

TABE ELA-E
PAXEN

POST-TEST

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ELA-E Post-Test

Level E

Practice Test

1 Read the sentence.

Both department manager at my job hired several new people.

Which correction should be made to the sentence?

- A. Change *manager* to *managers*.
- B. Change *manager* to *managers*.
- C. Change *manager* to *manageries*.
- D. Change *manager* to *manageren*.

2 Read the sentence.

I wrote a long letter and mailed it to my good friend in Utah.

Which words are verbs?

- A. long, good
- B. letter, friend
- C. wrote, mailed
- D. I, my

3 Which sentence is written correctly and uses correct punctuation?

- A. "Could you hand me the stapler" asked my coworker.
- B. Anna asked "Do you mind if I borrow your computer"?
- C. "Here are the colors of paint I can use," the painter told me.
- D. "This restaurant looks like it has really good food", I told my friend.

4 Read the sentences.

Martin went shopping all day. He didn't find what he was looking for.

Which of these combines the sentences into a compound sentence correctly?

- A. Martin went shopping all day so he didn't find what he was looking for.
- B. Martin went shopping all day, so he didn't find what he was looking for.
- C. Martin went shopping all day but, he didn't find what he was looking for.
- D. Martin went shopping all day, but he didn't find what he was looking for.

5 Read the sentence.

We lowered our voices and talked _____ than we had been.

Which word best completes the sentence?

- A. quietlier
- B. quietliest
- C. more quietly
- D. most quietly

6 Read the sentences.

We reached the next town. We stopped for gas.

Which of these combines the sentences into a complex sentence correctly?

- A. We reached the next town, we stopped for gas.
- B. We reached the next town, when we stopped for gas.
- C. When we reached the next town we stopped for gas.
- D. When we reached the next town, we stopped for gas.

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7 Read the sentences.

Yesterday we met with Kara's teacher. We didn't need to worry because the teacher's news was good!

Which two words shows possession?

- A. Kara's
- B. didn't
- C. teacher's
- D. news

8 Read the sentence.

I have been lifting weights, so I am _____ than I used to be.

Which word best completes the sentence?

- A. strong
- B. stronger
- C. strongest
- D. most strong

9 Read the sentences.

My foot are two different sizes, so buying shoes is hard. I have to try on and buy two pairs.

Which correction should be made to the sentences?

- A. Change *foot* to *feet*.
- B. Change *sizes* to *sizees*.
- C. Change *shoes* to *shos*.
- D. Change *pairs* to *pairees*.

10 Read the sentence.

The Warehouse will be closed on Thursday, and all employees have the Day off because it is thanksgiving.

Which of these has correct capitalization?

- A. Warehouse
- B. Thursday
- C. Day
- D. thanksgiving

11 Read the sentence.

Lewis watches reruns of the Television show *I Love Lucy* with his Grandmother every Weekend.

Which of these has correct capitalization?

- A. Television
- B. *I Love Lucy*
- C. Grandmother
- D. Weekend

12 Read the sentence.

Many people do not know how to change a tire.

Which of these is the correct contraction for the underlined words?

- A. dont
- B. don't
- C. don't'
- D. do'nt

13 Read the sentence.

Yesterday, Brendan _____ for hours for the call.

Which word best completes the sentence?

- A. wait
- B. waits
- C. waited
- D. will wait

14 Which of these is a complex sentence?

- A. The flash on the phone's camera hurt our eyes.
- B. I sat down to eat dinner, but many phone calls kept me from eating.
- C. Gloria was unhappy with the service because she got the wrong meal.
- D. The workers had to buy wood, nails, and tile for the kitchen.

15 Which of these uses the correct verb tense?

- A. Lauren worked at the store right now.
- B. Last month, Lauren work five days a week.
- C. Lauren will work at a different store next year.
- D. If it is busy, she will worked many hours tomorrow.

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16 Read the sentence.
When my coworkers and I volunteered at the food bank, my coworkers and I wore our company shirts.

Which pronoun best replaces the underlined words?

- A. we
- B. I
- C. he
- D. you

17 Read the sentence.
The crew painted the house in two days.

What part of speech is the underlined word in the sentence?

- A. adjective
- B. adverb
- C. noun
- D. verb

18 Read the sentence.
Last year, Saul _____ to join the army.
Which word best completes the sentence?

- A. chose
- B. choose
- C. choosed
- D. chooses

19 Read the sentence.
Many planes _____ from that airport every day.

Which of these best completes the sentence?

- A. fly
- B. flies
- C. flying
- D. is flying

20 Read the sentence.
Blair cooked the chili over the hot _____ next to the tent.

Which word best completes the sentence?

- A. postcard
- B. campfire
- C. waterfall
- D. daydream

21 What is the meaning of *helpless*?

- A. more help
- B. full of help
- C. causes help
- D. without help

22 Read the sentence.
Pedro couldn't _____ his friend after she lied to him.

Which word best completes the sentence?

- A. drive
- B. leap
- C. trust
- D. shout

23 Read the sentence.

I suspect that the new restaurant will be popular because the other locations are always busy.

