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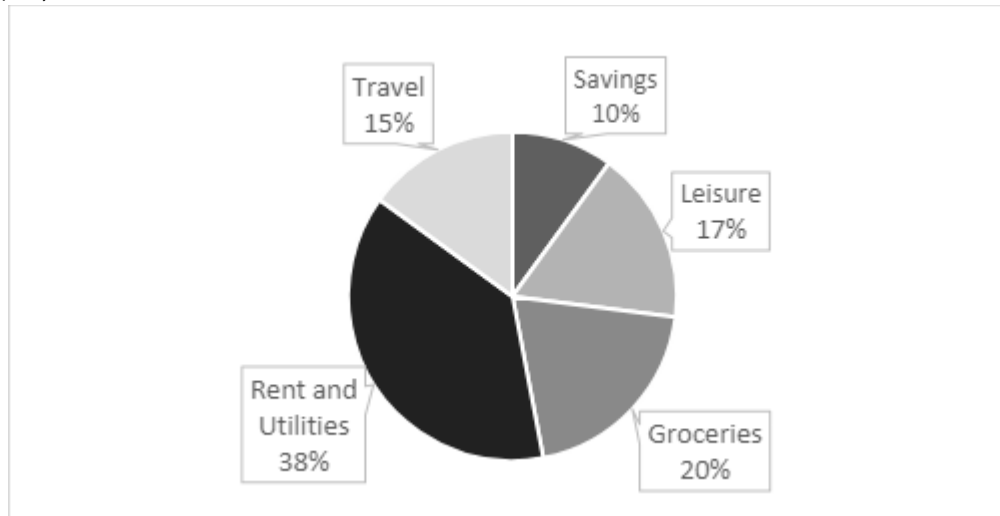
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Question: 1

Kendra uses the pie chart below to represent the allocation of her annual income. Her annual income is \$40,000.



Which of the following statements is true?

- A. The amount of money she spends on travel and savings is more than \$11,000.
- B. The amount of money she spends on rent and utilities is approximately \$15,000.
- C. The amount of money she spends on groceries and savings is more than \$13,000.
- D. The amount of money she spends on leisure is less than \$5,000.

Answer: B

Explanation:

The amount she spends on rent and utilities is equal to $0.38(\$40,000)$, or \$15,200, which is approximately \$15,000.

Question: 2

What can be deduced about the stranger from his interaction with Mrs. Hall?

- A. He is emotionless and has difficulty engaging in conversation.
- B. He is ill or injured, and thus it is physically painful for him to speak.
- C. He is extremely shy and attempts to avoid human interaction whenever possible.
- D. He is trying to hide something and thus attempting to discourage conversation.

Answer: D

Explanation:

The stranger makes a clear effort to keep conversation to a minimum. He does not haggle over the price, and he gives short responses-or none at all-to Mrs. Hall's questions. Additionally, he keeps his hat and coat on, hiding any view of his body from her. The reader can infer that he is being secretive and intentionally cutting conversation short for this purpose. We cannot suppose he is emotionless (A) after his impassioned opening remarks (sentences 4 and 5). There is no evidence that speech is physically painful (B) or that he is painfully shy (C).

Question: 3

As used in sentence 10, the word "lymphatic" most nearly means

- A. Sluggish
- B. Sloppy
- C. Stingy
- D. Sullen

Answer: A

Explanation:

The word lymphatic is an adjective that is used to mean "sluggish" or "lacking energy." Though it is not a common term today, we can infer the meaning from context. Mrs. Hall "brisked up" Millie using "expressions of contempt," implying that Millie is being slow or lazy, so Mrs. Hall chides her. While sloppy (B), stingy (C), and sullen (D) all have negative connotations, they do not fit the context clues.

Question: 4

Why does the author emphasize that Mrs. Hall prepares the stranger's meal "with her own hands" (sentence 8)?

- A. To show that she ran a humble business and served all the patrons herself
- B. To show that his business was important to her, so she was making sure the food was prepared correctly
- C. To show that she was a hardworking businesswoman, not merely an innkeeper
- D. To show that she was capable and skilled, and deserving of more respect than the stranger offered

Answer: B

Explanation:

Sentence 9 best explains Mrs. Hall's motivation: "she was resolved to show herself worthy of her good fortune." She has just received an unexpected and high-paying guest and wants to make sure that everything is perfect for him. There is no evidence that she does all the serving herself normally (A); rather, the author seems to emphasize that it is unusual for her to do it herself. She is likely hardworking (C), especially in contrast to her servant Millie, but that is not the author's point. Nor does the author

imply that she deserves more respect than the stranger offers purely because of her skills (D), though she may indeed be disappointed at the apparent lack of respect.

Question: 5

Based on context, what underlying reason might Mrs. Hall have in asking to take the guest's coat and hat in sentence 14?

- A. She wants him to be as comfortable as possible.
- B. She wants to know what he looked like.
- C. She wants to protect her carpet from the moisture.
- D. She wants to check the pockets for loose change.

Answer: C

Explanation:

In sentence 13 the author notes that Mrs. Hall sees that melted snow is dripping off of the guest's coat onto her carpet, and she then asks to take his coat and hat into the kitchen to dry them. The reader can infer that she is concerned for her carpet. She does want her guest to be comfortable (A), but this is an apparent reason, not an underlying one. A comfortable guest would be likely stay longer and pay more. She may well wonder what he looks like (B), but the passage does not give strong evidence of this. Likewise, there is no evidence that she wanted to steal from his pockets (D).

