HSPT® Reading Comprehension, Verbal, and Language: 1,700+ Practice Questions

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Diagnostic Practice Test

Verbal Skills

1. B. Devour means to eat, or "consume" completely or quickly.
2. D. To "please" means to cause positive emotion. This is the opposite of the word "upset," which means to cause negative emotion.
3. A. Agreeable, amicable, and friendly all describe a person who is easy to get along with. "Aggressive" describes someone who is likely to fight, so this is the word that does not belong.
4. C. The relationship is that of a thing to its classification. A lawyer is a type of profession, and a couch is a type of furniture.
5. B. An uproar is a loud disturbance, or a "turmoil."
6. B. Some people have chinchillas as pets and those pets are soft. However, someone could have a pet that is not a chinchilla and is not soft, such as an iguana. The third statement is false.
7. C. Cow, horse, and pig are all animals one can find on a farm. A monkey is usually found in the wild instead of on a farm, so it does not belong.
8. B. The relationship is that of hierarchy. A teacher works for a principal, and an employee works for a boss.
9. D. To endure means to keep going, or to "survive."
10. A. A delicate item is fragile and small, or "dainty."
11. A. The relationship is that of artist to artistic product. An actor acts in a play, and a writer writes a book.
12. D. "Ashamed" means being embarrassed by feelings of guilt. This is the opposite of the word "proud," which means a feeling of pleasure from doing something honorable.
13. B. If a person has a rabbit as a pet, it has fur. But a person could have a different type of pet, like a bird, that does not have fur. Therefore, the third statement is false.
14. B. Blouse, overalls, and suit are all examples of items of clothing. Clothing is the category itself, so it does not belong.
15. B. This is a relationship of action to outcome. If you chase something, you catch it. Similarly, if you work, you earn money.
16. B. Sand, sun, and waves are all things associated with day at the beach. Snow is not typically associated with the beach, so it does not belong.
17. A. This is a relationship of thing to category. A hurricane is a type of storm, and an apple is a type of fruit.
18. A. "Expedite" means to speed up a process. This is the opposite of the word "delay," which means to slow a process down.
19. B. Actor, musician, and painter are all artistic professions. "Chemist" describes a profession that involves chemistry, an area of science, so it does not belong.
20. B. This is a relationship of person to location that person would be found. A student is found in a school, and a prisoner is found in a jail.
21. C. Some people believe that left-handed people, like Harry. are more creative, but this does not make it true. There are also others who do not believe this. Harry might or might not be creative. The third statement is uncertain.
22. D. Cat, dog, and hamster are specific types of pets. "Pet" is the category itself, so it does not belong.

23. A. This is a relationship of synonyms. To annihilate is to destroy, and to antagonize is to bother.
24. C. To defend is to resist an attack, or to "guard."
25. A. Rain, thunder, and wind are all weather phenomena that can exist on their own or combine to form a storm, or a hurricane. A hurricane is a combination of all the other options, so it does not belong.
26. D. To quell means to calm or put out, as in to "smother" a fire.
27. A. Alicia has more pencils than Eric who has more pencils than Rashid. Therefore, Alicia has more pencils than Rashid. The third statement is true.
28. D. Café, diner, and restaurant are specifically places to buy and eat food. "Store" is a general term for a place to buy goods and is not a place you go to eat food. Therefore, "store" does not belong.
29. D. "Arrogant" means to have an exaggerated feeling of how good you are. This is the opposite of the word "unpretentious," which means not needing to impress others.
30. D. This is a relationship of synonyms. To ponder is to reflect, and to nurture is to nourish.
31. A. Some clothing is made with cotton which makes that clothing very soft. Therefore, some clothing is very soft. The third statement is true.
32. B. This is a relationship of matching types of materials. Cotton and wool are both types of fabric. Oak and pine are both types of wood.
33. A. Spring, summer, and winter are all types of seasons. "Season" is the category itself and does not fit.
34. A. To "prevent" means to keep from occurring. This is the opposite of the word "enable," which means to make something able to occur.
35. B. Compose means to make, create, or "craft."
36. C. To be serene is to be peaceful and calm, or "placid."
37. B. "Wealthy" means having a lot of value. This is the opposite of the word "derelict," which means to be left abandoned like something with no value.
38. A. Seesaw, slide, and swings are all things that can be found on a playground. "Playground" is where all of these items are found, so it does not belong with the others.
39. C. Mirabel and Bruno are both Jonah's friend. However, we do not know about Mirabel and Bruno's relationship to each other. It is possible that they are friends, but not necessarily so. Therefore, the third statement is uncertain.
40. B. "Optimistic" means looking on the good side of things. This is the opposite of the word "cynical," which means to look on the bad side of things.
41. B. Clarinet, saxophone, and trumpet are all specific musical instruments. "Instrument" is the category itself, so it does not belong.
42. A. Squares belong to the group called quadrilaterals, and all quadrilaterals have four sides. Therefore, all squares have four sides. The third statement is true.
43. C. "Confident" means being self-assured. This is the opposite of the word "insecure," which means not being not being sure you are correct.
44. D. Compassion means concern for the welfare of others, or having "kindness."
45. C. An explanation, purpose, and reason all relate to the outcome or response to a question. Therefore, "question" is the word that does not fit with the others.
46. B. Illusion means something that is not real, or a "fantasy."
47. D. Blinds, curtains, and shades are all things that are used to cover a window or block light. A window is what is covered by the three other choices, so it does not belong.

48. D. Constrict means to "shrink" in size or get smaller.
49. A. The relationship is one of synonyms. Careful is the same as cautious, and reckless is the same as careless.
50. C. Comedy, drama, and horror are all examples of types of films. "Film" is the category itself, so it does not belong.
51. A. To linger, or dawdle, is to show reluctance to leave.
52. C. Frank plays soccer, and some soccer players are very fast. This means that there are other soccer players that are not very fast. We do not know which kind of soccer player Frank is. Therefore, the third statement is uncertain.
53. C. To destroy is to ruin, demolish, or to "annihilate."
54. B. Agenda, plan, and schedule describe ways that events are recorded or planned. An event is the thing that actually happens, so it does not belong.
55. B. All cheetahs are fast mammals, but this does not make all mammals fast. The third statement is false.
56. D. Succinct, brief, and concise all describe something that happens fast and doesn't last long. "Lengthy" is unrelated since it means long, so it does not belong.
57. B. There are two categories here: People with freckles and people with red hair. There may be people with both, but it is not always the case. There could be people with freckles who have brown hair. Therefore, the third statement is false.
58. C. "Derision" means contemptuous mockery. This is the opposite of the word "praise," which means to show warm approval of.
59. A. Challenging means something difficult, or "hard."
60. D. A congregation is a group of people or a "gathering."

Reading Comprehension

61. B. While all of these topics are mentioned in the passage, it is important to distinguish minor details from the main idea. The main idea, which is the passage's main point, will be the correct answer. This passage is about the decline in humanities studies. Though the other topics are all mentioned, they are supporting ideas and not the central idea.
62. C. Only music and history are both examples of humanities subjects. Computer science, robotics, medicine and engineering are all examples of STEM disciplines.
63. D. The first paragraph states that for centuries, studies of the humanities were part of a well-rounded education. It can be inferred that it was only part of a suitable education for a member of society and that the other aspects would include STEM. The other ideas are not supported by information in the passage.
64. A. The passage tells us that school budgets have shrunk, which means that there is not "enough" money to support humanities programs alongside the increased-in-size STEM programs. Excessive, superfluous, and tremendous all suggest there is too much money, which is contradictory.
65. C. The NASEM recommended greater funding for STEM education, not the arts. All of the other statements are correct in regard to the NASEM report.
66. B. The conclusion paragraph tells us that further study is necessary to determine if the switch to STEM focus will have had the intended effect; therefore, the move away from humanities education is not a guarantee of positive results. The other ideas are not supported by information in the passage.

67. B. People thought lack of achievement in STEM subjects would hurt the economy, so laws were passed to help increase STEM education. There is no supporting evidence in the passage for the other choices.

68. A. The mention of lawmakers "from both political parties" suggests that the support was unanimous, and therefore popular amongst people of differing ideologies. It was popular, so there would not have been debate. There is no textual support for the other choices.

69. D. The speaker admits that it is too soon to tell if focusing on STEM is going to have positive results, so we do not know if the switch was warranted, or "justified." The other choices do not make sense in context.

70. A. The passage is about the decline in the study of the humanities in the US, so the idea that supported humanities programs are becoming more difficult to find makes sense. The other titles are either irrelevant, contradictory or too specific.

71. C. While all of these topics are in the passage, it is important to distinguish minor details from the main idea. The main idea, which is the passage's main point, will be the correct answer. The mantis's predatory nature, the story of its name, and the predators of the mantis are all mentioned in the passage. However, only "a unique family of insects" is a broad enough answer to encompass the topic of the passage.

72. B. Only B is true and reflects the fact that the mantis is said to be praying because of the position of its large front legs. There is no mention of how frequently the mantis eats, and the other options direcly contradict information found in the passage.

73. A. Because pollinators are described as "much-needed" in the final paragraph, it can be inferred that their existence has a positive or beneficial effect on the world. The other options are either not mentioned or directly contradict information in the passage.

74. D. The passage states that the mantis is "hardly a pacifist", and instead describes the mantis as a "fierce predator". From the context clues contrasting the idea of pacifism with the mantis's true nature of a strong hunter, only "peaceful" could be the correct meaning. "Aggressive" and "hostile" are antonyms; "obediant", though suggesting non-aggression, does not exactly contrast the idea of a predator.

75. B. The passage states that mantis "is the only invertebrate who can see in 3D." This, therefore, is highly unusual. There is no mention in the passage of the other choices.

76. A. As the mantis's ability to turn its head is "rare," it can be inferred that most other insects cannot do this. There is no evidence in the passage to support any of other the other choices.

77. D. According to the passage, only lizards and birds are both predators and prey of the mantis.

78. C. The passage tells us that "Birds, bats, and larger lizards all love to dine on the mantis, when they can catch one." This suggests that mantises are challenging to hunt and not easily caught. Choice A contradicts the passage. Choice B and D are likely not correct as there are plenty of facts about the mantis and there is no evidence that they are rarely seen.

79. B. The passage tells us that a mantis "can leap great distances very swiftly, pouncing on an unsuspecting snack." Thus, they are "quick" when moving

80. C. The title should reflect the main idea of the passage. C encompasses the idea that mantis are unusual compared to other insects, and the passage is devoted to exploring the ways in which this is true. The other choices are either too broad (D) or not relevant to the main idea of the passage.

81. A. This passage aims to give the reader a general overview of an unusual animal (the platypus) and its unique characteristics. Though D is briefly discussed in the first paragraph, the general focus of the passage is on the unique characteristics of the platypus.

82. C. While readers might be tempted to choose A or B, the passage was not exclusively about Australian mammals or different types of mammals, birds, and reptiles. The passage was more about a unique creature that has many bizarre features and traits, making C the best choice for a title. Whenever a reader is asked about a title, they should pick the one that most closely correlates to the main topic of the passage.

83. D. As stated in the first paragraph, the original name given to the platypus was already being used for a type of beetle. As such, the name had to be changed a few times before it became what it is today.

84. D. In the third paragraph, the author states that platypuses spend most of their days swimming through the river searching for food. The other options are either directly contradicted by other information in the passage or have no textual evidence; we know that Platypuses don't live in woody forests, eliminating A, we know they don't sleep most of the day, eliminating C, and we don't hear anything about them being particularly aggressive creatures, eliminating B.

85. C. The entire passages emphasizes unique characteristics of platypuses and differences between them and other animals. It's safe to say, based on this, that the author agrees that platypuses are interesting and worthy of study. The other answers have no evidence in the text or are directly contradicted.

86. A. We can infer that, by the author saying that Platypuses only live in creeks and rivers in Australia, they do not live anywhere else in the wild. Though we know that Platypuses are proficient swimmers, we have no evidence to suggest they're the best, and though they have bills similar to ducks, we also have no evidence that they're at all related. Nothing in the text suggests incoming extinction either.

87. B. The people who first saw the platypus believed the bill was sewn on to fool them by this, the reader can infer that a hoax means a prank. The other options do not make sense in context; though "game" is the closest, if it were correct, the context clues would suggest something less fooling and more competitive.

88. A. The clue here is that the author says platypuses scrounge through rivers to search for food—the closest word here is "forage." If the reader doesn't recognize a word and thinks it may be a possibility as the correct answer, they can use context clues to eliminate the other options; "glide" and "swim" are similar enough to cancel each other out, and "sleep" is not an active enough activity to fit within the context of the sentence, meaning "forage" is correct.

89. B. This is stated in the second paragraph. A monotreme is a word used to describe a rare kind of mammal that lays eggs and also nurses its babies once they hatch.

90. D. Zoo brochures are the only source listed here that would feature information on this topic in this tone. Diaries are for personal writing, newspapers are for news, and college newsletters are for news relating to a college—none of these have anything to do with nature or platypuses.

91. D. While all of these are mentioned in the story, it is important to distinguish minor details from the main idea. The main idea, which is the story's main point, will be the correct answer. The resolution of Audrey's dislike of zoos (the main conflict) is the central point of the story.

92. C. Audrey believes that the animals at the zoo are forced to put on degrading performances, which suggests that, for a performance to be degrading, it has to be something insulting or humiliating. Though "degrading" can also mean "decaying" or "perishing," based on the context of the story, only "humiliating" makes sense. "Cute" does not work with Audrey's tone at this point in the story.

93. B. The primary message of the story is that, no matter how deep your beliefs are, they can always be challenged and changed. Mr. Green is a relatively small part of the story and seems to genuinely care about Audrey, meaning the answer couldn't be A, and C and D both contradict primary messages of the plot.

94. A. By stating that she can't receive another demerit, Lila implies that she has received demerits before. The other options, though more relevant to Audrey and the field trip, have no actual evidence or basis in the text.

95. A. Only A is not supported by the passage; there is no evidence that Audrey had a bad childhood experience at a zoo. Paragraph 5 provides evidence of the reasons listed in B, D and D.

96. B. Mr. Green tells Audrey that zoos are much kinder than she realizes; this suggests, based on Audrey's negative opinions on zoos at this point in the passage, that Mr. Green disagrees with her. Though Audrey feels alone regarding her particular feelings about the zoo, there is no evidence to suggest nobody else cares about animals, making A incorrect. C and D also have no basis in the text.

97. A. Audrey is excited to share with Lila her experience of having met Kiko and Juana, so much so that Lila describes Audrey as seeming like a "not the Audrey who had talked to her ealrier in the day." This statement, as well as the context of Audrey's initial versus changed opinions on zoos and the different characterization of Audrey in the morning and afternoon, suggests that Audrey was different when she got back to school than she was when she left. The other options have no evidence in the text.

98. B. Based on context, we know that Audrey does not want to be on this field trip, so she is pouting and not keeping up with the tour to show her displeasure and disinterest. There is no indication that she physically stumbled or protested during the tour. "Complained" also does not make sense in context; she's keeping away from the group, not making her opinion loudly known to them.

99. C. Audrey's outspoken criticism of zoos as being harmful to animals shows that she is both passionate about the causes she embraces and is caring about animals. A contradicts the passage as she is shown to be open-minded in her opinion of zoos by the end of the story. Though Audrey seems intelligent, she is too passionate to be indifferent, and there is little evidence to suggest she is either selfish or anti-social.

100. A. Because the title should reflect the main idea of the passage, A sums up the conflict and resolution of the story best: Audrey's surprise to learn that zoos can actually benefit the animals who live there while teaching the public about the lives of its resident animals. The other titles either contradict story details, do not reflect the main point of the story, or mention new or irrelevant details.

Vocabulary

101. D. To *resist* is to defy, endure, or withstand.
102. C. *Pathetic* means "woeful," "sad," or "pitiful."
103. D. *Aggressive* means "combative," "threatening," or "violent."
104. C. A *surplus* is something leftover, extra, or excess.

105. A. A *horde* is a swarm or crowd.
106. D. *Comprehend* means to grasp, know, or understand something.
107. B. *Vanquish* means "conquer," "overcome," or "defeat."
108. D. *Invincible* means "untouchable," "powerful," or "unflinching."
109. C. To be *ravenous* means to be extremely hungry.
110. C. *Disruptive* means "unruly," "disorderly," or "rowdy."
111. A. *Monotonous* means "dull," "repetitive," or "boring."
112. D. To *demonstrate* is to show how something is done.
113. C. *Abrupt* means "hurried" or "sudden."
114. B. *Disastrous* means "unfavorable," "terrible," or "catastrophic."
115. C. A *scholarly* person is someone who is smart, educated, or intellectual.
116. D. *Insightful* means "intelligent," "sharp," or "perceptive."
117. B. *Abode* is another word for a dwelling or home.
118. A. *Cherished* means "adored," "loved," or "appreciated."
119. C. *Mitigate* means to alleviate, ease, or lessen.
120. D. *Talented* means "gifted," "accomplished," or "skilled."
121. B. *Capable* means "competent," "qualified," or "effective."
122. B. Something that is *debatable* is questionable, uncertain, or disputed.
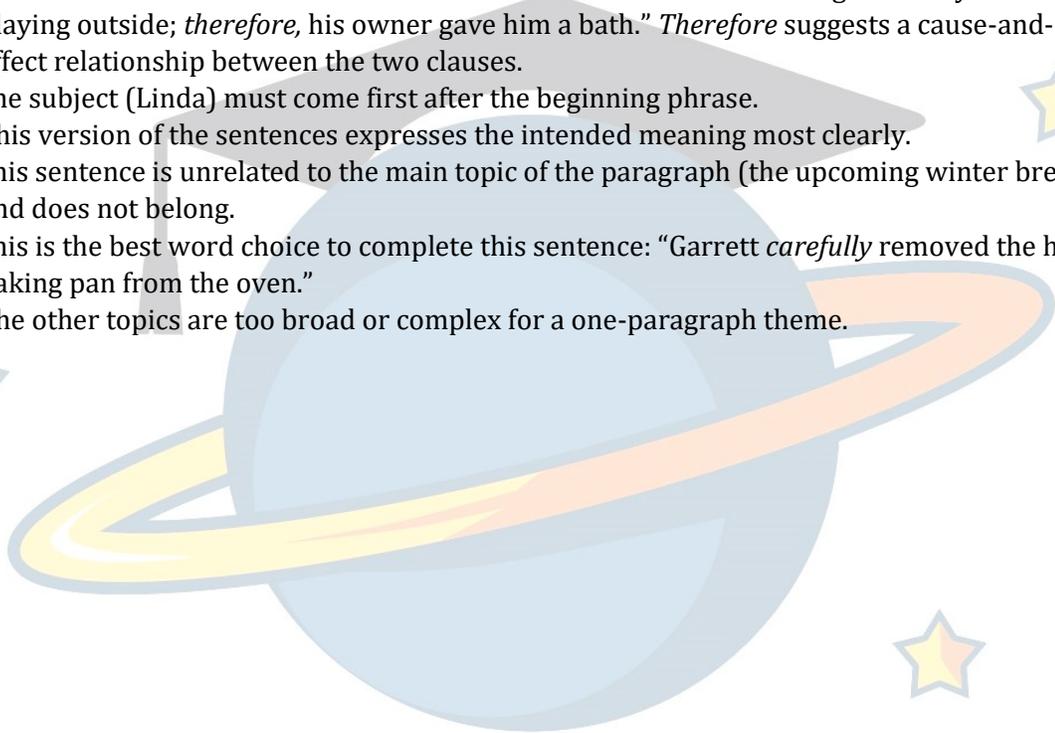
Language Skills

123. A. The word "real" is describing the way the game is, meaning it is being used as an adverb, and should end with an "-ly." The sentence should read: The game was really difficult.
124. A. Answer choice (A) contains an error in punctuation. There is nothing belonging to her eye in the sentence, so the word should be plural and not singular possessive. The sentence should read: Her eyes were green.
125. A. The word "state" should be capitalized because it is part of the name of a specific place. The sentence should read: The capital of Mexico is Mexico City.
126. B. Answer choice (B) contains an error in capitalization. The word "Persian" is a proper noun as it refers to a country, and therefore should be capitalized. The sentence should read: Trina had a Persian cat as a pet.
127. A. Answer choice (A) contains an error in capitalization. The word "north" is part of the proper noun title "North America," and should be capitalized. The sentence should read: Canada and Mexico are part of North America.
128. C. The word "poor" is describing the action "plays," meaning it is an adverb, and should end with an "-ly." The sentence should read: He plays the saxophone very poorly.
129. A. A complete sentence must have a subject and a verb and contain a complete idea. This is a sentence fragment that is missing both a subject and a verb. The sentence could read: She was too inflexible for gymnastics.
130. D. There is no error in punctuation, capitalization, or usage.
131. B. Verbs must be in their proper form for a given tense, which can be determined by the context of the sentence. The phrase "he looks at her" places the action in the present tense, so the rest of the sentence should be in present tense. The sentence should read: He looks at her and exclaims, "What a wonderful idea!"
132. D. There is no error in punctuation, capitalization, or usage.

133. C. There should only be one negative word in the same sentence. There are two in this sentence: "won't" and "hardly." The sentence should read: They will hardly make it to the show.
134. D. There is no error in punctuation, capitalization, or usage.
135. A. Answer choice (A) contains an error in punctuation. There should be an apostrophe showing possession. The sentence should read: Nobody's car had enough gas.
136. D. There are no mistakes in punctuation, capitalization, or usage.
137. B. Verbs must be in their proper form for a given tense, which can be determined by the context of the sentence. The phrase "whenever her son gets sick" is in the present tense, so the rest of the sentence must also remain in this tense. The present tense form of the verb is "provides." The sentence should read: Whenever her son gets sick, she provides his coach with a doctor's note.
138. C. Answer choice (C) contains an error in capitalization. The word "science" is a common noun, and should not be capitalized. The sentence should read: In fifth grade, Nadia decided her favorite subject was science.
139. A. Answer choice (A) contains an error in punctuation. The answers belong to Jeremy, so the apostrophe on Jeremy is correct. However, the word "answers" is intended to be plural and not possessive, and therefore should not have an apostrophe. The sentence should read: Jeremy's answers were all correct.
140. B. There should only be one negative word in the same sentence. There are two in this sentence: "hardly" and "none." The correct phrase is "hardly any." The sentence should read: They had received hardly any of their pay.
141. B. The ending "-er" on the end of the comparison word means "more." Therefore, both are never used together. Here we have "more happier," so the word "more" should be removed. The sentence should read:
142. A. A complete sentence must have a subject and a verb and contain a complete idea. This is a sentence fragment that is missing both a subject and a verb. The sentence could read: It was too challenging a feat to complete.
143. D. There is no error in punctuation, capitalization, or usage.
144. C. Answer choice (C) contains an error in capitalization. "French" refers to the name of a specific country, and should be capitalized as a proper noun. The sentence should read: The students struggled to learn how to conjugate verbs in French.
145. D. There are no mistakes in punctuation, capitalization, or usage.
146. B. The pronoun "who" should be used for people and "which or "that" should be used for things. Since a person, Mr. Henderson, is being referred to in this sentence, the sentence should read: Mr. Henderson was the teacher who gave lots of exams.
147. C. Answer choice (C) contains an error in capitalization. The word "college" is a common noun, and should not be capitalized. It would be capitalized if it refers to a specific college, like "Reed College." The sentence should read: Luis can't believe he's going to be in college in a month.
148. A. The contraction "wasn't" is a combination of the two words "was" and "not." Contractions have apostrophes replacing the letters that have been dropped. The sentence should read: The cat wasn't sure if its whiskers were clean.
149. C. When a sentence contains a subject performing more than one action, each verb should be in the same form. The sentence should read: Bruno walked to the corner, got on the bus, and rode home.

150. C. Answer choice (C) contains errors in punctuation. There should be quotation marks surrounding the words that Jess thought. The sentence should read: "I wonder," thought Jess, "if he'll change his mind."
151. A. The ending "-er" on the end of the comparison word means "more." Therefore, both are never used together. Here we have "more happier," so the word "more" should be removed. The sentence should read:
152. B. The quoted sentence needs ending punctuation, and the word "shouted" indicates that an exclamation mark would be most appropriate. The sentence should read: "Hooray!" shouted Chris.
153. B. The number of the subject and verb must match. The subject in this sentence is a quantity of "fifty dollars" which is singular, and the singular form of the verb is "is." The sentence should read: Fifty dollars is not enough money to buy a drum set.
154. B. A complete sentence must have a subject and a verb and contain a complete idea. The verb "moved" is lacking a subject and therefore creates a sentence fragment. The sentence could read: She moved all the way to Denver.
155. A. The words "mom" and "dad" are being used as common nouns and should not be capitalized. It will be capitalized if used as a direct address in replacement for a name, such as "I had Mom look at my book report." Here, the sentence should read: Her mom and dad couldn't believe she failed.
156. A. The number of the subject and verb must match. The subject in this sentence is "cats," which is plural, and the plural form of the verb is "watch." The sentence should read: The cats in the house watch the bird.
157. A. The sentence is asking a question, so it should end with a question mark and not an exclamation mark. The sentence should read: Do you know what will be covered on tomorrow's test?
158. C. The number of the subject and verb must match. The subject in this sentence is "teacher, counselor, or principal," which is singular, and the singular form of the verb is "is." The sentence should read: The teacher, counselor, or principal is proctoring the standardized test.
159. B. Answer choice (B) contains an error in capitalization. The word "jazz" refers to a genre of music and is a common noun that should not be capitalized. The sentence should read: The only genre of music that Gregory would listen to was jazz.
160. A. Pronouns must agree in number with the noun that they are referencing. Here, the sentence has the singular person "Ben," which requires the singular pronoun "he." The sentence should read: Alyssa sent Ben letters every week, yet he only responded once.
161. C. Pronouns must agree in number with the noun that they are referencing. Here, the sentence has the singular noun "pie," which requires the singular pronoun "it." The sentence should read: Andre brought a pie because he knew his friends would think it was delicious.
162. D. There is no error in punctuation, capitalization, or usage.
163. D. There is no spelling error.
164. A. The words "then" and "than" are often confused. Here we are making a comparison, so the correct word is "than." The sentence should read: Thomas is taller than his uncle.
165. B. The correct word is "marry," as to join in union. The word used is "merry," as to be happy. The sentence should read: Paul was ready to marry his fiancé.
166. B. The word "benefit" is misspelled.
167. C. The word "across" is misspelled.

168. A. The word "achieve" is misspelled.
169. B. The word "aggressive" is misspelled.
170. C. The word "bored" is misspelled.
171. B. The word "busy" is misspelled.
172. A. The word "cemetery" is misspelled.
173. B. Having patience when teaching new commands belongs under the topic "How to Train Your Dog."
174. B. This is the best word choice to complete this sentence: "The choir sounded their best when they *rehearsed daily.*"
175. C. This is the best word choice to complete this sentence: "Christine knew the cereal was on the shelf *above* the snacks in her grandma's pantry."
176. B. This version of the sentences expresses the intended meaning most clearly.
177. B. This word choice is the clearest connective for this sentence: "The dog was dirty from playing outside; *therefore,* his owner gave him a bath." *Therefore* suggests a cause-and-effect relationship between the two clauses.
178. C. The subject (Linda) must come first after the beginning phrase.
179. D. This version of the sentences expresses the intended meaning most clearly.
180. C. This sentence is unrelated to the main topic of the paragraph (the upcoming winter break) and does not belong.
181. C. This is the best word choice to complete this sentence: "Garrett *carefully* removed the hot baking pan from the oven."
182. D. The other topics are too broad or complex for a one-paragraph theme.

Verbal Skills

Verbal Classifications

1. A. Crow, owl, and robin are all specific bird species. "Bird" is the category itself, and does not belong.
2. B. Diamond, ruby, and sapphire are all specific types of jewels. "Jewels" is the category itself, so it doesn't belong.
3. A. Frown, grimace, and smile describe specific facial expressions. "Expression" is the category itself, so it does not belong.
4. C. Aunt, brother, and grandfather all describe specific types of family members. "Family" is the category itself, so it does not belong.
5. B. Dolphin, shark, and whale are animals that live primarily underwater, while a seagull lives on land and flies through the air. Therefore, "seagull" does not belong.
6. A. Knitting, pottery, and sewing are all types of crafts. "Crafts" is the category itself, so it does not belong.
7. B. Burglar, robber, and thief are all criminals. "Criminal" is the category itself, so it does not belong.
8. D. Lake, ocean, and river are types of bodies of water. "Valley" describes the land between hilly areas. Therefore, "valley" does not belong.
9. D. Meteor, planet, and star describe specific objects in space while universe is a much larger concepts that contains all three of those specific things. Therefore, universe is the word that doesn't belong.
10. D. Concert, performance, and show all describe an entertaining event with an audience, while theater describes the place that many of these shows take place. Therefore, theater does not belong.
11. A. Instructor, mentor, and teacher all describe people who provide education. Education is a category and does not describe a person or position like the other words. Therefore, the word education does not belong.
12. B. Cheese, milk, and yogurt are all types of dairy foods. Granola is the only food that is not a type of dairy and therefore doesn't belong.
13. B. Journey, trek, and trip all describe a period of travel from one place to another. A train is a mode of transportation that can be used for such travel. Therefore, train doesn't belong.
14. D. Grow, improve, and progress are all verbs that mean to do better or move closer to a goal. "Stall" means to stop, which has the opposite meaning of the other words, so it doesn't belong.
15. B. Buy, purchase, and spend all mean to give away money in order to get something in return. Earn means to make money, usually by doing some kind of work. Therefore, earn is different in meaning and does not belong with the others.
16. B. Alter, change, and revise all mean to make something different. Build means to create something new. Therefore, build doesn't belong.
17. A. Highway, route, and street all describe a path one travels down to get somewhere, typically by car. Drive is the verb one does on a highway, route, or street, so it does not fit with the other words.

18. A. Daisy, rose, and tulip are all specific types of flowers. Bloom describes a newly growing flower or the act of a flower growing. Therefore, bloom is different and doesn't belong with the other words.

19. A. Injury, scar, and wound are all the results someone being hurt. An accident is an incident that does not happen on purpose. Accident does not belong with the other words.

20. B. A bike, scooter, and skates all are modes of transportation that are powered by the human using them. A car moves by burning gasoline, so this word does not belong.

21. B. Custom, ritual, and tradition are all used to describe a special event or action that is done repeatedly, often as part of a religion or an organization. A feast happens during many traditions or rituals. Therefore, feast does not belong.

22. B. Beak, claw, and wing are specific animal body parts. "Bird" is a type of animal, so it doesn't belong.

23. B. Create, generate, and produce all mean to make something new. Eliminate means to destroy. Therefore, eliminate doesn't belong with the other words.

24. C. Artsy, creative, and talented are all adjectives that can describe someone who has artistic ability. A painter is an example of this, but a painter is a person or a profession, not an adjective. Therefore, adjective doesn't belong.

25. A. Bass, drums, and guitar describe specific instruments. A band is a group of people playing instruments together. Therefore, band doesn't belong with the other words.

26. C. Envelope, letter, and stamp all describe parts of a piece of mail. The word mail is a more general category, describing the items that are delivered by the postal service. Therefore, "mail" does not belong.

27. D. Cherry, fudge, and nuts all describe specific components of a sundae. Therefore, sundae doesn't belong with the other words.

28. A. Cover, page, and spine are all specific parts of a book. Book is the more general object that the other words make up. Therefore, book doesn't belong.

29. A. Bronze, gold, and silver describe different levels of awards, with gold being a first-place prize, silver being second place, and bronze being third place. Since award is the more general category that the other words fit into, it does not belong with the other words.

