the room." The other options point to times before or to immediate action, which doesn't fit the idea of something happening later. So the best choice is subsequently.

6. In the sentence 'I'd like pizza (or) a salad for lunch,' which part of speech is the word in parentheses?

- A. Conjunction**
- B. Preposition
- C. Interjection
- D. Noun

The word in parentheses is a coordinating conjunction. It links two noun phrases—"pizza" and "a salad"—to present alternatives for lunch. Coordinating conjunctions like and, or, but connect equal parts of a sentence; here "or" signals a choice between two options. It's not a preposition, which would show a relationship between a noun and another word (like in "on the table"); it's not an interjection, which expresses emotion, and it's not a noun, which would name a thing. Without the parentheses, the sentence reads: "I'd like pizza or a salad for lunch," still showing the same choice.

7. Which word from the list means to create mental images or ideas?

A. Imagine

B. Cough

C. Sleep

D. Fear

Creating mental pictures or ideas in your mind is what this word means. Imagine means to form those mental images or ideas, so it's the best fit for the question. For example, you might imagine a beach you've never visited. The other words describe different things: cough is a throat-clearing action, sleep is a state of rest, and fear is an emotion, none of which involve forming mental images. So imagine is the correct choice.

8. Which word from the list refers to the act of sleeping?

A. Sleep

B. Jog

C. Read

D. Admire

The concept tested is recognizing a word that names the act of sleeping. Sleep is the word that means the act of sleeping, describing resting with the body and mind at ease, typically with eyes closed. The other options refer to different actions: Jog means running at a gentle pace; Read means looking at and understanding written text; Admire means regard with approval or wonder. So Sleep is the best fit for the act of sleeping.

9. Which word from the list means to look upon with admiration or approval?

A. Admire

B. Imagine

C. Wonder

D. Fear

Understanding word meanings and how they express attitudes helps you pick the right term. Admire means to look upon with respect, approval, or pleasure toward someone or something. That exactly captures the idea of viewing with admiration or approval. Imagine is about forming mental pictures, not evaluating with approval. Wonder is about curiosity or surprise, and fear is about feeling afraid. For a natural example, you might say, "I admire your dedication."

10. Which sentence has correct capitalization for a proper noun?

A. I will visit Paris next Summer.

B. I will visit paris next Summer.

C. I will visit Paris next summer.

D. I will visit Paris Next Summer.

This item tests how you capitalize proper nouns and seasons. Paris is a proper noun, the specific name of a city, so it must be capitalized. Summer is a season, not a proper noun, so it isn't capitalized in normal sentence case. The word next is an adjective modifying summer, so it also stays lowercase. The sentence that follows standard capitalization rules is: I will visit Paris next summer. The other options miscapitalize the season or the city, or both.

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://tsia2readingwriting.examzify.com>

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

SAMPLE