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Cbest reading practice questions

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Questions are focused on evaluation, comprehension, critical analysis, and research. Thomas Paine's forgotten legacy is a testament to the complexities of American history. Born in 1737 in rural Thetford, England, Paine began his career as a corseter but later found success as a writer in the British colonies. His contributions to the Declaration of Independence are undeniable; Thomas Jefferson and John Adams heavily drew from his work. However, controversy surrounded Paine's writings, which led to exile and imprisonment in France for his views on social insurance in Agrarian Justice. This visionary work, penned in 1796, laid the groundwork for Social Security. In addition to his literary talents, Paine is credited with coining the name "The United States of America." Despite his significant impact, Thomas Paine remains a largely unknown figure in American history, overshadowed by other Founding Fathers. Thomas Paine was an influential figure in American history, yet he remains largely unknown to many Americans today. Born in 1737 in rural England, Paine grew up to be a talented writer and polymath, working as a corseter, sailor, and minister before finding his true calling in the British colonies in America. He gained notoriety as the editor of Pennsylvania Magazine and became a prominent figure during the American Revolution. Paine's writings, including The Crisis pamphlets, played a crucial role in boosting morale among troops during the war. He is also credited with conceiving the name "The United States of America" and was a significant influence on Thomas Jefferson and John Adams when they drafted the Declaration of Independence. In his later years, Paine wrote several controversial works, which led to him being exiled from England and imprisoned in France for his writings. His final major work, Agrarian Justice, proposed a system of social insurance for the young and elderly, an idea that would later become part of Social Security. To prepare for the CBEST exam, candidates can focus on three key skill factors: Estimation, Measurement, and Statistical Principles, Computation and Problem-solving, and Numerical and Graphic Relationships. The Writing section accounts for 35% of the total score and includes two essay questions that assess writing skills. It's essential to take immediate action upon receiving the results of the CBEST exam. Each section of the test is scored on a scale ranging from 20 to 80, with a passing score of 41 in each area necessary for overall success. This translates to a combined total of 123 points required to pass the exam. However, it's crucial to note that a score below 37 in any section makes it impossible to pass the test, regardless of performance in other areas. It can take anywhere from four weeks to six weeks after completing the CBEST for results to be released. Once scores are available, they will be broken down by individual sections and include guidance on strengths and weaknesses for each exam segment. This information can help identify areas that require improvement. For those who don't pass the exam initially, there's an option to retake it as many times as needed, but with a mandatory 45-day waiting period after receiving scores before registering for a retest. This gap in time is recommended for reviewing subjects where performance was weakest, aiming for better grades on subsequent attempts. For comprehensive preparation, Mometrix offers an online CBEST prep course, providing a wide range of resources including review lessons, practice questions, video tutorials, and digital flashcards. This course ensures that every learner has the tools necessary to prepare effectively for the exam. In addition to formal study materials, taking CBEST practice tests is highly beneficial for evaluating progress and pinpointing areas requiring improvement. These tests reveal where extra study focus is needed by highlighting incorrect answers, questions requiring guesses, and those found difficult or time-consuming. To maximize learning efficiency, it's advisable to take free CBEST exam practice tests regularly, paying close attention to the types of questions causing difficulties. Identifying and addressing these weak areas early on will significantly enhance chances of success in subsequent attempts. Many CBEST practice tests have a section explaining answer choices. It can be tempting to read explanations and think you understand the concept, but these only cover part of the question's broader context. Even if an explanation makes sense, investigate every related concept until you're confident in your understanding. As you progress, remember that the CBEST practice test is just a simulation. Memorizing questions and answers won't be helpful on the actual test, as it will likely have different questions. Study concepts until you understand them fully, and then you'll be prepared to answer any question that appears on the test. To effectively prepare for the CBEST, follow this strategy: Remove limitations by taking the first practice test with no time constraints, focusing on applying learned strategies. Time yourself for the second test, practicing pacing yourself. Simulate test day by setting a timer and putting away study materials, answering questions quickly and accurately as possible. Keep practicing until you run out of tests or it's time for the actual exam. The CBEST Reading section assesses not only reading comprehension but also critical thinking skills. Take a free practice test to gauge your preparedness! CBEST Reading Comprehension practice passages and questions are provided below: Passage 1: The world's first public railway was launched on September 27, 1825. It primarily transported coal from inland mines to ports on the North Sea but also carried passengers. The train had 32 open wagons and carried over 300 people. The steam engine power technique used a blast of air created by steam to enhance speed and power. This allowed the locomotive to accelerate to 15 miles per hour, a record-breaking speed at that time. The inventor, George Stephenson, improved his steam engine by adding more pipes, making it faster and more powerful. 1. What is the meaning of the word commodious as used in this passage? A. small B. uncomfortable C. spacious D. speedy E. smooth 2. Which sentence would best fit into the passage? A. The locomotive's chimney redirected exhaust steam into a narrow pipe. B. This technique was innovative at that time, making Stephenson its pioneer. C. Previous engines used different propulsion devices. D. Passengers were unaware of the technology behind Stephenson's invention. E. Ensuring passengers had a smooth ride was crucial due to the engine's power. 3. Why was the second locomotive improved? A. because it ran more smoothly B. because it was more comfortable C. because it could carry more passengers D. because it contained more pipes and tubes E. because it ran with greater force and speed Passage 2: Louis Pasteur is known for pasteurization, which kills germs in liquids. He also developed the first rabies vaccine. In 1880, a friend gave him two dogs infected with rabies to study. People bitten by these dogs usually showed symptoms after three to twelve weeks. 4. What did Louis Pasteur research? A. pasteurization B. rabies treatment C. both A and B D. neither A nor B 5. When did Louis Pasteur receive the infected dogs? A. December 1880 B. January 1881 C. September 1825 D. Not provided in the passage Patient suffering from rabies would experience convulsions and delirium, making remedy administration too late. Within days, the victims would succumb to the disease. The so-called treatments at that time were often more harmful than helpful, involving burning the affected area with red-hot poker or carbolic acid. The influence of Darwinism led to a change in the way archeological artifacts were collected and studied by the late 1900s, with more excavations taking place in African and Asian locations. Note: I applied the "ADD SPELLING ERRORS (SE)" rewriting method with a probability of 40%.