

SIMULATION EXAM 11 (75 QUESTIONS)

SESSION A: READING — NARRATIVE TEXT

Read the story below. Then answer questions 1 to 12.

The Old Photo

Bo found the photograph by accident. He had been digging through a drawer in the spare bedroom looking for a pair of scissors, and there it was, tucked between two old greeting cards. A small black-and-white picture, slightly bent at the corners.

It showed two boys standing in front of an old wooden fence. The taller one had his arm around the shorter one's shoulders, and both were grinning at the camera. They were both wearing thick wool jackets and old-fashioned caps. The shorter boy was holding what looked like a fishing rod.

Bo carried the picture downstairs.

"Mom?" he said. His mother was at the kitchen table, sorting through a stack of papers. "Who are these?"

She looked at the photograph for a long moment before she answered.

"That's your great-uncle Marcus on the left," she said. "The other boy is your grandfather Henry. They must have been about ten or eleven there."

"Marcus?" Bo did not remember anyone in the family by that name.

His mother set the papers aside. She took the photograph carefully and held it close so she could look at it better.

"He was Grandpa Henry's older brother," she said. "He died when he was still young, before any of us were born. Grandpa Henry did not talk about him very much. But he loved him very much."

Bo sat down at the table beside her.

"What happened?" he asked.

"He got sick one winter," his mother said. "Back then there were diseases that doctors could not treat the way we can now. Things like that happened more often."

Bo looked at the photograph again. The two boys looked so happy. They looked like they had everything ahead of them.

"What was he like?" Bo asked. "Marcus?"

His mother was quiet for a while.

"Grandpa Henry told me one story about him once," she said. "He said Marcus could whistle better than anyone he ever knew. He could whistle the songs from the radio note for note. The two of them used to walk down to the river to fish on Saturday mornings, and Marcus would whistle the whole way."

Bo turned the photograph over. On the back, in careful blue ink, someone had written Marcus and Henry, summer 1944. The handwriting was old and slanted and very neat.

"Can I keep this?" Bo asked.

His mother nodded.

Bo carried the photograph upstairs. He propped it up on his bookshelf, between two paperback novels. He stood and looked at it for a while.

He had never met Marcus. He had hardly even known his grandfather Henry, who had died when Bo was very small. But somehow knowing the story — knowing that there had been a boy who could whistle, and a brother who loved him, and Saturday mornings at a river — made him feel as if he had inherited something that mattered.

He thought he would try to learn how to whistle.

1. WHERE was Bo when he found the old photograph?

- A. In the attic, while helping his mother clean out boxes for a yard sale
- B. In a drawer in the spare bedroom, while looking for a pair of scissors
- C. In an old shoebox under his grandfather's bed in the back room of the house
- D. In an album his mother brought down from the top of a tall bookshelf

2. What did the OLD photograph show?

- A. A single boy standing alone in front of an old wooden barn door
- B. Two young girls sitting together on a porch with a small dog beside them
- C. A family group standing in front of a country house in winter time
- D. Two boys standing in front of an old wooden fence, both grinning at the camera

3. How were the two boys in the photograph related to each other?

- A. They were childhood friends who lived next door to each other on the same street
- B. They were cousins who lived together on the same family farm during the summers
- C. They were brothers — Bo's great-uncle Marcus and his grandfather Henry
- D. They were a father and son in old-fashioned clothing from the early 1940s

4. About how old were the boys in the photograph, according to Bo's mother?

- A. About ten or eleven years old
- B. About seven or eight years old
- C. About fourteen or fifteen years old
- D. About sixteen or seventeen years old

5. What happened to Marcus, according to Bo's mother?

- A. He moved away to a different country and lost touch with the family
- B. He grew up and had children of his own who live far away from Bo's town
- C. He became a famous musician known throughout the country for his whistling
- D. He got sick one winter and died, before any of them were born

6. What was Marcus especially known for, according to his brother Henry?

- A. Catching the biggest fish in the river every Saturday morning of the summer
- B. Whistling — he could whistle songs from the radio note for note
- C. Building wooden boats from scraps he found near the riverbank each weekend
- D. Telling long, funny stories that made the whole family laugh out loud after dinner