30. A. Fish, mammal, and reptile are more specific types of animals. "Animal" is the more general category that includes all of the other words. Therefore, animal does not belong with the other words.

31. C. Actor, director, and writer describe different jobs that are related to making movies. Film describes the final product that all of these people work to create. Therefore, film doesn't belong with the other words.

32. B. Child, kin, and offspring are synonyms that mean the same thing. Family is a more general category. Therefore, family does not fit with the other words.

33. D. Wedding is a large event celebrating a marriage between two people. Flowers, food, and guests are more specific nouns that can all be found at a wedding. Therefore, wedding does not fit with the other words.

34. A. Scream, shout, and yell all describe a loud exclamation. Angry describes an emotion. Therefore, "anger" is the word that does not fit.

35. C. Bold, brave, and courageous all are words that show confidence and strength. "Considerate" is a word describing kindness, and does not belong.

36. D. Adhesive, clingy, and magnetic are all words that describe a material that sticks to something. "Materials" is a more general noun and does not belong.

37. B. A mate, partner, or spouse is a person that someone chooses to spend their life with. "Parent" is who raises you, so this word does not belong.

38. B. Grapes, peaches, and raspberries are all sweet fruit. Olives are a salty fruit and therefore this is the word that does not fit.

39. B. Dancing, jogging, and skating are all types of exercise. Exercise is the category itself, so this word does not fit.

40. D. Break, damage, and fracture all describe actions that take something from a good state and make it worse. Repair is the act of making something better. Therefore, "repair" is the word that does not fit.

41. A. Leisure, relaxation, and rest all describe taking it easy and not doing work. "Labor" is another word for work, so this work does not fit.

42. C. Ambition, aspiration, and determination are all good qualities that one needs to get a good job. "Career" is the same as a job, so this is word that does not fit.

43. A. Depression, melancholy, and sorrow all describe negative emotions. You would show "comfort" to someone feeling those emotions, so this is the word that does not fit.

44. A. Recall, recollect, and remember are all verbs that mean to bring something out of memory. The word "memory" is a noun, and is the word that does not fit.

45. C. Creepy, eerie, and weird all describe something that is unsettling or off in some way. The word "terrifying" indicates something frightening, so this is the word that does not fit.

46. D. Forgiving, lenient, and merciful all describe someone who is kind and will not punish you harshly for mistakes. "Strict" describes someone who is harsh and plays by the rules, so this is the word that does not fit.

47. C. Earn, gain, and obtain are all verbs meaning to receive something, usually in return for effort. Goods are what someone gets by spending money. Therefore, good does not belong with the other words.

48. A. A church, library, and museum are all specific types of buildings. "Building" is the more general category, and the word that does not fit.

49. D. Charismatic, cruel, and hilarious are all types of personalities. "Personality" is the more general category, and is the word that does not fit.

50. C. Floral, fruity, and smoky are all types of scents. The word "scent" is the more general category, and does not belong.

51. C. An ant, beetle, and wasp are all types of insects. "Insect" is the more general category, and is the word that does not belong.

52. D. Chamomile, earl grey, and matcha are all flavors of tea. "Tea" is the more general category, and is the word that does not belong.

53. B. Almond, oat, and soy are all types of milks. "Milk" is the more general category, and does not belong.

54. B. Ethereal, spooky, and terrifying are all adjectives describing a ghost. "Ghost" is the noun those adjectives describe, so it does not belong.

55. A. Oregano, parsley, and sage are all types of herbs. "Herb" is the more general category, and does not fit.

56. B. A brownie, pie, and sorbet are all types of dessert. "Dessert" is the more general category, and does not belong.

57. A. A house, garage, and shed all are buildings. A driveway is a flat surface to drive and park the car on, and is the word that does not belong.

58. A. Rye, sourdough, and wheat are all types of bread. A "loaf" is the shape of bread, and is the word that does not belong.

59. B. A shower, toilet, and tub are all appliances found in the bathroom. A stove is found in the kitchen, and is the word that does not belong.
60. B. A centaur, mermaid, and unicorn are all mythological animals that do not really exist. A dolphin is a real animal, so this is the word that does not belong.
61. C. A conclusion, introduction, and signature are all parts of a letter. "Letter" is what contains these elements, and is the word that does not belong.
62. C. A cheetah, cougar, and leopard are all kinds of cats. A giraffe is an animal with hooves more like a horse, so this is the word that does not belong.
63. C. A bed, dresser, and rug are all items found in a bedroom. An oven is found in the kitchen, so this is the word that does not belong.
64. C. Gloves, a hat, and a scarf are all items one would wear when it is cold. Sandals are worn when it is warm, so this is the word that does not belong.
65. A. A legislator, president, and senator are all people in the government. "Government" is the institution in which they work, and is the word that does not belong.
66. D. Something that is important can also be called critical or significant. Something trivial is unimportant, so this is the word that does not belong.
67. A. To fail, lose, and struggle all describe an unaccomplished goal, whereas to "conquer" is to achieve victory. This is the word that does not belong.
68. A. To maintain and preserve mean to continue or to keep things the same. To "change" is the opposite of this, and is the word that does not belong.
69. B. Conditioner, shampoo, and soap are all things that you can use to clean hair. Floss is used to clean teeth, so this is the word that does not belong.
70. D. Paprika, pepper, and salt are all spicy or savory flavors. Sugar is a sweet flavor, and is the word that does not belong.
71. D. Dirt, grass, and mulch can all be found all the park. "Park" is the place these are found, so this is the word that does not belong.
72. B. To bother and irritate mean to annoy. To assist is to help, so this is the word that does not belong.
73. B. A bush, hose, and tulip can all be found in a garden. "Garden" is the place, so this is the word that does not belong.
74. C. A mouse, rat, and squirrel are all types of rodents. "Rodent" is the more general category, so this is word that does not belong.
75. C. Equations, figures, and symbols are all parts of math. "Math" is the more general category, so this is the word that does not belong.
76. D. As part of a sickness, one might experience a cough, fever, or headache. "Sickness" is the more general category, so this is the word that does not belong.
77. C. A storm can contain lightning, rain, and thunder. "Storm" is the more general category, so this is the word that does not belong.
78. C. A barge, canoe, and raft are all inanimate objects that can be used to take people across the water. A goose is an animal that floats on the water, so this is the word that does not belong.
79. B. Gums, teeth, and tongue are all found in the mouth. "Nostril" is the opening to the nose, so this is the word that does not belong.
80. C. An imitation and a replica are the same thing as a copy. An "original" is what they are copied from, so this is the word that does not belong.
81. A. Cereal, granola, and oatmeal are all hot porridges made with grains. An apple is a fruit, so this is the word that does not belong.

82. D. A companion, friend, and partner are all people who support you. A rival is a competitor, so this is the word that does not belong.

Synonyms

1. B. To punish is give corrective "discipline" for something done wrong.
2. A. To perform an action urgently means that it is important, or "crucial."
3. C. To pierce is to penetrate a surface, or to "puncture" it.
4. C. If something is grandiose it is impressive in appearance or style, and is "magnificent."
5. D. Ferocity is the quality of being intensely aggressive, or "violent."
6. B. To record a sound or event is to "note" it for the future.
7. A. To revise is to do again in a different way, or "change."
8. B. To accumulate means to build up, or to "gather."
9. A. If something is elaborate, it is complicated in design, or "detailed."
10. A. If something is peculiar, it is not ordinary, or "atypical."
11. B. To be apprehensive to be wary, or "cautious."
12. B. To be rebellious is to go against authority, or be "defiant."
13. D. Evoke means to bring forth, or to "inspire."
14. C. To be eccentric is to be different from the norm, or to be "quirky."
15. C. To be meek is to be shy and "modest."
16. D. Contempt is feeling that something is below consideration, or is worthy of "scorn."
17. D. To be slovenly is to be dressed messy and sloppy, or to be "unkempt."
18. A. A consolation is a comfort, or a "reassurance."
19. B. To defy means to go against, or to "disobey."
20. D. To be done subtly is to be done without drawing a lot of attention, or to be done "sneakily."
21. B. Benign means not causing harm, or "harmless."
22. C. An orator is someone who gives a speech, or a "lecturer."
23. B. The is a disparity when things are not equal, or when there is a "difference."
24. C. An affinity is an inclination or a tendency, or a "disposition."
25. D. To forfeit means to give up the right to win, or to "waive" that right.
26. B. Stamina is the will and ability to keep going, or "endurance."
27. A. A hindrance provides obstruction and keeps someone from a goal, or is a "deterrent."
28. B. Trepidation is a feeling of fear about a future occurrence, or "dread."
29. B. Solace is "comfort" or consolation in a time of distress.
30. D. Acuity is keenness or "sharpness" of a sense or thought.
31. C. A marvel is a something astonishing that causes a widespread reaction of interest, or a "sensation."
32. D. A rampage is a violent and uncontrollable outburst, or an "uproar."
33. A. To have guile is to have quickness of thinking, or "craftiness."
34. C. Avarice is the selfish desire for more, or "greed."
35. C. A blunder is a slip-up, or a "mistake."
36. A. A resolution is the end of a problem, or a "conclusion."
37. C. To minimize is to make smaller, or to "diminish."
38. B. To wrangle is to fight or "quarrel."
39. C. A memoir is a story about someone's life, or a "biography."
40. D. To rebuke is to scold or to "reprimand."
41. B. A theory is an unproven idea how something works, or a "hypothesis."
42. A. A novice is someone who is inexperienced at a task, or an "amateur."

43. B. To surmise means to suppose something is true without really knowing, or to "guess."
44. B. An abrasion is a wound or damage, or a "bruise."
45. A. An arduous task is difficult, or "demanding."
46. A. To rescind is to take back or to "cancel."
47. C. To be docile is to be peaceful and "submissive."
48. B. To have integrity is to have strong moral principles, or to act "honestly."
49. D. Apathy is the lack of caring or feeling, or "insensitivity."
50. B. To be gruesome is to be horrible to look at, or "ghastly."
51. A. An imperative is a command, or gives someone "direction."
52. D. A tirade is a long, angry speech, or a "rant."
53. B. To be obscure is to be hard to see, or "murky."
54. C. A citadel is a defended stronghold, or a "fortress."
55. C. To be tawdry is to be showy and poor quality, or "gaudy."
56. D. To have qualms is to have doubts, or "uncertainty."
57. B. To be servile is to be submissive or "sheepish."
58. B. To be oblique is to talk around the main idea, or to be "indirect."
59. C. To be churlish is to be rude or "impolite."
60. A. To be stoic is to be serious and unemotional, or to be "composed."
61. C. To be pallid is to lack color, or to be "pale."
62. C. To be dexterous means to have skill with movement, or to be "limber."
63. C. An effigy is a fake representation of a person, or a "statue."
64. D. To have a myriad of things is to have a great number, or "various" things.
65. B. To amplify is to make bigger, or to "enlarge."
66. A. To adjust is to change in response to something, or to "adapt."
67. D. Something alien is not what one is used to, or something "unfamiliar."
68. B. To deceive is to trick or to "fool."
69. D. To assert is to say something is so, or to "profess."
70. C. To capture is to acquire, or to "obtain."
71. A. If something is plausible it is reasonable to have happened, or is "believable."
72. A. To be precise is to be careful and correct, or "accurate."
73. B. A concept is a general notion, or "idea."
74. B. To be hefty is to be very big, or "massive."
75. D. To be misguided is to be wrong about an idea, or to be "misled."
76. C. An authority is a person who knows a lot about the truth, or an "expert."
77. C. Spontaneous means to happen without warning, or all of a "sudden."

Antonyms
1. C. "Arduous" means difficult. This is the opposite of the word "easy."
2. D. "Evaluate" means to consider an idea. This is the opposite of the word "dismiss," which means to eliminate something without consideration.
3. C. "Condemn" means to speak out against something. This is the opposite of the word "honor," which means to show respect and approval for something.
4. C. "Independent" means being able to take care of oneself. This is the opposite of the word "needy," which means requiring others to do things for you.
5. B. "Greedy" means wanting everything for yourself and not sharing. This is the opposite of the word "generous," which means readily sharing with everyone.

6. A. "Feud" means ongoing fight. This is the opposite of the word "cooperate," which means to work together.
7. C. "Stupendous" means extremely impressive. This is the opposite of the word "ordinary," which means average and not impressive.
8. D. "Shriek" means to make a loud noise. This is the opposite of the word "whisper," which means to make a soft noise.
9. D. "Courageous" means brave. This is the opposite of the word "timid," which means shy and meek.
10. B. "Vivid" means bright. This is the opposite of the word "dim," which means not bright.
11. B. "Admire" means to look up to. This is the opposite of the word "despise," which means to hate.
12. C. "Ambition" means to strive for something. This is the opposite of the word "indifference," which means to not care.
13. B. "Disgruntled" means angry or dissatisfied. This is the opposite of the word "composed," which means being under control, or calm.
14. B. "Dire" means extremely serious or urgent. This is the opposite of the word "comforting," which means something that removes distress.
15. A. "Avid" means showing a lot of interest and enthusiasm about something. This is the opposite of the word "apathetic," which means to not care about anything.
16. A. "Vibrant" means full of energy or enthusiasm. This is the opposite of the word "dull," which means not interesting.
17. D. "Flourish" means to grow well. This is the opposite of the word "wilt," which means to lose strength or firmness.
18. C. "Brazen" means bold. This is the opposite of the word "meek," which means quiet or submissive.
19. D. "Lucrative" means producing lots of profit. This is the opposite of the word "unprofitable," which means not producing any profit.
20. D. "Sublime" means so wonderful as to inspire awe. This is the opposite of the word "unremarkable," which means not worth talking about.
21. C. "Traitorous" means acting with betrayal. This is the opposite of the word "loyal," which means always being on someone's side.
22. A. "Rebel" means to go against, such as "to rebel against the rules." This is the opposite of the word "adhere," which means to stick to, like "to stick to the rules."
23. D. "Encroach" means to intrude. This is the opposite of the word "retreat," which means to withdraw.
24. C. "Seize" means to grasp or hold. This is the opposite of the word "release," which means to let go of.
25. D. "Ensure" means to make certain something will happen. This is the opposite of the word "undermine," which means to lessen the ability of something happening.
26. D. "Deceive" means to lie to or to trick. This is the opposite of the word "unveil," which means to reveal the true nature of something.
27. C. "Appropriate" means the proper way that something should happen. This is the opposite of the word "improper," which means not proper.
28. C. "Pompous" means self-important or arrogant. This is the opposite of the word "sheepish," which means lacking self-confidence.
29. A. "Reckless" means not using care or caution. This is the opposite of the word "cautious," which means being careful in how something is done.

30. B. "Sovereign" means independent. This is the opposite of the word "follower," which means to be someone who does what others tell you to do.
31. B. "Compel" means to make someone do something. This is the opposite of the word "dissuade," which means to convince someone not to do something.
32. A. "Incompetent" means not of the ability level necessary for a task. This is the opposite of the word "capable," which having the ability to do a task.
33. B. "Eligible" means able to obtain something. This is the opposite of the word "disqualified," which means not able to obtain something.
34. B. "Resolve" means to settle or find a solution. This is the opposite of the word "disrupt," which means to cause a disturbance or problem.
35. A. "Tentative" means not certain. This is the opposite of the word "bold," which means certain or decisive.
36. B. "Mitigate" means to not make as bad. This is the opposite of the word "exacerbate," which means to make worse.
37. C. "Toxic" means harmful. This is the opposite of the word "safe," which means not causing harm.
38. A. "Derogatory" means showing a critical attitude. This is the opposite of the word "complimentary," which means expressing approval.
39. C. "Copious" means having a lot of something. This is the opposite of the word "meager," which means not having much of something.
40. B. "Dawdle" means to delay. This is the opposite of the word "hurry," which means to move quickly.
41. C. "Acknowledge" means to recognize as true. This is the opposite of the word "negate," which means to make ineffective or false.
42. D. "Conclusive" means decisive, or making a decision. This is the opposite of the word "indecisive," which means not able to make a decision.
43. B. "Confront" means to meet and take on. This is the opposite of the word "dodge," which means to avoid.
44. C. "Gleaming" means shining or bright. This is the opposite of the word "gloomy," which means dark.
45. B. "Hurtle" means to go quickly. This is the opposite of the word "crawl," which means to go slowly.
46. C. "Vain" means to be conceited, or to have an excessively high opinion of oneself. This is the opposite of the word "humble," which means being modest.
47. A. "Dissent" means disagreement. This is the opposite of the word "accord," which means to agree.

Verbal Analogies

1. C. This is a relationship of member to group. A soldier is a member of an army, and a musician is a member of an orchestra.
2. B. This is a relationship of synonyms. Prior is the same as previous, and initial is the same as first.
3. B. This is a relationship of action to art form. One dances to music, and watches a movie.
4. C. This is a relationship of overseer to those they watch or protect. A supervisor watches employees, and a lifeguard watches swimmers.
5. B. This is a relationship of opposites. Ignorance is the opposite of knowledge, and freedom is the opposite of imprisonment.

6. A. This is a relationship of associated adjectives and nouns. Someone who is aggressive will show violence, and someone who is kind will show compassion.

7. B. This is a relationship of part to whole. A page is a part of a book, and a tree is a part of a forest.

8. C. This is a relationship of synonyms. To drizzle is to pour, and to giggle is to guffaw.

9. A. This is a relationship of synonyms. To feud is to quarrel (both mean to fight), and collaboration is the same as cooperation.

10. D. This is a relationship of tool to instrument. A stick is used to play a drum, and a bow is used to play a violin.

11. C. This is a relationship of part to whole. Planks make up the floor, and bricks make up the wall.

12. B. This is a relationship of topping to food item. Sauce is poured over pasta, and syrup is poured over pancakes.

13. C. This is a relationship of utensil to action. A spoon is used to stir, and a knife is used to slice.

14. C. This is a relationship of belonging. A citizen belongs to a country, and a member belongs to a club.

15. B. This is a relationship where the first two words are the plural versions of the second two words. A chorus is a group of singers and a symphony is a group of musicians.

16. B. This is a relationship of person to place they work. A clerk works at a store, and an officer works at a precinct.

17. B. This is a relationship of action to item. Gum is chewed, and clay is molded.

18. B. This is a relationship of categories. A pigeon is a type of bird, and a cheetah is a type of feline.

19. C. This is a relationship showing where something grows. A leaf grows on a branch, and a tomato grows on a vine.

20. C. This is a relationship of action to item. Bread is toasted, and pasta is boiled.

21. C. This is a relationship of time. We dream about the future, and we remember the past.

22. B. This is a relationship of animal to habitat. A fish lives in a pond, and a panther lives in a jungle.

23. C. This is a relationship of action and place that action occurs. Instruction happens in a classroom, and exercise happens in a gym.

24. A. This is a relationship of adornment and body part. One colors hair with dye, and colors cheeks with blush.

25. A. This is a relationship of single to group. A singer is a member of a choir, and a guitarist is a member of a band.

26. B. This is a relationship of food item to what it is used for. Flour is used for baking, and oil is used for frying.

27. B. This is a relationship of covering to animal. Scales cover a snake, and fur covers a cat.

28. B. This is a relationship of action to art form. One streams a show, and plays music.

29. C. This is a relationship of appendage to animal. Antennae are on the head of a butterfly, and antlers are on the head of a deer.

30. D. This is a relationship of item to category. A peach is a type of fruit, and broccoli is a type of vegetable.

31. A. This is a relationship showing an association of a plant growing on something else. Moss grows on trees, and a vine grows on a fence.

32. B. This is a relationship of items found in a location. Sand is found on the beach, and grass is found in a meadow.

33. B. This is a relationship of item to location it is worn. A hat is worn on the head, and gloves are worn on the hands.
34. B. This is a relationship of item and where is it stored. Crayons are stored in a box, and paint is stored in a can.
35. B. This is a relationship of groups of things and where they are found. Traffic is found on the highway, and a crowd is found at a concert.
36. C. This is a relationship of synonyms. Easy means simple, and difficult means demanding.
37. B. This is a relationship of tool used to profession that uses it. Scissors are used by a barber, and a hammer is used by a carpenter.
38. A. This is a relationship of opposites. Polite is the opposite of rude, and friendly is the opposite of cold.
39. C. This is a relationship of tool to use. Cranes are used for construction, and needles are used for sewing.
40. B. This is a relationship of hair to where it grows. A moustache grows above the lip, and an eyebrow grows about the eye.
41. B. This is a relationship of body part to animal. A hoof is the found on the extremity of a horse, and a paw is found on the extremity of a dog.
42. D. This is a relationship of damage to location. Scar is a damage to skin, and dent is a damage to metal.
43. D. This is a relationship of animal to where it lives. A flea lives in fur, and lice live in hair.
44. D. This is a relationship of the hard, inedible part of a specific fruit, and that fruit. Seeds are found in watermelons, and pits are found in plums.
45. A. This is a relationship of medical professional to part of the body that they work on. A dentist works on teeth, and an optometrist works on eyes.
46. C. This is a relationship of material to clothing item. Wool is used to make sweaters, and denim is used to make jeans.
47. D. This is a relationship of profession to where that profession works. A scientist works in a lab, and a photographer works in a studio.
48. C. This is a relationship of symbol to what it shows. Translated correctly, a map shows where treasure is buried, and a code shows a message.
49. A. This is a relationship of activity and where that activity occurs. Sleep happens in the bed, and sitting happens in a chair.
50. A. This is a relationship of opposites. Reasonable is the opposite of irrational, and compassionate is the opposite of heartless.
51. D. This is a relationship of a liquid food poured over a solid food. Sauce is poured over pasta, and dressing is poured over salad.
52. B. This is a relationship of opposites. Shame is the opposite of pride, and greed is the opposite of generosity.

Logic

1. A. Gavin is stronger than Will who is stronger than George. This makes George the weakest. Therefore, Gavin is stronger than George, and the third statement is true.
2. A. A mocha is a drink that contains chocolate, which we are told Jeremy is allergic to. Therefore, he cannot drink mochas, and the third statement is true.
3. A. Some snakes, which have scales, are pets. This means that some pets, those that are snakes, have scales. The third statement is true.

4. B. There is some sad music that contains violin playing. This does not mean that all the people who play the violin are sad. The third statement is false.

5. A. Those people who like floral scents and put candles in their bathroom like their bathrooms to have a floral scent. This makes the third statement true.

6. A. Aloe vera plants belong to the category of plants called succulents which do not need much water to survive. This makes the third statement true.

7. B. Kade plays one brass instrument, the trumpet. This does not mean that she can play all brass instruments. Therefore, the third statement is false.

8. A. Mark does well in subjects that he enjoys, and he is doing well in calculus. This means that calculus is a subject he enjoys. Therefore, the third statement is true.

9. A. If cacti need very little water to survive, then they can survive in a dry habitat like the desert. This makes the third statement true.

10. A. Dumbo has bigger ears than Winnie, who has bigger ears than Poe. This means that Dumbo has the largest ears out of the three individuals. This makes the third statement true.

11. B. Josh is allergic to cats, which is a pet that Rose has. This does not mean that Josh hates Rose. This makes the third statement false.

12. B. If Beth is afraid of ghosts, she will avoid the novels that contain stories about ghosts. There are other novels she could read that do not contain ghosts. This makes the third statement false.

13. A. Ariana has more money than Maureen, who has more money than Alex. This means that Ariana has the most money of all three individuals. This makes the third statement true.

14. B. Some pets, like birds, live in cages. There are other pets that do not live in cages, like cats and dogs. This makes the third statement false.

15. C. Cliff diving is an extreme sport, and some of those sports are dangerous. This means that there are other extreme sports that are not dangerous. Cliff diving could be dangerous or not. Therefore, the third statement is uncertain.

16. C. The green and red cars are both faster than the silver car. However, we do not know the relationship between the speeds of the green and red cars. Therefore, the third statement is uncertain.

17. C. Riding the train is one form of transportation, and some of these are good for the environment. This means that others are not good for the environment. Riding the train might be good for the environment, but it might not be. Therefore, the third statement is uncertain.

18. B. Ballet is both a form of dance, and is challenging. This does not mean that all dance forms are challenging. Therefore, the third statement is false.

19. B. Moths have antennae and are insects. This does not reveal the relationship between being an insect and having antennae. Therefore, the third statement is false.

20. C. Jake and Leon both have more shoes than Krystal. However, we do not know the relationship between the number of shoes that Jake and Leon have. Therefore, the third statement is uncertain.

21. A. Sharks belong to the category of animals called fish, which cannot survive outside of water. Therefore, sharks cannot survive outside of water. The third statement is true.

22. A. A scientist, like Ross, who studies dinosaur fossils, is called a paleontologist. Therefore, Ross is a paleontologist. The third statement is true.

23. A. Rome is in Italy, which is in Europe. Therefore, Rome is in Europe. This makes the third statement true.

24. B. Boots are a type of shoe, and some of them are expensive. This means that there are other types of boots that are not expensive. Therefore, not all shoes are expensive, and the third statement is false.
25. B. Bats belong to two categories: animals that are mammals and animals that are nocturnal. There could be other animals that are mammals, but are not nocturnal. Therefore, the third statement is false.
26. C. Joseph loves art, which he can see in museums. But he might not like going to museums for another reason, like they are too cold, or too quiet. Therefore, the third statement is uncertain.
27. B. There are two organisms that grow on different items. The fact that they grow on items does not make them part of the same species. Therefore, the third statement is false.
28. B. Bulls and donkeys both have hooves, but this does not reveal the relationship of the two animals to each other. Therefore, the third statement is false.
29. B. Mexico and Canada are both in the bigger land mass called North America. This does not mean that Mexico is in the Canada: they are separate countries. The third statement is false.
30. C. Eric is in a band, and some of them have guitar players. This means that Eric could be a guitar player in the band, or could have another role, like the lead singer. This makes the third statement uncertain.
31. C. Some small towns are boring, and Pleasantville is a small town. This means that Pleasantville might be one of those boring small towns, or one of the interesting ones. This makes the third statement uncertain.
32. C. The first two statements tell us how Jade and Archie feel about action movies. This does not tell us anything about how they feel about each other. Therefore, the third statement is uncertain.
33. C. Cherries are fruits, and some fruits have pits. This means that other fruits do not have pits. This means that cherries might have pits or might not. This makes the third statement uncertain.
34. C. Riding a bike is a form of transportation, and some forms are bad for the environment. This means that riding a bike could be bad or not bad for the environment. This makes the third statement uncertain.
35. C. Some movie directors make a lot of money. This means that there are some who do not make a lot of money. Seth could be either kind. This means that the third statement is uncertain.
36. B. There are other toothpastes that are a flavor other than peppermint, so Sarah would not hate them all. The third statement is false.
37. B. There are two groups of students, those who study a lot, and those who get good grades. There could be students who study a lot and still do not get good grades. Therefore, the third statement is false.
38. C. Michelle and Naomi both have longer hair than Nim. However, there is nothing that reveals the relationship of the lengths of Naomi and Michelle's hair. Therefore, the third statement is uncertain.
39. A. Triceratops belong to the category of animals called dinosaurs, which are extinct. Therefore, triceratops is extinct, and the third statement is true.
40. B. Adrienne will avoid salads that have tomatoes in them, because he hates tomatoes. However, he might eat other kinds of non-tomato salads. Therefore, the third statement is false.

41. C. Turtles have shells which protect them from harm, but this does not tell us how often they are in danger. Therefore, the third statement is uncertain.
42. A. Owls are nocturnal animals, which are animals that sleep during the day. The third statement is true.
43. A. Robert loves showers, which help him stay clean. Therefore, the third statement is true.
44. A. Since Myrtle hates sour foods, she will hate cranberries, which are sour. Therefore, the third statement is true.
45. B. There are some pets that are not horses, and these might not have hooves. For example, a cat is a pet that does not have hooves. Therefore, the third statement is false.
46. B. One type of insect, the monarch butterfly, migrates over long distances. This does not mean that all insects do. The third statement is false.
47. B. Hiking is both fun and strenuous, but this does not mean that all strenuous activities are fun. Therefore, the third statement is false.
48. C. There are two categories of lipstick: expensive, and red. There could be overlap so that some, or all, of the red lipstick is expensive. But there could also be cheap red lipstick. Therefore, the third statement is uncertain.
49. A. Maggie likes to erase her writing, and she cannot do this if she uses a pen. Therefore, she dislikes using pens, and the third statement is true.
50. B. Even though some petals on flowers are pink, not all of them are. This makes the third statement false.
51. A. Texas has hot summers, and Ron hates that kind of weather. Therefore, he would not want to live in Texas. The third statement is true.
52. C. Kevin hates horror movies, and some of them have zombies. However, the reason that he hates horror movies may not have to do with the subject matter, and he might be fine with zombies. Therefore, the third statement is uncertain.

Reading Comprehension

Expository Passages

Expository Passage #1

1. D. The passage is mostly about a famous photographer, Ansel Adams. The focus of the passage is Adams' life and career as a photographer. Although the other elements may be mentioned in the passage, they are not what the passage is mostly about.
2. D. The main focus of the passage is Ansel Adams, a famous photographer. Therefore, the most appropriate title for the passage is the one that refers to Ansel Adams as "The Man Behind the Camera."
3. A. In the first paragraph, the passage states "Though he was born in the city, from his youth, Adams loved nature." This shows that A is correct, and D is incorrect, because he was not born in the country. The other choices are not supported by facts in the passage.
4. C. In the second paragraph, the passage states, "He taught himself to read sheet music and play the piano." This makes C correct, and the other choices incorrect.
5. C. The second paragraph states, "It was not until 1927, at the age of 25, that he published his first set of photographs." This means that Choice C is correct.
6. D. The author's tone suggests that they believe Adams' work had a positive impact on the artistic community and that photography is a valid art form. This means that they would agree that photography should be as respected just as much as other art forms.
7. C. Based on the tone and content of the passage, "an art magazine" is the most logical answer of the options given. It is unlikely you would find this passage in any of the other choices. Brochures are more informal, personal journals focus more on the author's self, and a college admissions pamphlet would focus on an academic program instead of a photographer.
8. D. This can be inferred from many points in the passage, most specifically the second paragraph which states that Adams worked long hours and often made himself ill from working so hard.
9. A. In this context, the word "found" most nearly means "establish." The passage states that Adams helped bring about the first museum collection of photographs, meaning that he played a role in establishing the collection.
10. B. In this context, the word "intense" most nearly means "extreme." The passage states that Adams had an intense energy and passion for this work. This means that he was extreme in his passion for his work.

Expository Passage #2

1. D. The passage is about bald eagles, which are established in the passage as the national bird of America. Therefore, "America's National Bird" most specifically summarizes the overall topic of the passage and would thus be the best title.
2. A. This is the correct choice because it most closely summarizes what the passage is about. Though bald eagles are mentioned as being the national bird, the bulk of the passage is an overview of what they look like, how they live, and the challenges they've faced as a species. B is incorrect because the passage is not a list, and discusses more than just physical traits.

3. C. In the last paragraph, the passage states, "bald eagles nearly went extinct because of hunting and pollution." These are the "effects of humans" in choice C. Choice D is incorrect because they have increased (not decreased) in population, and do still need some protection, just not as much as before when they were endangered.

4. C. In the third paragraph, the passage states, "…they use their excellent eyesight to search for prey…" Keen means good, so keen vision is the same thing as excellent eyesight.

5. D. In the first paragraph, the passage states that bald eagles are one of the largest birds in North America. This means that they are larger than many other birds in the country.

6. B. In the fourth paragraph, the passage states that the two parents take turns looking after their babies. The other choices are incorrect because bald eagles can live longer in captivity than in the wild, the babies are brown all over, and although bald eagles eat fish, the passage never states that it is their only food source.

7. A. This can be inferred from the facts in the passage that state that bald eagles have great eyesight and can see a fish in water from a mile away.

