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.

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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!

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Questions

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1. **Which term describes punctuation used to indicate possession, as shown in 'cow's nose' and 'cows' noses'?**

   A. Apostrophes

   B. Commas

   C. Semicolons

   D. Colons

2. **Meg lives in an eerie __ secluded house with her cats. Which punctuation should correctly separate the two adjectives before the noun?**

   A. Colon

   B. Dash

   C. Comma

   D. Semicolon

3. **Which word means 'to estimate the value of'?**

   A. Appraise

   B. Assess

   C. Evaluate

   D. Value

4. **Which term is the verb meaning 'to escape notice; to get away from'?**

   A. Elude

   B. Assertion

   C. Futile

   D. Innocuous

5. **Which word means 'to meet again'?**

   A. Reconvened

   B. Departed

   C. Dispersed

   D. Withdrew

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6. An avid reader __ Tracy finishes three books in a week. Which punctuation should separate the appositive from the rest of the sentence?

A. Colon

B. Dash

C. Comma

D. Semicolon

7. Which sentence uses capitalization correctly for a country's name?

A. We visited the capital city of france.

B. We visited the capital City of France.

C. We visited the capital city of France.

D. We visited the Capital city of France.

8. Which edited version best improves conciseness: 'There are many reasons why this should be considered.' vs 'This should be considered for many reasons.'?

A. There are many reasons why this should be considered.

B. This should be considered for many reasons.

C. There are multiple reasons this should be considered.

D. This should be considered for many reasons anyway.

9. Identify the sentence that uses the correct homophone?

A. There going to be late.

B. Their going to be late.

C. There going to be late.

D. They're going to be late.

10. Which term means harmless?

A. Assertion

B. Futile

C. Innocuous

D. Allude

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Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. Which term describes punctuation used to indicate possession, as shown in 'cow's nose' and 'cows' noses'?

A. Apostrophes

B. Commas

C. Semicolons

D. Colons

Punctuation used to show ownership is the apostrophe. In "cow's nose," the apostrophe plus s marks that the nose belongs to the cow. When plural possessive is shown as "cows' noses," you keep the plural form and place the apostrophe after the s to show that the noses belong to the cows. The other marks—commas, semicolons, and colons—do not indicate possession; they serve other functions like separating items, joining related ideas, or introducing lists. So apostrophes are the tool for showing possession in these examples.

2. Meg lives in an eerie __ secluded house with her cats. Which punctuation should correctly separate the two adjectives before the noun?

A. Colon

B. Dash

C. Comma

D. Semicolon

Two adjectives before a noun can be coordinate adjectives when they both describe that noun. If you can swap their order or insert "and" between them and still have a natural sentence, you should use a comma between them. Here, eerie and secluded both describe the house, and you can say "an eerie, secluded house" (or "a secluded, eerie house"), so a comma is the correct choice. The other marks don't fit: a colon would introduce something after a complete sentence, a dash would create an abrupt break, and a semicolon links independent clauses rather than joining adjectives.

3. 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.

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4. Which term is the verb meaning 'to escape notice; to get away from'?

A. Elude

B. Assertion

C. Futile

D. Innocuous

The verb here means to escape notice or get away from, and the word that fits best is elude. It conveys avoiding detection, capture, or being noticed, often through skill or cleverness. You can say someone managed to elude the guards or to elude suspicion. The other words don't fit because assertion is a noun meaning a confident claim; futile is an adjective meaning useless or unable to achieve the result; innocuous is an adjective meaning harmless. They don't express the idea of escaping notice.

5. Which word means 'to meet again'?

A. Reconvened

B. Departed

C. Dispersed

D. Withdrew

Understanding this kind of word hinges on recognizing how prefixes shape meaning. The prefix re- means again, and convene means to come together. Put together, reconvene means to come together again after a break. The form reconvened is the past tense, so it describes having met again already, which matches the idea of "to meet again." That's why it fits best: it directly conveys the action of meeting again. Departed means left, dispersed means scattered, and withdrew means pulled back or retreated—none of those imply reuniting. A sentence like "The committee reconvened after lunch" shows the sense clearly.

6. An avid reader __ Tracy finishes three books in a week. Which punctuation should separate the appositive from the rest of the sentence?

A. Colon

B. Dash

C. Comma

D. Semicolon

The sentence uses an appositive to name the person identified by "an avid reader." When that name adds extra, nonessential information, it is set off with commas. So the correct punctuation is to place commas around the appositive: An avid reader, Tracy, finishes three books in a week. This shows that Tracy is additional detail about the reader, and the sentence would still make sense without the name. A colon would not fit here because it would introduce something that explains or follows directly. A dash can be used for emphasis or interruption, but the standard, clean choice for nonessential appositives is commas. A semicolon links two independent thoughts, which isn't needed in this sentence.

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7. Which sentence uses capitalization correctly for a country's name?

A. We visited the capital city of france.

B. We visited the capital City of France.

C. We visited the capital city of France.

D. We visited the Capital city of France.

In English, country names are proper nouns and must be capitalized. That means France should always be written with a capital F. The sentence that uses "France" correctly—capital F—is the one that reads: We visited the capital city of France. Here, "capital city" are common nouns and stay lowercase, while "France" is the only word that needs capitalization as a country name. The other options mix up the capitalization rules (lowercasing France or capitalizing common nouns like City or Capital) or treat them as proper nouns, which isn't correct in this context.

8. Which edited version best improves conciseness: 'There are many reasons why this should be considered.' vs 'This should be considered for many reasons.'?

A. There are many reasons why this should be considered.

B. This should be considered for many reasons.

C. There are multiple reasons this should be considered.

D. This should be considered for many reasons anyway.

Conciseness means saying the same idea with fewer words and a tighter sentence structure. The best version tightens the construction by removing the introductory "There are" and the relative "why," giving a direct statement: "This should be considered for many reasons." It keeps the meaning but is quicker to read, and the phrase "for many reasons" conveys the same idea in a shorter form. The sentence is clear and complete with a simple subject and verb, which is a hallmark of concise writing. The other options add extra words or clauses, such as starting with "There are," using a longer modifier like "multiple," or adding a word like "anyway," which diminishes conciseness.

9. Identify the sentence that uses the correct homophone?

A. There going to be late.

B. Their going to be late.

C. There going to be late.

D. They're going to be late.

The key idea is choosing the correct homophone among there, their, and they're. In this sentence, the subject is they, and the meaning is "they are going to be late." The contraction that fits this is "they're," which stands for "they are." So the sentence that uses the correct form is the one with "They're going to be late." The other options mix up the homophones: "there" is a location word, and "their" is a possessive pronoun, neither of which conveys "they are." Also, some forms lack the apostrophe required for the contraction.

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10. Which term means harmless?

A. Assertion

B. Futile

C. Innocuous

D. Allude

This tests vocabulary for meaning harmless. Innocuous exactly fits that idea, describing something that is safe and not likely to cause harm or offense. It's often used for things like a boring or neutral remark, a substance that isn't dangerous, or anything that won't upset people. The other words don't convey harmlessness. An assertion is a bold statement or claim, not about safety. Futile means pointless or unable to achieve a purpose, which is about outcome rather than safety. Allude means to hint at or indirectly reference something, which is about how something is conveyed, not about whether it's harmful.

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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:

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

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