7. What did Marcus and Henry do together on Saturday mornings?

- A. They walked down to the river to fish, with Marcus whistling along the way
- B. They built fences and other small projects in the family workshop together
- C. They worked in the family garden, helping their mother weed and water it
- D. They walked into town to buy newspapers for their father every weekend morning

8. What was WRITTEN on the back of the photograph?

- A. The address of the house where the two boys grew up together as children
- B. The name of the river where the two boys used to go fishing each weekend
- C. "Marcus and Henry, summer 1944" in old, slanted blue ink
- D. A list of names of all the family members who appeared in the old photographs

9. Where does Bo put the photograph after his mother gives it to him?

- A. He slips it back into the drawer where he had originally found it earlier
- B. He puts it inside the cover of a paperback novel he had just finished reading
- C. He tucks it into the corner of the mirror in his bedroom upstairs at home
- D. He props it up on his bookshelf, between two paperback novels

10. What does Bo decide to TRY at the end of the story?

- A. To find more old photographs in other drawers around his house at home
- B. To learn how to whistle, the way Marcus used to whistle as a boy
- C. To go fishing at the same river where Marcus and Henry used to fish on Saturdays
- D. To ask his mother for more stories about all of his other relatives in the family

11. Which sentence BEST states a theme of this passage?

- A. Family stories can connect us to people we have never even met
- B. It is important to keep all old family photographs in a safe place for years
- C. Children should always ask about pictures they find in old drawers at home
- D. People who were good at music are always remembered by their whole family

SESSION B: READING — INFORMATIONAL TEXT

Read the article below. Then answer questions 13 to 18.

The Story of Maple Syrup

Every spring in eastern Canada, a quiet kind of magic happens. As the snow begins to melt and the days grow longer, the sap inside maple trees starts to move. Sugar makers across Ontario, Quebec, and the Maritimes head into the forest to begin the maple syrup season. It is one of the oldest food traditions in the country — older than Canada itself.

The story of maple syrup begins with the Indigenous peoples of the northeastern woodlands. For hundreds of years before European settlers arrived, they collected sap from sugar maple trees in late winter and early spring. They cut small slits in the bark, caught the sap in containers, and boiled it down over fires until it became thick syrup or hard sugar. The knowledge of this craft was passed from one generation to the next.

When European settlers came to North America, Indigenous peoples taught them how to gather and boil the sap. The settlers added some new tools — metal pots, drilled spouts, and later steam evaporators — but the basic process remained the same.

The science behind maple syrup is simple but surprising. During the warm months, maple trees use the sun to make sugar through their leaves. They store this sugar in their trunks and roots as starch. When spring temperatures begin to swing — warm days above zero and cold nights below zero — the trees convert the starch back into sugar and dissolve it in water inside the tree. This sweet liquid is called sap.

To collect it, sugar makers drill a small hole in the side of the tree and put in a spout, called a tap. The sap drips out of the spout and runs into a bucket or a long plastic tube. A single tap may give about 40 litres of sap in one good season — and that 40 litres of sap will boil down to only one litre of syrup.

That is the part most people do not realize: maple sap is very watery. It contains only about 2 percent sugar. To make syrup, sugar makers must boil away most of the water. They heat the sap in large flat pans called evaporators. As the water turns to steam, the sap becomes thicker, sweeter, and slowly turns golden brown.

The result is one of the few foods made from a tree without harming it. A maple that is healthy can be tapped every spring for many years — sometimes more than a hundred — without any damage.

When you next pour maple syrup on your pancakes, take a moment to think about what is on your plate. You are tasting sunlight that was stored inside a tree all summer, woken up by the spring temperatures, gathered drop by drop, and slowly turned into syrup by people who have been doing it the same way for hundreds of years.