8. A. Based on the author's enthusiastic tone, this is the choice that the author would most likely agree with.

9. B. The passage states that the bald eagle's immense wingspan makes other large birds seem small. The fact that they make other large birds seem small implies that they are very large. From the context, the reader can take this to mean "immense" most closely means "huge."

10. A. The passage states that following hunting bans on bald eagles, subsequent bans on certain chemicals have allowed bald eagles to thrive. The word "following," as well as the years given in the passage, implies that the bans came later than the initial legislation. From the context, the reader can take this to mean "subsequent" means "later."

Expository Passage #3

1. D. This choice would make the best title because it summarizes the topic of the passage. The passage has many facts about the ship the SS *Edmund Fitzgerald*. The other choices are not the main focus of the passage.

2. D. Though the Great Lakes are discussed, the bulk of the passage specifically concerns the history of a ship, specifically the SS *Edmund Fitzgerald,* and its famous sinking. The passage does not talk about the families of those who died on the ship.

3. C. In the second paragraph, the passage states that "the *Fitzgerald* carried iron ore and other metals." This shows that is was used to carry metal. The other choices are not supported by the text.

4. B. In the fifth paragraph, the passage states that an important item, a 200-pound bell, was recovered and displayed in a museum.

5. C. In the fourth paragraph it is stated that the ship was called "The Queen of the Great Lakes" for its length. This means that it was so large it was given a special title. It was not thought likely to sink as it had a reputation as a well-built vessel. The passage does not state how the ship got it's official name.

6. C. This is consistent with the author's tone throughout the passage and reflects the author's purpose in sharing information about the SS *Edmund Fitzgerald* with the reader.

7. B. This is the most logical answer from the given choices based on the passage's informative tone and focus on the history of the ship.

8. A. This can be inferred from the fact that the passage states that the captain tried to call for help before the radio failed and the ship sank.

9. C. The passage states that large freighters carried materials from one region to another. From the context, the reader can take this to mean that "freighter" is another word for "ship."

10. B. The passage states that an underwater expedition was made to the site of the *Fitzgerald*'s sinking in 1995. From the context, the reader can take this to mean "expedition" most closely means "journey."

Expository Passage #4

1. D. This passage is primarily about the stonefish, a sea creature that is hidden by its coloration and dangerous because it has deadly venom.

2. C. The passage goes into detail about the stonefish and what makes it unique and dangerous. The passage does not state that stonefish are endangered, or how they reproduce, making A and D incorrect. B is incorrect because the passage does not discuss more than just the one venomous animal.

3. B. The first paragraph states that the stonefish is the most venomous fish in the world. The passage states that they are dangerous to humans, making choice A incorrect. The other answers are not supported by the text.

4. A. The third paragraph states that stonefish mainly feed on shrimp and small fish. This makes choices B and C incorrect. The passage states that they hide and ambush their prey, making D incorrect.

5. D. The third paragraph states that stonefish are hunted by stingrays and large sharks. This makes A incorrect. Scientists know much about the stonefish as this passage shows, making C incorrect. The passage does not discuss the social lives and grouping behaviour of stonefish.

6. A. This can be inferred throughout the passage, but mainly from the information presented in the fourth paragraph. The passage states that stonefish stings can cause heart failure, which could lead to death. It is critical that anyone stung by a stonefish go to the hospital immediately.

7. A. This is proven by all the ways that stonefish utilize their environment for their survival, including by camouflaging themselves, burrowing in the sand, and ambushing their prey.

8. C. Based on the tone and content of the passage, it is likely the author would agree with this statement. In the third paragraph, the author discusses the dangers that stonefish could cause to humans because of their tendency to hide in the sand in shallow waters where humans may walk or swim.

9. B. The passage states that stonefish burrow themselves into the sand, covering themselves completely. From context clues, the reader can infer that "burrow" means to "bury."

10. C. The passage states that the stonefish's powerful venom and unique camouflaging abilities make it a formidable sea creature. From context, the reader can infer that "formidable" most closely means "intimidating".

Expository Passage #5

1. D. Though other answers (particularly A and B) are included, most of the passage concerns Andy Warhol's life and legacy as a famous artist.

2. C. Andy Warhol was an early pioneer of Pop Art as a style of art. Though the answer does not include his name, it does describe his place in art history, and thus expresses the topic of the passage well.

3. D. The fourth paragraph states that Warhol "made large quantities of his prints so that they were affordable to everyone." This implies that the more the piece of art is available, the more affordable it will be. The other choices are not supported by information in the text.

4. C. The first paragraph states that Warhol was born in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania and the last paragraph states that the Warhol Museum is in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. It only shows his work, not the works of many artists. The other answers are not supported by the text.

5. D. The second paragraph discusses how Warhol "worked successfully as an advertising artist" early in his career. He was sick as a child and bedbound, making A incorrect. The other choices are not supported by the text.

6. C. Because of Warhol's illness, he was bedbound and was taught to draw by his mother. This likely sparked a passion for art that influenced his future career.

7. A. The third paragraph details some of Warhol's techniques and achievements in art, while the third paragraph talks about his legacy. It can be inferred that Warhol's career was indeed very successful.

8. C. Andy Warhol came from a poor background and struggled with childhood illness. This is proof that anyone can overcome anything to become an artist, and the author would most likely agree.

9. C. The passage states that learning to draw as a child was the starting point for Warhol's future as a prolific artist. The reader can infer from the rest of the passage that "prolific" means successful or impactful. The best synonym here is "productive."

10. B. The passage states that Warhol moved to New York to pursue a career as an artist. The reader can infer that "pursue" means to go after something. The best synonym here is "follow".

Expository Passage #6

1. A. Though all the answers concern specific aspects of the Grand Canyon, the passage mostly contains an overview of the park and not one specific element of the park.

2. B. The passage is about the Grand Canyon, here called "America's Grandest Canyon" because the canyon has many wonderful things about it. It is not about many national parks, monuments, or wildlife specifically.

3. D. The passage begins with the statement that "the Grand Canyon is one of the most visited national parks in the United States" which means that it attracts a higher number of visitors each year compared to many other national parks. It is beautiful, but not necessarily the most beautiful of all the parks. The passage estimates that there are about 5 million visitors to the park each year, making C incorrect. It never states that the number of visitors is increasing.

4. C. The fourth paragraph states that there are many caves in the park, but only one is open for tourists to visit. This makes B incorrect. The other answers are not supported by the text. The Colorado River is stated to have formed the canyon, but not to continue to make it deeper. The weather is mentioned, but not the predictability of the weather.

5. D. The second paragraph states that "the canyon was formed around five to six million years ago through a process called erosion." This makes A incorrect. The passage does not discuss the relative ages of the national parks.

6. A. This can be inferred from all the interesting facts the author provides about the Grand Canyon. With all the natural beauty and wildlife, the reader can infer that the author believes that it is worth a visit!

7. B. It can be inferred by several facts that illustrate the natural diversity, the immense scale, and the geographic signifigance of the Grand Canyon that a view from the top would be impressive.

8. D. Given the topic and tone of the passage, which concerns the history and ecology of a national park, the most appropriate choice would be for a traveler's brochure.

9. C. The passage states that the rocks in the Grand Canyon can be used to study the evolution of the Earth's crust over time. By the use of the phrase "over time," the reader can infer that "gradual" means occuring slowly. The best synonym here is "slow."

10. B. The passage states that the Grand Canyon can influence the weather. The reader can infer that "influence" means something that can cause change. The best synonym here is "impact".

Expository Passage #7

1. D. The primary focus of the passage is explaining why sharks aren't as dangerous as they're often assumed. Though the other options all concern sharks, D is the only which conveys the primary purpose of the passage.

2. D. The title should summarize the passage topic as best as possible. Since this passage is mainly tells the reader some information about sharks and corrects inaccurate myths, this is the best choice.

3. A. The second paragraph emphasizes just how long sharks have been around by stating that they "shared the earth with dinosaurs." The passage states that humans have been putting sharks at risk of extinction, but not necessarily due to pollution. The other answers are not supported by the text.

4. D. The second paragraph states "most shark species are about the size of humans." The passage discusses that there is a variety of sizes of shark, making C incorrect. The passage never states the name of the largest species of shark. The depth of water that sharks live in is not discussed.

5. B. The third paragraph discusses the feeding habits of sharks and state that they only hunt when they are hungry. The other answers are not supported by the text.

6. A. This can be inferred by the fact that each year, more sharks are being killed than are being born, and by the fact that many shark species are at risk of extinction.

7. A. This is stated in different ways throughout the passage, particularly in the fourth paragraph, which focuses on the impact humans have on the Shark population.

8. C. This is suggested by the author's tone throughout the passage and the efforts they make to bust the myth that sharks are viscious human killers.

9. D. The passage states that whale sharks can reach a whopping 50 feet. The reader can infer that "whopping" means something very large. The best synonym here is "enormous."

10. B. The passage states that sharks often can misconstrue humans for their larger prey. From this, the reader can infer that "misconstrue" means that to misinterpret or misunderstand something. The best synonym for this is "confuse."

Expository Passage #8

1. C. While all of these are mentioned in the passage, it is important to distinguish minor details from the main idea. The main idea, which is the passage's main point, will be the correct answer. Though the first paragraph discusses early humans, the bulk of the passage concerns eclipses, the fascinating astronomical phenomenon explored in the rest of the passage.

2. B. Because of its general overview of eclipses and discussion of recent examples of eclipses, the article would most likely appear in a current magazine. It is not academic or scientific enough in nature to be featured in an encyclopedia, scientific journal or astronomy textbook.

3. A. The first paragraph identifies wood and seeds as Earthly resources that early man would have used for survival. Early man used stars and the moon for navigation, meaning they did not necessarily develop complex tools like compasses and maps. There is also no mention of oil or water in the passage.

4. D. According to the passage, forces in the sky perceived as supernatural would be ones that could not be explained by known science or natural phenomena of the time. From this, the reader can infer can infer that "supernatural" means something beyond explanation. The closest synonym to this is "magical."

5. A. One object passing in front another would hide its light. From this, the reader can infer that "obscures" means to block or make otherwise difficult to see. The closest synonym to this would be "conceals."

6. B. The first paragraph discusses the perceived "supernatural" quality of the eclipses, because there was no logical explanation for them. Therefore they were worrisome, because they were not understood. There is no textual evidence to support A, C, or D.

7. C. The passage mentions that only 3% of the moon was not obscured by the Earth's shadow, therefore, 97% of it was obscured.

8. A. The passage states that the rareness of November 2021's lunar eclipse was derived from its length of time. The passage does not support the other options.

9. D. The passage states that much of the US was fortunate to have clear skies to view the eclipse; therefore, a cloudy sky would have prevented a clear view of it. The passage does not support the other choices.

10. C. The passage was primarily about the fascinating phenomenon of eclipses throughout time, so C is the best choice for a title. A, B and D are either too specific or irrelevant.

Expository Passage #9

1. B. This would be the best title because about the passage discusses California condors specifically.

2. C. This most accurately describes what the primary focus of the passage, which discusses the specific unique traits and history of the California condor.

3. C. The first paragraph states that "there were only ten [condors] left who weren't in captivity," meaning that there were only ten living in the wild. The passage states how many are in the wild, and it is more than 100, making choices A and B incorrect. The passage goes into great detail about how humans worked to increase condor populations, making D incorrect.

4. D. The second paragraph states that the condor is "one of the few species of birds that do not build nests" and instead lay eggs directly on the ground or in trees. The other answers are not supported by the text.

5. B. The second paragraph describes the California condor as "large black birds with bald heads." They are not the largest bird in the world, and they are not compared in size to bald eagles. The description given in D is incorrect.

6. D. This can be inferred from the passage because the actions of humans both helped and hurt California condors. Humans helped prevent them from going extinct, but humans are also the biggest threat to their wild populations (hunting, poaching, habitat destruction).

7. D. Based on the author's tone throughout the passage, this is the sentiment they would most likely agree with.

8. A. Based on the informative tone and specific subject matter of the passage, the passage would best belong in a nature magazine. The other options specify topics outside the scope of this passage (a town, a travel destination, and a school).

9. C. The passage states that birds utilize their keen eyesight to hunt prey. From this, the reader can infer that "keen" means sharp, vivid, and precise. The closest synonym to this is "accurate."

10. A. The passage states that California condors are threatened by ingesting poison, which comes from hunters' bullets left inside the animals California condors eat. From this, the reader can infer that "ingesting" means eating. The closest synonym to this is "eating."

Expository Passage #10

1. A. Though the other options are details of the Fennec Fox mentioned in the passage, the topic of the passage is the desert Fennec Fox as a whole.

2. D. This is the best title because it specifically conveys to the reader what the passage is about; in this case, a small fox that lives in North Africa.

3. D. The second paragraph states that their large ears "help the fox stay cool in the hot desert." It does not address how their ears affect their balance or attracting mates. The foxes have excellent hearing, making C incorrect.

4. C. This question is asking for the main idea of the second paragraph, which concerns the fox's unique physical traits which help support its life in the desert.

5. A. The third paragraph states that fennec foxes "mate for life, which means that a male and female pair stay together their entire lives." This makes choice C incorrect. The passage states that adult foxes are playful, making D incorrect.

6. B. This can be inferred from the third paragraph, which talks about how fennec foxes are playful, live in small groups, and stay with their parents for years.

7. A. The author would most likely agree with this statement based on the facts in the passage about how the fennec fox is different from other animals and other fox species.

8. D. This can be inferred from the facts of the passage which state that the foxes' large ears help them hear prey from far away and below ground.

9. A. The passage states that fennec foxes, because of their desert environment (which is hot and arid) are able to go long periods without water. From context, the reader can infer that "arid" means lacking in moisture. The best synonym here is "dry."

10. C. The passage states that Fennec foxes are easily recognized by one distinctive physical feature: their extremely large ears. From context, the reader can infer that "distinctive" means something different and easily recognized. The best synonym here is "unmistakable."

Expository Passage #11

1. C. Although the other choices offer titles that are somewhat related, C relates best to the specific topic, which is Mount Rushmore, a mountain with faces carved into it.

2. A. This choice most clearly summarizes what the passage is mostly about. The other choices are too detailed and do not capture the overall meaning of the passage.

3. C. The third paragraph discusses that the artist in developing the idea of the monument "chose four presidents that symbolized something different from the first 150 years of the United States." Symmetry was not part of the plan, and there was not a public vote.

4. A. The second paragraph states that the monument "is part of the Black Hills Mountain range".

5. B. The fourth paragraph states that the artist made a "hidden room behind the head of Abraham Lincoln." There is no mention of a sectret passageway, and this is the only hidden room.

6. A. The passage presents a positive picture of Mount Rushmore shares a number of unique facts about the monument and its history, suggesting that the landmark is unique and historically significant.

7. D. Since Mount Rushmore is a part of United States history and much of the passage discusses its relationship to American history, a history magazine is the most likely place you would find this passage.

8. B. This can be inferred in the fourth paragraph when the author states that after 14 years, the sculpture was finally finished. This word choice implies that the building process was long.

9. B. The passage states that Robinson came up with the idea for the sculpture in 1923 as a way to promote tourism in South Dakota. From the context, the reader can infer that he wanted to increase tourism. Therefore, the best synonym here is encourage.

10. A. The passage states that Robinson thought the unique sculpture would draw tourists to the area. From context, the reader can infer that Robinson was looking for a way to bring, or attract tourists to the area. Therefore, the best synonym here is attract.

Expository Passage #12

1. B. The passage is about equine therapy which is a unique form of therapy for people. It is not about different forms of therapy, just this one. The therapy is provided BY horses, and is not FOR horses.

2. C. This is the best title because the focus of the passage is how humans can use their special connection with horses for various types of healing.

3. C. The third paragraph discusses how beneficial equine therapy can be for both the physical and emotionaly wellbeing of patients. It is for everyone, not just children. It has wide uses, not limited uses. In equine therapy, patients both interact with and ride the horses.

4. B. The second paragraph empasizes how riding horses is good physical exercise. The other choices are not supported by the details in the text.

5. D. The third paragraph goes into detail about the benefits of equine therapy, including the reduction in stress and depression that goes with being around animals. Choices A and B describe negative consequences, which are not mentioned in the passage. Choice C is incorrect as the passage describes many specific benefits to being around horses.

6. A. It is stated that anyone can participate in equine therapy, so the reader can infer that people of any age can benefit from equine therapy.

7. B. Therapeutic riding has been shown to help with medical issues such as physical and mental disabilities, and medical journals write about treatment and medical issues, so this answer makes the most sense.

8. A. The evidence of this is that humans and horses are able to form a special connection that makes equine therapy not only possible but also effective.

9. B. The passage states that there are a lot of purposes someone might engage in equine therapy. The reader can infer that "vary" means to be different. The closest synonym here is "differ."

10. C. The passage states that forming a bond with a horse can help people with low self-esteem or those who have trouble socializing. The reader can infer that bond means a special type of relationship.

Narrative Passages

Narrative Passage #1

1. C. While some of these are mentioned in the story, it is important to distinguish minor details from the main idea. The main idea, which is the story's main point, will be the correct answer. Ben is surprised to discover that his grandfather was an adventurous man in his young life, so C is the best choice. A is too specific for the main idea. B and D are not mentioned in the story.

2. B. Ben "groaned" as he started up the stairs to the attic; this suggests that he is not excited about his task and, therefore, walking in a way to mirror his lack of enthusiasm. Though the reader may be unfamiliar with the word "plodded," which means to move unenthusiastically or walk with great effort, they can determine it as the correct answer based on elimination. Hurried, raced, and sped all mean the same thing, meaning none of those three could be correct individually without making another correct as well.

3. D. The musty smell, dust covering everything, and worn storage boxes suggest no one had been in the attic in a very long time. There is no evidence to support A or C. B contradicts the idea that Ben does not know his grandfather very well, since he is surprised about events of his past.

4. D. The worn or dilapidated nature of the box fits the otherwise neglected aura of the attic.. The box has been stored away, so it hasn't been discarded. The weight of the box is neither implied nor stated in the passage. Though "forgotten" may be true, in context this is not the suggestion the narrator is making about the state of the box.

5. B. The photos at the bottom of the box are in stark contrast to the photos on top, which are of his mom as a kid. They also reveal a side of his grandfather that he was not aware of and which ultimately leaves him surprised and intrigued about this strange man. There is not enough evidence to support A, C or D.

6. A. Ben no longer views his grandfather as boring, so the quotation marks are there to depict the opposite of what he originally thought, or a contrast of his earlier impressions. Ben is clearly interested in his grandfather's past, as he said he will ask him about the photos later when visiting him. His experience in the attic changed his initial opinions of his grandfather. Though initially Ben was reluctant to help his mom, in context, there is no connection to that feeling at this point in the story.

7. D. Since Ben's grandfather's current appearance did not necessarily reveal all of the aspects of his personality throughout his life, Ben would agree that you can't judge a book by its cover, or D. The other choices either directly contradict or do not relate to the main idea of the passage; though A mentions age, the passage is not about Ben's grandfather's refusal to change. C implies that ben's grandfather would still be doing the activities he's seen doing in the photos if he were young; B suggests Ben wants to forget this new side to his grandfather. D is the only option out of these that makes sense.

8. C. There is no indication that Ben did not know his grandfather had served in the army; rather the surprise was that, while there, he had been a good boxer. Ben was also surprised that he had not always been "quiet" and "frail" and that he liked rock music. C is the only correct choice.

9. A. Ben went from being unenthusiastic about cleaning the attic and feeling bored because he felt most of its contents were junk to being fascinated by the surprise stories being told in the old pictures of his grandfather as a young man. The reader doesn't necessarily have to read the entirety of each answer choice here to eliminate B, C, and D. By reading the first words, the reader can ask themselves if Ben fit those descriptions at the beginning of the passage, and because he didn't, they can eliminate the answers without even having to read the rest of them.

10. D. Ben is ultimately surprised to discover a side to his grandfather he never knew after spending some time in his attic. Though the contents of the attic is old, there is not indication that there are antiques (Ben calls it "junk"), so A is incorrect. B is too extreme, as he is not having a bad day. C is too broad and does not reveal the main point of the story, which is the surprise between Grandpa's past and how he is currently perceived by Ben, not about returning home.

Narrative Passage #2

1. A. While some of these are mentioned in the story, it is important to distinguish minor details from the main idea. The main idea, which is the story's main point, will be the correct answer. Because Ryan realizes that simply buying sneakers and making money from their sale is not performing a valuable enough service to the community, he changes its mission and decides to make it more about helping his community. B, C and D are details of the story, but they are not the primary point.

2. D. A, B and C are all reasons that Ryan feels like a million bucks at the story's opening. There is insufficient evidence to suggest that he came from a wealthy family, or that, if he did, it played any role in his pride.

3. B. The conversation that Ryan overhears between two other students clearly indicates that Ryan's strutting through school wearing new expensive sneakers following a disaster that had affected many of the students and their families was looked upon unfavorably by his peers, making the B the best choice. There is no evidence to support A, C or D.

4. A. The sneakers, an example of Ryan's privilege (or advantages), were a source of annoyance or irritation for the two students who were talking behind Ryan's back. Wealth and clothing are too specific, as privilege refers to overall advantages that includes things like wealth or clothing. And though Ryan was being insensitive, that is not what the student was referring to, rather that the show of his advantages itself was insensitive.

5. C. The only choice which explains Ryan's desire totalk to Mr. Khan and Mr. Khan's reaction to him is C. Though the other options are possible, they do not have any justification in the text. C is the only option which addresses what we're shown in the text.

6. D. Ryan felt foolish following the conversation he overheard when he realized that the students were staring at him for a different reason than he thought, one which was not positive. A and B contradict information in the story and suggest elements of the plot that do not occur. Though it mentions the conversation behind his back, C is not supported by information in the story.

7. B. Ryan realizes that he has been focused too much on wearing the hottest sneakers and making off of their resale instead of helping others (B). D contradicts the story. Though he might have been buying more sneakers than he needs, that does not fully encompass Ryan's sense that he has been overly materialistic in general. Though it may be something he regrets, that is not the act he wishes to make right. There is also no evidence for C in the context of the scene.

8. A. Mr. Khan does not immediately understand Ryan's pointing to his shoes and asking him to help him right things, so he looks are him inquiringly or quizzically. There is no evidence to support B, C or D.

9. C. Ryan is at first proud of his sneakers and his tech savvy in acquiring them. This is a very selfish feeling. By story's end, Ryan feels instead fulfilled with a sense of having accomplished something that is not selfish, but rather benefits the larger community. Ryan may have been vain and unawareinitially, but insecure and intelligence do not accurately describe his feelings at the end. Ryan also does not start the story at a thoughtful place or conclude it obvliviously.

10. B. Because the Sneaker Club ultimately becomes an organization that seeks to focus on community outreach instead of personal gain, B is the best choice. Bots are mentioned, but there is no conspiracy, and they aren'the main focus of the passage. There is some drama (conflict) in the story, but not necessarily surrounding the sneaker club. D does not make sense in any sense; though it mentions a storm, it implies the storm is yet to happen, while in the passage, the hurricane has already occurred..

Narrative Passage #3

1. D. While some of these are mentioned in the story, it is important to distinguish minor details from the main idea. The main idea, which is the story's main point, will be the correct answer. Because the conflict of the group project was solved by everyone working together (each using their individual strengths), the story was mainly about the power of cooperation. The other choices are either too specific or too off topic.

2. C. Leyla knows her mother is being rational or sensible when telling her to take things one at a time. Her questions are not about satisfying her curiosity, but about helping Leyla solve her problem. Understanding only tells half of her mother's intention and "impatient" contradicts her mother's intention.

3. C. Leyla cares very much about her grades and the school project she is working on and wants to be successful (i.e. college). From this, the reader can determine she is passionate and ambitious. A and B are contradictory to Leyla's character as depicted in the story. Leyla might be diligent or hardworking, but she is certainly not shy, as she takes charge of the project and makes it work.

4. B. Leyla says everyone in her group has different ideas and that, because everyone wants to lead every aspect of the project, no work has been accomplished; therefore, B is correct. A contradicts the story, and C and D are not supported by textual evidence.

5. B. The word lovely is italicized to show that Leyla means the opposite of what she is saying, which is also supported by her rolling her eyes. At this point in the story, we know that she is annoyed with the behavior of her classmates. Empathetic and affectionate are too positive to describe her feelings, and neutral does not make sense based on her strong opinions elsewhere in the passage.

6. A. Leyla is initially frustrated at the lack of progress on her group project, but because she makes an effort to get everyone collaborating productively, when she returns home for the second time in the passage she is elated. We can infer this from her actions both times she arrives home; first slumping on the couch, then grinning and dancing. One or both of the adjectives in the other choices do not make sense based on the development of the plot.

7. A. Leyla's mom cannot help but be amused at how her daughter's attitude about the group project has changed, despite her initial reluctance to see a way out of the conflict. B and C directly conflict with the mother's character in the story, and C implies an insincerity or mean-spiritedness to her character that is not present.

8. A. Leyla says they divvied up the tasks according to everyone's unique talents, so A is correct. B was the cause of the problem originally. Leyla wanted to do it all on her own, but her mother convinced her not to. There was no mention of asking the teacher to assign new groups.

9. B. Based on the passage, Leyla's mom has a close relationship with her daughter. This relationship is evidenced by their good-natured joking with each other, the care she shows when her daughter seems sad, and her ability to subtly steer her daughter in the right direction. The line "Obviously, her mom knew how to get to her" also suggests that the relationship is close. The other answers either contradict the character in the story or have no textual evidence.

10. C. Because the conflict of the story was dealt with through collaborative effort and the passage was primarily about working together, this is the best title for the story. The other titles do not make sense and are either too narrow (A and D) or too unrelated to the story (B).

Narrative Passage #4

1. C. While some of these are mentioned in the story, it is important to distinguish minor details from the main idea. The main idea, which is the story's main point, will be the correct answer. Maritza finds belonging through her art, which best supports choice C.

2. B. Drawing is definitely not a new hobby for her. The first paragraph suggests that this is something she does frequently and it helps alleviate negative feelings, while not always having a clearly defined plan as she goes.

3. D. The story tells us that Martiza is different in a number of ways from the other students at school; it is these differences that prevent her from fitting in with any group. There is no evidence to support her being excessively shy, that she has been bullied or that she is unwilling to try new things.

4. C. Martiza's arrival at school was a novelty, or curiosity because she represented something new and different. Stranger does not convey the interest she generated with her arrival. Souvenir doesn't make sense, and oddball has too negative a connotation.

5. A. B can both be eliminated for not having any support in the passage. Paragraphs two and three suggest that many of the differences between Maritza and her classmates came from her having a different background. The other students asking her about life in Germany and the passage calling her a foreign exchange student suggest that she is originally from Germany, and has thus not gone to the same school her entire life (eliminating C).

6. B. Ethan tells Martiza that he and Jasmine "really liked" her sketch, and he describes some of the elements of that he felt were successful (A and D). He also suggests that her art could help them decorate the gym for the upcoming dance (C). There is no mention that her art will permanently be on display in the gym.

7. D. Right after linking her arm in Maritza's, Jasmine responds for Maritza to Ethan question of whether she will help them decorate for the dance. Together, that action can be taken as a sign that she is not willing to let Maritza decline their request. There is no evidence to support A, B or C.

8. B. Maritza stammers when replying to Jasmine and has her art yanked out of her grasp when attempting to retrieve it. She clearly feels intimidated by Jasmine. There is no support for her feeling dumbfounded, depressed or angry at that moment.

9. C The passage makes multiple references to the story taking place at school, such as in the scene in front of Maritza's locker. Though the passage also references a gym (B) and lunch room (D), the setting details of the locker, the window, and the custodian point toward the setting being the school.

10. A. The story explores one girl's loneliness at not havng a group to feel a part of, and by the end her art has found her a prominent role in a school committee. This outcome is the resolution to the story arc and a fitting title. Though a quote from the story, B is too specific to be a title, as it doesn't reflect the main idea or primary purpose. Maritza's being an exchange student is not the main focus of the story, but rather the cause for some of her problems which eventually get resolved through her art. Focusing on just this aspect is too limiting for a title. D has a reference to drawing, but otherwise make no sense in terms of the story.

Narrative Passage #5

1. A. While some of these are mentioned in the story, it is important to distinguish minor details from the main idea. The main idea, which is the story's main point, will be the correct answer. The conflict of the story—Seth's declining academic performance—is caused by his not seeking help when he was struggling. Though B, C and D are details that develop the story, none of these is the main idea or main point of the story.

2. C. The first sentence tells us that Seth knows "something was up", suggesting that he could tell from his mother's atypical behavior that all was not okay. "Worried" is too specific an emotion for him to have because he doesn't have any idea about what might be the cause of his mother's unusual body language, and based on the context clues, she seems more angry and less sad. There is no evidence to support B or D.

3. A. From the content of Seth's mom's dialogue, it is clear that she is speaking to him angrily. Since "cruelly" and "meanly" mean similar things, we can eliminate both of them. Both of those options are also too harsh to describe Seth's mom's tone in the scene. D does not make sense in context.

4. D. Based on the fact that Seth and his mother had this conversation before, D is the correct answer. A and B contradict the details of the story, and C has no evidence in the text.

5. C. Seth's and his mother both refer to a prior conversation they've had about his academic performance. Based on this detail, C is correct. The other answers either contradict detail given in the text or have no textual evidence to support them. Questions like this one about details in the passage require the reader to look at what is outright stated in the text; if a reader has to theorize too much in a detail-based question for the answer to be correct, chances are that the answer is wrong.

6. D. Seth is clearly mad about his mom having intervened and gotten him a tutor without his knowledge, so "raging" makes the most sense. The other words do not make sense in context.

7. A. The story tells us the Seth's mother and the tutor were having an animated or spirited conversation about their "war stories" raising teenagers, so we can assume that the tutor likely has her own teenager that she struggles with. There is no evidence to support B, C or D.

8. C. Based on the information in the passage, the reader can tell that Seth was reluctant to ask for help from anyone—not his mom, his teachers, or even a tutor, at first. His mom asks him about this reluctance near the end of the passage, but it can be seen throughout in his desire to solve his problems on his own. The other answers do not make sense with the passage.

9. B. Seth is originally resistant to the idea of working with a tutor, but then thanks his mom for arranging the session, because it was helpful. Fearful is too strong a word to describe Seth's feelings prior to his tutoring lesson. Seth is not originally hopeful, nor is he disappointed after the lesson. Though originally opposed, ambivalent or uncertain does not describe his feelings after the tutor leaves.

10. A. Choices B, C and D are all either too specific for a title or lack sufficient detail in the story to back them up. The title should reflect the main idea, which concerns the importance of asking for help when needed. degrading

Persuasive Passages

Persuasive Passage #1

1. D. Throughout the passage, the author attempts to persuade the reader to consider planting a tree and lists many reasons why it is a positive thing to do.

2. C. The author's tone and argument suggests the passage is trying to persuade the reader that planting trees is a good thing. Thus, a sapling, which is a newly-planted tree, is a "gift" Though the other titles might suggest topics referenced by the passage, the primary purpose is persuasive.

3. B. In the second paragraph, the author says that "like all plants, trees perform a process called photosynthesis." This directly states that all plants perform photosynthesis, meaning that trees are not the only plant to do so. A is not supported by evidence from the text, and B and D directly contradict details from the text.

4. D. Based on the information presented in the fourth paragraph, trees have a number of positive effects on our mental and physical health, including reducing our stress, anxiety, and even just keeping our spirits high. The other answers can be eliminated because they do not have direct textual evidence.

5. A. This is stated in the first paragraph and repeated throughout the passage—if the author's argument could be summed up to one sentence, this would be it. The other options do not have textual evidence.

