

TSI A2 READING AND WRITING PRACTICE TEST (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



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

- 2. Which heading best fits a list of steps such as analyze the prompt, brainstorm ideas, and proofread?**
 - A. Essay Prompt tips
 - B. Editing Guidelines
 - C. Research Methods
 - D. Reading Strategies

- 3. Which term is the singular form of the word used to refer to one tomato?**
 - A. Tomato
 - B. Tomatoes
 - C. Tomatoe
 - D. Tomatos

- 4. Which sentence uses a colon to introduce a list correctly?**
 - A. The items are: apples, oranges, and bananas.
 - B. The items are apples, oranges, and bananas.
 - C. The items are apples; oranges, and bananas.
 - D. The items are apples and: bananas.

- 5. Which punctuation is used after an introductory clause to introduce a direct quotation?**
 - A. Comma
 - B. Colon
 - C. Semicolon
 - D. Dash

6. Which word means 'to know, to understand'?

- A. Whenever
- B. Savvy
- C. Anecdote
- D. Bipartisan

7. Which term describes a person, place, thing, or idea?

- A. Verb
- B. Noun
- C. Adjective
- D. Adverb

8. Which word describes something involving two political parties?

- A. Anecdote
- B. Cunning
- C. Bipartisan
- D. Tenacity

9. Which word means 'to estimate the value of'?

- A. Appraise
- B. Assess
- C. Evaluate
- D. Value

10. Which term means 'the telling of a story or an account of events'?

- A. Narrative
- B. Report
- C. Chronicle
- D. Tale

Answers

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

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Explanations

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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. Which heading best fits a list of steps such as analyze the prompt, brainstorm ideas, and proofread?

A. Essay Prompt tips

B. Editing Guidelines

C. Research Methods

D. Reading Strategies

The steps shown are all part of planning and refining an essay in response to a writing task. A heading that signals guidance for writing an essay in relation to the prompt fits best because it covers understanding what the prompt asks, generating ideas, and revising the draft—including proofreading. Other headings don't fit as well: editing guidelines would focus mainly on editing, not the initial planning or understanding the prompt; research methods relate to gathering information; reading strategies focus on understanding texts rather than producing an essay.

3. Which term is the singular form of the word used to refer to one tomato?

A. Tomato

B. Tomatoes

C. Tomatoe

D. Tomatos

The main idea here is choosing the singular form of a noun. For one tomato, you use the base word: tomato. The other options are not correct for the singular form: tomatoes is the plural version (used when talking about more than one), tomatoe is a misspelling, and tomatos is also an incorrect plural. English tends to add -es to words ending in -o to form the plural (tomato tomatoes), which is why the singular remains tomato.

4. Which sentence uses a colon to introduce a list correctly?

- A. The items are: apples, oranges, and bananas.
- B. The items are apples, oranges, and bananas.
- C. The items are apples; oranges, and bananas.
- D. The items are apples and: bananas.

Introducing a list with a colon works when the first part of the sentence can stand alone as a complete thought and signals that what follows will be the items being listed. In this sentence, "The items are" forms a complete statement, and the words that come after enumerate the items. The colon placed after "are" shows that the upcoming words are the list: apples, oranges, and bananas. The serial comma before "and" helps avoid ambiguity. The other options don't fit this rule: one option omits the colon, so it doesn't clearly introduce a list; another uses a semicolon, which isn't the correct symbol for introducing a simple list; and another places the colon after "and," which breaks the standard pattern of colon usage for introducing a list.

5. Which punctuation is used after an introductory clause to introduce a direct quotation?

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

Punctuation after an introductory clause to introduce a direct quotation uses a colon to signal that the exact words follow. The colon shows a strong break that frames the quotation as the words spoken, giving them emphasis and clarity. For example: The director's message was clear: "We will proceed with the project next week." Here the lead-in sets up the quote, and the colon marks that what follows is the speaker's exact words. A comma is typically used when the introductory clause flows directly into the quote in a more integrated, informal way (for example, He said, "Let's go"), but the colon is the better choice when you want the quotation to stand out as a distinct block following a complete lead-in. Semicolon isn't used to introduce quotations, and a dash is more about sudden emphasis or interruption than standard introduction.

6. Which word means 'to know, to understand'?

- A. Whenever
- B. Savvy
- C. Anecdote
- D. Bipartisan

Understanding vocabulary and finding a word that means knowing or understanding is the focus here. Savvy fits best because it conveys practical knowledge or shrewd understanding, as in someone who is savvy about technology or finances. That sense lines up with "to know, to understand." The other options don't match this meaning. Whenever is a time-related word meaning at any time, not about knowledge. An anecdote is a short, real-life story. Bipartisan describes cooperation between opposing political parties.

7. Which term describes a person, place, thing, or idea?

- A. Verb
- B. Noun**
- C. Adjective
- D. Adverb

The concept being tested is identifying a noun. A noun is a word that names a person, place, thing, or idea, and it can function as the subject or the object in a sentence. Examples: a person like a teacher, a place like a library, a thing like a phone, or an idea like democracy. Nouns can be concrete, like "book" or "city," or abstract, like "freedom" or "happiness," which helps show why they fit all those categories. Verbs describe actions or states (like run or exist), adjectives describe or modify nouns (like blue or tall), and adverbs modify verbs or adjectives (like quickly or very). Since the term that names a person, place, thing, or idea is a noun, it's the best answer.

8. Which word describes something involving two political parties?

- A. Anecdote
- B. Cunning
- C. Bipartisan**
- D. Tenacity

The idea being tested is vocabulary for describing collaboration across political parties. The term that best fits is one that means involving both major parties: bipartisan. It comes from bi- meaning two and partisan referring to political parties, so a bipartisan effort is something supported or conducted by members of two parties, often aiming for broad, cross-party agreement. In politics, you'll hear about bipartisan bills or bipartisan support, which indicates that lawmakers from more than one party back the measure. The other words don't convey this sense of cross-party involvement: an anecdote is just a short personal story, cunning refers to sly cleverness, and tenacity means strong persistence.

9. Which word means 'to estimate the value of'?

- A. Appraise**
- B. Assess
- C. Evaluate
- D. Value

When you're choosing a verb to express determining how much something is worth, you want a word that carries the idea of valuing an item, often in a formal or monetary sense. Appraise fits this perfectly because it means to determine the value or worth of an object, typically by expert estimation—for example, a jewelry appraiser assesses or appraises the market value of a ring. The others are broader in scope. Assess is about judging or measuring quality, impact, or importance, not necessarily putting a monetary price on something. Evaluate means to determine value or significance after careful consideration, which can apply to performance or ideas, not just value. Value as a verb can mean to estimate worth as well, but it's less specifically tied to the act of formal valuation of an item compared to appraise. So, the best choice is appraise because it directly conveys the act of estimating an item's value in a formal sense.

10. Which term means 'the telling of a story or an account of events'?

A. Narrative

B. Report

C. Chronicle

D. Tale

This question tests your understanding of a word that means telling a story or recounting events. A narrative is the cohesive telling of a sequence of events, often organized with characters, setting, and plot, and it can be either fiction or nonfiction. That sense of presenting events as a story or account fits the prompt exactly. A report, by contrast, tends to present facts or findings in a straightforward, objective way. A chronicle is a detailed, dated record of events kept in order over time. A tale is a story, usually more simple or fictional. While all can involve telling about events, the term that best matches "the telling of a story or an account of events" in the broad sense is narrative.

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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://tsia2readingwriting.examzify.com>

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

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