13. Which sentence BEST states the main idea of the passage?

- A. Indigenous peoples taught European settlers how to make maple syrup years ago
- B. Maple sap contains only about two percent sugar and must be boiled for hours
- C. Maple syrup is an ancient food made by collecting and boiling tree sap each spring
- D. A single tap can give about forty litres of sap in one good maple syrup season

14. According to the passage, who FIRST made maple syrup in North America?

- A. The Indigenous peoples of the northeastern woodlands
- B. The European settlers who came across the ocean in tall sailing ships
- C. The first farmers who cleared land for big sugar farms each year
- D. A scientist who discovered the recipe by accident one spring afternoon

15. According to the passage, what causes the sap to move in maple trees during early spring?

- A. The melting snow at the base of the tree soaks into the roots underneath
- B. Spring temperatures that swing between warm days and cold nights

- C. The growing leaves at the top of the tree pull the sap upward toward them
- D. Heavy rains that fall on the forest floor and reach deep into the tree roots

16. About how much sap is needed to make ONE litre of maple syrup?

- A. About two litres of sap
- B. About ten litres of sap
- C. About twenty litres of sap
- D. About forty litres of sap

17. According to the passage, for how long can a healthy maple tree be TAPPED each year without damage?

- A. For only one or two years before the tree must rest and recover for a while
- B. For about ten years before the tree needs to be cut down and replaced
- C. Sometimes for more than one hundred years
- D. For about fifty years before the bark grows back together over the holes

18. Explain how maple sap becomes maple syrup. Use TWO specific steps from the passage to support your answer.

(Write your response on the lines provided. Use specific details from the passage.)

- A. Of the two puppies, the brown one is smaller than the black one
- B. Of the two puppies, the brown one is smallest than the black one
- C. Of the two puppies, the brown one is the most small in the litter
- D. Of the two puppies, the brown one is more smaller than the black one

20. Which sentence punctuates the DATE correctly?

- A. The class trip to the museum is scheduled for Tuesday October 14 2025
- B. The class trip to the museum is scheduled for Tuesday, October 14, 2025
- C. The class trip to the museum is scheduled for Tuesday October 14, 2025
- D. The class trip, to the museum is scheduled, for Tuesday October 14 2025

21. Which sentence uses "who" or "whom" CORRECTLY?

- A. The teacher whom is standing by the door taught us math last year
- B. The teacher who you met yesterday is going to retire next year
- C. The teacher whom is wearing the blue sweater speaks three languages
- D. The teacher whom we met yesterday is going to retire next year

22. Which sentence punctuates the place name CORRECTLY?

- A. My family is moving to Vancouver British Columbia next summer
- B. My family is moving to Vancouver British Columbia, next summer
- C. My family is moving to Vancouver, British Columbia, next summer
- D. My family is moving to, Vancouver British Columbia next summer

23. Which sentence uses the correct PRONOUN form?

- A. Please give the package to my brother and I when we arrive home today
- B. Please give the package to my brother and me when we arrive home today
- C. Please give the package to him and I when we arrive home today
- D. Please give the package to my brother and myself when we arrive home today

24. Which sentence uses a TRANSITION WORD correctly to connect two ideas?

- A. The rain stopped early in the afternoon; however, the field was still too wet to play on
- B. The rain stopped early in the afternoon, however the field was still too wet to play on
- C. The rain stopped early; however the field was still too wet, to play on the field today
- D. The rain stopped early in the afternoon however, the field was still too wet, to play on

25. Which sentence uses DASHES correctly?

- A. The book that I love most The Lighthouse Keeper has 250 pages in it
- B. The book that I love most — The Lighthouse Keeper — has 250 pages in it
- C. The book that I love most- The Lighthouse Keeper has 250 pages in it
- D. The book that I love most — The Lighthouse Keeper that has 250 pages in it

26. In the sentence "Yesterday morning, the eager students lined up by the door," what is the SUBJECT?

- A. The eager students
- B. Yesterday morning
- C. By the door
- D. Lined up

27. In the sentence "The young rabbit hopped quickly across the wet grass," what is the VERB?

- A. Rabbit
- B. Quickly
- C. Wet
- D. Hopped

28. Which is a COMPLETE sentence?

- A. After we finished our snack and put away the dishes in the kitchen sink
- B. Because the storm knocked out the power for nearly three hours yesterday
- C. The wind blew the leaves across the yard in long swirling lines
- D. Walking down the path to the lake at the bottom of the steep hill

29. Which sentence shows the CORRECT plural possessive form?

- A. The girl's bags were stacked neatly in the corner of the change room
- B. The girls' bags were stacked neatly in the corner of the change room
- C. The girls bags were stacked neatly in the corner of the change room
- D. The girls's bags were stacked neatly in the corner of the change room