6. D. Since the subject of this passage is heavily related to the environment, an environmental newsletter is the most likely place you would find it. The other options each focus on different types of topics.

7. B. The author utilizes scientific information to discuss the impact trees can have on humans, animals, and their environment. Personal stories, fairy tales, and historical details do not appear in the passage.

8. A. This response best matches the author's tone and purpose throughout the passage. The passage is written to convince the reader to plant trees to help the environment, so the author must feel that protecting the environment is a good thing.

9. C. The passage states that scientists estimate that one tree has the ability to absorb 48 pounds of polluted air each year and release 260 pounds of oxygen. An estimate is a scientist's best guess based on the data available to them.

10. C. The passage states that trees can have a positive impact on a person's mental and physical health. This means that they can influence or have a positive effect on a person's wellbeing. Though the other options are all potential meanings of the word "impact," in this context, the corret choice is "influence."-

Persuasive Passage #2

1. B. This passage is mostly about the importance of supporting independent bookstores. Although the other choices were mentioned in the passage. they were not the focus.
2. C. This choice most clearly summarizes what the passage is about, making it the best title. The is a persuasive essay trying to convince the reader to shop at independent bookstores; hence, "The Case for Shopping at Independent Bookstores."
3. D. The third paragraph discusses some of the negative results of the closure of independent bookstores. One of these is that new authors may have difficulty finding readers, meaning that it will make it more difficult for them to succeed.
4. D. The fourth paragraph summarizes the benefits that come from shopping at independent bookstores, including the support and help that it provides to the community. The other answer choices are not supported by the text.
5. B. The passage states that new authors will have difficulty finding readers if independent bookstores close. This implies that independent bookstores are the retailers who are most likely to carry new authors.
6. A. The reason that small bookstores are struggling is because shoppers are choosing more convenient, less expensive ways to shop. From this, the reader can infer that those are things people value.
7. A. This can be inferred from the evidence that independent bookstores started struggling when larger companies became more successful. This is because more people were shopping online and with larger companies.
8. C. Throughout the passage, the author makes it clear that they believe people should support independent bookstores.
9. D. The passage states that independent bookstores are often owned by individuals and small groups. Though modest can also mean bashful, the reader can infer that in this case, it means something small in scale. The best synonym here is small.
10. C. The passage states that the experience of shopping at a small, local store is invaluable. The reader can infer that invaluable means something that is highly important or special. The best synonym here is irreplaceable.

Persuasive Passage #3

1. B. This title best captures the specific subject matter of the passage. Though the other options might be interesting topics, the primary focus of this passage is on the benefits of ballet, not on becoming a ballerina or broad categories of dance.
2. D. The passage primarily concerns the benefits of taking up ballet; the other options are either too specific or not specific enough.
3. C. The second paragraph tells us that the ballet works out both the heart and the body, "meaning it works out the heart in addition to the muscles." The other options are either directly contradicted or unsupported by the information presented in the passage.
4. D. The third paragraph says that "ballet also requires a great deal of focus," and that "Though developing this type of concentration can take a lot of practice, dancing ballet can increase the dancer's ability to focus in many other areas of their life." This means that ballet is a great way for dancers and non-dancers alike to improve their focus.
5. B. The author states in the fourth paragraph that ballet "has a diverse and wide-ranging community, with plenty of lessons to be learned and friends to be made."
6. A. This can be inferred from the overall positive tone of the passage, as well as the existance of a "diverse and wide-ranging community" of ballet dancers and enthusiasts.

7. B. This can be inferred from the author's emphasis on how difficult ballet is an art form and how beneficial it can be for dancers and non-dancers alike.

8. D. Since the passage focuses on the many ways ballet can benefit your health, this is the most likely place you would find this passage. The other options focus too much on other topics not included in this passage.

9. C. The passage states that ballet became notorious for the great technical skill and grace it required of its dancers. Based on the context of this sentence, the reader can infer that "notorious" means "known" or "famous." Though "despised" could work in context, it implies a negative connotation that contradicts the ideas of skill and grace.

10. C. The passage states that ballet is physically demanding and requires great athleticism. From this, the reader can infer that athleticism is something that makes one able to handle physically demanding tasks—in other words, "athleticism" means "power."

Persuasive Passage #4

1. D. This title is the only one that concerns the specific topic of the passage; though music, pregnancy, and infant development are all mentioned, this title is the only one that concerns the main topic of the passage, which is the benefits of music during pregnancy.

2. C. This best summarizes the main topic of the passage, which is the benefits listening to music can offer to babies and mothers alike. Often, if a reader is unsure what the main topic of the passage is, they can read the last few lines of the first paragraph to be pointed in the right generation—here, the words "listeing to music has been shown to help babies and mothers alike" suggests the main topic of the passage..

3. C. It's stated in the first paragraph that from an early point in their development, babies can hear sounds outside the womb. The other options—that they cannot hear, that they prefer loud music, and that they can only hear things happening inside their mother's body—all directly contradict information given in the passage.

4. A. This is stated in the second paragraph, which tells the reader that some mothers have reported their babies kicking and moving around when listening to music. The other answers either are not present in the passage or contradict other details.

5. B. This is stated in the third paragraph, which says that babies who listen to music in the womb sleep better. This question throws a lot of similar answers at the reader to try to confuse them—the moment an answer contracticts what you read in the passage, you can eliminate it and move on.

6. C. This can be inferred from the passage's repeated notion that babies who are exposed to music in the womb have "better" sleep, motor skills, and stimulation. The use of the word "better" implies a comparison with babies who are not played music.

7. A. This can be inferred from the passage stating that music helps to soothe babies and relieve stress. The passage also states that loud noises are not good for the baby. The reader can assume a calm environment is best.

8. B. The author would most likely agree with this because this supports the overall message of the passage, which is that pregnant women should consider playing music for the babies due to the number of possible benefits it could offer both their babies and themselves.

9. B. The passage states that listening to music can actually stimulate the brain and boost brain development. The best synonym here is "activate," which implies that the brain is being worked with and, because of it, strengthened.

10. D. While talking about stress relief, the passage states that music and singing are soothing because it calms and destresses both mother and child. Based on the context clues, the reader can assume that the best synonym for "soothing" is "relaxing."

Vocabulary Exercise

1. D. If something is *problematic,* it is concerning, questionable, or worrisome.
2. C. *Unimaginable* means "impossible," "unheard-of," or "inconceivable."
3. D. To *swelter* is to be very hot and to sweat.
4. A. *Abrasive* means "unpleasant," "harsh," or "caustic."
5. B. *Vitriolic* means "biting," "antagonistic," or "malicious."
6. C. To be *bitter* is to be upset or resentful.
7. B. *Jealous* means "resentful" or "envious."
8. A. *Desolate* means "vast," "empty," or "barren."
9. C. A *glance* is a look, glimpse, or peek.
10. C. To *tamper* with something is to disrupt or interfere with it.
11. A. *Tedious* means "repetitive," "monotonous," or "dull."
12. C. *Encroaching* means "near," "approaching," or "imminent."
13. D. *Soothing* means "calming," "peaceful," or "relaxing."
14. C. *Authorize* means "confirm," "allow," or "permit."
15. D. *Smuggled* means "sneaked," "bootlegged," or "stole."
16. A. To *covet* something is to desire it.
17. C. To *extract* is to pull out or remove.
18. B. *Avid* means "ardent," "devoted," or "eager."
19. C. A *tyrant* is a bully, dictator, or oppressor.
20. A. *Spanned* means "connected," "traversed," or "bridged."
21. C. *Lucrative* means "fruitful," "worthwhile," or "profitable."
22. B. To *contradict* is to disagree or counter.
23. C. *Decorative* means "detailed," "fancy," or "ornamental."
24. C. *Essential* means "important," "needed," or "necessary."
25. B. *Temperamental* means "erratic," "moody," or "excitable."
26. A. If something it *questionable,* it is puzzling or dubious.
27. C. To move *lazily* is to move slowly or sloth-like.
28. B. *Pondered* means "thought," "wondered," or "considered."
29. A. *Frigid* means "freezing," "cold," or "arctic."
30. A. *Scathing* means "harsh," "critical," or "biting."
31. B. If something is *thorough,* it is well thought out and detailed.
32. A. To *apprehend* is to capture, seize, or catch.
33. D. To *evoke* is to arouse, conjure, or recall.
34. A. A *tyranny* is a dictatorship.
35. D. *Vengeful* means "hostile," "punitive," or "vindictive."
36. B. *Explosive* means "unstable," "volcanic," or "eruptive."
37. A. *Attentive* means "observant," "aware," or "alert."
38. D. *Abstain* means "forgo," "refrain," or "refuse."
39. A. *Charitable* means "giving," "generous," or "benevolent."
40. B. *Absence* means "without," "lack," or "dearth."
41. B. *Culpable* means "liable," "responsible," or "guilty."
42. D. *Dissatisfied* means "discontented," "irritated," or "unhappy."
43. C. To *puncture* something is to pierce it.
44. C. If someone is *punctual,* they are on time or prompt.
45. C. *Disheveled* means "unkept," "rumpled," or "messy."
46. A. A *diversion* is a detour, deviation, or distraction.

47. B. A *departure* is a retreat, evacuation, or exit.
48. D. To *abbreviate* something is to condense or shorten it.
49. C. *Honorable* means "revered," "admired," or "respected."
50. B. *Pleasantly* means "nicely," "wonderfully," or "delightfully."
51. B. *Robust* means "large," "hefty," or "hearty."
52. A. To *exaggerate* means to elaborate or overextend.
53. D. If something is *extraneous*, it is unneeded or unnecessary.
54. D. If something is *confidential,* it is secret or private.
55. B. *Concealed* means "disguised," "covered," or "hidden."
56. B. *Prominent* means "notable" or "famous."
57. B. *Pious* means "saintly," "righteous," or "devout."
58. D. *Prodigious* means "monumental," "tremendous," or "wonderful."
59. A. To be *mortified* is to be humiliated, ashamed, or embarrassed.
60. C. To *procrastinate* is to dawdle, hesitate, or stall.
61. A. Someone who is *sympathetic* is empathetic, understanding, or compassionate.
62. C. A *domicile* is a home, dwelling, or residence.
63. D. *Dominion* means "control," "reign," or "rule."
64. C. *Unremarkable* means "mediocre," "unexceptional," or "normal."
65. D. A person who is *affectionate* is loving, doting, or sweet.
66. D. To *decline* is to spurn or say no to something.
67. C. *Ingenious* means "creative," "inventive," or "innovative."
68. D. Something that is *controversial* is disputed, arguable, or questionable.
69. D. *Contentious* means "combative," "antagonistic," or "problematic."
70. C. *Sonorous* means "booming," "ringing," or "resounding."
71. B. *Verbatim* means "precisely," "literally," or "exactly."
72. D. Someone who is *verbose* is loquacious or wordy.
73. B. *Charismatic* means "appealing," "alluring," or "charming."
74. A. *Commence* means "start," "open," or "begin."
75. A. *Belligerent* means "rude," "mean," or "aggressive."
76. C. *Imminent* means "immediate," "close," or "looming."
77. B. *Gruesome* means "grisly," "ghastly," or "disturbing."
78. D. To *depict* something is to represent or portray it.
79. D. *Corrupt* means "fraudulent," "crooked," or "unethical."
80. C. Something that is *inspirational* is profound or moving.
81. D. *Motivational* means "inspiring," "encouraging," or "stimulating."
82. D. *Impulsive* means "abrupt," "hasty," or "spontaneous."
83. D. To *narrate* is to chronicle, recite, or tell something.
84. A. To be *resilient* is to be strong, tough, or adaptable.
85. B. To *belittle* is to criticize, discredit, or disparage.
86. A. *Indispensable* means "necessary," "needed," or "essential."
87. B. *Persuasive* means "compelling," "convincing," or "influential."
88. A. To *validate* is to affirm, approve, or confirm.
89. D. *Panoramic* means surrounding or all-encompassing.
90. C. *Balmy* means "mild," "moist," or "temperate," as it refers to weather or climate.
91. C. *Disgruntled* means "unhappy," "grouchy," or "irritable."
92. C. To *avoid* is to avert, evade, or ignore.
93. D. *Teeming* means "brimming," "filled," or "swarming."

94. C. A *bounty* of something is a surplus or generosity of it.
95. B. *Congested* means "busy," "full," or "crowded."
96. D. This word describes a mystery. Since mysteries are hard to understand, the word unbelievable is correct.
97. B. This word describes something that is lonely. Since "lucky charm" is a common phrase, we can infer the word charm is correct.
98. C. This word describes a way in which someone performs. Therefore, the correct answer is gesture, which describes a type of movement that could be done during a performance.
99. C. This word describes the place or state of being someone is living in. Therefore, the correct answer is loneliness, which means to be alone.
100. B. This word describes an action that someone would do to a trusted friend. Therefore, the correct answer is divulge, which means to share a secret.
101. D. This word describes a remark, which means a comment said by someone. Therefore, the correct answer should be a word that could describe a comment.
102. A. This word describes a laugh. Therefore, the correct answer should be a word that could describe a person's laugh.
103. A. This word describes a brand of medicine. Therefore, the correct answer should be a word that could describe a brand.
104. B. This word describes doom, which is a dark and gloomy fate. Therefore, the correct answer should be able to describe doom.
105. C. This word describes a word. Therefore, the correct answer should be a word that could describe a word.
106. C. Since this word is an action done to a house, the correct answer must be a word that can be done to a house, so own is correct.
107. C. Since the word is a place where people meet, the correct word must be a word related to a location, so point is correct.
108. D. This word describes a person's way of speaking. Therefore, the correct answer should be a word that could describe the way someone speaks.
109. D. This word describes appetite, which is a desire for something, usually food. Therefore, the correct answer should be a word that could describe a desire to eat.
110. C. The word delectable describes a food. Therefore, the correct answer is another word that would be used to describe a food.

Language Skills

Punctuation and Capitalization Exercise

1. D. There are no mistakes in punctuation or capitalization.
2. B. Answer choice (B) contains an error in punctuation. This sentence starts with the dependent clause "throughout her life." Independent and dependent clauses are separated by a comma. The sentence should read: Throughout her life, she had only owned one car.
3. C. Answer choice (C) contains an error in punctuation. A semicolon is used to separate two independent clauses. This sentence has a dependent and independent clause, which should be separated with a comma. The sentence should read: Despite her excuses, Elena still had to jog during gym class.
4. B. Answer choice (B) contains an error in punctuation. Using an apostrophe with an "s" as a replacement for "is" is not correct grammar. The sentence should read: Lemonade is made with just a few simple ingredients.
5. D. There are no mistakes in punctuation or capitalization.
6. D. There are no mistakes in punctuation or capitalization.
7. B. Answer choice (B) contains an error in punctuation. The memories belong to her, but nothing belongs to the memories. The word should be plural and not possessive. Therefore, there should be no apostrophe, and there should be the proper plural ending on the word. The sentence should read: Her memories were mostly pleasant.
8. B. Answer choice (B) contains an error in punctuation. There should be no apostrophe on the word "spirit" as there is no possession. Instead, the plural version of the word is what is required. The sentence should read: Despite losing his job, Damon was in high spirits.
9. C. Answer choice (C) contains an error in capitalization. The personal pronoun "I" is always capitalized. The sentence should read: Marie couldn't believe that I wouldn't help her cheat.
10. B. Answer choice (B) contains an error in capitalization. The word "cuisine" is a common noun, and should not be capitalized. The word describing the cuisine, "Austrian," is capitalized as a proper noun describing a country or nationality. The sentence should read: Harry missed the Austrian cuisine of his childhood.
11. A. Answer choice (A) contains an error in capitalization. The word "birthday" is a common noun, and should not be capitalized. The sentence should read: Her birthday was on the last day of November.
12. A. Answer choice (A) contains an error in capitalization. The word "souvenirs" is a common noun, and should not be capitalized. The sentence should read: She wished her brother had brought back souvenirs from Thailand.
13. A. Answer choice (A) contains an error in capitalization. The word "jungle" is a common noun, and should not be capitalized. It would be capitalized if it referred to a specific jungle, such as "the Jungles of Borneo." This sentence should read: The only species of frogs in the jungle is endangered.
14. C. Answer choice (C) contains an error in punctuation. There should not be a comma separating the subject (he) and the verb (could defeat) in this sentence. It should read: Only he could defeat the emperor.
15. C. Answer choice (C) contains an error in punctuation. This is a question, so it should end with a question mark. The sentence should read: How long will it take until they reach their destination?

16. C. Answer choice (C) contains an error in capitalization. Days of the week are proper nouns and should always be capitalized. The sentence should read: The street fair happened the first Wednesday of each month.

17. A. Answer choice (A) contains an error in punctuation. The contraction "I'm" is a combination of the two words "I" and "am." Contractions have apostrophes replacing the letters that have been dropped. The sentence should read: I'm going to the store to get some milk.

18. C. Answer choice (C) contains an error in capitalization. The word "month" is a common noun, and should not be capitalized. The sentence should read: The store was closed for the entire month of February.

19. D. There are no mistakes in punctuation or capitalization.

20. C. Answer choice (C) contains an error in capitalization. The word "church" is a common noun, and should not be capitalized. The sentence should read: They went to church on Easter Sunday.

21. B. Answer choice (B) contains an error in capitalization. The word "mom" should not be capitalized because here it is being used as a common noun, not a proper noun. The sentence should read: Priscilla told her mom about the dance on Saturday.

22. A. Answer choice (A) contains an error in punctuation. The word "children" needs an apostrophe before the letter s to show possession, as the hospital is for the children. The sentence should read: They visited the children's hospital on Monday.

23. A. Answer choice (A) contains an error in capitalization. The word "continent" is a common noun, and should not be capitalized. The sentence should read: Penguins can be found on that continent.

24. B. Answer choice (B) contains an error in punctuation. The sentence contains a leading dependent clause followed by an independent clause. These should be separated with a comma. The sentence should read: Although they fought, they always made up in the end.

25. D. There are no mistakes in punctuation or capitalization.

26. B. Answer choice (B) contains an error in capitalization. The phrase "national park" is a common noun with an adjective, and should not be capitalized. The words would be capitalized if the specific name of a national park was given, like "Yellowstone National Park." Here the sentence should read: They decided to try and visit every national park.

27. A. Answer choice (A) contains an error in punctuation. The word "reveals" does not need an apostrophe as there is no possession and it is not a contraction. It is the present tense version of the word "reveal." The sentence should read: A magician never reveals his secrets.

28. B. Answer choice (B) contains an error in punctuation. The word "locks" does not need an apostrophe as there is no possession and it is not a contraction. It is the plural of the word "lock." The sentence should read: We don't know who changed the locks.

29. B. Answer choice (B) contains an error in capitalization. The word "birthday" is a common noun, and should not be capitalized. The sentence should read: Gerard hoped he'd get a scooter for his birthday.

30. A. Answer choice (A) contains an error in capitalization. The word "peonies" is a common noun, and should not be capitalized. The sentence should read: Margaret's favorite flowers are peonies.

31. C. Answer choice (C) contains an error in punctuation. The apostrophe after "Luis" indicates possession which is incorrect in this sentence. The sentence should read: Luis scored well in math, reading, and science.

32. A. Answer choice (A) contains an error in punctuation. The exclamation point should come at the end of the quoted material, and not at the end of the sentence. The sentence should read: "I'm being framed!" cried Jacob.

33. A. Answer choice (A) contains an error in punctuation. The sentence begins with the dependent clause "in October." Independent and dependent clauses are separated by a comma. The sentence should read: In October, Tracy auditioned for the school play and got the part.

34. C. Answer choice (C) contains errors in punctuation. Commas are used to separate individual items in a list. The sentence should read: John was patient, kind, and smart.

35. D. There are no mistakes in punctuation or capitalization.

36. B. Answer choice (B) contains an error in punctuation. The apostrophe on the word "goods" indicates possession, which is not correct in this sentence. Instead, the word should be plural and not possessive. The sentence should read: A variety of goods were sold at the store.

37. A. Answer choice (A) contains an error in capitalization. Names of specific places, like Hollywood, are proper nouns and are capitalized. The sentence should read: Classic Hollywood films are sometimes played in modern theaters.

38. B. Answer choice (B) contains an error in capitalization. Names of religions are proper nouns and should be capitalized. The sentence should read: One of the most popular religions in the world is Christianity.

39. A. Answer choice (A) contains an error in capitalization. The word "professor" should not be capitalized. Professor will be capitalized when it begins a sentence, or when it is part of a title for a specific person. The sentence should read: The professor chastised her students for being on their phones.

40. B. Answer choice (B) contains an error in punctuation. The ingredients belong to the smoothie, so there should be an apostrophe showing possession. The sentence should read: The smoothie's ingredients included strawberries, bananas, and apples.

41. A. Answer choice (A) contains an error in capitalization. Words at the beginning of sentences, including those at the beginning of a quoted sentence, need to be capitalized. The sentence should read: She exclaimed, "What a beautiful rainbow!"

42. B. Answer choice (B) contains an error in capitalization. The word "emergency" is a common noun and should not be capitalized. The sentence should read: The play had been canceled due to an emergency.

43. D. There are no mistakes in punctuation or capitalization.

44. B. Answer choice (B) contains an error in punctuation. The dependent clause "which had been long and arduous" should be separated from the rest of the sentence using commas. The sentence should read: Ted's journey, which had been long and arduous, was finally complete.

45. C. Answer choice (C) contains an error in capitalization. The word "north," when used as a direction, is not capitalized. The sentence should read: She took the train north to see Niagara Falls.

46. A. Answer choice (A) contains an error in punctuation. This sentence starts with the dependent clause "on Saturdays." Independent and dependent clauses are separated by a comma. The sentence should read: On Saturdays, they met for brunch in the city.

47. B. Answer choice (B) contains an error in capitalization. The word "marathon" is a common noun, and should not be capitalized. It would be capitalized if it referred to a specific marathon, such as "the Boston Marathon." This sentence should read: She couldn't wait to run in the marathon on Sunday.

48. C. Answer choice (C) contains an error in capitalization. The word "girlfriend" is a common noun and should not be capitalized. The sentence should read: Bobby surprised his girlfriend with a bouquet of flowers.

49. A. Answer choice (A) contains an error in capitalization. The word "senator" should not be capitalized in this sentence. It would be capitalized when used as a title for a specific person, like "Senator Smith." The sentence should read: Maine's senator agreed to vote for the bill.

50. A. Answer choice (A) contains an error in punctuation. The shared bedroom belongs to the children. Here, the root word is "children," which is a plural word that does not end in an "s." The answer should read: The children's shared bedroom is dirty.

51. B. Answer choice (B) contains an error in punctuation. The word "strings" does not need an apostrophe as there is no possession and it is not a contraction. It is the plural of the word "string." The sentence should read: A guitar has six strings.

52. D. There are no mistakes in punctuation or capitalization.

53. B. Answer choice (B) contains an error in punctuation. The contraction "weren't" is a combination of the two words "were" and "not." Contractions have apostrophes replacing the letters that have been dropped. The sentence should read: They weren't ready for the test.

54. C. Answer choice (C) contains an error in punctuation. A semicolon is used to connect two independent clauses. The use of the word "which" makes the second part of the sentence a dependent clause, and therefore the two phrases should be separated with a comma. The sentence should read: They left, which is what they were planning.

55. A. Answer choice (A) contains an error in punctuation. The word "knows" does not need an apostrophe as there is no possession and it is not a contraction. It is the present tense version of the word "know." The sentence should read: Charlie knows that he can't convince his dad to change his mind.

56. D. There are no mistakes in punctuation or capitalization.

57. C. Answer choice (C) contains an error in punctuation. The contraction "couldn't" is a combination of the two words "could" and "not." Contractions have apostrophes replacing the letters that have been dropped. The sentence should read: Rebecca couldn't complete the marathon.

58. A. Answer choice (A) contains an error in capitalization. Words at the beginning of sentences, including those at the beginning of a quoted sentence, need to be capitalized. The sentence should read: Cassandra said to her sister, "Don't forget your backpack."

59. A. Answer choice (A) contains an error in punctuation. The apostrophe indicates possession where none is needed. The plural version of the word "animal" is required in this case. The sentence should read: Her stuffed animals were carefully placed on a shelf.

60. C. Answer choice (C) contains an error in punctuation. Independent and dependent clauses are separated by a comma. The sentence should read: So that she wouldn't forget anything, she wrote everything down.

61. D. There are no mistakes in punctuation or capitalization.

62. D. There are no mistakes in punctuation or capitalization.

63. D. There are no mistakes in punctuation or capitalization.

64. A. The word "mountains" should be capitalized because it is part of the name of a specific place. The sentence should read: She was afraid to ski in the Rocky Mountains.
65. B. The question mark should be inside the quotations, as what Miranda is saying is a question. The sentence should read: Miranda asked, "Where are the boots that match this belt?"
66. A. This sentence has two independent clauses and the correlating conjunction "yet." When a correlating conjunction like "yet," is present, the two independent clauses are connected with a comma. The sentence should read: She was musical, yet she hated classical music.
67. A. Names of countries, nationalities and languages are always capitalized. The sentence should read: She dreamed of owning a Siberian husky.
68. C. Professor should be capitalized since it is part of a specific person's title. The phrase is "Professor Wu." The sentence should read: She stayed late to ask Professor Wu a question.
69. B. Names of specific people are proper nouns and always capitalized. The sentence should read: Her last name was Smith, but her husband's was Gregson.
70. C. Months of the year, like "May," should always be capitalized. The sentence should read: The fifteenth of May was her mother's birthday.
71. C. The word "hall" should be capitalized because it is part of the name of a specific place. The sentence should read: Carnegie Hall is a famous music venue.
72. C. Names of countries, nationalities and languages are always capitalized. The sentence should read: Helen wants to visit Japan, even though she is studying Italian.
73. C. There should be a colon and not a comma introducing the list of contents of her bag. The sentence should read: She carefully placed the items in her bag: a sandwich, a crystal, and her favorite book.
74. C. The word "island" should be capitalized because it is part of the name of a specific place. The sentence should read: Her uncle lives on Staten Island.
75. A. The question mark should be inside the quotations, as what Selma is saying is a question, and not at the end of the sentence. The sentence should read: "Are you there?" asked Selma.
76. B. Seasons are not capitalized unless the year is also given, such as "the Autumn of 2007." The sentence should read: The best season for harvesting is autumn.
77. A. This sentence has two independent clauses and the correlating conjunction "yet." When a correlating conjunction like "yet," is present, the two independent clauses are connected with a comma. The sentence should read: She was musical, yet she hated classical music.
78. A. Countries, such as France, should be capitalized. The sentence should read: She wants to travel to the south of France one day.
79. C. The title with the name should be capitalized. The sentence should read: She asked for a recommendation from Professor Herndon.
80. B. Last names of people are always capitalized. The sentence should read: She was surprised to discover her best friend's last name was Crawford.
81. C. Months of the year, like "June," should always be capitalized. The sentence should read: The thirteenth of June was her anniversary.
82. C. The word "Tower" should be capitalized because it is part of the name of a specific place. The sentence should read: The Eiffel Tower is beautiful at night.
83. C. Names of countries, nationalities and languages are always capitalized. The sentence should read: Lilly finds Chinese difficult to learn, but she is getting a perfect grade in Spanish.
84. C. There should be a colon and not a comma introducing the list. The sentence should read: She packed everything she needed for the trip: a thermos, a book, and a picture of her family.

85. C. The word "Island" should be capitalized because it is part of the name of a specific place. The sentence should read: They visited the twins on Long Island.
86. A. The question mark should be inside the quotations and not at the end of the sentence. The sentence should read: ""Why don't you answer?" asked Peter.
87. B. Seasons are not capitalized unless the year is also given, such as "the Winter of 2007." The sentence should read: The best season for using snowshoes is winter.
88. B. The contraction "they're" is a combination of the two words "they" and "are." Contractions have apostrophes replacing the letters that have been dropped. The sentence should read: They're not done yet.
89. B. Since what is being quoted is a question, it requires a question mark within the quotation marks. The sentence should read: "Will we ever win?" asked Nate.
90. A. A semicolon is used to separate two independent clauses. The phrase "every day" is not an independent clause, so there should not be a semicolon. The sentence should read: Every day she got to work early.
91. A. The quoted sentence needs ending punctuation, and the word "screamed" indicates that an exclamation mark would be most appropriate. The sentence should read: "I'm so done!" screamed Jesse.
92. A. The quoted sentence needs ending punctuation, and the word "asked" indicates that an question mark would be most appropriate. The sentence should read: "Is it all gone?" asked Marissa.
93. A. Sentences end with periods, not colons. The sentence should read: After turning left onto Grand Street, walk three blocks and then turn right on Main Street.
94. B. Names of countries, nationalities and languages are always capitalized. The sentence should read: Her mother only spoke a bit of English.
95. C. The word "state" is being used as a common noun and should not be capitalized. The sentence should read: The largest States were California, Texas, and Alaska.
96. B. Since there is no specific professor name given, the word is being used as a common noun and should not be capitalized. The sentence should read: Only the professor could explain the theory.
97. B. Names of holidays are always capitalized. The sentence should read: She couldn't wait for Thanksgiving in November.
98. B. The word "holidays" is being used as a common noun and should not be capitalized. The sentence should read: The holidays were Jake's favorite time of year.
99. B. Names of specific people are proper nouns and always capitalized. The sentence should read: Raul couldn't remember the name of Alicia's favorite movie.
100. C. The word "lunch" is being used as a common noun, and should not be capitalized. The sentence should read: Casey ordered a burger for lunch on Friday.

Usage Exercise

1. A. The ending "-est" on the end of the comparison word means "most." Therefore, both are never used together. Here we have "most biggest," so the word "most" should be removed. The sentence should read: New York city is the biggest city in the country.
2. D. There are no mistakes in usage.
3. B. Pronouns must agree in number with the noun that they are referencing. Here, the sentence has the singular noun "cat," which requires the singular pronoun "it." The sentence should read: The cat ran away but then it came home.

4. B. The ending "-er" on the end of the comparison word means "more." Therefore, both are never used together. Here we have "more braver," so the word "more" should be removed. The sentence should read: He is braver than his brother.

5. C. The pronoun "who" should be used for people and "which or "that" should be used for things. Since Murray is a person, the sentence should read: Murry is a man who loves to play the piano.

6. A. Verbs must be in their proper form for a given tense, which can be determined by the context of the sentence. The activity in the sentence happened "last year," so past tense is needed. The past tense form of the verb is "applied." The sentence should read: They applied for every college in the state last year.

7. C. The ending "-est" on the end of the comparison word means "most." Therefore, both are never used together. Here we have "most brightest," so the word "most" should be removed. The sentence should read: The lamp was the brightest in the store.

8. C. The word "fast" is an adjective, describing a person, place, or thing. This sentence requires an adverb to describe the way they crossed the river. The sentence should read: They crossed the river quickly.

9. B. The ending "-er" on the end of the comparison word means "more." Therefore, both are never used together. Here we have "more better," so the word "more" should be removed. The sentence should read: Nathan played flute better than Kacey.

10. B. The pronoun "who" should be used for people and "which or "that" should be used for things. Since a doctor is a person, the sentence should read: He's a doctor who likes to be sure.

11. A. The number of the subject and verb must match. The subject in this sentence is "one jar," which is singular, and the singular form of the verb is "sits." The sentence should read: Only one jar of peanut butter sits on the shelf.

12. D. There are no mistakes in usage.

13. B. The word "real" is describing the action "writes," meaning it is an adverb, and should end with an "-ly." The sentence should read: He writes really well.

14. C. The phrase "Bob and I" is receiving the action and therefore is the object of the sentence. The pronoun "me" is the correct form for the object. The sentence should read: Olivia gave the assignment to Bob and me.