Question: 6

Which of the following points would the authors of both passages likely agree with?

- A. Employees appreciate being able to be at home where they are more comfortable.
- B. It is difficult to truly relate to coworkers and clients when all meetings take place online.
- C. Technology has made it possible to complete more tasks remotely than previously could be.
- D. Remote work has been challenging to implement, but many companies are now reaping the rewards.

Answer: C

Explanation:

Both passages refer to the way technology has enabled remote work in today's world. The author of Passage 1 would agree with choice A, but the author of Passage 2 states that working from home can be challenging rather than comfortable due to interruptions and other distractions. The author of Passage 2 would likely agree with choice B, but the author of Passage 1 makes no statement about difficulties of relating to others online. Neither passage seems to fully agree with choice D.

Question: 7

The author of Passage 2 would probably say that the author of Passage 1

- A. Does not accurately convey the challenges of gardening
- B. Is overly pessimistic concerning gardening
- C. Has never planted a garden before
- D. Has an unusual talent for gardening

Answer: A

Explanation:

The author of Passage 2 takes issue with several of the statements from Passage 1, indicating that they oversimplify gardening and its difficulties. Choice B is something that the author of Passage 1 might say about the author of Passage 2, not vice versa. Choice C is too strong a statement: the author of Passage 2 might question the other's experience, but we can't assume that he or she would make this claim. Choice D is unrealistic; the author of Passage 2 does not show admiration but skepticism.

Question: 8

Consider the following passage:

Wells provide water for drinking, bathing, and cleaning to many people across the world. When wells are being dug, there are several issues that must be taken into account to minimize the chance of potential problems down the road. First, it's important to be aware that groundwater levels differ depending on the season. In general, groundwater levels will be higher during the winter. So if a well is being dug during the winter, it should be deep enough to remain functional during the summer, when water levels are lower. Well water that is used is replaced by melting snow and rain. If the well owners are using the water faster than it can be replaced, however, the water levels will be lowered. The only way to remedy this, aside from waiting for the groundwater to be replenished naturally, is to deepen the well.

What can be concluded from this passage?

- A. It is better to have a well that is too deep than one that is too shallow
- B. Most well owners will face significant water shortages every year.
- C. Most people who dig wells during the winter do not make them deep enough.
- D. Well water is safe to use for bathing and cleaning but is not suitable for drinking.

Answer: B

Explanation:

The passage discusses two problems that can occur with wells. Both of the problems mentioned are associated with wells that are too shallow; there is no mention of problems associated with wells that are too deep. Therefore, it seems safe to conclude that an overly deep well would be more desirable than an overly shallow one. The passage does not indicate that most well owners have water shortages every year (choice B). Rather, it discusses how to deal with or avoid a shortage. Nor does the passage imply that most wells dug during the winter are not deep enough (choice C), though it advises to plan ahead for summer. Choice D is contradicted in the first sentence.

Question: 9

Consider the following passage:

Today's low-fat craze has led many people to assume that all fats are unhealthy, but this is simply not the case. Fat is an essential component of any healthy diet because it provides energy and helps the body process nutrients. While all fats should be consumed in moderation, there are good and bad fats. Good fats are what are known as unsaturated fats. They are found in olive oil, fatty fish like salmon, and nuts. Bad fats are saturated and trans fats. They are found in foods like butter, bacon, and ice cream. Consumption of foods that contain trans or saturated fats should be restricted or avoided altogether. What is the main purpose of this passage?

- A. To explain why fat is important for the body
- B. To discuss some of the main sources of good fats
- C. To talk about the different types of fats
- D. To discuss examples of foods that should be avoided

Answer: C

Explanation:

The topic in choice A is mentioned only briefly in the passage. Ideas from choices B and D are mentioned as well, not only as pieces of information in a framework that serves the overall purpose of the passage: to discuss the different types of fats, both good and bad.

Question: 10

Consider the following passage:

Satire is a genre that originated in the ancient world and is still popular today. Although satire is often humorous, its purposes and intentions go well beyond simply making people laugh. Satire is a way for a playwright, author, or other artist to criticize society, human nature, and individuals that he or she holds in contempt. Satire as we know it today developed in ancient Greece and Rome. There were three main types. One type, Menippean satire, focused on criticizing aspects of human nature. This was done by introducing stereotypical, one-dimensional characters. Horatian satire can be viewed as gentle satire. It made fun of people and their habits but in a way that was not offensive. Juvenalian satire was written in such a way that the audience would experience feelings of disgust and aversion when they saw the characters and their actions. Some of the most popular satires today are fake news shows, like the Daily Show and the Colbert Report, and satirical comic strips like Doonesbury.

As used in the eighth sentence, "gentle" most nearly means

- A. Careful not to break
- B. Not angry
- C. Chivalrous
- D. Not harsh

Answer: D

Explanation:

Gentle satire is defined in the ninth sentence as "not offensive." The best synonym for this in the choices would be "not harsh." Choices A, B, and C are all possible meanings of the word gentle, but they do not fit the context of this passage.

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