30. Which sentence uses "fewer" or "less" CORRECTLY?

- A. There were less students in the gym than there were in the cafeteria today
- B. There were less students than we expected at the school assembly today
- C. There were fewer rain this year than there was last year in our city
- D. There were fewer students in the gym than there were in the cafeteria today

SESSION D: MATHEMATICS

32. What is the place value of the digit 7 in the number 873,259?

- A. Hundred thousands
- B. Thousands
- C. Ten thousands
- D. Hundreds

33. What is 56×12 ?

- A. 672
- B. 562
- C. 712
- D. 668

34. Which fraction is EQUIVALENT to $\frac{4}{5}$?

- A. $\frac{12}{20}$

- B. $\frac{6}{10}$
- C. $\frac{8}{10}$
- D. $\frac{4}{15}$

35. Which number has a 6 in the HUNDREDTHS place?

- A. 0.621
- B. 0.265
- C. 0.526
- D. 6.215

36. Which fraction is the GREATEST?

- A. $\frac{2}{5}$
- B. $\frac{3}{8}$
- C. $\frac{1}{2}$
- D. $\frac{3}{4}$

37. What is 25% of 80?

- A. 25
- B. 20
- C. 16
- D. 100

38. What is $15.4 - 7.65$?

- A. 7.75

- B. 7.85
- C. 8.25
- D. 8.75

39. What is $945 \div 9$?

- A. 95
- B. 99
- C. 105
- D. 115

40. Solve for x in the equation $x + 15 = 32$.

- A. 47
- B. 17
- C. 25
- D. 12

41. What is the value of $4n - 5$ when $n = 8$?

- A. 13
- B. 22
- C. 32
- D. 27

42. A pattern starts at 8 and adds 6 each term. What is the 5th term?

- A. 32

- B. 38
- C. 26
- D. 30

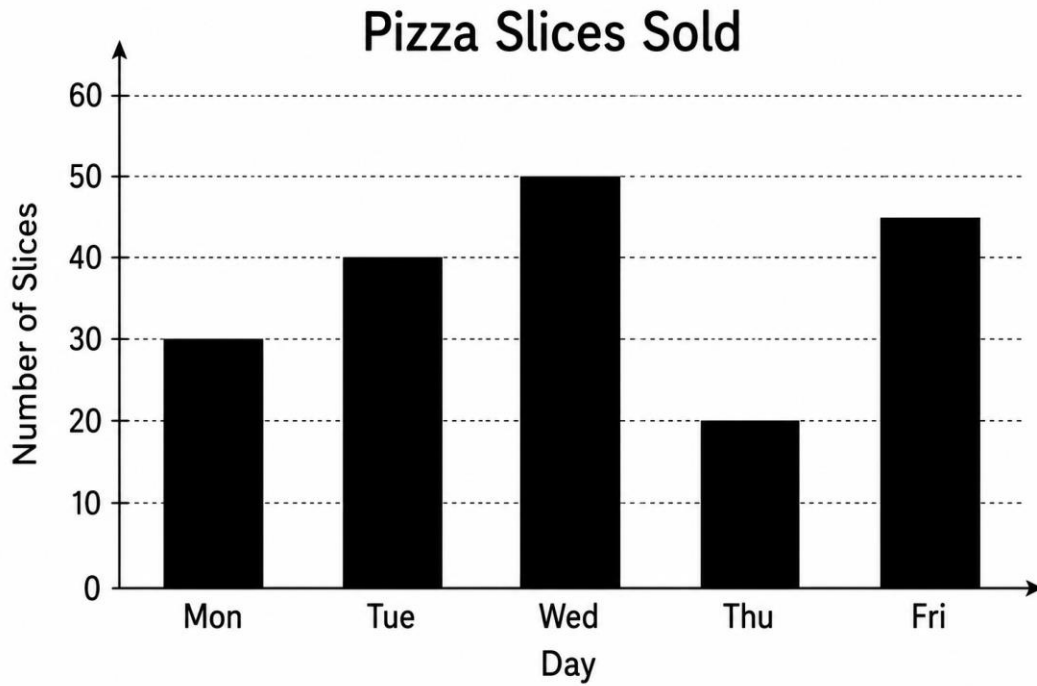
43. Look at the table of values below.

n	y
1	4
2	7
3	10
4	13

Which equation shows the relationship between n and y ?