15. C. The ending "-er" on the end of the comparison word means "more." Therefore, both are never used together. Here we have "more faster," so the word "more" should be removed. The sentence should read: He was training to swim faster.

16. D. There are no mistakes in usage.

17. D. There are no mistakes in usage.

18. A. There should only be one negative word in the same sentence. There are two in this sentence: "couldn't" and "nowhere." The sentence should read: They couldn't find Paul anywhere.

19. B. The ending "-est" on the end of the comparison word means "most." Therefore, both are never used together. Here we have "most speediest," so the word "most" should be removed. The sentence should read: He was the speediest turtle ever.

20. B. The number of the subject and verb must match. The subject in this sentence is "furniture" which is singular, and the singular form of the verb is "is." The sentence should read: The furniture at her grandma's house is covered in cat hair.

21. B. The ending "-est" on the end of the comparison word means "most." Therefore, both are never used together. Here we have "most shortest," so the word "most" should be removed. The sentence should read: February is the shortest month of the year.

22. C. The pronoun "who" should be used for people and "which or "that" should be used for things. Since a person, his son, is being referred to in this sentence, the sentence should read: His son was the kid who was always late.

23. A. When a sentence contains a subject performing more than one action, each verb should be in the same form. The "-ing" form of "wash" is incorrect. The sentence could read: On Saturday, I will walk my friend's dog, water my neighbor's plants, and wash my dad's car.

24. A. The sentence lists the things the robot has, and the word "having" disrupts this list and should be eliminated. The sentence should read: The robot had a mobile body, a head with cameras, and two arms.

25. C. There should only be one negative word in the same sentence. There are two in this sentence: "barely" and "never." The correct phrase is "barely ever." The sentence should read: He barely ever went swimming.

26. A. The word "bad" is describing the action "hurt," meaning it is an adverb, and should end with an "-ly." The sentence should read: It doesn't hurt that badly.

27. A. The number of the subject and verb must match. The subject in this sentence is "each" which is singular, and the singular form of the verb is "has." The sentence should read: Each of her kids has a daily chore to complete after school.

28. C. The word "quick" is describing the action "typed," meaning it is an adverb, and should end with an "-ly." The sentence should read: She typed very quickly.

29. C. A complete sentence must have a subject and a verb and contain a complete idea. While this sentence has a subject, it is missing a verb to make a complete thought. The sentence should read: After school she studies for tests.

30. B. The word "dangerous" is describing the action "drove," meaning it is an adverb, and should end with an "-ly." The sentence should read: He drove way too dangerously.

31. B. The word "beautiful" is describing the action "sang," meaning it is an adverb, and should end with an "-ly." The sentence should read: He sang very beautifully.

32. A. The verb "was" should either be used once at the start of the list, or repeated for each item in the list. Here it is only before the first two of three items. The sentence could read: Every day was sunny, was full of activities, and was busy.

33. A. The word "bad" is being used as an adjective describing the aunt, and should not have the adverb ending "-ly." The sentence as currently written would imply that her aunt is not skilled at feeling. The sentence should read: Her aunt felt bad about the delay.

34. A. Pronouns must agree in number with the noun that they are referencing. Since Christie is receiving the clip back, the sentence should have the third person singular pronoun "her." The sentence should read: She gave Christie's hair clip back to her.

35. A. The word "quiet" is describing the action "whispered," meaning it is an adverb, and should end with an "-ly." The sentence should read: She whispered her secret quietly.

36. B. There should only be one negative word in the same sentence. There are two in this sentence: "won't" and "never." The correct phrase is "won't ever." The sentence should read: He won't ever get hurt while skiing.

37. A. There should only be one negative word in the same sentence. There are two in this sentence: "barely" and "never". The correct phrase is "barely ever." The sentence should read: They barely ever went to the zoo.

38. A. When a sentence contains a subject performing more than one action, each verb should be in the same form. The verb "left" matches with the verb "went," so the sentence should read: Lawrence left the house and went to school.

39. C. The comparison is being made with "all her roommates," meaning that we need the ending on the comparison word that shows "most," which is "-est." The sentence should read: She has the tidiest desk out of all her roommates.

40. B. A complete sentence must have a subject and a verb and contain a complete idea. While this sentence has a subject, it is missing a verb to make a complete thought. The sentence should read: The elephant, after eating dinner, walked around the zoo.

41. D. There are no mistakes in usage.

42. C. When a sentence contains a subject performing more than one action, each verb should be in the same form. The "-ing" form of the word "reseal" is incorrect. The sentence should read: Tomorrow, I will need to wash the car, clean the air conditioners, and reseal the drive.

43. C. The number of the subject and verb must match. The subject in this sentence is "group," which is singular, and the singular form of the verb is "creates." The sentence should read: The group of artists create a new piece together.

44. A. The pronoun "who" should be used for people and "which or "that" should be used for things. When the pronoun refers to the subject, the word "who" is used, and when the pronoun refers to the object, the word "whom" is used. Since the team is made of people, and is the subject of the sentence, the sentence should read: There was a team of engineers who designed a robot.

45. C. The word "excellent" is describing the action "spells," meaning it is an adverb, and should end with an "-ly." The sentence should read: She spells really excellently.

46. B. Verbs must be in their proper form for a given tense, which can be determined by the context of the sentence. The activity in the sentence happened "last year," so past tense is needed. The past tense form of the verb is "qualified." The sentence should read: She qualified for nationals last year.

47. A. There should only be one negative word in the same sentence. There are two in this sentence: "couldn't" and "never." The correct phrase is "couldn't ever." The sentence should read: She couldn't ever sing on tune.

48. B. The word "loud" is describing the action "sang," meaning it is an adverb, and should end with an "-ly." The sentence should read: The chorus sang very loudly.

49. B. The number of the subject and verb must match. The subject in this sentence is "Maria," which is singular, and the singular form of the verb is "walks." The sentence should read: Maria walks to her exam.

50. B. The ending "-er" on the end of the comparison word means "more." This will not be used together with the word "most." As there is nothing to compare her with in the sentence, the "most" should be dropped, and the ending changed to "-est." The sentence should read: She runs the fastest.

51. C. The number of the subject and verb must match. The subject in this sentence is "Dorothy" which is singular, and the singular form of the verb is "was." The sentence should read: Dorothy annoyed her mom when she forgot her passport and was late for the flight.

52. C. The word "smooth" is describing the action "handled," meaning it is an adverb, and should end with an "-ly." The sentence should read: She handled the issue smoothly.

53. A. The ending "-est" on the end of the comparison word means "most." Therefore, both are never used together. Here we have "most fastest," so the word "most" should be removed. The sentence should read: The racecar was the fastest ever made.

54. C. There should only be one negative word in the same sentence. There are two in this sentence: "hardly" and "never." The correct phrase is "hardly ever." The sentence should read: He was hardly ever sad during summer.

55. C. The number of the subject and verb must match. The subject in this sentence is "each person," which is singular, and the singular form of the verb is "does." The sentence should read: Each person does a great deal of work.

56. D. There are no mistakes in usage.

57. A. The "elephant" is the singular subject of the sentence, and requires the singular pronoun "it." The sentence should read: The elephant refused to eat its dinner.

58. D. There are no mistakes in usage.

59. C. The ending "-est" on the end of the comparison word means "most." Therefore, both are never used together. Here we have "most smartest," so the word "most" should be removed. The sentence should read: Dave is the smartest person in his family.

60. A. The contraction "its" is a combination of the two words "it" and "is." Contractions have apostrophes replacing the letters that have been dropped. The sentence should read: It's not her fault they lost.

61. D. There are no mistakes in usage.

62. B. The number of the subject and verb must match. The subject in this sentence is "he," which is singular, and the singular form of the verb is "isn't." The sentence should read: He isn't the only one who arrived early.

63. B. When a sentence contains a subject performing more than one action, each verb should be in the same form. The "-ing" form of the word "take" is incorrect. The sentence should read: I was worried that the car would be stopped by authorities and taken away.

64. B. The word "careful" is describing the action "drive," meaning it is an adverb, and should end with an "-ly." The sentence should read: Please drive carefully.

65. C. Verbs must be in their proper form for a given tense, which can be determined by the context of the sentence. The phrase "last year" sets the action of the sentence in the past, so the verb should be in past tense form. The sentence should read: The house on the corner had incredible Christmas decorations last year.

66. C. The number of the subject and verb must match. The subject in this sentence is "all," which is singular, and the singular form of the verb is "is." The sentence should read: All of the gold is going to be turned into watches.

67. A. When a sentence contains a subject performing more than one action, each verb should be in the same form and tense. The verb "hated" matches with the verb "loved," so the sentence should read: She hated summer but she loved fall.

68. A. When a sentence contains a subject performing more than one action, each verb should be in the same form and tense. The sentence should read: Our mom suggested that we stay inside, drink hot chocolate, and relax.

69. C. The word "quick" is describing the action "ran," meaning it is an adverb, and should end with an "-ly." The sentence should read: Kim ran quickly around the track.

70. B. There should only be one negative word in the same sentence. There are two in this sentence: "won't" and "never." The correct phrase is "won't ever." The sentence should read: The Earth won't ever stop turning.

71. A. The number of the subject and verb must match. The subject in this sentence is "one" which is singular, and the singular form of the verb is "plays." The sentence should read: One of her favorite songs plays on that radio station every day.

72. A. A complete sentence must have a subject and a verb and contain a complete idea. The verb "told" is lacking a subject and is therefore a sentence fragment. The sentence could read: She told me that I would have to see the dentist.

73. C. The word "both" implies that there will be two adjectives following to describe the lamp, and here there are three. The sentence should read: The lamp was very bright, pretty, and colorful.

74. C. There should only be one negative word in the same sentence. There are two in this sentence: "hasn't" and "no." The sentence should read: He'd buy lunch but he hasn't got any money.

75. C. The word "careful" is describing the action "knitting," meaning it is an adverb, and should end with an "-ly." The sentence should read: She practiced knitting very carefully.

76. B. When a sentence contains a subject performing more than one action, each verb should be in the same form. Here, the "-ing" and "to" forms are both used, so one should be changed to match the other. The sentence could read: My brother likes working out and eating breakfast before school.

77. B. The ending "-est" on the end of the comparison word means "most." Therefore, both are never used together. Here we have "most greatest," so the word "most" should be removed. The sentence should read: He was one of the greatest authors of his time.

78. A. Verbs must be in their proper form for a given tense, which can be determined by the context of the sentence. The phrase "at tomorrow's conference" places the action in the future. The future tense of the verb is "will be present." The sentence should read: All managers will be present at tomorrow's conference.

79. A. There should only be one negative word in the same sentence. There are two in this sentence: "won't" and "never." The correct phrase is "won't ever." The sentence should read: The dog won't ever leave its yard.

80. B. Pronouns must agree in number with the noun that they are referencing. Here, the sentence has the plural noun "students," which requires the plural pronoun "their." The sentence should read: The teacher gave the students back their papers.

81. A. The phrase "every time" makes this a dependent clause and a sentence fragment. Adding more information to the statement would make it a complete sentence. For example: She enjoyed herself every time she went.

82. A. A complete sentence must have a subject and a verb and contain a complete idea. While this sentence has a subject, it is missing a verb to make a complete thought. The sentence could read: The office lights are so bright.

83. C. The number of the subject and verb must match. The subject in this sentence is "city" which is singular, and the singular form of the verb is "was." The sentence should read: New York is the city that was the first to build a large subway system.

84. C. When a sentence contains a subject performing more than one action, each verb should be in the same form and tense. The verb "built" matches with the verb "tore," so the sentence should read: They built a skyscraper then they tore it down.

85. A. The ending "-est" on the end of the comparison word means "most." Therefore, both are never used together. Here we have "most oldest," so the word "most" should be removed. The sentence should read: She was the oldest in her class.

86. B. In lists, it is proper to use the same form for all the words in the list. There are two things that are "difficult to master and dangerous to attempt" and they should be in the same form: "jumps" and "spins". The sentence should read: When it comes to figure skating, jumps and spins can be difficult to master and dangerous to attempt.

87. B. A complete sentence must have a subject and a verb and contain a complete idea. While this sentence has a subject, it is missing a verb to make a complete thought. The sentence should read: Before sunrise the cat meowed loudly.

88. B. The "if" makes this phrase a dependent clause and not a complete sentence. Removing the "if" is one way to make this a complete thought. The sentence could read: It will get mended today.

89. A. Pronouns must agree in number with the noun that they are referencing. Here, the sentence has the singular noun "dog," which requires the singular pronoun "it." The sentence should read: The dog ran away, but it soon came back.

90. A. There should only be one negative word in the same sentence. There are two in this sentence: "can't" and "never." The correct phrase is "can't ever." The sentence should read: They can't ever catch a break.

91. A. Verbs must be in their proper form for a given tense, which can be determined by the context of the sentence. The phrase "it took hours" is in the past tense, so the rest of the sentence must also remain in this tense. The sentence should read: It took the camp counselors hours to find Tony, who was hiding under the bed.

92. B. The number of the subject and verb must match. The subject in this sentence is "everybody," which is singular, and the singular form of the verb is "was." The sentence should read: Everybody in Naomi's class was afraid of snakes.

93. D. There are no mistakes in usage.

94. C. The ending "-er" on the end of the comparison word means "more." Therefore, both are never used together. Here we have "more intellegenter," so the ending "-er" should be removed. The sentence should read: She is more intelligent than he is.

95. B. Verbs must be in their proper form for a given tense, which can be determined by the context of the sentence. The word "before" is incorrectly used in this sentence. An excellent job results in a tip, so the word should be "after." The sentence should read: She tipped her manicurist after she did an excellent job.

96. B. A complete sentence must have a subject and a verb and contain a complete idea. This is a sentence fragment that is missing both a subject and a verb. The sentence could read: They are a very competitive team.

97. B. There should only be one negative word in the same sentence. There are two in this sentence: "hardly" and "no." The correct phrase is "hardly any." The sentence should read: Paul has hardly seen any birds today.

98. D. There are no mistakes in usage.

99. A. Verbs must be in their proper form for a given tense, which can be determined by the context of the sentence. The phrase "next year" is incorrect given the past tense usage in the rest of the sentence. The sentence should read: The circus was in town for four weeks last year.

100. A. There should only be one negative word in the same sentence. There are two in this sentence: "won't" and "never." The correct phrase is "couldn't ever." The sentence should read: The cat won't ever come down from that tree.

101. B. The number of the subject and verb must match. The subject in this sentence is "pound," which is singular, and the singular form of the verb is "satisfies." The sentence should read: A pound of vegetables and bread satisfies two people.

102. D. There are no mistakes in usage.

103. C. A complete sentence must have a subject and a verb and contain a complete idea. This is a sentence fragment that is missing both a subject and a verb. The sentence could read: It is raining so bring an umbrella.

104. B. The number of the subject and verb must match. The subject in this sentence is "some of the marbles," which is plural, and the plural form of the verb is "are." The sentence should read: Some of the marbles are lost under the bed.

105. C. The preposition "on" should be repeated for each day of the week, or only used for the first day in the list. The sentence could read: School will be cancelled on Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday.

106. A. There should only be one negative word in the same sentence. There are two in this sentence: "weren't" and "never." The sentence should read: They weren't ever tired of dancing.

107. B. Pronouns must agree in number and person with the noun that they are referencing. Here, the sentence has the singular person "the soccer player," which requires the singular, third-person pronoun "he/she," and not the first-person plural "our." The sentence could read: he coaches worked on the soccer player's skills in preparation for her big game.

108. D. There are no mistakes in usage.

109. B. The word "random" is describing the action "drew," making it an adverb which should end with an "-ly." The sentence should read: The teacher randomly drew names out of a hat.

110. C. When a sentence contains a subject performing more than one action, each verb should be in the same form. The "-ing" form is established by the first two verbs and should be continued with the third. The sentence should read: I was washing, rinsing, and curling my hair.

111. D. There are no mistakes in usage.

112. A. Verbs must be in their proper form for a given tense, which can be determined by the context of the sentence. The phrase "last week" places the action in the past. The past tense form of the verb is "was going." The sentence should read: She was going to change the calendar last week.

113. A. The tense of the verb should match the key words in the sentence. Here, the key word is "tomorrow," so the verb should be in future tense. This sentence should read: She will walk over the bridge to Manhattan tomorrow."

114. C. The ending "-est" on the end of the comparison word means "most." Therefore, both are never used together. Here we have "most scariest," so the word "most" should be removed. The sentence should read: Ali told the scariest story at the campfire.

115. B. Verbs must be in their proper form for a given tense, which can be determined by the context of the sentence. The phrase "The pond was filled with fish" sets the action in the past, so the rest of the sentence should be in past tense form as well. The sentence should read: The pond was filled with fish after it was restocked.

116. A. Verbs must be in their proper form for a given tense, which can be determined by the context of the sentence. The phrase "when she started the race" is in past tense, so the rest of the sentence must also remain in this tense. The past tense of the verb is "ran." The sentence should read: When she started the race, she ran too fast due to excitement.

117. B. The third-person singular pronouns "he" and "she" are used only for people. The "car," a thing, would better be described as an "it." The sentence should read: The car sped away, but then she crashed.

Spelling Exercise

1. B. The words "mourning" and "morning" are often confused. The word "mourning" means grieving. The word we want here is "morning," or the early time of day. The sentence should read: Her favorite time of day was the early morning.
2. C. The word "grammar" is misspelled.
3. B. The word "happened" is misspelled.
4. A. The word "forty" is misspelled.
5. B. The word "thoughts" is misspelled.
6. B. The word "harassment" is misspelled.
7. A. The word "weather" is misspelled.
8. D. There is no spelling error.
9. B. The word "they're" is a contraction meaning "they are." Here we want the word "their," meaning "belonging to them." The sentence should read: She forgot to grade their papers.
10. B. The word "surprised" is misspelled.
11. C. The word "grateful" is misspelled.
12. C. The word "incident" is misspelled.
13. C. The word "incredibly" is misspelled.
14. A. The word "constellations" is misspelled.
15. A. The word "relieved" is misspelled.
16. B. The word "finally" is misspelled.
17. A. The word "leaves" is misspelled.
18. C. The word "ancient" is misspelled.
19. A. The word "serious" is misspelled.
20. A. The word "meant" is misspelled.
21. D. There is no spelling error.
22. C. The word "tourists" is misspelled.
23. A. The word "argument" is misspelled.
24. C. The word "believe" is misspelled.
25. B. The word "beginning" is misspelled.
26. B. The word "tradition" is misspelled.
27. A. The word "vegetables" is misspelled.
28. C. The word "homeless" is misspelled.
29. A. The word "pressure" is misspelled.
30. C. The word "separate" is misspelled.
31. B. The word "millions" is misspelled.
32. A. The word "rhythm" is misspelled.
33. B. The word "habits" is misspelled.
34. C. The word "excited" is misspelled.
35. C. The word "straight" is misspelled.
36. B. The word "completely" is misspelled.
37. B. The word "sight" is misspelled.
38. C. The word "journey" is misspelled.
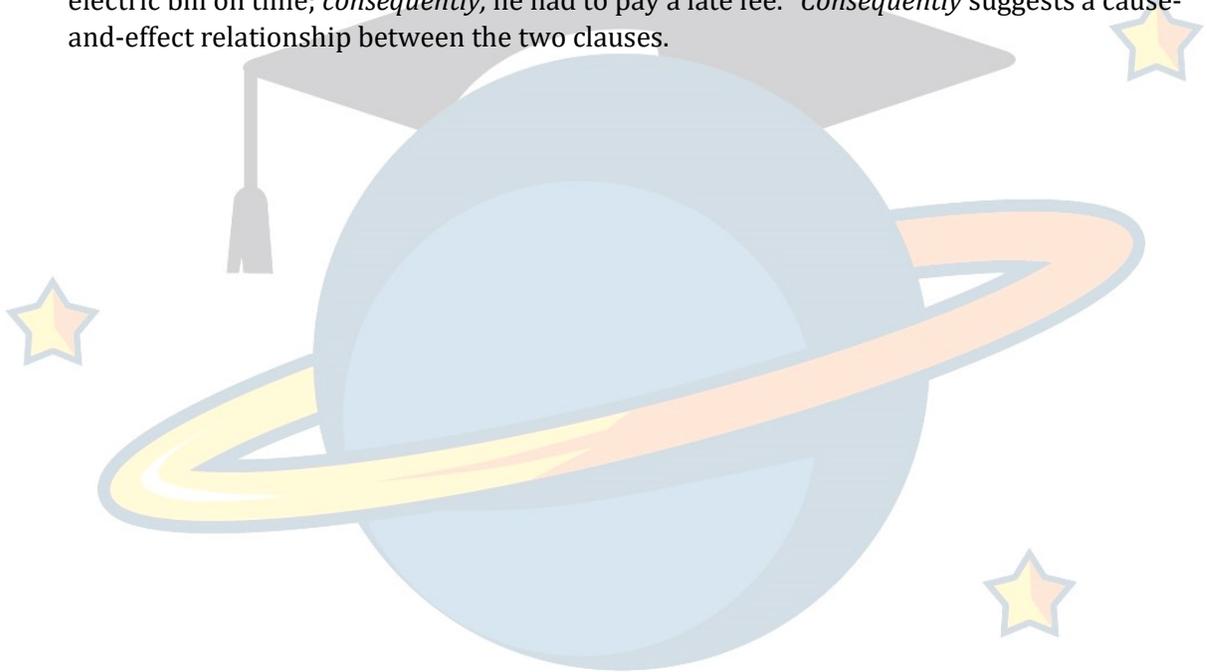39. B. The word "physical" is misspelled.

40. D. There is no spelling error.
41. A. The word "appeared" is misspelled.
42. B. The word "solemnly" is misspelled.
43. B. The word "their" means belonging to them. The correct word is "there." The sentence should read: There was only one way they could survive.
44. C. The word "parks" is misspelled.
45. A. The word "brought" is misspelled.
46. C. The word "themselves" is misspelled.
47. B. The word "affect" is a verb, meaning to cause a change. The word we want here is the noun "effects." The sentence should read: Mark and Abel were still feeling the effects of the long trip.
48. B. The word "dessert" is the treat at the end of a meal. Here we want "desert," which is the name for a place with a dry climate. The sentence should read: Deserts are not an appropriate environment for statues.
49. A. The word "popular" is misspelled.
50. D. There is no spelling error.
51. B. The word "fulfilled" is misspelled.
52. D. There is no spelling error.

Composition Exercise

1. C. This is the best word choice to complete this sentence: "Sammy was *surprisingly* calm after being injured during her soccer game."
2. D. This sentence is not related to the topic of the paragraph (dalmatians) and does not belong.
3. B. This is the group of words to complete this sentence: "Nicole felt most prepared for her tests when she *studied regularly.*"
4. D. This sentence is not directly related to the topic, "Learning to Ride a Bike," and does not provide support for it.
5. B. The subject (Shawn) must come first after the beginning phrase.
6. B. This is the best word choice to join the thoughts together: "I am very full from dinner; *nevertheless,* I would still like dessert." *Nevertheless* joins the clauses together by indicating that even though the narrator is already very full, they still want to eat dessert.
7. A. This version of the sentences expresses the idea most clearly.
8. A. This is the best word choice to complete this sentence: "*While* waiting for his brother to get home from school, Lawrence made a snack."
9. B. This version of the sentences expresses the idea most clearly.
10. D. Each of these topics is too broad or complex for a one-paragraph theme.
11. C. The other topics are too broad or complex for a one-paragraph theme.
12. C. This sentence would best fit at the end of the paragraph because it is related to the topic and feels like a concluding sentence.
13. B. This is the best word choice to join the thoughts together: "Tony studied every night; *in contrast,* Kaylie never studied." *In contrast* expresses the difference between the meaning of each clause.
14. C. This is the best word choice to join the thoughts together: "Olivia did not water her plant as often as she should; *surprisingly,* it still grew." *Surprisingly* demonstrates the connection between the two clauses of the sentence.

15. A. This is the best word choice to join the thoughts together: "Mary was excited to see her older brother; *in addition,* she was looking forward to playing baseball with him." *In addition* suggests the two clauses of the sentence are both true but not causally related.

16. C. This sentence is not related to the topic of the paragraph (visiting the dentist) and does not belong.

17. C. This is the best word choice to complete this sentence: "Tori was *pleasantly* surprised that she won the contest."

18. B. These sentences best support the topic sentence that buying a house is a great investment.

19. B. These sentences best support the topic sentence that sewing is a fun hobby and great skill.

20. C. This version of the sentences expresses the idea most clearly.

21. D. This is the best word choice to complete this sentence: "Max waited *until* his hot chocolate had cooled before he began drinking."

22. A. This version of the sentences expresses the idea most clearly.

23. A. This is the best word choice to complete this sentence: "Patrick closed his eyes and relaxed on the hammock, *peacefully* swinging back and forth."

24. D. This version of the sentences expresses the idea most clearly.

25. A. The subject (Justin) must come first after the beginning phrase.

26. B. This is the group of words to complete this sentence: "Most doctors will agree that it is essential *to hydrate often."*

27. A. This version of the sentences expresses the idea most clearly.

28. C. This is the best word choice to complete this sentence: "The boy looked *nervously* at the broken vase; he feared there would be consequences for breaking it."

29. B. This version of the sentences expresses the idea most clearly.

30. C. This sentence best supports the topic "How to Build a Jigsaw Puzzle."

31. B. The subject (Leo) must come first after the beginning phrase.

32. C. This version of the sentences expresses the idea most clearly.

33. C. This is the best word choice to complete this sentence: "Ellie knew that recess was *after* lunch."

34. A. This is the best word choice to complete this sentence: "Tatiana sat *confidently* at her desk; she knew she was prepared for the exam."

35. B. This sentence would best fit at the end of the paragraph because it is related to the topic and feels like a concluding sentence.

36. A. This version of the sentences expresses the idea most clearly.

37. B. This word choice is the clearest connective for this sentence: "An hour before the football game, it started to storm; *unfortunately,* the game was cancelled."

38. A. This word choice is the clearest connective for this sentence: "The heat was unbearable; *luckily,* we were able to find a spot at the pool." *Luckily* connects the two clauses.

39. D. Each of these topics is too broad or complex for a one-paragraph theme.

40. D. This sentence is not related to the topic of the paragraph (tigers) and does not belong.

41. A. This sentence should be placed before sentence 1 because it is the introduction sentence to the paragraph.

42. A. These sentences best support the topic sentence that sharks are fascinating and misunderstood.

43. C. These sentences best support the topic sentence that many different plants and animals inhabit the ocean.

44. C. This is the best word choice to complete this sentence: "Martin walked to the shed *behind* his house to put his away his gardening tools."

45. D. This sentence is not directly related to the topic, "Why Pine Grove Middle School Needs a Computer Room," and does not provide support for it.
46. A. This is the best word choice to complete this sentence: "Elizabeth *curiously* peered into the birds' nest to see if there were eggs inside."
47. D. This sentence is not related to the topic of the paragraph (reading) and does not belong.
48. B. This is the best word choice to complete this sentence: "Candance slid *beneath* the covers and was cozy in bed."
49. C. This sentence is not directly related to the topic, "Why Malls are Going Extinct," and does not provide support for it.
50. C. This word choice is the clearest connective for this sentence: "The boy spent every afternoon studying and always turned his homework in on time; *in other words,* he was a good student." *In other words* indicates a connection between the two clauses.
51. D. This sentence is not related to the topic of the paragraph (turkeys) and does not belong.
52. C. This word choice is the clearest connective for this sentence: "Thomas forgot to pay his electric bill on time; *consequently,* he had to pay a late fee." *Consequently* suggests a cause-and-effect relationship between the two clauses.

Practice Test 4

Verbal Skills

1. D. House, apartment, and mansion are all places where people can live. A store is not a place to live, so it does not belong.
2. C. The relationship is that of outfit to activity. A bathing suit is worn for swimming, and a tracksuit is worn for running.
3. C. Invaluable describes something that is so important that it has no price, or is "priceless."
4. A. Juice, soda, and coffee are all types of beverages. Beverages is the category itself, so it does not belong.
5. D. Intense means to be at an extreme level, or "severe."
6. A. This is a relationship of emotion to outcome. Being angry leads to argument, and being calm leads to discussion.
7. B. "Majestic" means grand or great. This is the opposite of the word "pathetic," which means inadequate or poor.
8. B. The third statement is false. Jessica hates sundaes, and that dessert has cherries, but that does not mean that she must hate cherries. There could be another reason she hates sundaes; perhaps she hates ice cream. The third statement is false.
9. D. This is a relationship of action. One proposes an idea, and proves a theory.
10. D. Bed, couch, and dresser are all specific types of furniture. "Furniture" is the category, so it does not belong.
11. C. "Bliss" means supreme happiness. This is the opposite of the word "sadness," which means to be unhappy.
12. A. Daffodils belong to the group called flowers, and all flowers need photosynthesis to live. Therefore, daffodils need photosynthesis to live. The third statement is true.
13. D. Campaigns, debates, and elections are all part of politics. "Politics" is the larger category and does not fit.
14. B. This is a relationship of professional to what they create for work. A designer creates fashion, and an architect creates buildings.
15. C. "Mediocre" means ordinary, or of medium quality. This is the opposite of the word "special," which means different in a good way, or extraordinary.
16. C. Eligible means having the right to do something, or "qualified."
17. B. Ask, interrogate, and question all mean to demand answers from someone. "Assume" means to guess the answer, so it does not belong.
18. D. A proposal is a plan or a "suggestion."
19. C. Even though Julian is afraid of sharks that live in the ocean, he may still swim in the ocean. The third statement is uncertain.
20. C. Crayon, marker, and pencil are all things used for writing or drawing. Paper is what is drawn on, so it does not belong.
21. B. Abandon means to "leave" something, and to not give it attention.
22. A. This is a relationship of opposites. Poised is the opposite of clumsy, and intriguing is the opposite of dull.
23. C. A person would study to prepare for an assessment, quiz, or test. "Study" is the verb and does not belong.
24. B. To be casual means to act in an "informal" way.

25. C. "Hamper" means to keep something from occurring. This is the opposite of the word "facilitate," which means to make something easier to occur.
26. C. Painter, photographer, and sculptor all describe people who make some type of art. "Professor" does not describe an artist or creator, so it does not belong.
27. B. Cotton, fabric, and wool are all specific types of fabric. Fabric is the general category, so it does not belong.
28. C. The statements tell us that Janette and Maria are both faster than Peter, but we do not know the relationship between Janette and Maria's speeds. Therefore, the third statement is uncertain.
29. D. This is a relationship of extreme emotion to regular emotion. Irate means very angry, and ecstatic means very happy.
30. D. Chips, nuts, and popcorn are types of snacks. "Snacks" is the category itself, so it doesn't belong.
31. D. A fierce animal is aggressive and powerful, or "vicious."
32. A. "Spurn" means to reject. This is the opposite of the word "accept."
33. B. Exercise, sleep, and vitamins are all important to maintaining good health. Therefore, health is the general category, so it doesn't belong.
34. D. A sheepish person lacks self-confidence and is "shy."
35. B. Rats fall under the category of rodents, and most people feel that this particular rodent is a pest. If most people consider rats as pests, it means that some people do not consider them to be pests. So, there are some rodents that are mice that are not considered pests. Therefore, the third statement is false.
36. B. To mortify means to humiliate, or "embarrass."
37. B. This is a relationship of substance to category. Iron is a type of metal, and diamond is a type of gem.
38. D. "Ornate" means highly decorated. This is the opposite of the word "simple," which means without decoration.
39. A. Spiders belong to the category of arachnids, which we are told all have eight legs. This means that all spiders have eight legs, and the third statement is true.
40. B. Ice, steam, and water, are all related to a form of water. Smoke is a suspension of particles in air, so "smoke" is the word that does not fit.
41. D. To consolidate means to bring together, or to "unite."
42. C. This is a relationship of action to place. An eruption happens at a volcano, and an avalanche happens on a mountain.
43. C. "Tolerance" means to be patient and allowing. This is the opposite of the word "impatience," which means not showing patience.
44. C. Beat, melody, and rhythm are all parts of what make up music. "Music" is a more general category, and does not fit.
45. B. Immense means huge, or "enormous."
46. C. Airports are busy during the holidays, which are stressful for some people. This does not tell us about the relative safety of flying during this time, however. So, the third statement is uncertain.
47. D. This is a relationship of job to the item prepared at that job. A florist prepares flowers, and a chef prepares vegetables.
48. C. "Prosper" means to do well. This is the opposite of the word "flounder," which means to struggle helplessly.