Which of these is closest in meaning to the word *suspect* as it used in the sentence?

- A. know
- B. think
- C. wonder
- D. wish

24 What is the meaning of the word *untidy*?

- A. tidy again
- B. tidy now
- C. not tidy
- D. soon tidy

25 Which of these is the most descriptive?

- A. The fire truck turned its siren on as it drove toward the house.
- B. I pet the tiny white kitten, its soft fur like a cloud under my fingers.
- C. Clearing my desk of all of the papers and books made it easier to work.
- D. Kathy was really hungry, so she was happy to see so much food in the fridge.

26 Read the sentence.

_____ we send the invitations, we have to choose a date for the party.

Which word best completes the sentence?

- A. Until
- B. First
- C. Before
- D. For example

ELA-E Post-Test

Read the dictionary entry. Then answer questions 27 and 28.

match

noun (1) something equal to another; (2) two things that go well together; (3) a game or contest; (4) a piece of wood that catches fire when rubbed; *verb* (5) to be alike

27 Read the sentence.

Her shoes and her hat match because they are the same color.

Which definition of *match* is used in this sentence?

- A. Definition 1
- B. Definition 3
- C. Definition 4
- D. Definition 5

28 Read the sentence.

The final chess match begins at noon.

Which definition of *match* is used in this sentence?

- A. Definition 1
- B. Definition 2
- C. Definition 3
- D. Definition 4

Read the passage. Then answer questions 29 through 33.

(1) _____ (2) What is meal prepping? (3) Instead of making dinner every day, you choose one day for cooking. (4) You cook all the dinners for the week at one time. (5) Then you store the meals in the fridge or freezer. (6) Each evening, you simply reheat the meals. (7) Why is meal prepping great for busy families? (8) First and most importantly, it saves times. (9) You can do all your grocery shopping for the week in one trip. (10) _____ (11) It also saves time because you chop and cook in bulk. (12) _____, if three recipes call for chopped onions, you can chop all the onions at once. (13) _____

29 Which of these describes the paragraph's main organizational structure?

- A. It focuses on differences and then similarities.
- B. It lists reasons in order of importance.
- C. It lists steps in the order.
- D. It presents a problem and then a solution.

30 Which of these is the best topic sentence for the paragraph?

- A. Grocery shopping is easier if you make a list.
- B. Good options for prepping meals are salads and sandwiches.
- C. Prepping meals is a great option for busy families.
- D. Feeding picky eaters can be frustrating, so here are some tips.

31 Which of these should be placed after sentence 9?

- A. Eating homecooked meals is cheaper than eating at a restaurant.
- B. Because you will be cooking all of the meals at once, you don't have to worry about food spoiling.
- C. Meal-prepping also reduces stress.
- D. Don't forget to buy healthy snacks when you go shopping.

32 Read the sentence.

(12) _____, if three recipes call for chopped onions, you can chop all the onions at once.

Which transition best fills in the blank for sentence 12?

- A. Furthermore
- B. Although
- C. Therefore
- D. For example

33 Which of these is the best conclusion for the paragraph?

- A. There are a lot of meal-prepping recipes online, and some sites will even make grocery lists.
- B. If you want to save time and be able to relax in the evenings, you should give meal prepping a try.
- C. Even if you plan a menu ahead of time, it can be stressful to cook meals every day.
- D. Unfortunately, my family refuses to eat leftovers.

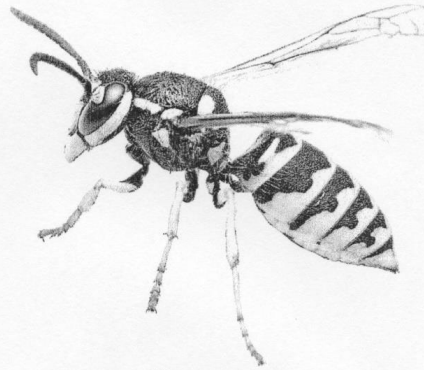
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Read the passage and look at the illustration. Then answer questions 34 through 40.

(1) _____ (2) Bees and wasps are both yellow winged insects, but their bodies are different. (3) _____, bees are fuzzy, but wasps are not. (4) They both have three-part bodies: head, the thorax, and the abdomen. (5) The thorax is the middle section of the body. (6) The abdomen is the lowest section of the body. (7) Wasps are longer and thinner than bees. (8) Therefore, all of their body parts are longer than a bee's body parts. (9) Both can sting you, but bees are less likely to. (10) _____ wasp stings can hurt very badly, be careful around them. (11) Even though these insects can sting, they are interesting animals. (12) _____



Bee



Wasp

- 34 Which of these is the best topic sentence for the paragraph?
- A. Not all bees are honey bees.
 - B. People are often scared of bees and wasps.
 - C. Bees and wasps may look similar, but they have a lot of differences.
 - D. Bee hives and wasp nests look very different.
- 35 What is the writer's purpose for writing this text?
- A. to explain how bees make honey
 - B. to convince readers that bees are useful
 - C. to state the opinion that bees are better than wasps
 - D. to inform readers of the differences between bees and wasps
- 36 What is the purpose of the illustrations?
- A. to show how to treat a wasp sting
 - B. to show the life cycles of both bees and wasps
 - C. to show how bee and wasp bodies are different
 - D. to show that bees and wasps are not as scary as they look
- 37 Read the sentence.
- (3) _____, bees are fuzzy, but wasps are not.
- Which transition best fills in the blank for sentence 3?
- A. For example
 - B. Because
 - C. Therefore
 - D. In addition

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38 Read the sentence.