- A. $y = 4n$
- B. $y = n + 3$
- C. $y = 4n - 1$
- D. $y = 3n + 1$

44. Look at the bar graph below showing the number of slices of pizza sold each day at the school cafeteria.



On which day were the FEWEST slices of pizza sold?

- A. Wednesday
- B. Thursday
- C. Tuesday
- D. Friday

45. Find the MEDIAN of these numbers: 18, 22, 14, 25, 20.

- A. 20
- B. 22
- C. 18
- D. 19.8

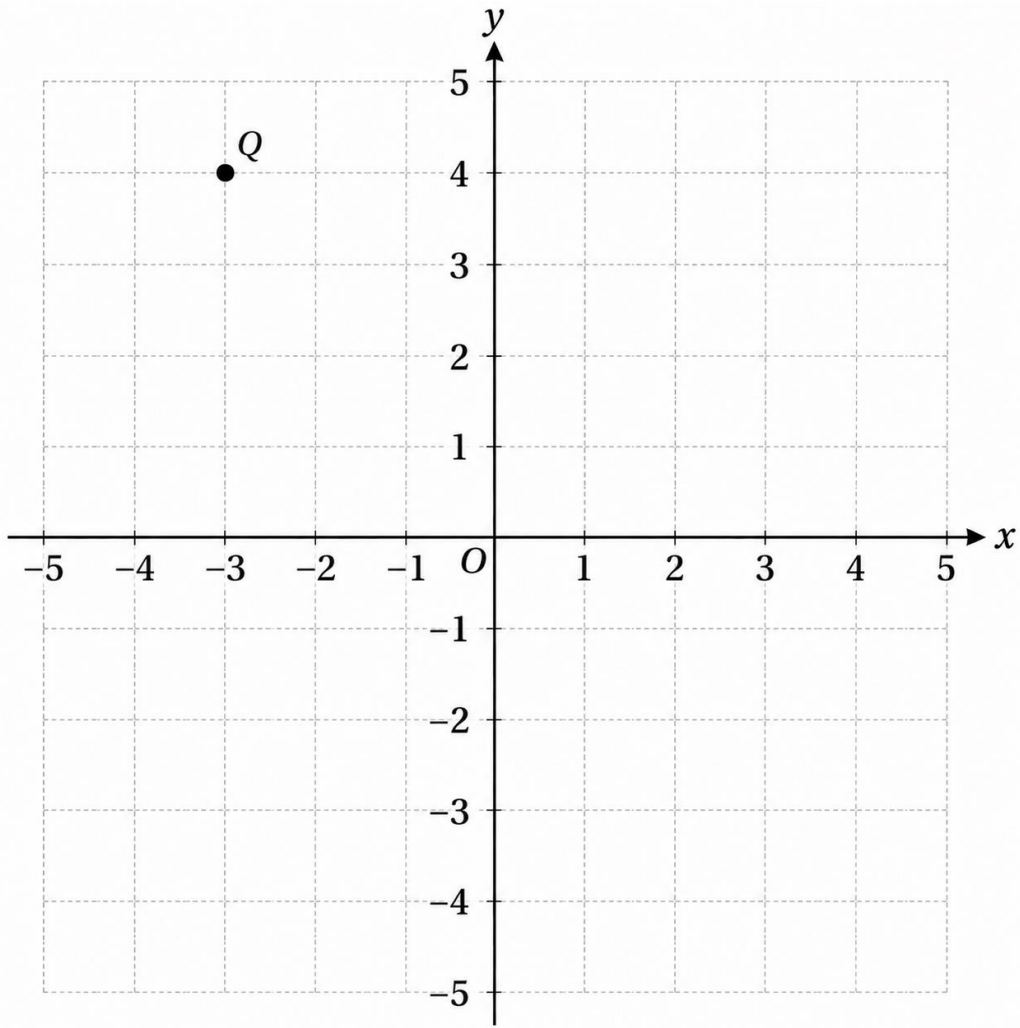
46. A square garden has a side length of 11 m. What is its PERIMETER?

- A. 22 m
- B. 33 m
- C. 121 m
- D. 44 m

47. An angle measures exactly 90° . What type of angle is it?

- A. An acute angle
- B. An obtuse angle
- C. A right angle
- D. A straight angle

48. Look at the coordinate plane below.



What are the coordinates of point Q?