49. A. Sweden has cold winters, and Stephanie hates cold weather. Therefore, she would not want to live in Sweden where she would be exposed to the cold winters. The third statement is true.
50. C. A sensation is something that one experiences, or a "feeling."
51. A. If a person is obtuse, they take a long time to understand something, so they are not sharp-minded, but instead "dull."
52. A. This is a relationship of opposites. Dismiss is the opposite of accept, and repair is the opposite of destroy.
53. B. "Keen" means highly developed, as in highly-developed senses. This is the opposite of the word "imperceptive," which means not being able to sense something.
54. C. Judith loves rock music, which is the kind of music Oasis creates. This means that she might like their music. The statement does not say that she likes all rock music, so there could be a rock band that she does not like. This makes the third statement uncertain.
55. B. A microwave, stove, and toaster are things found in a kitchen. A shower is found in a bathroom. Therefore, shower does not belong.
56. D. Annoying, irritating, and obnoxious all describe unpleasant characteristics. "Pleasurable" describes something that is enjoyable and pleasant to be around, so it does not belong.
57. C. Percy loves coffee, which he can find at cafes. This means that he might like to hang out at cafes. But there might be a reason that he does not like cafes, such as the crowds and music, and decides to get his coffee elsewhere. Therefore, the third statement is uncertain.
58. A. To be feasible is to be possible, or "attainable."
59. A. To be trite is to be meaningless and lacking in originality, or "banal."
60. D. Bus, subway, and train are all modes of transportation. "Transfer" describes switching from one mode of transportation to another, so it doesn't belong.

Quantitative Reasoning

61. B. This is an alternating sequence of multiplying by -1 and then multiplying by 2. The last step was to multiply 2 by 2 to get 4. Multiplying 4 by -1 gives the correct answer of -4.
62. C. Statement II simplifies to $x + y$. Because x and y are positive, $x + y$ must be less than both $4x + y$ and $x + 4y$. Therefore, statement III is greater than II. The relationship between statement I and III is unknown because you do not know what x and y are each equal to.
63. B. For this sequence, each term is divided by -4 to obtain the next term. Therefore: $\frac{1}{16} \div -4 = -\frac{1}{64}$.
64. C. Simplify the problem: the sum of 8 and 9 is 17, and the product of 10 and 4 is 40. Then determine what adds to 17 to equal 40, and the answer is 23.
65. D. This is an arithmetic sequence in which each number is 0.3 less than the previous number in the sequence. Subtracting 0.3 from 9.7 gives 9.4 as the correct answer.
66. A. Simplify the problem: the difference of 21 and 10 is 11. Since the range of a set of numbers is the largest minus the smallest, the range of the listed numbers is 9. Then determine what you would subtract from 11 to equal 9, and the answer is 2.
67. D. (I) has 3 large and 3 small houses for a total of 33 houses, (II) has 4 large and 1 small house for a total of 41 houses, and (III) has 2 large and 2 small houses for a total of 22. Therefore, II > I > III.
68. B. Simplify the problem: the product of 8 and 7 is 56. Then determine what added to 37 equals 56, and the answer is 19.

69. D. The y-intercept described in I is 1, the y-intercept described in II is –1, and the y-intercept described in III is 1. Therefore, III is greater than II.

70. C. This is an alternating sequence of dividing by 2 and dividing by 3. The last step was to divide 24 by 2 to get 12. Dividing 12 by 3 gives the correct answer of 4.

71. A. $\angle F + \angle G$ is equal to 90 degrees, and $\angle D + \angle E$ is equal to 135 degrees, so $\angle F + \angle G$ is the smaller sum. In both cases, you subtract the other angle from 180 degrees, since those sets of angles are supplementary. $\angle A + \angle B$ is equal to 180 degrees, so its sum is the greatest.

72. D. This is an arithmetic sequence in which each number is 0.1 less than the previous number in the sequence. Subtracting 0.1 from 1 gives 0.9 as the correct answer.

73. B. Examine the values for each day of the week and compare. Ellie and Tara both show a value for 0 hours on Thursday, therefore, neither person played video games that day.

74. C. Simplify the problem: $2^3 = 8$, and 20% of 45 is 9. Then determine what number divided by 8 equals 9, and the answer is 72.

75. D. Statement II simplifies to $-x - y$, so it is equal to III. Because both x and y are positive, those two expressions must be negative, so they are both less than statement I.

76. B. Simplify the problem: 8 more than 13 is 21. Then determine what subtracted from 31 equals 21, and the answer is 10.

77. C. The perimeter of figure I is 18 ($2l + 2w$, or $2 \times 6 + 2 \times 3$). The perimeter of II is 15 ($4 + 5 + 6$), and the perimeter of III is 20 ($2 \times 2 + 4 \times 4$). Therefore, III is greater than I, and I is greater than II.

78. C. Simplify the problem: 12 less than 26 is 14. Then determine what subtracted from 22 equals 14, and the answer is 8.

79. B. 300% of 7 = 21, 50% of 50 = 25, and 15% of 100 = 15. Therefore, III < I < II.

80. D. For this sequence, each term is divided by 2 to obtain the next term. Therefore: $0.25 \div 2 = 0.125$.

81. A. Statement I can be solved as: $11 \times 2^2 = 11 \times 4 = 44$; Statement II can be solved as $35 + 9 = 44$; Statement III can be solved as $88 \div 2^1 = 88 \div 2 = 44$.

82. C. Simplify by determining what 30% of 200 is: $\frac{x}{200} = \frac{30}{100}$. This gives 60. Then 50% of 60 is 30.

83. C. The y-intercept described in I is 3, the y-intercept described in II is 4, and the y-intercept described in III is –6. Therefore, II is greater than III.

84. C. Simplify the problem: three-fourths of 20 is 15 , and $\frac{1}{2}$ of 12 is 6. Then determine what number subtracted from 15 equals 6, and the answer is 9.

85. D. Simplify the problem: two-thirds of 18 is 12. Then determine what number subtracted by 5 equals 12, and the answer is 17.

86. A. Examine the height of each bar to determine the number of pushups he completed on each day of the week. He did 11 pushups on Wednesday, which is more than the 10 he did on Monday.

87. C. This is an alternating sequence of adding 9 and then adding 8. Twenty-two plus 8 is 30. Adding 9 to 30 gives the correct answer of 39. Adding another 8 gives 47, the last number in the series.

88. B. A year is twelve months, so it is equal to $4 + 8$.

89. A. A half-hour is thirty minutes, so I is equal to III, and II is less than both of them.

90. B. In parallel lines, same-side interior angles are supplementary (they add up to 180 degrees). Angles E and C are same-side interior angles, as are angles D and F. Therefore, the sums of those two pairs are equal to each other.

91. A. The perimeter of I is 21 (3 × 7), the perimeter of II is 24 (4 × 6), and the perimeter of III is also 24 (8 × 3). Therefore, II and III are equal, and both are greater than I.

92. B. One hour and 25 minutes is equal to 85 minutes (60 + 25), and 1.25 hours is the same as one-and-a-quarter hours or 75 minutes. Therefore, III is greater than I, and I is greater than II.

93. D. (I) shows values of 4, 3, 3, and 2 for a total value of 12. (II) shows values of 6, 5, and 5, for a total value of 16. (III) shows values of 5, 6, 3, and 1, for a total value of 15. Twelve is less than 15 and they are both less than 16.

94. B. Simplify the problem: the square root of 64 is 8, and the sum of 8 and 16 is 24. Then, $\frac{1}{4}$ of 24 is 6.

95. A. Complete the operation in parentheses first. Statement I can be solved as: $6 \times (3 - 5) = 6 \times (-2) = -12$; Statement II can be solved as: $(6 \times -5) + 3 = -30 + 3 = -27$; Statement III can be solved as: $(6 \times -3) + 5 = -18 + 5 = -13$.

96. B. (I) has 14 blocks, (II) has 10 blocks, and (III) has 12 blocks. Therefore, III > II and III < I. 14.

97. A. This is an alternating sequence of subtracting 7 and dividing by 7. The last step was to subtract 7 from 49 to give 42. Dividing 42 by 7 gives the correct answer of 6.

98. B. The perimeter of I is 24 ($2 \times 8 + 2 \times 4$), and the perimeter of II is also 24 (6×4). The perimeter of III is 26 ($2 \times 10 + 2 \times 3$). Therefore, I and II are equal, and both are less than III.

99. C. Statement I simplifies to $2x - y$ and statement II simplifies to $2x - 2y$. Because y is positive, $-y$ will always be greater than $-2y$, and $3x$ is greater than $2x$. Therefore, I is greater than II. Statement III is greater than both statements I and II, as y is greater than $-y$.

100. B. (I) has 23 blocks, (II) has 25 blocks, and (III) has 30 blocks. Therefore, I < II < III.

101. A. Statement II simplifies to $2x - 2y$. When y is positive, y will always be greater than $-2y$. Therefore, I is greater than II. Statement III simplifies to $3x$, so it must be greater than $2x$, and the equivalent of $0y$ is greater than $-2y$, so statement III is also greater than II.

102. C. This is an arithmetic sequence in which each number is $\frac{1}{2}$ greater than the previous number in the sequence. Adding $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ gives 1 as the correct answer.

103. A. The angles a and d are supplementary angles, as are the angles b and c. Therefore, their sums are equal to each other. It is possible that c and d are equal to each other or that a, b, and c are equal to each other, but that is not something you know from the diagram.

104. A. 6% of 40 = 2.4, 4% of 60 = 2.4, and 20% of 15 = 3. Therefore, I and II are equal to each other, and both are less than III.

105. D. This is an arithmetic sequence in which each number is 0.8 greater than the previous number in the sequence. Adding 0.8 to 4.8 gives 5.6 as the correct answer.

106. C. For this geometric sequence, each term is multiplied by 2 to obtain the next term. Therefore: $-0.24 \times 2 = -0.48$.

107. D. The value of B is 3, the value of C is 1, and the value of D is 4. Their sum is 8, which is the value of A.

108. B. Complete the operation in parentheses first. Statement I can be solved as: $11 \times -(3 + 1) = 11 \times -4 = -44$; Statement II can be solved as: $11 \times -4 = -44$; Statement III can be solved as: $(11 \times -3) - 11 = -44$.

109. D. 40% of 20 = 8, 25% of 36 = 9, and 10% of 80 = 8. Therefore, I = III, and II is greater than both I and III.

110. B. The slope described in I is −3, the slope described in II is −2, and the slope described in III is −4. Therefore, III < I < II.

111. D. $\frac{2}{5}$ of 15 = 6, $\frac{1}{3}$ of 19 = $6\frac{1}{3}$, and $\sqrt{36} = 6$. Therefore, I and III are equal, and both are less than II.

112. D. For this sequence, each term is divided by 3 to obtain the next term. Therefore: $\frac{1}{9} \div 3 = \frac{1}{27}$.

Reading Comprehension

113. C. While all of these are mentioned in the story, it is important to distinguish minor details from the main idea. The main idea, which is the story's main point, will be the correct answer. This passage is an overview of the Olympics (an acient event) from it's beginning to it's presentation today. Only C reflects the main idea of the passage. A and B are too broad. D is too specific.

114. C. The third paragraph discusses the sports in the pentathlon. Both discus throwing and wrestling were part of the pentathlon. The other answer choices have at least one incorrect sport listed that is not in the pentathlon.

115. D. The second paragraph supports choice D. The pentathlon includes a footrace, but the passage does not state whether or not it is a stade. B and C directly contradict the passage.

116. A. In paragraph three, the passage states that "only amateur athletes could compete." The other choices are incorrect because the passage tells us that "according to legend" the games were founded by a half-mortal, half-god, their real origin is unclear. C directly contradicts the passage. B and D are not mentioned in the passage.

117. D. Prevail in this context means to triumph. The amateur competitors had no chance to triumph or win against the professionals. They were allowed to both participate and perform. They did often lose, so this contradicts the intended meaning of the sentence.

118. D. Because women could not participate in the games and married women could not watch them, clearly women had unequal status with men. A does not make sense, as the establishment of the games clearly contradicts that idea. There is no mention of Greeks' educational level. And the mention of "freeborn men" suggests that there were slaves in ancient Greece.

119. B. The passage states that "the history of the game has become inseparable from the myth, making it impossible to divide fact from fantasy." This means that inseperable means "impossible to divide" or "indivisible."

120. A. The author calls the Olympics "a major sporting event" and "a fitting way to recognize the achievements of athletes", so she clearly feels that it is an honor to participate in them. Since professional athletes kept amateurs from winning, it is not likely the author would view this as positive. There is not enough evidence to suggest C. D does not make sense since clearly the games are watched by many in the present day.

121. C. Only C is stated in the final paragraph. The passage mentions the addition of winter sports, not summer; women are not only allowed to watch, but also participate; and there is no mention of which continents send athletes to the games.

122. A. Since the passage covers the origins and changes of an event throughout history, A is correct. B and C are too broad. D is not mentioned in the passage.

123. C. While all of these are mentioned in the story, it is important to distinguish minor details from the main idea. The main idea, which is the story's main point, will be the correct answer. This passage is mostly about making urban spaces more environmentally friendly. The phenomenon of green cities is explored and four cities are discussed as examples of this. A and B are too specific. D is more likely in a persuasive essay, not an expository one such as this.

124. A. The passage identifies an urban phenomenon and explores how some cities are executing it. It is not very technical and would probably be found in a lifestyle magazine, not a science journal or encyclopedia. Though it does discuss cities in different parts of Europe, it is not giving advice or guidance about traveling to them,

125. D. The passage tells us that Berlin is taxing petroleum use because it contradicts the goals of a green city. The other choices are all listed as examples of "green" living.

126. B. By highlighting the four cities in this passage, the author is suggesting that they are unique compared to other cities, because of their eco-friendly policies and layout, which are not typical; of most cities. A and C are not mentioned. D contradicts one of the central ideas of the passage.

127. A. When the passage mentions that over half of the area of Vienna is comprised of green spaces, it is referring to the square footage of its land. Place and location are synonyms that refer to where something exists. Perimeter is the distance around a border, which does not make sense in this context.

128. C. The passage explicitly tells the reader that Madrid is going to make all of their lighting 100% energy efficient. There is no mention of the other cities doing this.

129. B. In paragraph three, the passage discusses the dreywater recycling program where used water is cleaned and reused in gardens. It is not discussed as a pollutant or as being used without being cleaned. Although the use is discussed for one city, there is no reason to believe it is only produced in that country.

130. B. Since there is a ranking and documented proof about what cities are doing to become eco-friendly, the author would agree that is important to study these cities. Though the author clearly believes that protecting the Earth is important, she does not suggest that not enough is being done. Wind and solar listed as sustainable resources, but there is no mention that they are the only types. D contradicts the passage, since it is implied that "green" cities are actually more rare than traditional ones.

131. B. Renewable is another way of saying sustainable. Wasteful is an antonym. Resourceful simply means using one's available resources in a smart way. Conservative does not make sense in context.

132. B. Green cities are the phenomenon, or an observable occurrence, in the world that this passage is about. A, C and D are too specific.

133. D. While all of these are mentioned in the story, it is important to distinguish minor details from the main idea. The main idea, which is the story's main point, will be the correct answer. Adam is sad because his brother is not expected home for Halloween , but his brother's later arrival makes the day great. A, B and C are either too specific or not mentioned in the passage.

134. B. This quote supports Adam's general excitement about Halloween, which is also supported by the word" psyched" in referring to Adam's mood and his feeling that he had planned the "perfect zombie" costume. A, C and D are not supported by the text.

135. B. In his conversation with Adam, Dylan explains that he has an important physics test that he needs to prepare for, and this would be preventing his return home for Halloween. There is not enough support to suggest that he is failing the class. D is contradicted by the story and there is no support for C.

136. B. Adam feels downcast that his brother is not returning home. Rejected would suggest Adam felt unloved or inadequate, which is not the case. There is no support for his being annoyed or irate.

137. C. Since his brother would not be coming home for Halloween, Adam decides to stay home and dispense candy to trick-or-treaters that come to the house. There is no textual support for A and D, and C contradicts the story.

138. C. Dylan clearly likes Halloween and cares about his family; these are evident from his excitement for getting Adam ready and planning a fun evening with him. There is no evidence for A. While Dylan is studious, as indicated by his desire to prepare for his big test, there is no support for his being an over-achiever. While Dylan is considerate of his brother's feelings by coming home as he had promised, there is no indication that he is absent-minded.

139. B. The figure is described as being "in the shadows beyond the streetlight" and as a monster. This gives the idea of lurking or skulking, which means to hide in a way that could be menacing or have bad intent.

140. B. Even though Adam has the opportunity to get dressed and have a fun time on halloween with his friends, he cannot muster up the motivation to do so because his brother won't be home. There is not textual support for A, C or D.

141. A. The brothers' joking and excitement about a potentially irreverent holiday show them to be playful, so "of course" their playfulness would begin with pranking their mom. There is no evidence that they are mad at their mother. There is insufficient evidence to suggest that this prank is an annual event. And while the prank is coming later in the story, the fact that it is directly stated and not implied, does make it an example of foreshadowing.

142. D. A Halloween Surprise best sums up what happens in the story. There is no costume mix-up. Halloween is a special day for the brothers, so it is not overrated. And though there was a miscommunication between the brothers, they are not feuding.

143. B. The author is writing a persuasive passage about the negative aspects of zoos. The author makes many points about zoos caring more about visitors than animals and how they do not protect animals. The other answers are too specific or are not supported by evidence in the passage.

144. B. This title most clearly summarizes main idea of the passage which is that zoos are bad and should be closed. The focus is not on baby animals, how people enjoy passing the time at the zoo, or specifically the Cleveland Metroparks Zoo.

145. D. The author does not like zoos and states many negative facts about them. Paragraph two discusses the practice of trading animals between zoos which breaks up animal family groups. The other choices are more positive in nature, and are not supported by the statements in the passage.

146. C. The third paragraph discusses wildlife sanctuaries as positive alternatives to zoos. The passage does not compare them to circuses or talk about breeding in sanctuaries. There is also no mention about competition between zoos and sanctuaries.

147. D. The second paragraph states many negative consequences for animals in zoos, one being that "most animals born in zoos stay there until they die." They are not stated to be happier than animals in the wild, or that they are released. The frequency with which baby animals are born in zoos is not mentioned.

148. A. The passage states that when seeing stress-induced behaviours of animals, "many visitors assume [this is] the animals' typical behavior." This means that the visitors are not recognizing why the animals are behaving in the way they are, and think that this is normal.

149. C. The author's tone in the passage indicates that they believe animals should be in the wild and not in captivity to entertain us.

150. A. The evidence of this is in the second paragraph where the author talks about the stress animals experience in captivity, and the third paragraph where the author talks about the better experience for animals in sanctuaries.

151. D. The author states that zoo animals become stressed out by the confinement of their enclosures, which means the limited space they have to move around in.

152. A. The author states that wildlife sanctuaries put wellbeing of animals before the entertainment of guests. This means they think of the animals first, or put their best interest before the needs of guests.

Vocabulary

153. A. A person who is *respected* is valued and admired.
154. B. *Verdant* means "grassy," "flourishing," or "lush."
155. D. If something is described as *incalculable,* it is priceless.
156. C. *Esteem* means of high importance or regard.
157. B. *Generous* means "giving," "benevolent," or "kind."
158. C. *Demanding* means "pressing," "tough," or "taxing."
159. B. If something is *failing,* it is unsuccessful or flawed.
160. D. *Stubborn* means "uncooperative," "rigid," or "willful."
161. B. If someone is *selfish,* they are self-centered or egotistical.
162. C. *Incompetent* means "inadequate," "unqualified," or "incapable."
163. D. *Mutinous* means "defiant," "disorderly," or "revolutionary."
164. B. *Riotous* means "funny," "hilarious," or "hysterical."
165. D. *Despicable* means "disgraceful," "loathsome," or "wretched."
166. C. *Despised* means "abhorred," "detested," or "hated."
167. D. *Inevitably* means "inescapably" or "unavoidably."
168. C. If someone is *desperate,* they are hopeless.
169. C. *Lonely* means "desolate," "isolated," or "solitary."
170. B. *Incapable* means "incompetent," "unable," or "inept."
171. C. If a decision is *regretted,* it is rued.
172. D. *Conspired* means "colluded," "connived," or "schemed."
173. C. *Foolish* means "absurd," "silly," or "nonsensical."
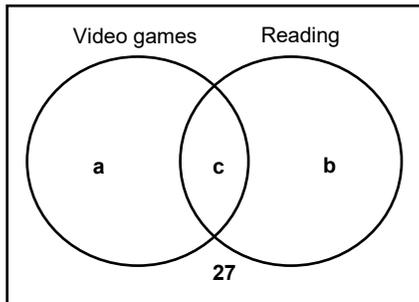174. C. If someone is *supportive,* they are helpful.

Mathematics

175. **C.** Eliminate centimeters and yards because these units are too small to measure the distance of a road trip. Eliminate lightyear because one lightyear is equivalent to 10^12 miles.

176. **C.** Radius is half the diameter. If the diameter is 50 km, then the radius will be 25 km. Convert 25 km to meters by doing $25 \times 1000 = 25,000$ m.

177. **A.** In an equilateral triangle, all the sides have the same measure and all of the angles have the same measure.

178. **B.** If the circumference of the pizza pie is 12π inches, then the radius of the pie is 6 inches. Using this radius, the area of the pie would be 36π square inches. To find the area of each slice do $36\pi \div 4 = 9\pi$.

179. **A.** The actual LCM of 3, 5, and 25 is 75, since the prime factor of 3 is 3, the prime factor of 5 is 5, and the prime factors of $25 = 5 \times 5 = 5^2$. Collecting the largest version of each factor gives: $3^1 \times 5^2$. This means that $a = 1$ and $b = 2$, and $ab = 2$.

180. **C.** $9 \times 10^2 = 900, 2 \times 10^0 = 2$, and $4 \times 10^{-1} = 0.4$. Taking the sum results in 902.4.

181. **C.** This is a more complicated exponent problem because typically you would just add the exponents to get an answer of 2^4, but that answer is not given. You can quickly eliminate A and B, as neither 2^3 nor 2^5 are equivalent to 2^4. You must then determine whether C or D are correct. One approach is to realize that $2^4 = 16$, and $4^2 = 16$, so those two are equivalent expressions.

182. **C.** The surface area of a sphere is given by $4\pi r^2$. Here the radius is 3, so: $4 \times \pi \times 3^2 = 36\pi$.

183. **C.** A is incorrect, as that would be 8,105. B is incorrect, as that would be 80,150. D is incorrect, as that would be 81,500.

184. **C.** You do not need to know the value of the base or the height of ΔA to solve this problem. Using the formula for the area of a triangle, $A = \frac{bh}{2}$, simply manipulate b and h as instructed: $A = \frac{(0.5)b(2)h}{2}$. Rewrite this as: $A = (0.5)(2)[\frac{bh}{2}]$ which will give you that the new area is $A = 1\left[\frac{bh}{2}\right]$, which means that the area will not change.

185. **A.** Fifty factored to its prime integers: $50 = 2 \times 5 \times 5 = 2 \times 5^2$.

186. **B.** When you are multiplying monomials, you add the exponents of the same base. Therefore $y^2 \times y^3 = y^5$, and $z^3 \times z = z^4$. Many students will make a mistake and think $z^3 \times z = z^3$, as they do not see an exponent with z. Remember, however, that $z = z^1$, so $z^3 \times z$ is equivalent to $z^3 \times z^1$.

187. **B.** The volume of a cube is given by a^3, where a is the length of one side. Here this gives: $a^3 = 5^3 = 125$.

188. **B.** To convert a percent into a decimal, you divide the number by 100. Therefore, $6 \div 100 = 0.06$.

189. **B.** To convert a decimal into a percent, you multiply the number by 100. Therefore, $0.013 \times 100 = 1.3$. A is a common incorrect answer, as a student may divide by 100 instead of multiplying. Some students are not used to percents having a decimal in them, so they may assume that C or D must be correct, but a percent can have a decimal just like any other number.

190. **D.** For a number to be evenly divisible by 15, it must also be evenly divisible by 3 and 5, since 15 is 3 times 5. A number is divisible by 5 if it ends in a 5 or 0. All of the answer choices are divisible by 5. So, finding which number is also divisible by 3 will reveal the correct answer. A number is divisible by 3 if the sum of its digits is divisible by 3. $3 + 3 + 0 = 6$, which is divisible by 3. Therefore, 330 is the correct answer.

191. C. Find the side length of the original square by dividing the perimeter by 4. This gives a side length of 2. Now, adding the 1 inch to each side of the original square gives a new side length of 3. Squaring 3 gives the area of the new, larger square as 9.

192. D. Converting the fractions to each have common denominator of 24 reveals which is the largest: $\frac{1}{4} = \frac{2}{8} = \frac{6}{24}$; $\frac{1}{3} = \frac{8}{24}$; and $\frac{4}{6} = \frac{16}{24}$. Of these, $\frac{16}{24}$ is the largest fraction, so $\frac{4}{6}$ is the correct answer.

193. D. The integer common to 13 and 169 is 13. Both terms has 2 x's in common, 2y's in common, and one z in common. This gives $13x^2y^2z$ as the GCF.

194. D. All of the given fractions are less than 1. Therefore, finding the fraction with the largest value will reveal which is closest in value to 1. As each fraction is one part away from whole, the fraction with the largest denominator will be the largest fraction. This means that $\frac{7}{8}$ is the largest fraction, and is closest to 1 in value.

195. C. We can first multiply the entire inequality by the least common denominator, 16, which results in $6y - 4 > 7$. Adding 4 to both sides and then dividing both sides by 6 results in $y > \frac{11}{6}$.

196. B. Eliminate kilograms since this is a measure for mass. Eliminate square centimeters since this is a measure of area. Eliminate tons since this is a measure for mass.

197. B. The sum of all angles of any quadrilateral is always 360°.

198. B. The internal angles of any triangle add up to 180°. We add the two known angles and subtract that number from 180°, so 180 – 25 – 65 = 90.

199. C. The LCM of 3 and 5 is 15. When finding a common multiple between variables, simply choose the highest exponent. The highest exponent of a is 2, the highest exponent of b is 2, and the highest exponent of c is 1. This makes the LCM $15a^2b^2c$.

200. C. We multiply the equation by $-\frac{4}{5}$ and flip the sign, giving $y \geq -\frac{8}{5}$.

201. A. Two lines that are parallel have the same slope, so to answer this problem simply determine the slope of the given line. Convert the given line into slope-intercept form ($y = mx + b$). Adding $3x$ to both sides and then dividing by -1 gives $y = -3x - 5$. Therefore, the slope is -3.

202. D. To determine the slope (m), use the formula $m = \frac{y_1 - y_2}{x_1 - x_2}$, where y_1 is 1, y_2 is 6, x_1 is 1, and x_2 is 3. Substituting in those values gives $\frac{1-6}{1-3}$, which equals $\frac{5}{2}$.

Problem Solving

203. **A.** When you multiply and divide, you go from left to right, so you begin with $(-16) \div (-8)$. That answer is 2 because a negative number divided by a negative number is positive. Then $2 \times (-2) = -4$, as a positive mulitplied by a negative is a negative. Some students will choose -1, as they incorrectly believe that multiplying should come before dividing.

204. **C.** If Timothy eats 20% of the peanuts each day, that means 80% of the peanuts remain each day. He ate peanuts for three days. If the original number of peanuts is x, then we can write the following: $(0.8)(0.8)x = 0.64x$ which is equivalent to 64% of x.

205. **A.** When you add those together, you get 7.516. When you round to the nearest hundredth, you look at the digit to the right. Since that is 5 or higher, you add one to the hundredths place and make everything to its right zero. That gives you 7.52. To save time when doing these problems, you want to eliminate answers quickly that cannot be correct. For example, $2 + 6 = 8$, so $2.907 + 6.132$ has to be larger than 8. That cannot be the correct answer. Similarly, 4.604 is less than 5, and 0.839 is less than 1, so $4.604 + 0.839$ has to be less than 6. $3.581 + 3.945 = 7.526$, which rounds to 7.53, so that is incorrect.

206. **C.** You begin by subtracting to get an answer of 0.7179. To round to the nearest thousandth, you look to its right, at the ten-thousandths place (which has a 9). Since that is 5 or higher, you add one to the thousandths place. Everything to its right turns to zero, giving you 0.718. 0.7 is rounded to the nearest tenth, and 0.72 is rounded to the nearest hundredth.

207. **A.** It is usually easiest to make the smallest unknown, in this case the number of lions, be equivalent to x. The number of giraffes will then be $x + 5$, and the number of zebras will be $4x$. As difference is subtraction, the algebraic expression will be $4x - x = (x + 5) + 1$. Solving the equation, you get $x = 3$. Therefore, the number of lions is 3.

208. **C.** Create a proportion: $\frac{\frac{4}{9} \, bedroom}{1 \, hour} = \frac{1 \, bedroom}{x \, hours}$. Cross-multiplying results in $\frac{4}{9}x = 1$. Dividing both sides by $\frac{4}{9}$ gives you $x = \frac{9}{4} = 2\frac{1}{4}$ hours, or 2 hours 15 minutes.

209. **C.** You cannot break up the terms inside of the radical. You must add the terms inside of the radical. $\sqrt{9 + 25} = \sqrt{34}$.

210. **A.** A trapezoid and a rhombus both have four sides.

211. **C.** To find how much Kathleen paid for the roses, find that $3 \times 18 = 54$. Then, add the cost for the two types of flowers together to find the total cost: $18 + 54 = 72$.

212. **B.** We manipulate the distance formula to obtain speed: $S = \frac{D}{t} = \frac{5}{.6667} = 7.5$ miles per hour.

213. **B.** Fifty percent of 200 is 100. Increasing 200 by 100 is $200 + 100 = 300$.

214. **C.** Create two average expressions and set them equal to each other. The average of 3, 6, 7, and x can be expressed as $\frac{3+6+7+x}{4}$, and the average of 2 and x can be expressed as $\frac{2+x}{2}$. Setting them equal to each other and then cross-multiplying gives $4(2 + x) = 2(3 + 6 + 7 + x)$. Simplifying and distributing gives $8 + 4x = 32 + 2x$, and solving for x results in 12.

215. **C.** Set up a proportion: $\frac{3 \, cats}{20 \, fish} = \frac{12 \, cats}{x \, fish}$. Cross-multiplying gives you $3x = 240$, so $x = 80$.

216. **A.** A rhombus is any quadrilateral with four congruent sides, but a square also has the additional requirement of having four 90-degree angles.

217. C. Create a Venn diagram. Subtracting the 27 students who do neither from the total surveyed gives the number who read for pleasure, play video games, or both. This is 145 – 27 = 118. The answer to the problem will be the number in section b. There must be a total of 118 inside the circles. If a total of 81 play video games, then 118 – 81 = 37 goes in section b, representing the number of students who read but never play video games.

