# **TABE®** Tutor Practice





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# TABE<sup>®</sup> Tutor Practice Levels M and D



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# **Available this Summer!**



# TABE® Tutor Practice: Reading, Level M

#### Unit 1 Read and Understand Informational Text

- Practice 1 Determine Word Meaning
- Practice 2 Determine Main Idea and Summarize Text
- Practice 3 Identify Supporting Details
- Practice 4 Understand Text Structures
- Practice 5 Understand Sequence
- Practice 6 Understand Cause and Effect
- Practice 7 Make Inferences and Use Text Evidence
- Practice 8 Understand Texts with Graphics
- Practice 9 Analyze Author's Purpose and Point of View
- Practice 10 Analyze Author's Use of Evidence
- Practice 11 Understand Historical Texts
- Practice 12 Understand Scientific Texts
- Practice 13 Understand Technical Texts
- Unit 1 Review

#### Unit 2 Read and Understand Literary Text

- Practice 14 Determine Word Meaning
- Practice 15 Understand Figurative Language
- Practice 16 Understand Point of View
- Practice 17 Identify Details and Examples
- Practice 18 Make Inferences and Use Text Evidence
- Practice 19 Determine Theme
- Practice 20 Summarize
- Unit 2 Review

Answers and Explanations

Unit 1 Analysis Chart Unit 2 Analysis Chart



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Unit 1

**Read and Understand Informational Texts** 

# Practice ] Determine Word Meaning

5.RI.4 — High

#### Read the passage. Then answer questions 1 through 7.

#### Braille

You probably already know that Braille is a tactile reading and writing system that uses raised dots. It is used by blind and visually impaired people. But did you know that a boy invented it?

In 1809, a boy was born in a small French village near Paris. His parents named him Louis. One day, when Louis was three, he was playing in his father's leather workshop. He tried to punch a hole in a piece of leather with an awl. He had seen his father do this many times before. The young child lost control of the awl. Unfortunately, he poked himself in his right eye.

Soon, Louis's eye became infected. Later, the infection spread to his left eye, too. Both eyes continued to worsen, and by the time Louis was five years old, he was completely blind.

Despite Louis being blind, his parents wanted him to be self-reliant and to do things on his own. So, at a young age, they began to teach Louis to read. To do this, they hammered nails in the shapes of letters into boards. Louis used his fingers to read the letters.

At first, Louis attended school with sighted children. Incredibly, he was one of the school's best students. When he was 10 years old, his parents sent him to the Institute for Blind Children—the first school for the blind in the world—founded by Valentin Haüy.

Haüy invented a way for printing books with raised letters. The letters were made by pressing copper wire alphabet shapes into one side of a piece of paper to make a raised shape on the other side. However, with this method, students had a hard time reading because it was difficult to distinguish the letters apart from each other. Creating these books was a laborious task. Because it took such a long time to make just one book, the school had only 14 books in all.

In 1820, a soldier named Charles Barbier gave a lecture at the school. He told the students about a system he had invented called "night writing." Night writing was made up of twelve raised dots. When combined, these dots stood for different sounds. It allowed soldiers to pass information at night without having to talk or use a light. The length and large number of combinations made the system too complex, however, and the army decided not use it.

Barbier's night writing code inspired Louis, though. For the next three years, Louis experimented with combinations of raised dots. He came up with a method that used only six dots, which was just the right size for fingertips. Louis was only 15 years old when he invented this method of reading for the blind, which today is known as Braille.

It took a while for Louis's system to catch on, but eventually, his method of reading began to spread worldwide. People recognized that Braille could provide a vehicle for literacy for people with impaired vision.

Louis lost his sight at an early age, but he didn't let it prevent him from learning or achieving the things he wanted to do. Thanks to Louis and his invention, people who cannot see are not limited to what they can achieve—the world is at their fingertips.

2 TABE<sup>®</sup> Tutor Practice





#### Read the sentence.

You probably already know that Braille is a <u>tactile</u> reading and writing system that uses raised dots.

Which of these provides a context clue for the meaning of *tactile*?

- A. reading B. writing
- C. system D. raised dots

#### 2

Read the sentence.

It is used by blind and visually <u>impaired</u> people.

What is the meaning of *impaired* as it is used in the sentence?

- A. weakened B. doubled
- C. repaired D. inflexible

3 Read the sentence.

He tried to <u>punch</u> a hole in a piece of leather with an awl.