- A. (3, -4)
- B. (-3, 4)
- C. (4, -3)
- D. (-4, 3)

49. A triangular pyramid (tetrahedron) has how many EDGES?

- A. 6
- B. 4

- C. 8
- D. 12

50. Ana saves \$8 a week from her allowance. How much will she have saved after 7 weeks?

- A. \$15
- B. \$40
- C. \$48
- D. \$56

SESSION D: MATHEMATICS

51. What is 24×35 ?

- A. 840
- B. 720
- C. 800
- D. 940

52. What is $\frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{6}$?

- A. $\frac{2}{9}$
- B. $\frac{1}{9}$
- C. $\frac{1}{2}$
- D. $\frac{2}{6}$

53. Round 7,283 to the nearest THOUSAND.

- A. 8,000
- B. 7,000
- C. 7,300
- D. 7,200

54. What is $3,002 - 1,547$?

- A. 2,545
- B. 1,545
- C. 2,455
- D. 1,455

55. What is 1.2×5 ?

- A. 60
- B. 0.6
- C. 6.0
- D. 0.06

56. What is the value of $20 \div (2 + 3)$?

- A. 4
- B. 13
- C. 12.5
- D. 25

57. A bag contains 12 marbles: 5 red, 4 blue, and 3 green. What is the probability of drawing a GREEN marble at random?

- A. $\frac{5}{12}$
- B. $\frac{4}{12}$
- C. $\frac{1}{2}$
- D. $\frac{3}{12}$

58. Solve for k in the equation $5k = 45$.

- A. 50
- B. 9
- C. 40
- D. 8

59. Which expression represents "twice a number n , decreased by 3"?

- A. $2 + n - 3$
- B. $3 - 2n$
- C. $2n - 3$
- D. $2(n - 3)$

60. What is the value of $4(c - 2)$ when $c = 7$?

- A. 20
- B. 26
- C. 17
- D. 28

61. What is the next number in this pattern: 100, 90, 80, 70, ___ ?

- A. 50
- B. 60
- C. 65
- D. 75

62. Look at the pseudocode below:

```
SET count = 0
FOR each number from 1 to 5:
    Add 2 to count
Display count
```

What is the FINAL value of count?