218. A. Find the total cost of the items purchased: $(5.60 \times 2) + 12.50 + 4.80 + 3.15 = 31.65$. Then, subtract this amount from the total she had to spend: $40 - 31.65 = 8.65$.

219. B. We solve the distance equation: $D = 200 \times .125 = 25$ miles.

220. A. Adding $1m$ to both sides gives you $12 + 4m = 6$. Then subtract both sides by 12, resulting in $4m = -6$. Dividing both sides by 4 to get $m = -\frac{6}{4}$, which simplifies to $m = -\frac{3}{2}$.

221. A. To find a percent of a number, multiply the decimal version of the percent by the number. Here, $1\% = 0.01$, so $0.01 \times 320 = 3.2$.

222. B. There are 36 inches per yard. Therefore, $\frac{441}{36} = 12.25$ yards.

223. C. Simple probability is "correct" possibilities over total possibilities. In this case, there are 8 white shirts, so that is the number of "correct" possibilities. There are 18 shirts altogether, so that is the number of total possibilities. That gives a ratio of $\frac{8}{18}$, or $\frac{4}{9}$.

224. D. Adding the students in the Venn diagram will tell how many students can play at least one of the three instruments, which is 29 students. Subtracting that number from 34 reveals how many students in the class cannot play any of the three instruments, which is 5.

225. C. To subtract decimals, you need to line up the numbers properly. The easiest way to do that is to line up the decimals, which ensures that the place values are in their proper order. Then, because you will need to borrow, it helps to rewrite 2.1 as 2.100. Then you subtract. 1.003 is a common mistake when students do not rewrite as 2.100, as they forget to borrow. 0.07 and 1.07 are incorrect answers that usually reflect improper borrowing.

226. C. There are 100 centimeters per meter. Therefore, 150 centimeters is equal to 1.5 meters.

227. C. To subtract fractions, you first find the common denominator, which in this case is 15. Then convert to equivalent fractions: $\frac{3}{5} = \frac{9}{15}$, and $\frac{1}{3} = \frac{5}{15}$. Then you subtract, and $\frac{9}{15} - \frac{5}{15} = \frac{4}{15}$.

228. C. To determine the average, divide the total number of points by how many games Isabella has played. She has scored a total of 30 points in 3 games, so $30 \div 3 = 10$.

229. C. When the base is 10 and the exponent is unknown, a shortcut is to count how many zeroes are in the answer. The number of zeroes, which is four in this problem, is equal to the exponent.

230. D. The prime factorization of 500 is $2^2 \times 5^3$, so $x = 2$ and $y = 3$. Therefore, $xy = 2 \times 3 = 6$.

231. C. When you divide, you divide the divisor into the first digit(s) it can go into. In this case, 12 can go into 60, and it does so 5 times with 0 left over. Then you bring down the 3, so you are now dividing 12 into 03, which is 0 times with 3 left over. Then you bring down the 6, so you are now dividing 12 into 36, which is 3 times with 0 left over. There is no other number to bring down, so you are finished. Many students will choose 53 because they forget you still need to divide 12 into 03 even if it is 0 times.

232. C. The line graph shows a constant relationship between cost and donuts. Set up a proportion using data from the graph. It costs \$15 to buy 12 donuts, so $\frac{12}{15} = \frac{18}{x}$. Reducing gives $\frac{4}{5} = \frac{18}{x}$; cross multiply to get $4x = 90$; $x = 22.5$.

233. C. Set up a proportion with a known value from the graph to solve: $\frac{12}{15} = \frac{32}{x}$. Reduce to: $\frac{4}{5} = \frac{32}{x}$. Solving gives $x = 40$.

234. C. Find what percent of \$320 is \$16 by doing $\frac{16}{320} \times 100 = 5\%$.

235. B. Simple probability is "correct" possibilities over total possibilities. In this case, after David has selected a yellow ribbon, there are 4 yellow ribbons left, so that is the number of "correct" possibilities. The total number of ribbons left is 10, so that is the number of total possibilities. That gives a ratio of $\frac{4}{10}$, or $\frac{2}{5}$.

236. C. Dividing 1.25 by 5 on the left side and multiplying 2 by 0.25 on the right side gives you $0.25 = 0.5x$. Then you divide both sides by 0.5 to get x by itself. This results in the final answer of 0.5.

237. C. $\sqrt{64x} - \sqrt{25x} = 8\sqrt{x} - 5\sqrt{x} = 3\sqrt{x}$.

238. B. The number of ducklings will be equivalent to $8x$. The number of ducks will be equivalent to $2x$, since there are two ducks in each pair. The total number of ducks and ducklings then is $8x + 2x$, or $10x$.

Language Skills

239. A. A complete sentence must have a subject and a verb and contain a complete idea. The verb "told" is lacking a subject and therefore creates a sentence fragment. The sentence could read: She told me to get a job.

240. A. Verbs must be in their proper form for a given tense, which can be determined by the context of the sentence. The verb "added" and the preposition "after" place the action of the sentence in the past tense. The other verbs should match this tense. The sentence should read: Henry added nuts to the sundae after his sister requested them.

241. A. Answer choice (A) contains an error in capitalization. The word "recess" is a common noun, and should not be capitalized. The sentence should read: Children usually look forward to recess.

242. C. The preposition "in" should be repeated for each location, or only used for the first location in the list. The sentence could read: They had vacationed in Australia, in China, and in South Africa.

243. B. The pronoun "who" should be used for people and "which or "that" should be used for things. The story, a thing, is being referred to in this sentence, so the sentence should read: The story that Mark told was sad.

244. C. Answer choice (C) contains an error in capitalization. The word "universe" is a common noun, and should not be capitalized. The sentence should read: The astronomer hoped to explore the entire universe.

245. C. The preposition "to" should be repeated for each action, or only used for the first action in the list. The sentence could read: She wanted to go home, make her bed, and eat dinner.

246. B. Answer choice (B) contains an error in punctuation. There should be a comma inside the quotation marks, connecting the quote to the other part of the sentence. The sentence should read: "I'm sorry," said Beth.

247. C. Answer choice (C) contains an error in capitalization. The phrase "school library" is a common noun with an adjective, and should not be capitalized. Here the sentence should read: Erin had read every single book in the school library.

248. C. Verbs must be in their proper form for a given tense, which can be determined by the context of the sentence. The phrase "after the bell rang" places the action in the past tense, so the verbs in the sentence should also be in the past tense. The sentence should read: After the bell rang, the students leaped out of their seats.

249. C. The books belong to the children, so the word children should end with an apostrophe and an "s" to show possession. The sentence should read: The children's books are ruined.

250. C. The word "accurate" is being used as an adjective describing the essay, and should not have the adverb ending "-ly." The sentence should read: She ensured the essay was accurate.

251. C. The word "slow" is describing the action "walked," meaning it is an adverb, and should end with an "-ly." The sentence should read: Amber walked slowly.

252. A. The ending "-er" on the end of the comparison word means "more." Therefore, both are never used together. Here we have "more happier," so the word "more" should be removed. The sentence should read: Marcy is happier than Josh.

253. B. The word "ravenous" is describing the action "ate," meaning it is an adverb, and should end with an "-ly." The sentence should read: Maude ate ravenously.

254. C. Answer choice (C) contains an error in capitalization. Month names are proper nouns and are always capitalized. The sentence should read: Louis knew he was a Taurus because he was born in May.

255. C. There should only be one negative word in the same sentence. There are two in this sentence: "hasn't" and "none." The sentence should read: Daisy swears she hasn't got any.

256. B. When a sentence gives the exact words spoken by another person, those words should be surrounded by quotation marks. The sentence should read: "What time is it?" Keshia asked.

257. D. There is no error in punctuation, capitalization, or usage.

258. B. The ending "-er" on the end of the comparison word means "more." Therefore, both are never used together. Here we have "more happier," so the word "more" should be removed. The sentence should read:

259. B. There should only be one negative word in the same sentence. There are two in this sentence: "can't" and "hardly." The sentence should read: She can hardly be held accountable.

260. A. Answer choice (A) contains an error in punctuation. The contraction "what's" is a combination of the two words "what" and "is." Contractions have apostrophes replacing the letters that have been dropped. The sentence should read: "Whats this?" asked Matt.

261. C. Answer choice (C) contains an error in punctuation. The opinions belong to the other people, so there needs to be an apostrophe on "people" to show possessions. The sentence should read: Other people's opinions are not important.

262. A. Answer choice (A) contains an error in punctuation. The word "books" does not need an apostrophe as there is no possession and it is not a contraction. It is the plural of the word "book." The sentence should read: The library books were ruined in the flood.

263. A. Names of countries, nationalities and languages are always capitalized. The sentence should read: Her German ancestors had lived in Berlin.

264. D. There is no error in punctuation, capitalization, or usage.

265. D. There are no mistakes in punctuation, capitalization, or usage.

266. D. There is no error in punctuation, capitalization, or usage.

267. B. There should only be one negative word in the same sentence. There are two in this sentence: "never" and "didn't." The sentence should read: The flowers didn't bloom.

268. C. The ending "-est" on the end of the comparison word means "most." Therefore, both are never used together. Here we have "most hardest," so the word "most" should be removed. The sentence should read: He fought the hardest.

269. A. A complete sentence must have a subject and a verb and contain a complete idea. While this sentence has a subject, it is missing a verb to make a complete thought. The sentence should read: Erica plays soccer.

270. C. Answer choice (C) contains an error in punctuation. The quote itself is a question, and so it needs a question mark. The sentence should read: "What do they have in common?" asked Jonathan.

271. B. When a sentence contains a subject performing more than one action, each verb should be in the same form and tense. Past tense is established with the use of the word "was," so the rest of the verbs should be past tense. The sentence should read: She was imaginative yet she wasn't clever.

272. B. Answer choice (B) contains an error in punctuation. There should be quotation marks around the words that Jenny is asking. The question mark is inside the quotations because what Jenny is saying is a question. The sentence should read: "Where is she?" asked Jenny.

273. A. The number of the subject and verb must match. The subject in this sentence is "dogs," which is plural, and the plural form of the verb is "bark." The sentence should read: The dogs across the street bark loudly.

274. B. Answer choice (B) contains an error in capitalization. "Big Ben" refers to a specific famous clock in London, and is therefore a proper noun to be capitalized. The sentence should read: The tour group was excited to see Big Ben in London.

275. B. The word "sloppy" is describing the action "wrote," meaning it is an adverb, and should end with an "-ly." The sentence should read: She wrote too sloppily.

276. C. Verbs must be in their proper form for a given tense, which can be determined by the context of the sentence. The "if" statement in the first part of the sentence means that what comes after will be in the future tense. The future tense form of the verb is "will revoke." The sentence should read: If Josh gets another parking ticket, his parents will revoke his driving privileges.

277. C. A complete sentence must have a subject and a verb and contain a complete idea. While this sentence has a subject, it is missing a verb to make a complete thought. The sentence should read: His brother is too annoying.

278. C. Verbs must be in their proper form for a given tense, which can be determined by the context of the sentence. The phrase "she has wasted another day" is in the present tense, so the other verb in the sentence should be placed in present tense as well. The sentence should read: She cannot believe she has wasted another day.

279. B. The words "there" and "their" are often confused. "There" refers to a place, and "their" means that something belongs to them. The sentence should read: The students forgot their homework on Monday.

280. C. The words "weather" and "whether" are often confused. The sentence should read: She wondered whether she should choose green or blue.
281. B. The word "which" is misspelled.
282. C. The word "wait" means to be idle. Here we want the word that sounds the same but is spelled "weight," meaning something with mass. The sentence should read: She became tired of dragging such a heavy weight.
283. C. "Chose" is the past tense of "choose." Here we want the present tense "choose." The sentence should read: The professor couldn't choose which day to hold the exam.
284. B. The word "vicious" is misspelled.
285. C. The word "ant" is a type of insect. "Aunt" is a female relative. The sentence should read: Only her great aunt could give her compliments.
286. B. The words "quiet" and "quite" are commonly confused. "Quiet" means silent. The word we want here is "quite" meaning very. The sentence should read: He was quite tired after the long journey.
287. D. There is no spelling error.
288. C. The word "appearance" is misspelled.
289. A. The subject (Peter) must come first after the beginning phrase.
290. B. The subject (Marco) must come first after the beginning phrase.
291. B. This sentence best supports the topic "Keeping Reptiles as Pets."
292. B. This sentence would best fit at the end of the paragraph because it is related to the topic and feels like a concluding sentence.
293. A. This sentence best supports the topic "The History of Flight."
294. B. This is the best word choice to join the thoughts together: "David loved to study astronomy; *similarly,* his sister Amelia wanted to become an astronaut." *Similarly* suggests a similar connection between the two clauses of the sentence.
295. D. This version of the sentences expresses the idea most clearly.
296. D. This sentence is not related to the topic of the paragraph (carrots) and does not belong.
297. C. This sentence is not related to the topic of the paragraph (the girls' volleyball tournament) and does not belong.
298. C. This is the best word choice to complete this sentence: "Most doctors recommend *daily exercise.*"

Practice Test 5

Verbal Skills

1. C. Embrace, greet, and welcome are all friendly actions. To ignore is not a friendly action, so it does not belong.
2. B. To be devious is to be tricky or "deceitful."
3. A. Ban, forbid, and prohibit all mean to stop someone from doing something. "Encourage" means to stimulate something to happen, so it does not belong.
4. A. This is a relationship of a captive animal to where it lives. A captive pig lives on a farm, and a captive dolphin lives in an aquarium.
5. D. To encourage means to give support to someone, or to "motivate" them.
6. D. Bracelet, necklace, and ring are all types of circular jewelry. A "shoe" is worn on the foot, and does not belong.
7. B. This is a relationship showing who decides the outcome of an event. A jury decides the outcome of a trial, and the judges decide the outcome of a competition.
8. D. "Specific" means particular to one thing. This is the opposite of the word "general," which refers broadly to many things.
9. D. To relinquish means to give up, or to "surrender."
10. A. Burgers contain meat, and we are told that this is something that Marty does not eat. Therefore, Marty does not eat burgers, and the third statement is true.
11. D. Passport, suitcase, and ticket are items used for a trip or vacation. "Vacation" is the more general category, so it doesn't belong.
12. B. "Literal" means exactly what something is, or staying true to fact. This is the opposite of the word "figurative," which means metaphorical.
13. A. To compromise means to come to an "agreement."
14. C. "Proficient" means good at doing a task. This is the opposite of the word "incapable," which means unable to do a task.
15. A. This is a relationship of opposite actions. Float is the opposite of sink, and climb is the opposite of fall.
16. D. To give, loan, or share are all generous actions. "Take" is a selfish act, and does not belong.
17. C. If an item is authentic, it is the real thing, or is "true" in what it is.
18. C. Since Juan's favorite color is purple, he might like lilacs since they are purple-colored. However, there might be a reason he does not like lilacs, such as their odor or shape. Therefore, the third statement is uncertain.
19. A. This is a relationship of opposites. The opposite of brief is lengthy, and the opposite of simple is complex.
20. B. If something is gruesome it is horrible, or "dreadful."
21. A. Ketchup, mayonnaise, and mustard are types of condiments. "Condiments" is the category itself, so it does not belong.
22. B. "Detect" means to identify the existence of something. This is the opposite of the word "ignore," which means to refuse to recognize the existence of something.
23. A. Monkeys belong to the group called mammals, and all members of that group breastfeed their young. Therefore, all monkeys breastfeed their young. The third statement is true.
24. D. This is a relationship of opposites. Obvious is the opposite of subtle, and chaotic is the opposite of peaceful.

25. C. "Capture" means to obtain or grab ahold of. This is the opposite of the word "release," which means to let go.

26. A. Cats belong to the category called felines, and all felines have whiskers. Therefore, all cats have whiskers. The third statement is true.

27. C. To annoy is to harass or "irritate."

28. A. This is a relationship of synonyms. Alert is the same as aware, and obnoxious is the same as annoying.

29. A. History, math, and science are all specific topics for classes. "Class" is the general category itself, so it does not belong.

30. A. "Sparse" means that there is very little of something. This is the opposite of the word "abundant," which means that there is a lot of something.

31. A. The largest category here is Europe, which contains the United Kingdom, which contains Scotland. Therefore, Scotland is part of the United Kingdom. The third statement is true.

32. A. To perform means to do something, or to "act."

33. B. Fable, story, and tale describe stories told for entertainment. "Lie" describes something that is untrue, so it does not belong.

34. D. This is a relationship of action to concept. One proves a theory, and solves an issue.

35. C. Rupert belongs to the category of black cats with pink noses. This is only a single cat as an example, we cannot make an accurate statement about all black cats. It is possible that all black cats have pink noses, but not necessarily so. Therefore, the third statement is uncertain.

36. D. Dentist, doctor, and nurse are all types of jobs, or professions. "Profession" is the category itself, so it does not belong.

37. D. Blonde, brunette, and auburn are all descriptions of colors of hair. Curly describes the shape or texture of hair, so it does not belong.

38. B. There are some musical movies that are sad, but that means that there are some that are not sad. Therefore, it is not true that movies that are musicals are always sad. The third statement is false.

39. D. This is a relationship of associated landscape features. Mountains create ranges, and hills create valleys.

40. B. "Amplify" means to increase in intensity. This is the opposite of the word "diminish," which means to decrease in intensity.

41. C. Splendor means magnificent appearance, or "glory."

42. C. A novel tells a fictional story, while dictionary, encyclopedia, and thesaurus are all educational resources used to look up information. Therefore, novel does not belong.

43. C. "Insignificant" means unimportant. This is the opposite of the word "important."

44. A. This is a relationship of a categories. A watch is a kind of clock, and a tablet is a type of computer.

45. D. To be innocent of telling a lie is to be "honest."

46. B. To emulate, imitate, and mimic means to copy an action or way of being. "Generate" means to produce or make, so this is the word that does not fit.

47. C. The silver and yellow snakes are both longer than the black snake. However, we do not know the relationship between the lengths of the silver and yellow snakes. Therefore, the third statement is uncertain.

48. B. To be voracious is to have an endless appetite, or to be "ravenous."

49. C. Glass, steel, and wood are all types of materials that are used to build something. A tool is used to put those materials together, so it doesn't belong.

50. B. People need water, which they can find in rivers. However, they can also find water in other places, like lakes and streams. People might live near rivers, but they do not always live near them. The third statement is false.
51. C. To repulse means to cause someone to feel distaste and revulsion, or "disgust."
52. A. To control, limit, and restrict are to hold something back or keep something from happening. To free is to let go, and is the opposite, so it does not fit.
53. C. "Tirade" means an angry accusation. This is the opposite of the word "endorsement," which means giving approval or support.
54. B. To be palatial means to be large and splendid, or "luxurious."
55. D. This is a relationship showing the movement of a fluid. Waves are the movement of water, and gusts are the movement of wind.
56. B. To possess something means to have it, or "own" it.
57. A. Eggs, pancakes, and waffles are all specific types of food that are typically eaten at breakfast. Breakfast is the general category, so it does not belong.
58. C. Waynesville and Ventura are both larger towns than Riverdale. However, we do not know which is larger, Waynesville or Ventura. The third statement is uncertain.
59. B. An alligator, lizard, and turtle all have scaly skin and four legs. A crab has ten legs and claws, so this is the word that does not belong.
60. C. Something stated clearly and in detail is explicit, or "specific."

Quantitative Reasoning

61. B. For this sequence, each term is multiplied by 2 to obtain the next term. Therefore: $9 \times 2 = 18$.
62. A. Simplify the problem: the sum of 8 and 6 is 14, and 3 more than 9 is 12. Then determine what subtracts from 14 to leave 12, and the answer is 2.
63. C. (I) has 4 marks, (II) has 5 marks, and (III) has 8 marks. The difference of 8 and 4 is 4, which is less than 5.
64. C. Before finding the percent, determine the sum: $5^2 + 5 = 25 + 5 = 30$. Then solve for 30% of 30 by converting the percent into a decimal and multiplying: $0.30 \times 30 = 9$.
65. A. When comparing fractions, decimals, and percents, one approach is to convert all of them into decimals. 65% equals 0.650, and $\frac{7}{10}$ equals 0.700. Then a comparison of the three shows that 0.067 is the smallest, 0.650 is the next smallest, and 0.700 is the greatest.
66. B. You begin by determining the measure of each angle. $\angle A$ is 75 degrees ($180 - 75$), $\angle B$ is 70 degrees ($90 - 20$), and $\angle C$ is 50 degrees ($90 - 40$). Therefore, A is the greatest, and C is the smallest.
67. D. The difference of I and II is the same as $32 - 24$, which is 8, and that is less than 12.
68. B. This is an alternating sequence of subtracting 9 and then subtracting 11. The last step was to subtract 9 from 38 to get 29. Subtracting 11 from 29 gives the correct answer of 18.
69. C. A diameter of a circle is always larger than any other chord, so PR > SU, or I > III. The relationship of a chord and a radius cannot be determined without other information, so it is possible that QT is greater than SU or that SU is greater than QT, but there is no way of knowing simply by looking at the drawing.
70. A. Statement I simplifies to $x + y$, statement II to $-x + y$, and statement III to $2x + y$. As all three expressions include y, you only need to compare the x-values to see which expression is greater, and $2x > x > -x$ when x is positive.

71. B. For this sequence, each term is multiplied by -3 to obtain the next term. Therefore: $5 \times -3 = -15$.

72. B. Simplify the problem: 10% of 90 is 9, and $\frac{1}{2}$ of 28 is 14. The sum of 9 and 14 is 23, and 4 less than 23 is 19.

73. D. Simplify by multiplying 4, 5, and 6 to get 120, and then multiply that by $\frac{2}{5}$. And $\frac{2}{5} \times 120 = 48$.

74. C. Statement I can be solved as: $58,000 \div 100 = 580$; Statement II can be solved as: $58 \times 10^2 = 5,800$; Statement III can be solved as: $580 \times 10^{-1} = 58$.

75. C. This is an alternating sequence of subtracting 20 then subtracting 10. Sixty minus 20 gives 40, the correct answer. Subtracting 10 from 40 gives 30, and then subtracting another 20 from 30 gives 10, the next number in the series.

76. B. Indiana has 11 electoral votes, and Minnesota has 10, so their sum is 21. Missouri has 10 electoral votes, and South Carolina has 9, so their sum is 19. Therefore, the sum of Indiana and Minnesota is greater.

77. A. Simplify the problem: $6^2 = 36$, and the difference of 36 and 6 is 30. Then solve for $\frac{1}{3}$ of 30, which is 10.

78. A. Simplify the problem: five-sixths of 30 is 25. Then twice that is 50. Determine how much to subtract from 54 to get 50, and the answer is 4.

79. C. The y-intercept described in I is –6, the y-intercept described in II is $\frac{1}{3}$, and the y-intercept described in III is -1. Therefore, I < III.

80. B. Simplify the problem: the sum of 5 and 8 is 13, and the difference of 12 and 4 is 8. Then determine what subtracts from 13 to leave 8, and the answer is 5.

81. A. Statement II can be solved as: $6.02 \times 10^4 = 60,200$. Statement III can be solved as: $0.060293 \times 10^6 = 60,293$.

82. C. OR is a radius, and RS is a diameter, and the length of a circle's radius is always less than Its diameter. On the other hand, twice the length of a radius is equal to the length of the diameter. Since both MO and OS are radii, the sum of their lengths is equal to the length of the diameter, RS. Therefore, I is less than II, and II and III are equal to each other.

83. B. This is an alternating sequence of dividing by 5 and dividing by 2. Two hundred was divided by 2 to get 100. This is divided by 5 to get the correct answer of 20. Twenty is divided by 2 to give 10, the last number in the series.

84. D. Simplify the problem: the product of 7 and 4 is 28, and 10 less than 19 is 9. Then determine what subtracts from 28 to leave 9, and the answer is 19.

85. D. Although you can solve each fraction individually by multiplying 23 by the respective fraction ($\frac{1}{2} \times 23$, etc.), you can save yourself some time by recognizing that the number you are multiplying is the same. Therefore, all you need to do is compare the fractions. Here, $\frac{1}{5} < \frac{1}{3} < \frac{1}{2}$.

86. D. Statement I: $4x + 4y$; statement II: $4x + 2y$; statement III: $4x + y$. Since each expression includes $4x$, you only need to compare the y-values to determine which is greater. Because y is positive, then $4y$ is greater than $2y$, which is greater than $1y$.

87. C. (I) has 15 blocks, (II) has 15 blocks, and (III) has 19 blocks. Therefore, II > III > I.

88. B. This is an arithmetic sequence in which each number is 2 greater than the previous number in the sequence. Adding 2 to 221 gives 223 as the correct answer.

89. C. Statement II simplifies to $x + 2y$ and statement III to $2x + y$. Statement III is greater than I, as $2x > x$ whenever x is positive.

90. D. $\frac{1}{6}$ of 9 = 1.5, and $\sqrt{4}$ = 2. Therefore, III is greater than I, and I is greater than II.

91. D. Both OC and OD are radii of circle O, and all radii of the same circle are equal, so I and II are equal. Furthermore, a diameter is always larger than the radius of the same circle, so III is greater than both I and II.

92. B. For this sequence, each term is multiplied by -2 to obtain the next term. Therefore: $-\frac{1}{2} \times -2 = 1$.

93. A. (I) has 2 circles and 5 stars for a total value of 15, (II) has 1 circle and 7 stars for a total value of 12, and (III) has 3 circles for a value of 15. Therefore, I = III > II.

94. A. In this arithmetic sequence, the constant that is being added is 4: 36 plus 4 is 40, 40 plus 4 is 44, and 44 plus 4 is 48. In this case, the first number in the sequence is wrong and should be 32. Then 32 plus 4 would equal 36 and complete the sequence.

95. C. Statement I can be solved as: $4 \times \frac{1}{2^2} = 4 \times \frac{1}{4} = 1$. Statement II can be solved as: $2 + 2^2 = 2 + 4 = 6$; Statement III can be solved as: $4 \div 2^1 = 4 \div 2 = 2$.

96. B. This is an arithmetic sequence in which each number is 0.5 greater than the previous number in the sequence. Adding 0.5 to 22 gives 22.5 as the correct answer.

97. B. (I) has 2 large houses for 20 houses, (II) has 8 small houses for 8 houses, and (III) has 1 large and 4 small houses for a total of 14 houses. Therefore, I > III > II.

98. C. This is an alternating sequence of adding 5 then adding 6. The last step was to add 5 to 12 to get 17. Adding 6 to 17 gives the correct answer of 23.

99. C. When a list of numbers is in order, the median is the number in the middle, so the median of 15, 33, and 42 is 33. Then determine what subtracts from 45 to equal 33, and the answer is 12.

100. D. A week is seven days, so three weeks is the same as twenty-one days. Therefore, I and II are equal, and III is less than both of them.

101. A. For this sequence, each term is divided by 3 to obtain the next term. Therefore: $\frac{34}{9} \div 3 = \frac{34}{27}$.

102. B. The y-intercept described in I is –4, the y-intercept described in II is 1, and the y-intercept described in III is –4. Therefore, I = III.

103. A. I < II < III is the correct answer. $\frac{3}{4}$ of 16 = 12, $\frac{2}{3}$ of 21 = 14, and $\frac{1}{2}$ of 30 = 15. Therefore, I < II < III.

104. B. Angles B and D are supplementary angles (they add up to 180 degrees), as are angles F and H. Therefore, the sums of those two pairs are equal to each other.

105. C. The value of A is 6, and the value of C is 5, and their sum is 11. The value of D is 8 and the value of E is 3, and their sum is also 11.

106. B. Statement I: $3x - 3y$; statement II: $3x - y$; statement III: $3x$. Since each expression includes $3x$, you only need to compare the y-values to determine which is greater. Because y is positive, then $-y$ is greater than $-3y$, and both are less than III, where the y-value is equivalent to 0.

107. D. Jasmine and Isabella both scored 6 points in the third game, so this is the correct answer.

108. D. The sum of 12 and 6 is 18, and 9 added to itself is also 18. Therefore, those two sums are equal to each other.

109. D. It helps in this kind of problem to determine what each angle is, and it also helps to recognize that *m* and *n* are perpendicular. This creates a series of complementary angles. Angle *a* is complementary to 10 , so *a* is 80 (90 − 10). Angle *b* is complementary to 20, so *b* is 70 (90 − 20). Angle *c* is complementary to 45, so it is 45 (90 − 45). Angle *d* is a right angle, so it is 90. Therefore, the only answer which is true is that $d > a > b > c$.

110. C. In this arithmetic sequence, the constant that is being subtracted is 3: 6 minus 3 is 3, 3 minus 3 is 0. The 10 is wrong and should be replaced by 9, as then 12 minus 3 is 9 and 9 minus 3 is 6, completing the sequence.

111. D. The average of 13, 18, and 20 is 17 ($\frac{13+18+20}{3} = \frac{51}{3} = 17$). Determine what you would subtract from 72 to equal 17, and the answer is 55.

112. B. The *y*-intercept described in I is 4, the *y*-intercept described in II is 4, and the *y*-intercept described in III is 0. Therefore, I = II > III.

Reading Comprehension

113. C. This choice best describes the overall topic of the passage. The passage is about the tufted deer, which is a unique species of deer, so C is the clear best choice.

114. C. The passage is about the tufted deer which is a deer with fangs from Asia, so this is the clear best choice. "Antlered Deer," "Deer of Asia," and "Rainforest Animals" are all too general when the passage is about a specific deer which is set apart from the others by the fact that it has unusual fangs.

115. D. The first paragraph states that despite having fangs, tufted deer are herbivors and "feed on leaves, fruit, grass, and twigs." They are not related to a tiger, they are not carnivores, and there is no indication that they hibernate.

116. B. The second paragraph states that female tufted deer take care of the young until they "are old enough to survive on their own." The other choices are not mentioned in the passage or are untrue.

117. C. The third paragraph discusses the habitat of the tufted deer. It states that they prefer to live in high-altitude rainforests.

118. B. In the third paragraph, the author states that tufted deer populations "could face extinction if humans continue to hunt them and destroy their homes." From this we can infer that destroying an animal's habitat or home will make it more likely to go extinct.

119. A. The first paragraph states that their fangs "mostly serve defensive purposes" and that they are heriborves. This means that they use their fangs for protection and not to feed on other animals. The deer have been studied as we can tell because this passage relates so much information about the deer. There is no indication that they would survive better at lower altitudes.

120. B. The author of this passage finds value in the tufted deer and would agree that it should be protected. One of the risks to these deer is unregulated hunting. Therefore, the author would most likely agree that the hunting of these deer should be regulated.

121. D. The passage describes the tufts of hair on the deer as distinctive, or as something that distinguishes them apart from other deer. This is something unique to them, so unique is the best choice.

122. A. The passage states that fawns are born with white spots that will disappear as they grow. Based on the context of the sentence and the earlier description of adult deer, the reader can infer that vanish most closely means to disappear.

123. C. Although the other three options are mentioned in the passage, the overall topic of the passage is the Everglades in Florida. The author talks about how the Everglades has value and is more than just the "swamp" that some people think it is. This makes C the best choice for a title.

124. A. The author's aim in this passage is to give the reader an overview of the unique aspects of the Everglades, which is a huge national park. The other choices are either too specific or not supported by the passage.

125. C. The first paragraph gives details about the size and location of the Everglades, and states that it "cover[s] more than 1.5 million acres of land in southern Florida." Choice A is incorrect because it has over 600 unique species of birds and fish, not mammals and reptiles. It is the third largest park in the country, not the largest. The Evergrades is a protected area, making choice D incorrect.

126. D. The fourth paragraph discusses the use of the Everglades as a source of water and states that it supplies water to one out of every three people in Florida. It is not illegal to use wetlands as a source of drinking water. The other choices imply that the supply of water from the Everglades is low, when the passage is stating the opposite.