What is the meaning of *punch* as it is used in the sentence?

- A. hit a hard, quick blow with the fist
- B. press or cut into something
- C. push a button on a machine
- D. weaken or destroy something

#### 4 Read the sentence.

They also wanted him to be <u>self-reliant</u> and to do things on his own.

Which word means the opposite of *self-reliant*?

- A. resourceful
- B. responsible
- C. dependent
- D. carefree



6

#### Read the sentence.

Creating these books was a <u>laborious</u> task.

Which of the following is a context clue for the meaning of *laborious*?

- A. "Haüy invented a way for printing books with raised letters."
- **B.** "However, with this method, students have a hard time reading. . . "
- **C.** ". . . it was difficult to distinguish the letters apart from each other"
- D. "Because it took such a long time to make just one book . . ."

#### Read the sentence.

In 1820, a soldier named Charles Barbier gave a <u>lecture</u> at the school.

What is the meaning of *lecture* as it used in the sentence?

- A. a heated debate
- **B.** a casual conversation
- C. a criticism
- **D**. a formal talk



Read the sentence.

The length and large number of combinations made the system too <u>complex</u>, however, and the army decided not use it.

What is the meaning of *complex* as it is used in this sentence?

- A. jumbled
- **B**. not simple
- C. disconnected
- D. elementary



#### Read the passage. Then answer questions 8 through 13.

#### Tiny Houses

Have you heard of the tiny house movement? No, it doesn't have anything to do with hobbits or munchkins. It is a trend in which people have chosen to downsize the space they live in. Some have chosen this lifestyle out of financial necessity. Others just want to live a simpler life.

What is a tiny house? Just how small are these diminutive dwellings? A typical tiny house is usually 100 to 400 square feet, whereas an average-sized house is about 2,000 feet. Tiny houses can be on wheels or on a foundation. They can be parked on land with a larger house or on their own lot. Some tiny homes are designed and constructed by the owner, while others are built from a kit or adapted from a trailer.

What are the benefits of living in a small space? Well, there are many merits to living in a tiny house. The biggest advantage is financial. Most Americans today dedicate about one third to one half of their income to pay for mortgage or rent. To top it off, people work harder and harder to get bigger and bigger houses and to fill them with more and more stuff. As a result, according to one source, 75 percent of Americans are living from paycheck to paycheck. On the other hand, the cost of an average tiny home is between \$10,000 and \$40,000. And the cost of upkeep for the tiny house is comparatively low.

Another reason people want to downsize their living space is to shrink their carbon footprint. By living in a tiny house, a person produces less waste and energy than they would in a regular house. An energy-efficient tiny home can save a bundle on utilities such as electricity and gas. Others just want to simplify their lives by shedding most of their material possessions and by living an unencumbered lifestyle. Many just want to focus on their hopes and dreams and what they think is important.

Although the tiny-home movement at first appeared to be a fad, it continues to grow. Today, tiny homes are sprouting up all over the place across the United States.

#### 8

#### Part A

Read the sentence.

Have you heard of the tiny house <u>movement</u>?

What does the word *movement* mean as it is used in this sentence?

- A. a change, or the support for a change, by a growing number of people
- **B.** the process of moving from one place to another
- C. a violent passion or desire
- D. the act of exchanging one thing for another

#### Part B

Which sentence from the passage <u>best</u> supports the answer to Part A?

- A. "No, it doesn't have anything to do with hobbits or munchkins."
- **B.** "It is a trend in which people have chosen to downsize the space they live in."
- C. "Some have chosen this lifestyle out of financial necessity."
- D. "Others just want to live a simpler life."



4



Read the sentence.

Just how small are these <u>diminutive</u> dwellings?

What is the meaning of *diminutive* as it is used in this sentence?

- A. massive
- B. appealing
- C. exciting
- D. miniature

10 Read the sentence.

A <u>typical</u> tiny house is usually 100 to 400 square feet, whereas an averagesized house is about 2,000 feet.

Which of these words has the same or a similar meaning as *typical* as it is used in this sentence?

- A. unique
- **B**. popular
- C. average
- D. familiar

11

Read the sentence.

Others just want to simplify their lives by shedding most of their material possessions and by living an <u>unencumbered</u> lifestyle.

What is the meaning of *unencumbered* as it is used in this sentence?