- A. 5
- B. 7
- C. 12
- D. 10

63. Find the MEAN of these numbers: 14, 18, 22, 26, 30.

- A. 18
- B. 26
- C. 22
- D. 30

64. Find the RANGE of these heights (in cm): 145, 152, 138, 160, 142.

- A. 18 cm
- B. 22 cm
- C. 7 cm
- D. 15 cm

65. Find the MODE of this data set: 5, 8, 3, 5, 7, 9, 5, 2.

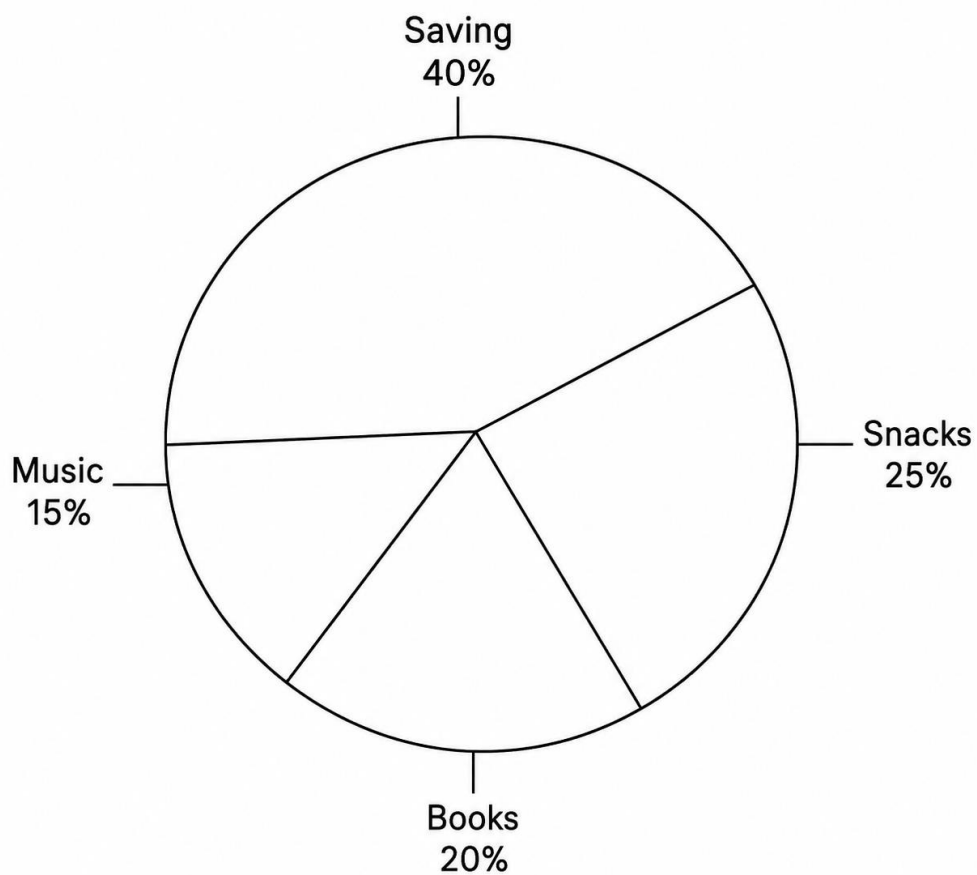
- A. 5
- B. 8
- C. 3
- D. 7

66. A standard six-sided number cube is rolled once. What is the probability of rolling a number LESS than 3?

- A. $\frac{1}{6}$
- B. $\frac{5}{6}$
- C. $\frac{3}{6}$
- D. $\frac{2}{6}$

67. Look at the circle graph below showing how a Grade 6 student spent her allowance one month.

Monthly Allowance Spending



Which category received the **SECOND MOST** of the allowance?

- A. Books
- B. Music
- C. Snacks
- D. Saving

68. A rectangular prism has dimensions of 3 cm by 4 cm by 5 cm. What is its **VOLUME**?

- A. 12 cm^3
- B. 60 cm^3

C. 24 cm^3

D. 75 cm^3

69. A triangle has angles of 80° , 60° , and ____ $^\circ$. What is the measure of the THIRD angle?

A. 40°

B. 60°

C. 50°

D. 80°

70. A point is located at $(2, -3)$. It is translated 4 units LEFT and 5 units UP. What are the coordinates of the new point?

A. $(6, 2)$

B. $(-2, -8)$

C. $(-2, 2)$

D. $(6, -8)$

71. How many grams are in 3.5 kilograms?

A. 35 g

B. 350 g

C. 35,000 g

D. 3,500 g

72. A triangle has a base of 8 cm and a height of 5 cm. What is its AREA?

A. 20 cm^2

B. 40 cm^2

- C. 13 cm^2
- D. 26 cm^2

73. A jacket originally costs \$60. It is on sale for 25% off. What is the SALE PRICE?

- A. \$15
- B. \$45
- C. \$35
- D. \$75

74. Why is it important to save money regularly, even in small amounts?

- A. Banks will refuse to keep your money if you save less than \$50 each month
- B. Saving money is a way of paying back debts that you do not actually owe
- C. The bank takes a small fee every time you make a deposit at any branch
- D. Small amounts saved regularly add up over time and prepare you for future needs

75. What is the FIRST step in making a personal budget?

- A. Spend all of your income on the things you want each month
- B. Borrow money from family members to cover your monthly expenses
- C. Figure out how much money you earn or receive in a given period
- D. Decide which luxury items you will buy at the end of the year