127. B. The second paragraph discusses the wildlife in the Everglades, and mentions that thrity-six species in the wetlands are threatened or endangered. The other answers are not supported by the text.

128. A. The author discusses how much land the Everglades covers, and also describes the depth of the water in the Everglades. There are also animals that are mentioned that live on both land and water. The other answer choices are unsupported by the text.

129. D. Nature parks can be dangerous for a variety of reasons, and safety for both humans and wildlife should always be the top priority. There are many dangerous animals that live in the water that are mentioned in the text, making choice A incorrect. There are many things to do in the Everglades, not just boat – this answer is too limited. It is unlikely that no one has ever been hurt or injured in the park, and this is not discussed in the text.

130. B. The author's positive tone throughout the passage indicates they would most agree with this statement.

131. B. The passage states that the Everglades is massive in size, covering more than 1.5 million acres of land. This is a very large piece of land, so the reader can infer that massive can be taken to mean something very large or giant.

132. B. The passage states that the Everglades is unique for being the only place in the world where alligators and crocodiles coexist in the same environment. Based on context clues, the reader can take this to mean that they live in the same space.

133. B. While all of these are mentioned in the story, it is important to distinguish minor details from the main idea. The main idea, which is the story's main point, will be the correct answer. The first paragraph's summary sentences identify the focus of the passage, which is to explain why people seek to beat records. There is no historical outline of records, so A and C are incorrect. D is mentioned in the passage, but is not the primary idea.

134. B. Both exert and expend mean to use energy in making an effort. Waste has a negative connotation that is not suggested in context. Earn and have do not make sense.

135. C. This passage explores the psychological reasons that people seek to beat records, so a psychology journal would be a logical place for this article to have been featured. Records are not being discussed or explored as a way of living, so A is incorrect. The passage lacks the academic rigor found in a science textbook. Though sports are mentioned in the text, the passage is not a story of an athlete's life experience, making D incorrect.

136. D. Each body paragraph is dedicated to one of the motivators for breaking records, and the topic sentence of each identifies each one: achievement, power and belonging.

137. A. Despite the oddity of some records, the passage makes it clear that seeking to break records, even insignificant or bizarre ones, is rather common (the number of annual applicants to Guinness and the life pursuits or personal pursuits of others like the Purdue scientist or Michael Phelps illustrate this. There is on textual support for B, C or D.

138. C. The last paragraph mentions that having the world's longest fingernails may seem like a "pointless" record to aspire to. A, B and D, are all records that are either real achievements in their own right, or have a benefit to individuals or society.

139. C. The passage tells us that distinction can give people a feeling of power because it is special and puts one above and apart from others. Honor has the same connotation. Separation doesn't make sense in context. While applause and height might have the right connotation, their specific meanings are not logical in context.

140. D. The final motivation is discussed as part of a contradictory drive; while people want to belong they also desire to be recognized as individuals. A and B are outcomes that can coincide with seeking to break records and are not contradictory. Overcoming fears is not mentioned with the desire to exert control over others.

141. C. Only innovations could be considered a positive outcome of breaking a record. A, B are negative outcomes. D is not mentioned in the passage.

142. C. Since the passage is devoted to explaining the psychology behind the need to break records, C makes most sense. A, B and D are too specific to be the title of the passage.

143. C. While some of these are mentioned in the story, it is important to distinguish minor details from the main idea. The main idea, which is the story's main point, will be the correct answer. Halley's secret counseling sessions with a few students becomes known to her teacher, who encourages her to give advice to the entire student body by writing for the newspaper; this mostly closely matches C. There is no evidence that this is Halley's first writing job or that she and Miss Sands; had a miscommunication. D is too broad an answer.

144. A. The first paragraph mentioned Halley was worried about "her notebook getting into the wrong hands" and her classmates trusting her to be discreet, so it clearly contained private information about some of her classmates, A. There is no evidence to support B, C or D.

145. A. Halley is discreet with her classmates' information by being considerate and keeping it private, or D. Secretive is close, but her discretion is more about her consideration for people's feelings and expectations of her as a counselor. Intelligent is too general and professional in inaccurate because she is merely a student, not someone who gives advice for a living.

146. C. Miss Sands' had Halley's notebook and when spotting the owner, her brow furrowed: this was not about seeing Halley, but rather about finding the owner of this cryptic notebook. There is no evidence that Miss Sands didn't like Halley or that she was always in a good mood.

147. D. Miss Sands' "smooth brow furrowed" or wrinkled, becoming unsmooth, when she spots Halley. The other choices do not make sense in context.

148. B. The narrator tells us that "Halley trusted Miss Sands to listen to her and not overreact"; therefore she thought was trustworthy and reasonable. There is insufficient evidence to support A, C or D.

149. C. Miss Sands tells Halley: "I know there are many students who can use help", so she clearly wants to support the student body, and she encourages Halley to write the advice column, instead of meeting students in secret at school, which would be more transparent. A, B and D are not supported by the story.

150. D. Miss Sands responds to Halley's explanation about the notebook by saying that she understands students need help and are reluctant to speak to adults, so she understands why Halley has been dispensing advice.

151. A. The story tells us that Halley's notes were "pretty detailed" and "word had got out about her excellent life-coaching skills", so she likely had plenty of ideas for writing her first column. There is no evidence to support B, C or D.

152. B. While Halley does have a secret, that is not the main point of the story; rather her secret leads to the school newspaper's first advice column, written by Halley, so B is a better choice. The focus of the story is not the contents of the notebook, so C does not work. Halley has not even begun to write yet, so it wouldn't make sense for the title to be Writer's Block.

Vocabulary

153. B. To *verify* is to confirm, authenticate, or check.
154. A. *Captive* means "imprisoned," "caged," or "confined."
155. C. *Contempt* means "disdain," "malice," or "hatred."
156. D. *Loathsome* means "deplorable," "odious," or "vile."
157. B. *Foul* means "gross," "disgusting," or "nasty."
158. C. If something is *brimming,* it is full and nearly overflowing.
159. B. *Destroyed* means "obliterated," "ruined," or "demolished."
160. A. *Pleasantries* are positive greetings or banter.
161. A. *Comprehensive* means "exhaustive," "thorough," or "complete."
162. C. *Mysterious* means "strange," "puzzling," or "peculiar."
163. D. A *victory* is a win or triumph.
164. A. *Escape* means "breakout," "leave," or "abscond."
165. B. To *flee* means to run away or escape.
166. A. *Oust* means "eject," "evict," or "expel."
167. B. To *accomplish* is to complete, finish, or fulfill.
168. A. *Impudent* means "arrogant," "outlandish," or "brazen."
169. D. *Compassionate* means "caring," "kind," or "warm."
170. A. *Fierce* means "bold," "cutthroat," or "angry."
171. C. To be *insensitive* is to be thoughtless, unkind, or mean.
172. D. A *peak* is the highest point, or summit, of something.
173. A. *Precipice* means the very edge of something.
174. C. A *disguise* is a costume, camouflage, or mask.

Mathematics

175. D. Speed is the rate of change of distance relative to time. Eliminate inches/second because inches are too small a unit to measure distance traveled by a car. Eliminates kilograms/hours because kilograms are not used to measure distance. Eliminate kilometers/second because cars generally travel for periods of time longer than seconds.

176. B. First, find the circumference of the wheel. If the radius is 10.5 in, then the diameter is 21 in. $C = \pi d$, using $\frac{22}{7}$ for π, do $21 \times \frac{22}{7} = 66$, which is the circumference of the wheel. The distance the wheel travels in 1 rotation is equivalent to the circumference of the wheel. So, the distance the wheel travels is 66 inches.

177. A. First, find the area of the triangle using $A = \frac{bh}{2} = \frac{10 \times 12}{2} = 60$. Next, find the area of the semicircle by doing A$=\frac{\pi r^2}{2} = \frac{\pi (5)^2}{2} = 12.5\pi$. Then add up the two values to get A$_{total}$=60+12.5π.

178. C. Plug the known values into the given equation: $V = \pi \times 2^2 \times 6 = 24\pi$.

179. B. Simplifying the expression gives a number of 6,350. The number in the hundreds place is 3. When you are looking for the number in the hundreds place, many students know the shortcut of looking for which term has the 10^2 expression. That shortcut does not work, however, when one of the other terms is multiplying by a number of 10 or greater, such as the last term in this problem. In those instances, it is usually best to simplify the expression completely and see what number is in the proper place.

180. D. Find the prime factors for each term: The highest factors for these terms are $13^2 x^2$.

181. A. Find the prime factors of 36: $2 \times 2 \times 3 \times 3 = 2^2 \times 3^2$. This makes $y = 2$ and $z = 2$, so the value of $y + z = 4$.

182. C. First, find the area of the parallelogram: $0.8 \times 40 = 32$. Next, using the formula for the area of a parallelogram, $A = bh$, find the base by doing $32 \div 4 = 8$.

183. C. Every rhombus is a parallelogram, but not every parallelogram is a rhombus. All squares are rectangles, but not every rectangle is a square. All squares, rectangles, parallelograms, and rhombuses are quadrilaterals.

184. B. If she completes the same number each day, and finishes a total of 36 problems, the answer must be a number that divides into 36 evenly. The only number in the answers that divides evenly into 36 is 6: $36 \div 6 = 6$.

185. B. First, eliminate cubic feet because this is a measure of volume and not length. Next, eliminate yard and meter since these are both approximately three feet, which would be unreasonable for the length of a cat's tail.

186. A. Simplifying the expression gives a number of 39,700. The number in the tens place is 0.

187. C. The volume of a rectangular prism is given by $l \times w \times h$, where l is the length, w is the width, and h is the height. Here this gives: $2 \times 22 \times 2 = 88$.

188. D. It identifies the inequality as less than and correctly writes both the left- and right-hand sides of the equation.

189. B. Adjacent angles in parallelograms always add up to 180°. Therefore, 180 – 135 = 45.

190. C. First, we add $2y$ to both sides, resulting in $\frac{2}{3} + 3y \geq 7$. We then subtract $\frac{2}{3}$ from both sides, giving $3y \geq \frac{19}{3}$. Dividing both sides by 3 gives: $y \geq \frac{19}{9}$, or $y \geq 2\frac{1}{9}$.

191. A. The triangle exterior angle theorem states that the measure of an exterior angle of a triangle is equal to the sum of the two opposite interior angles. Therefore $\angle IJK = 90° + 65° = 155°$.
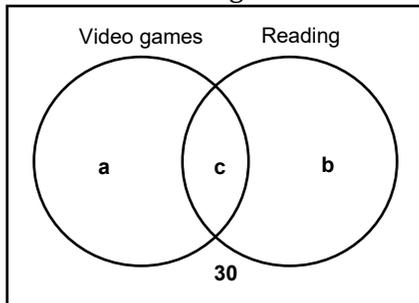
192. B. First, the LCM of the coefficients 1 and 2 is 2. Then, take the highest power of each variable to find the LCM. The highest power of a is a^3, the highest power of b is b^3, the highest power of c is c, the highest power of d is d^2, the highest power of e is e, and the highest power of f is f. Put it all together to get the LCM is $2a^3b^3cd^2ef$.

193. D. When a line is written in slope-intercept form ($y = mx + b$), the coefficient of x is the slope of the line.

194. B. First, eliminate any answer choice that has a number that is not a multiple of 11. This eliminates the choices containing 54 and 120. Finally, eliminate the choice with 44 and 88, as 44 is the GCF for this set. This leaves the choice 22, 33, and 55 as the correct answer.

195. C. Find the length of the sides of the square by dividing the perimeter by 4: $12 \div 4 = 3$. Then square that number to find the area of the square: $3^2 = 9$. The area of the rectangle is $4 \times 9 = 36$. Subtract the area of the square from that of the rectangle to get the difference: $36 - 9 = 27$.

196. D. When you raise an exponent to another exponent, you multiply the exponents, and you do so for each base. In this case, that means $(x^3)^4 = x^{12}$, and $(y^2)^4 = y^8$. x^7y^6 is incorrect because it adds the exponents instead of multiplying them.

197. A. There is a useful shortcut to be aware of. Anything with an exponent of 0 is equivalent to 1, so $x^0 = 1$ and $(s^2vw^4)^0 = 1$. Sometimes, a test will give a complicated problem in which the entire expression has an exponent of 0. If you realize this at the beginning of the problem, you can save yourself some work and know that the answer is 1.

198. A. Finding the fraction with the smallest value will reveal which is closest in value to 0. Evaluating each fraction in relation to $\frac{1}{2}$ reveals that all of the given choices are above $\frac{1}{2}$ except for $\frac{1}{2}$ itself. This means that $\frac{1}{2}$ is the smallest fraction, and therefore the closest to 0 in value.

199. D. Examine the relationship of the numerator to denominator to find the correct answer. If the numerator is smaller than the denominator, as it is for $\frac{3}{4}$, the fraction is less than 1. If the numerator is the same as the denominator, as it is for $\frac{3}{3}$ and $\frac{4}{4}$, the fraction equals 1. If the numerator is larger than the denominator, as it is for $\frac{4}{3}$, the fraction is greater than 1. This makes $\frac{4}{3}$ the largest fraction given.

200. C. When a line is written in slope-intercent form ($y = mx + b$), the coefficient of x is the slope of the line. In this problem, distribute $\frac{1}{3}$, which results in $\frac{1}{3}x - \frac{7}{3}$. This reveals that the slope is $\frac{1}{3}$.

201. A. To convert a decimal into a fraction, express the decimal as a phrase (twelve hundredths), write it as a fraction ($\frac{12}{100}$), and then simplify it to its lowest form. C is equivalent to 0.12, but it is incorrect because it is not simplified to its lowest form. B and D are incorrect because they are not equivalent to 0.12.

202. C. To convert a fraction into a percent, an easy method is to create a proportion, with the fraction on one side and $\frac{x}{100}$ on the other. In this case, the proportion would be: $\frac{7}{10} = \frac{x}{100}$. Therefore, $x = 70$.

Problem Solving

203. **A.** When you add two negative numbers, you treat it like an addition problem and keep the negative sign. Some students will think that they are supposed to subtract, which is how they will get either -421 or 421. Other students will think adding two negative numbers gives you a positive answer, but that is true for multiplying and dividing, not adding.

204. **C.** There are 10 millimeters per centimeter. Therefore, 45 millimeters equals 4.5 centimeters.

205. **A.** When you are multiplying several fractions, it can be especially useful to cancel before you multiply. For example, you can divide both the 2 in the first numerator and the 6 in the second denominator by 2. That gives you a 1 in the first numerator and a 3 in the second denominator. You can also divide the 3 in the third numerator and the 3 that you now have in the second denominator by 3, giving you 1 in both of those places. You can do the same thing with the 3 in the last numerator and 3 in the first denominator. Similarly, you can divide both the 5 in the second numerator and 5 in the fourth denominator by 5, giving you 1 in both. Rewriting the problem, you now have $\frac{1}{1} \times \frac{1}{1} \times \frac{1}{4} \times \frac{1}{1} \times \frac{1}{8}$, which equals $\frac{1}{32}$.

206. **C.** The mode is the number that appears most frequently in a set. There were three test scores of 92, which is more than the two test scores for both 78 and 95.

207. **D.** Simple probability is "correct" possibilities over total possibilities. In this case, there are 8 girls, so that is the number of "correct" possibilities. There are 12 grandchildren altogether, so that is the number of total possibilities. That gives a ratio of $\frac{8}{12}$, or $\frac{2}{3}$.

208. **A.** To isolate the term with the variable, subtract 1.6 from both sides of the equation, which gives $-0.4x = 5.2$. Then divide both sides of the equation by -0.4, which results in -13.

209. **A.** It is usually easiest to start with the smallest length and make that equivalent to x. In that case, the middle side would be equivalent to $x + 4$, as it is four more than the smallest side. If the middle side is half the length of the longest, that means the longest is twice as big as the middle side, which is equivalent to $2(x + 4)$, or $2x + 8$. The algebraic expression is $x + (x + 4) + (2x + 8) = 32$. Therefore, $x = 5$, which means the length of the smallest side is 5.

210. **D.** When the base is 10 and the exponent is unknown, a shortcut is to count how many zeroes are in the answer. The number of zeroes, which is eight in this problem, is equal to the exponent.

211. **B.** One quick way to solve this problem is to round each number to the nearest tens place and multiply. 31 is approximately 30, and 19 is approximately 20, so their product is approximately 600. The other answers are either significantly larger or smaller than that. For example, 38 is approximately 40, and 21 is approximately 20, so its product is approximately 800. Similarly, 12 is approximately 10, and 39 is approximately 40, so its product is close to 400.

212. **C.** Multiply to find the cost of each type of ticket: $3.25 \times 80 = \$260$ for the children's tickets and $4.50 \times 40 = \$180$. Add the two values together to find the total money made: $260 + 180 = 440$.

213. **C.** An obtuse triangle is a triangle with an angle that is larger than 90 degrees.

214. **B.** $2\sqrt{144} = 2 \times \sqrt{144} = 2 \times 12 = 24$.

215. **C.** The amount of money in the account increases by \$20 each month. Following this constant trend shows that the value will increase by \$20 each month for the next three months, to give \$240 at the end of 1 year.

216. **B.** We can recognize a line graph relates two data sets through a line. Here the line graph shows how the amount of money in the account changes over time as a straight line.

217. D. First, find the total number of feathers in Arianne's collection: $5 + 15 + 30 = 50$. Next, find what percent of the total feathers are dove feathers by doing $\frac{30}{50} \times 100 = 60\%$.

218. D. Create a proportion: $\frac{\frac{3}{4} \, yard}{1 \, hour} = \frac{5 \, yards}{x \, hours}$. Cross-multiplying results in $\frac{3}{4}x = 5$, and dividing both sides by $\frac{3}{4}$ results in $x = 6\frac{2}{3}$.

219. C. You begin by multiplying to get an answer of 0.000861. To round to the nearest ten-thousandths place (the fourth digit to the right of the decimal, which is 8), you look to its right, at the hundred-thousandths place (which is 6). Since that is 5 or higher, you add one to the ten-thousandths place. Everything to its right turns to zero, which gives you 0.0009.

220. D. We convert the time to hours and use the distance formula: $D = \frac{1}{2} \times 30 = 15$ miles.

221. B. The diagram indicates that 9 students liked only onion rings and 4 liked both French fries and onion rings. As there were 21 students who liked at least one of those items (24 minus the 3 who did not like either), subtract the number who liked onion rings or both to find the number who liked only French fries. So, 21 – (9 + 4) = 8.

222. D. There are 4 shaded boxes out of 12 total boxes. This makes the fraction $\frac{4}{12} = \frac{1}{3} = 0.33 = 33\%$

223. A. We first convert kilometers to meters: $3.12 \times 1000 = 3120$ meters. We then divide this number by the number of minutes in an hour: $\frac{3120}{60} = 52$ meters per minute.

224. A. Simple probability is "correct" possibilities over total possibilities. In this case, there are 3 board games, so that is the number of "correct" possibilities. There are 15 games altogether, so that is the number of total possibilities. That gives a ratio of $\frac{3}{15}$, or $\frac{1}{5}$.

225. C. First, find 15% of $20,000 by doing $\frac{15}{100} \times 20,000 = 3,000$. So, he earns $3,000 in commission. Add his commission to his base pay to get his total earning $3,000 + $6,000 = $9,000.

226. B. The prime factorization of 90 is $2^1 \times 3^2 \times 5^1$, so $x = 1$, $y = 2$, and $z = 1$. Therefore, $x + y + z = 4$.

227. C. When you divide, divide the divisor into the first digit(s) it can go into. In this case, 6 can go into 24, and it does so 4 times with 0 left over. Then you bring down the next 4, so you are now dividing 6 into 04, which is 0 times with 4 left over. Then you bring down the last 2, so you are now dividing 6 into 42, which is 7 times with 0 left over. There is no other number to bring down, so you are finished. Many students will choose 47 because they forget you still need to divide 6 into 04 even if it is 0 times. Ask yourself whether you would rather have $47 or $407, and you can see how important that 0 is.

228. B. The range of a set of values is the difference between the smallest and largest values. To change the range, a piece of data must be introduced that is either smaller than the smallest piece of data or larger than the largest piece of data. Of the four possibilities, 57 is smaller than the existing data and 72 is larger than the existing data.

229. B. When there are two similar shapes, create a proportion to find the length of a missing side. In this case, that is $\frac{8}{x} = \frac{12}{15}$. Cross-multiply to get $12x = 120$. Divide each side by 12 isolate x, giving a final answer of 10.

230. C. We calculate time by manipulating the distance equation: $t = \frac{D}{s} = \frac{22}{10} = 2.2 = 2$ hours and 12 minutes.

231. B. Rectangles, rhombuses, and squares are all parallelograms, and rectangles and squares both have four 90-degree angles. Statement II is false because a kite does not have four congruent sides.

232. A. Create a Venn diagram.

Subtracting the 30 students who do neither from the 200 total students surveyed gives 170 students for the sum of a, b, and c. Eighty students said that they played video games, so this is the sum of a and c. The sum of b and c is the number of students who said they read for pleasure, or 110. Subtracting 170 from the sum of the categories gives the overlap, or the number of students who do both: (80 + 110) – 170 = 20.

233. C. First, add the number of empty seats and seated passengers to find the number of seats on the train: $15 + 9 = 24$. Then, add the seating and standing passengers to find the total number of passengers: $9 + 5 = 14$. Half of these passengers get off, leaving 7 people on the train. Then, 8 people get on, so there are $7 + 8 = 15$ people on the train. If there are 24 seats, and everyone takes a seat, there are $24 - 15 = 9$ seats empty on the train.

234. A. Subtracting $0.5p$ from both sides gives $2.4 = 1p + 5.8$. Then, subtracting 5.8 from both sides results in $-3.4 = p$, which is the final answer.

235. C. Move the decimal twice to the left to find the decimal version of 200% and then multiply that number by 36 to find 200% of 36: $2 \times 36 = 72$. Thirty-six increased by 72: $36 + 72 = 108$.

236. B. One simple way to multiply decimals is to first multiply the numbers without decimals, so $63 \times 18 = 1134$. Then you determine how many digits in the problem were to the right of the decimal. In this problem, there were two numbers to the right of the decimal: the 3 and the 8. Then you make sure there are the same amount of numbers to the right of the decimal in your answer. None of the incorrect answers have two numbers to the right of the decimal.

237. D. $\sqrt{x^3 y^4} = \sqrt{(x^2 \cdot x)(y^4)} = y^2 \sqrt{x^2 \cdot x} = xy^2\sqrt{x}$.

238. A. You can start by making the shorter piece equivalent to *x*. Then the longer piece will be $5x$. The sum of those two is the total of the string before it is cut, so the algebraic expression is $x + 5x = 32$, or $6x = 32$. Dividing each side by 6, you get $x = \frac{32}{6}$, or $5\frac{2}{6}$. You simplify that to $5\frac{1}{3}$ to get your final answer.

Language Skills

239. C. Answer choice (C) contains an error in capitalization. The "Great Lakes" is the name of a specific group of lakes, and therefore is a proper noun and should be capitalized. The sentence should read: The Great Lakes are the sight of many ship wrecks.

240. C. A complete sentence must have a subject and a verb and contain a complete idea. While this sentence has a subject, it is missing a verb to make a complete thought. The sentence could read: The moon shines so brightly.

241. A. The number of the subject and verb must match. The subject in this sentence is "every member," which is singular, and the singular form of the verb is "was." The sentence should read: Every member of the class was instructed to take notes.

242. B. Answer choice (B) contains an error in capitalization. The word "summer" is only capitalized when referring to a specific summer, such as "the Summer of 2021." The sentence here should read: Aria's family went to the beach every summer.

243. A. The phrase "Olaf and I" is receiving the action and therefore is the object of the sentence. The pronoun "me" is the correct form for the object. The sentence should read: Violet shared her ideas with Olaf and me.

244. B. Answer choice (B) contains an error in capitalization. The word "continent" is a common noun, and should not be capitalized. The sentence should read: There are seven continents in the world.

245. A. A complete sentence must have a subject and a verb and contain a complete idea. This is a sentence fragment that is missing both a subject and a verb. The sentence could read: How is it cold outside?

246. A. Verbs must be in their proper form for a given tense, which can be determined by the context of the sentence. The verb "came" sets the action in the past tense, so the other verb needs to be in past tense as well. The sentence should read: Every time the mail man came, the dog barked like crazy.

247. C. Names of countries, nationalities and languages are always capitalized. The sentence should read: She had grown up in the Soviet Union.

248. A. Answer choice (A) contains an error in punctuation. There should be an apostrophe to show singular possession, since the birthday belongs to Poppy. The sentence should read: It's almost Poppy's birthday.

249. B. A complete sentence must have a subject and a verb and contain a complete idea. This is a sentence fragment that is missing both a subject and a verb. The sentence could read: That is a very dangerous sport indeed.

250. C. The number of the subject and verb must match. The subject in this sentence is "both" which is plural, and the plural form of the verb is "have." The sentence should read: Both Maria and her sister have work after softball practice.

251. A. Answer choice (A) contains an error in punctuation. A semicolon is used to connect two independent clauses unless the clauses are linked with a correlating conjunction like "yet." When a correlating conjunction is present, the two independent clauses are connected with a comma. The sentence should read: She made an excuse, yet she still had to go.

252. C. The subject of the sentence is the first-person plural "we," and so the object later in the sentence should be "us" and not "me." The sentence should read: We were hoping they'd give us their table.

253. C. Answer choice (C) contains an error in punctuation. There should be no commas separating the phrase "if she passed math" from the rest of the sentence. The rearranged form of the sentence would be: "She could go to the dance only if she passed math." This better shows how there are no dependent clauses in the sentence, therefore nothing to set apart with commas. The sentence should read: Only if she passed math could she go to the dance.

254. B. When a sentence contains a subject performing more than one action, each verb should be in the same form. Here, two of the verbs are preceded by "to" while one is not. The sentence could read: Erica wanted to eat lunch, to visit her friend, and to play soccer.

255. B. The word "expert" is being used as an adjective describing the opinion, and should not have the adverb ending "-ly." The sentence should read: He shared his expert opinion.

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256. D. There is no error in punctuation, capitalization, or usage.

257. B. The pronoun "who" should be used for people and "which or "that" should be used for things. Since a girl, a person, is being referred to in this sentence, the sentence should read: She was a girl who loved reading.

258. A. Answer choice (A) contains an error in punctuation. When two independent clauses are connected by a correlating conjunction like "but," there is comma before the conjunction. The sentence should read: The story was long, but the plot was interesting.

259. B. Answer choice (B) contains an error in punctuation. This sentence starts with the dependent clause "although she was lost." Independent and dependent clauses are separated by a comma. The sentence should read: Although she was lost, she refused to ask for directions.

260. B. Verbs must be in their proper form for a given tense, which can be determined by the context of the sentence. The phrase "yesterday" places the sentence in the past tense. Also, the use of the past tense with the word "told" means that the other verbs must stay in the same tense. The past tense of the verb is "called." The sentence should read: Yesterday I will call the principal and told her what happened.

261. B. Answer choice (B) contains an error in capitalization. Names are proper nouns and are always capitalized. The sentence should read: Abel's little sister Sage was going to the University of Arizona.

262. C. The sentence requires the additional preposition "on" to show the relationship of the pollen to the countertops. The sentence should read: Pollen was in the air and on all the kitchen countertops.

263. A. There should only be one negative word in the same sentence. There are two in this sentence: "ain't" and "no." Additionally, the word "ain't" is considered irregular in use. The correct form of the sentence is: She doesn't have any money left in her pockets.

264. C. Verbs must be in their proper form for a given tense, which can be determined by the context of the sentence. The phrase "could not finish" places the action in the past tense, so the rest of the sentence should be in the past tense. The sentence should read: They could not finish the race because they were running out of time.

265. A. The number of the subject and verb must match. The subject in this sentence is "neither," which is singular, and the singular form of the verb is "is." The sentence should read: Neither of the cats are sleeping in the window.

266. C. Answer choice (C) contains an error in punctuation. The sentence is a statement, not a question, and should end with a period. The sentence should read: We toured the Metropolitan Museum of Art on a field trip.

267. A. Answer choice (A) contains an error in capitalization. The word "museum" is part of the proper noun title "Museum of Modern Art," and should be capitalized. The sentence should read: The students went on a field trip to the Museum of Modern Art.

268. B. The word "good" is an adjective, describing a person, place, or thing. Here, the adjective "well" is what is needed to describe the way the trumpet is being played. The sentence should read: He plays the trumpet very well.

269. C. There should only be one negative word in the same sentence. There are two in this sentence: "couldn't" and "never." The correct phrase is "couldn't ever." The sentence should read: Marcy couldn't ever stick the landing.

270. B. A complete sentence must have a subject and a verb and contain a complete idea. While this sentence has a subject, it is missing a verb to make a complete thought. The sentence should read: Saturday night is so exciting.

271. A. Answer choice (A) contains an error in capitalization. The word "professor" should not be capitalized. Professor will be capitalized when it begins a sentence, or when it is part of a title for a specific person. The sentence should read: He was the only professor left on campus.

272. A. Professor should be capitalized since it is part of a specific person's title. The phrase is "Professor Gomez." The sentence should read: Elise turned in her essay to Professor Gomez.

273. B. The pronoun "who" should be used for people and "which or "that" should be used for things. Since a person, Jake, is being referred to in this sentence, the sentence should read: Erica shared her lunch with Jake, who was hungry.

274. D. There is no error in punctuation, capitalization, or usage.

275. B. The word "pretty" is describing the action "sang," meaning it is an adverb, and should end with an "-ly." The sentence should read: Each person sang prettily.

276. B. The number of the subject and verb must match. The subject in this sentence is "the camp," which is singular, and the singular form of the verb is "is." The sentence should read: The camp for girls is situated outside of town.

277. C. There should only be one negative word in the same sentence. There are two in this sentence: "barely" and "never." The correct phrase is "barely ever." The sentence should read: She barely ever got picked to play.

278. A. Verb tense should be consistent throughout a sentence. Here, the verb tense changes from past with "was" to present with "is." The sentence should read: Bethany was nervous to leave her home empty, so a caretaker was hired by her to housesit.

279. A. The word "judgement" is misspelled.

280. C. The word "shining" is misspelled.

281. B. The word "clearance" is misspelled.

282. B. The words "advice" and "advise" are commonly confused. "Advise" is a verb and means to tell someone what to do. "Advice" is a noun, and means what you tell someone to do. The sentence should read: I have never forgotten my mother's advice.

283. A. The word "accomplishments" is misspelled.

284. B. The word "glamorous" is misspelled.

285. A. The word "gauge" is misspelled.

286. D. There is no spelling error.

287. B. The word "thorough" is misspelled.

288. C. The word "surroundings" is misspelled.

289. A. This is the group of words to complete this sentence: "Many people find enjoyment in *reading a book before bed.*"

290. A. This is the best word choice to complete this sentence: "Brian knew he had to be *careful* when handling his grandfather's antiques."

291. C. This sentence is not directly related to the topic, "Why Electronics Can Be Harmful," and does not provide support for it.

292. B. This version of the sentences expresses the idea most clearly.

293. C. This is the best word choice to complete this sentence: "Jeremiah neatly placed his folded clothes on the dresser *beside* his bed."

294. A. This sentence best supports the topic "Protecting Our Environment."

295. C. The other topics are too broad or complex for a one-paragraph theme.

296. A. The other topics are too broad or complex for a one-paragraph theme.

297. A. This sentence should be placed between sentences 1 and 2 because it is a follow-up to the introductory sentence.

298. A. This sentence should be placed before sentence 1 because it is the introduction sentence to the paragraph.