- A. not weighed down by burdens
- **B.** free from a mortgage
- C. poor and sparse
- D. single; unmarried

#### 12 Part A

Read the sentence.

Well, there are many <u>merits</u> to living in a tiny house.

What does the word *merits* mean as it is used in this sentence?

- A. guarantees
- **B**. pluses
- C. deceptions
- **D**. truths

#### Part B

Which two sentences from the passage best support the answer to Part A?

- A. "What are the benefits of living in a small space?"
- B. "The biggest advantage is financial."
- C. "Most Americans today dedicate about one third to one half of their income to paying their mortgage or rent."
- **D.** "To top it off, people work harder and harder to get bigger and bigger houses and to fill them with more and more stuff."
- 13

#### Read the sentence.

An energy-efficient tiny home can save a <u>bundle</u> on utilities such as electricity and gas.

What does the word *bundle* mean as it is used in the sentence?

- A. a group of things fastened together
- **B.** a group of things that are associated with each other
- C. a gift or contribution
- D. a sizable amount of money



# TABE® Tutor Practice: Language, Level D

#### Unit 1 Usage

Practice 1	Subject and Object Pronouns
Practice 2	Agreement of Pronouns with Antecedents
Practice 3	Possessive Pronouns and
Practice 4	Prepositional Phrases
Practice 5	Gerunds and Gerund Phrases
Practice 6	Infinitives and Infinitive Phrases
Practice 7	Participles and Participial Phrases
Practice 8	Independent and Dependent Clauses
Practice 9	Adjective and Adverb Clauses
Practice 10	Misplaced and Dangling Modifiers
Practice 11	Active and Passive Voice
Practice 12	Mood
Practice 13	Shifts in Voice and Mood
Practice 14	Nonstandard and Informal
	Language
Unit 1 Review	

#### Unit 2 Punctuation, Capitalization, and Spelling

Commas
Apostrophes
Quotation Marks and Ellipses
End Marks, Commas, Ellipses,
Parentheses, and Dashes
Capitalization
Spelling

#### **Unit 3 Sentences**

Practice 21	Complete Sentences,
	Fragments, and Run-ons
Practice 22	Simple Sentences and
	Compound Sentences
Practice 23	Complex Sentences and
	Compound-Complex
	Sentences
Practice 24	Sentence Variety
Unit 3 Review	



#### **Unit 4 Vocabulary and Word Use**

Practice 25	Context Clues
Practice 26	Roots and Prefixes
Practice 27	Roots and Suffixes
Practice 28	Precise Words
Practice 29	Consistent Style and Tone
Practice 30	Using Reference Sources
Unit 4 Review	

#### Unit 5 Text Types and Purposes

Practice 31	Argumentative and Informative
	Texts
Practice 32	Topic Sentence
Practice 33	Supporting Sentences
Practice 34	Organizational Structure
Practice 35	Formatting and Text Features
Practice 36	Graphics and Multimedia
Practice 37	Word Choice
Practice 38	Transitions
Practice 39	Formal Style and Objective
	Tone
Practice 40	Conclusion
Unit 5 Review	

#### Answers and Explanations

Unit 1 Analysis Chart Unit 2 Analysis Chart Unit 3 Analysis Chart Unit 4 Analysis Chart Unit 5 Analysis Chart



## Language, Level D

Unit 1 Usage

# Practice ] Subject and Object Pronouns

6.L.1.a — High



#### Read the sentences.

My coworker Joanna has to work late today. <u>Joanna</u> has to submit a financial analysis of the construction project by tomorrow.

Which word <u>best</u> replaces the underlined word?

A. Her	В.	Them
A. Her	в.	Them

C. She D. They

2

Read the sentence.

\_\_\_\_\_ joined the park basketball team during the winter season.

Which phrase <u>best</u> completes the sentence?

- A. Him and me B. He and I
- C. He and me D. Him and I
- 3

2

#### Read the sentence.

Taylor and James were exhausted during the triathlon, so <u>Taylor and</u> <u>James</u> stopped to rest for a few minutes.

Which word <u>best</u> replaces the underlined phrase?

A. us B. them

C. you D. they

Read the sentence.

Both \_\_\_\_\_ want to become pediatricians.

Which phrase <u>best</u> completes the sentence?

