



Everyday English

Test Pack

Table of Contents

To the Teacher	v
Testing Students Who Do Not Test Well	vi
Test-Taking Strategies for <i>Power Basics</i>	vii
Pretest	1
Unit 1 Test: English in Everyday Life	7
Unit 2 Test: English at Home	12
Unit 3 Test: English Outside the Home	17
Unit 4 Test: English in the Community	22
Unit 5 Test: English for Health and Safety	26
Posttest	30
Answer Key	36
Student Record-Keeping Form	37
Strategies for Standardized Testing	38



To the Teacher

Power Basics® is a complete textbook program designed to meet the needs of students who are daunted by traditional textbooks. *Power Basics* was created with the teacher in mind, as well. The test pack for each student text in the *Power Basics* program includes straightforward, accurate, and easy-to-score assessment tools.

Each test pack includes

- a pretest that covers all the material in the student text
- a comprehensive test for every unit of the student text
- a posttest for final testing and assessment after working through the entire student text
- an answer key and testing guidance for both teacher and student

With testing a critical component of a school's curriculum today, students need to learn test-taking skills. This *Power Basics* test pack provides not only tests related to the student text, but special reference sections devoted to the topic of testing. "Testing Students Who Do Not Test Well" helps you give all your students the tools they need to be successful test-takers. "Test-Taking Strategies for *Power Basics*" and "Strategies for Standardized Testing" give students useful information about preparing for the tests in this test pack and for high-stakes standardized tests. These sections include key strategies for approaching tests with confidence. You may want to distribute and discuss these test-preparation tools before the pretest.

Finally, a handy record-keeping form permits you to track your students' progress as they work through the *Power Basics* student text.

Everything you need for test success is right here in *Power Basics*!



Testing Students Who Do Not Test Well

There are many reasons why some students do not test well. There may be language barriers, learning differences, or a failure to perceive the relevance or importance of a given assessment.

When working with a group of students who do not test well, it is important to identify the causes for the problems and, when possible, to find individual solutions for particular students.

Students who are easily distracted or who have been diagnosed with ADD or ADHD may benefit from taking the test in a quieter atmosphere. Give such students the option of taking a test during a break period, such as a study hall or lunch period. If possible, provide study carrels in your classroom to minimize external distractions.

Students with a low level of English proficiency will benefit from either having the instructions translated into their native language, having translation materials on their desks during the test, or having a translator present. Such students will invariably need more time than others to complete a test.

For students who see no benefit to a given test, discuss the purposes and benefits of testing in general with them ahead of time. There will be tests in every area of the student's life, from taking the test to become a licensed driver to getting into the college or trade school of his or her choice. Test-taking is an important skill, one that will serve students well throughout life.

The work you do with your students on test preparation will provide them with the tools they need to master not only the tests in this course, but the tests they will face throughout their educational experiences and careers.

Test-Taking Strategies for *Power Basics*[®]

Tests are a part of life. Whether you're facing a test in the classroom, a standardized test, or even a driver's test, there are tools you can use to help you be successful. The best way to do well on a test is to pay attention in class and study the material. But you can also prepare in other ways. Knowing how the test is set up can help you approach the test with confidence.

Tests come in many formats. They will vary in their structure. Some tests may contain only one question format, such as multiple choice. Others may have true/false, matching, fill-in-the-blank, short-answer, or essay questions. Some tests may ask you to read a passage and then answer questions about it. Others may ask you to refer to or make a graph or a chart. No matter what types of questions the test contains, using specific strategies for each question type can help you be successful.

The tests for the *Power Basics*[®] program often include multiple-choice questions. The following strategies can help you answer this type of question.

Multiple Choice

In multiple-choice questions, you read each question and choose the best answer out of two or more choices. These choices are usually labeled with the letters *a*, *b*, *c*, *d*, and *e*, depending on the number of choices. Use the following steps to help you answer multiple-choice questions.

- Read the directions very carefully. Some multiple-choice tests will ask you to select the *correct* answer, and others will ask you to select the *best* answer.
- Read the first part of the question very carefully. Look for negative words such as *not*, *never*, *except*, *unless*, and so forth.
- Answer each question in your mind before looking at the answer choices. Then read the answer choices before selecting an answer.
- After reading the choices, rule out the ones that are obviously incorrect. Then choose an answer from the remaining choices.

6. Where in the phone book should you look to find a listing of plumbers?
- in the front
 - in the back
 - in the white pages
 - in the yellow pages
-
7. What does a pie chart look like?
- a chart with colored bars of different lengths
 - a circle divided into pieces
 - a chart with a line that goes up and down
 - a box divided into different parts
-
8. What is a web site?
- a place on the Internet with information about a certain subject
 - an Internet site that tells you about spiders
 - a place on the Internet that helps you find information about a subject that you type in
 - a special reference area at the library
-
9. What is a security deposit for an apartment?
- the first month's rent
 - the last month's rent
 - money you pay before you move in to cover any damages you might cause
 - the fee for applying to rent the apartment
-
10. Who is the person that you rent an apartment from?
- the tenant
 - the landlord
 - the renter
 - the collection agent
-
11. Which of the following is a legal document?
- a classified ad for an apartment
 - an apartment-rental application
 - a security deposit
 - an apartment-rental lease

-
12. “Our improved product has five new features.” What advertising strategy does this ad use?
- It gives information.
 - It makes you feel good.
 - It gives expert advice.
 - all of the above
-
13. The price of a bottle of FIZZ! soda is \$1.50. You have a coupon for a 50-cent discount on a bottle of FIZZ! How much will you pay for the soda if you use the coupon?
- \$.50
 - \$1.00
 - \$1.50
 - \$2.00
-
14. What does a company do when it guarantees a product?
- It allows you to return the product to the store where you bought it.
 - It promises to replace the product within 60 days.
 - It gives you money off the purchase price the next time you buy this product.
 - It promises to take care of any problem with the product.
-
15. What does a recipe tell you?
- how to plan your day’s menu
 - a food’s percent daily value
 - how to prepare a certain food dish
 - how to read a food label
-
16. What information do you find on a nutrition label?
- serving size
 - calories
 - percent daily value
 - all of the above
-
17. What is gross pay?
- the amount of money that your paycheck gives you
 - your regular pay less sick pay
 - the amount of money in your check before deductions
 - your total yearly pay

-
18. What happens if the amount of money in your checking account falls below the minimum balance?
- The bank will close out your account.
 - The bank will require you to put more money into the account.
 - The bank may charge you a fee.
 - The checks you write will not be any good.
-
19. When you use an ATM, what numbers do you have to type in?
- your PIN
 - your checking account number
 - your Social Security number
 - your phone number
-
20. What happens when you pay the “minimum payment due” on your monthly credit card bill?
- The bank cancels your credit card.
 - The bank charges you interest on the amount of the bill that you have not paid.
 - You cannot make any more charges on the credit card until you pay the balance due.
 - The bank increases your credit limit.
-
21. Which of these is a form of public transportation?
- rental car
 - subway
 - taxi
 - your own car
-
22. What do you need to do in order to drive your own car?
- get a driver’s license
 - register the car
 - buy a car insurance policy
 - all of the above
-
23. What part of your car insurance pays to fix someone else’s car?
- uninsured motorist
 - bodily injury
 - property damage
 - the deductible