(10) _____ wasp stings can hurt very badly, be careful around them.

Which transition best fills in the blank for sentence 10?

- A. For example
- B. Because
- C. Therefore
- D. In addition

39 Which of these sentences would best support the main idea?

- A. Beekeepers create places for bees to live.
- B. A lot of people think that wasps are mean.
- C. If you like watching bees, try planting flowers that they like to be around.
- D. Both lose their stingers if they use them, but bees die when that happens.

40 Which of these is the best conclusion for the paragraph?

- A. Wasps hibernate in the winter, but honey bees do not.
- B. The next time you see one of these yellow-winged insects, see if you can tell if it's a wasp or a bee.
- C. Some people encourage honey bees to nest in their yards and build beekeeper boxes.
- D. Honey bees make honey within their hives, but wasps do not make honey.

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Level E

Practice Test

- B. Add *-s* to make *manager* plural. 2.L.1.b
- C. The words *wrote* and *mailed* both name actions. 3.L.1.a
- C. A comma separates the quotation from the speech tag and is within the quotation marks. 3.L.2.c
- D. The coordinating conjunction *but* combines sentences that tell two things that happened. A comma appears before *but*. 3.L.1.h, 3.L.1.i
- C. Two things are being compared: the volume that people were speaking before and now. Since *quietly* has three syllables and ends in *-ly*, use the comparative word *more*. 3.L.1.g
- D. The subordinating conjunction *when* connects the two ideas. Since the dependent clause appears first, it is set off with a comma. 3.L.1.h, 3.L.1.i
- A., C. *Kara's* and *teacher's* show possession. 2.L.2.c, 3.L.2.d
- B. The speaker's strength today is being compared to his or her past strength, so the comparative *stronger* is needed. 3.L.1.g
- A. The word *foot* changes spelling to *feet* when plural. 2.L.1.b, 3.L.1.b
- B. The names of the days of the week should be capitalized. 2.L.2.a
- B. Titles of television shows should be capitalized. 3.L.2.a
- B. For contractions with the word *not*, replace the *o* in *not* with an apostrophe. 2.L.2.c
- C. The sentence needs a past-tense verb because it tells about something that happened in the past. *Waited* is the correct past-tense form of *wait*. 3.L.1.d
- C. The independent clause is *Gloria was unhappy with the service*, and the dependent clause is *because she got the wrong meal*. 3.L.1.f
- C. *Next year* signals that the action will take place in the future. *Will work* is the correct future tense of *work*. 3.L.1.e
- A. *My coworkers and I* is plural, so the pronoun should be plural. The pronoun *we* is plural. 3.L.1.f
- C. *Crew* is a collective noun. 3.L.1.a
- A. The sentence needs a past-tense verb. *Chose* is the past-tense form of the word *choose*. 3.L.1.d, 2.L.1.d
- A. *Planes* is plural, so it needs a plural verb. 3.L.1.f
- B. A campfire is a fire made at a camp to keep people warm and cook food. 2.L.4.d
- D. The suffix *-less* means "without." 2.L.4.c
- C. A person who lies would be difficult to trust. 2.L.4.a
- B. *Think* and *suspect* are similar in meaning. 3.L.5.c
- C. The prefix *un-* means "not." Adding it to the root word *tidy* means "not tidy." 2.L.4.b
- B. The adjectives *tiny*, *white*, and *soft* are descriptive. 2.L.6
- C. The word *before* shows the order in which events happen. 3.L.6
- D. In this sentence, *match* is used as a verb. The shoes and the hat are alike. 2.L.4.e
- C. In this sentence, *match* is used as a noun and refers to a game. 2.L.4.e
- B. The transition phrase *First and most importantly* indicates that the paragraph is organized by importance. 3.W.1.a
- C. This option states the main idea of the passage. 3.W.1.a
- B. This option provides support for the claim that you can get all grocery shopping done in one trip. 3.W.1.b
- D. This sentence provides an example of chopping bulk ingredients. 3.W.1.c
- B. The writer is trying to persuade readers to try meal prepping. 3.W.1.d
- C. This option states the topic of the paragraph. 3.W.2.a
- D. The author informs the reader with facts about bees and wasps. 3.W.2
- C. The illustration supports the details about the differences in bee and wasp bodies. 3.W.2.a
- A. The sentence tells a specific difference between the insects. 3.W.2.c
- B. This first part of the sentence gives a reason to be careful, so *because* makes sense. 3.W.2.c
- D. The sentence supports the main idea by telling a difference between the insects' bodies. 3.W.2.b
- B. The paragraph focuses on the difference between the way honey bees and wasp look. 3.W.2.d