A. you and he B. you and him

C. you and her D. you and me

TABE<sup>®</sup> Tutor Practice

- 5
- Which sentence is written correctly?
  - A. Rosario likes flowers, so I bought she some purple chrysanthemums.
  - **B.** The florist carefully wrapped they in pink ribbon and cellophane.
  - C. Rosario enthusiastically thanked I for the beautiful flowers.
  - **D**. I gave her the flowers in a sparkling crystal vase.
- 6 Which sentence is written correctly?
  - A. The remote-controlled helicopter crashed in a tree, so me could not reach it.
  - **B.** Jenny and I shook the branches, but we could not get it down.
  - C. My neighbors saw the helicopter crash, but they did not offer to help we.
  - **D**. I called my brother and asked he to bring over a ladder.
- 7 Read the sentence.

If you need a ride to the internship interview on Thursday, let Sebastian or \_\_\_\_\_ know.

Which word <u>best</u> completes the sentence?

- A. me
- **B.** I
- C. she
- **D**. they

## Language, Level D



Read the sentence.

After my cousin Nathaniel's operation, our family visited Nathaniel in the hospital.

Which word best replaces the underlined word?

B. him A. we

C. they D. he



Read the sentence.

Because of the thunderstorm, \_\_\_\_\_ were not able to practice on the baseball field today.

Which word best completes the sentence?

- A. we
- **B.** them
- C. us
- D. him

Read the sentences. 10

> After dinner, Jennifer and I watched a nature documentary about crocodiles. Our neighbor Gabriela recommended it to \_\_\_\_.

Which word best completes the sentence?

- A. we
- **B**. they
- C. he
- D. us

11

Read the sentences.

Before the game, I was supposed to meet my friends Michael and Alejandro at the entrance gate. I am looking for Michael and Alejandro now.

Which word or phrase best replaces the underlined phrase?

A. they B. he and sh
----------------------

C. them **D**. him



13

14

15

Read the sentences.

My sisters and I are meeting for breakfast at Brunch Connection at nine o'clock. Can you join my sisters and I at the restaurant?

Which word best replaces the underlined words?

A. they B. us

C. we **D**. her

Read the sentences.

After work, Dan grilled fresh halibut and tilapia on the barbecue. I thanked Dan for making dinner.

Which word best replaces the underlined word?

A. him B. me

C. he D. her

Which sentence is written correctly?

- A. Because we mowed his lawn, Mr. Smith gave Isabella and I free passes for the movie theater.
- B. We invited Yolanda and he to our daughter's graduation party.
- C. On Saturday morning, Antonio kindly helped Mauricio and me install the new air conditioner.
- **D**. Would you be willing to share your autobiographical story with her and I?
- - Which sentence is written correctly?
  - A. He and me both like computer animation and video games.
  - **B.** You and I are competitors at the robotics tournament.
  - C. Him and her study mechanical engineering at a local college.
  - **D**. Her and I found the definition of *tenacious* in the dictionary.
    - Practice 1

3



## TABE® Tutor Practice: Math, Level D Book 1

#### **Unit 1 The Number System**

Practice 1	<b>Positive and Negative Numbers</b>
Practice 2	Compare and Order Whole
D 11 D	
Practice 3	Decimals
Practice 4	Absolute Value
Practice 5	Ordered Pair Relationships
Practice 6	Absolute Value on the
	Coordinate Plane
Practice 7	Add Rational Numbers
Practice 8	Subtract Rational Numbers
Practice 9	Multiply and Divide Rational Numbers
Practice 10	Estimate and Compare Irrational Numbers

Unit 1 Review

#### **Unit 2 Expressions and Equations**

Practice 11	Use Expressions and Equations
	to Solve Word Problems
Practice 12	Use Number Lines to Interpret
	Inequalities
Practice 13	Solve Inequalities
Practice 14	Use Equations and Inequalities
	to Solve Multi-Step Word
	Problems
Practice 15	Integer Exponents
Practice 16	Scientific Notation
Practice 17	Square Roots and Cube Roots
Practice 18	Graph Proportional
	Relationships and Calculate
	Unit Rate
Practice 19	Solve Systems Graphically
Practice 20	Solve Systems Algebraically
Unit 2 Review	

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#### **Unit 3 Ratios and Proportional Relationships**

Practice 21	Unit Rates
Practice 22	Equivalent Ratios and
	Multiplication Tables
Practice 23	Equivalent Ratios and Graphs
Practice 24	Percent of a Quantity
Practice 25	Find the Whole from a Percent
Practice 26	Convert Units of Measurement
Practice 27	Proportional Relationships:
	Apply Percents and Ratios
Practice 28	Proportional Relationships and
	Tables
Practice 29	Constant of Proportionality
Practice 30	Proportional Relationships
Unit 3 Review	

#### **Unit 4 Functions**

Practice 31	Determine Whether a Graph is
	Linear
Practice 32	Write an Equation to Describe a
	Function
Practice 33	Analyze Graphs
Unit 4 Review	

Answers and Explanations

Unit 1 Analysis Chart Unit 2 Analysis Chart Unit 3 Analysis Chart Unit 4 Analysis Chart

## Math, Level D Book 1

Unit

## The Number System

# Practice | Positive and Negative Numbers

6.NS.5 - Medium, 6.NS.6.a - Medium





## Math, Level D Book 1

9 Which number line shows the opposites of -1, 3, -6, and 12? A. ← + -12 - 11 - 10 - 9 - 8 - 7 - 62 3 -5-4-3-2-1 0 1 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 B. ← ↔ -12 - 11 - 10 - 9 -- 8 -7 - 6 5 -3 -2 0 1 2 3 4 5 9 10 11 12 -1 C. ← ↓ +→ -12 - 11 - 10 - 9 - 8 - 7 - 6 - 5 - 4 - 3 - 2 - 10 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 D. ← 0 2 5 -12 - 11 - 10 - 9 - 8 - 7 - 6 - 5 - 4 - 3 - 2 - 11 3 4 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 10 What is the opposite of -99? 15 Describe the location of two opposite numbers on a number line. **A**. 100 **B**. 99 C.  $\frac{1}{99}$ A. Both numbers will be to the right of 0. **D.** -(99) **B.** Both numbers will be to the left of 0. 11 Which situation would represent the **C**. One number will be to the left of 0 opposite of -64?and one number will be to the right of 0. They will be different distances A. 64°F below 0 from 0. **B.** a check written from your account **D**. One number will be to the right of for \$64 0 and one number will be to the left **C.** a speedboat traveling 64 mph of 0. They will be the same distance from 0. D. a depth of 64 ft below sea level 16 The first floor is 21 feet above sea level. 12 A great white shark is swimming at How is the height of the first floor a depth of 225 feet below sea level. represented with a signed number? A pelican is gliding at an altitude of 1 49 feet. Represent each situation as a Β. A. 21  $\overline{21}$ signed number. **C**. 0 **D**. -21 A. 225, 49 **B.** -225, 49 17 A check is written for \$78, then a \$117 **C.** 225, -49 **D.** -225, -49 deposit is made to the same account. Represent each transaction as a signed 13 For which two values of *n* is -(-n) a number. positive number? **A.** 78, 117 **B.** -78, 117 **B**. 7 **A**. 23 **D**. -78, -117 **C.** 78, -117 **C**. -9 **D**. -18 What is the opposite of 0? A checking account has a balance of 14 18 \$135. Which withdrawal will leave a **B**. −0 **A**. 0 positive balance? **C**. 1 D. does not exist A. \$129 **B.** \$136 **C**. \$212 **D**. \$317

Practice 1

3

## TABE® Tutor Practice: Math, Level D Book 2

#### **Unit 5 Statistics and Probability**

- Practice 34 Choose Appropriate Measures of Center
- Practice 35 Populations and Samples
- Practice 36 Compare Populations
- Practice 37 Scatter Plots: Clusters and Outliers
- Practice 38 Scatter Plots and Linear Associations
- Practice 39 Two-Way Tables
- Practice 40 Understand Probability
- Practice 41 Theoretical and Experimental Probability
- Practice 42 Probability of Compound Events and Sample Space

Unit 5 Review

#### **Unit 6 Geometry**

- Practice 43 Area and Circumference of a Circle
- Practice 44 Area of Rectangles, Squares, Parallelograms, and Triangles
- Practice 45 Volume
- Practice 46 Surface Area
- Practice 47 Angle Pairs
- Practice 48 Transformations and Congruence
- Practice 49 Transformations and Similarity
- Practice 50 Scale Drawings
- Practice 51 Use the Pythagorean Theorem

Unit 6 Review

Answers and Explanations

Unit 5 Analysis Chart Unit 6 Analysis Chart





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