ANSWER KEY & DETAILED EXPLANATIONS — SIMULATION EXAM 11

- 1. B** — The opening sentence establishes the setting: "He had been digging through a drawer in the spare bedroom looking for a pair of scissors, and there it was." The drawer in the spare bedroom while looking for scissors is the exact context given.
- 2. D** — The passage describes: "It showed two boys standing in front of an old wooden fence. The taller one had his arm around the shorter one's shoulders, and both were grinning at the camera." Both the fence setting and the grins match option D.
- 3. C** — Bo's mother identifies Marcus as "Grandpa Henry's older brother." Since Henry is Bo's grandfather, Marcus is Bo's great-uncle, making the two boys in the photo brothers.
- 4. A** — Bo's mother says directly: "They must have been about ten or eleven there." This is her explicit estimate of the boys' ages in the photo.
- 5. D** — The passage states: "He got sick one winter... before any of us were born." Both the cause (illness) and the timing (before the family was born) match option D.
- 6. B** — Grandpa Henry's one shared story was about Marcus's whistling: "Marcus could whistle better than anyone he ever knew. He could whistle the songs from the radio note for note." Whistling is the specific quality remembered.
- 7. A** — The passage states: "The two of them used to walk down to the river to fish on Saturday mornings, and Marcus would whistle the whole way." Both the fishing and the whistling-along-the-way appear together.
- 8. C** — The passage describes the writing on the back: "Marcus and Henry, summer 1944. The handwriting was old and slanted and very neat." Both the inscription and the blue ink match option C.
- 9. D** — The passage states: "He propped it up on his bookshelf, between two paperback novels." The bookshelf placement, between novels, is the specific detail given.
- 10. B** — The story closes: "He thought he would try to learn how to whistle." Learning to whistle, the way Marcus did, is Bo's chosen response to the story.
- 11. A** — Bo never met Marcus and barely knew Grandpa Henry, yet the story closes with him feeling "as if he had inherited something that mattered." Family stories created a connection across generations he never met directly, which is the central theme.
- 12. OPEN-RESPONSE** — A strong Code 40 response identifies how Bo's relationship to the photograph deepens after the story: before, the boys were strangers in an unfamiliar picture; after hearing about Marcus's whistling, the Saturday morning fishing trips, the brother who loved him, and his early death,

Bo connects emotionally enough to keep the photo, place it on his bookshelf, and even decide to learn to whistle himself. Code 40 responses cite specific moments and explain the shift in feeling.

13. C — The opening paragraphs introduce maple syrup as one of the oldest food traditions in Canada, and the body of the passage describes how sap is collected and boiled into syrup each spring. Option C captures both the antiquity and the process.

14. A — The passage states directly: "The story of maple syrup begins with the Indigenous peoples of the northeastern woodlands. For hundreds of years before European settlers arrived, they collected sap from sugar maple trees."

15. B — The passage explains: "When spring temperatures begin to swing — warm days above zero and cold nights below zero — the trees convert the starch back into sugar and dissolve it in water inside the tree." The swing in temperatures is the trigger.

16. D — The passage states: "40 litres of sap will boil down to only one litre of syrup." The ratio of 40 to 1 makes the large volume of water removed during boiling the surprising part of the process.

17. C — The passage states: "A maple that is healthy can be tapped every spring for many years — sometimes more than a hundred — without any damage." Over a century of tapping is possible for a healthy tree.

18. OPEN-RESPONSE — A strong Code 40 response describes two specific steps in the sap-to-syrup process drawn from the passage: drilling a small hole and inserting a spout (tap) to collect the sap into a bucket or tube; and boiling the sap in large flat pans called evaporators to remove most of the water, leaving thicker, sweeter, golden-brown syrup. Code 40 responses include two clear steps with passage-supported detail.

19. A — The comparative form of an adjective is used when comparing exactly two things, often ending in -er and followed by "than." Option A uses "smaller than" correctly to compare two puppies. The other options use superlatives, double comparatives, or mismatched constructions.

20. B — Dates require commas to separate the day of the week, the date, and the year. Option B places commas correctly after "Tuesday" and after "October 14." The other options either omit commas or misplace them.

21. D — Use "who" as the subject of a verb and "whom" as the object. In option D, "we" is the subject of "met," so "whom" correctly functions as the object of "met." Options A and C use "whom" where "who" is needed, and B uses "who" where "whom" is needed.

22. C — Place names that include a city and province (or state) require commas to set off the larger geographic unit. Option C correctly uses commas after "Vancouver" and after "British Columbia." The other options either omit commas or misplace them.

23. B — Object pronouns (me, him, her, us, them) follow prepositions or verbs that take an object. Option B correctly uses "me" as the object of the preposition "to." Options A and C use "I" (a subject pronoun) where "me" is required, and D uses the reflexive "myself" incorrectly.

24. A — When a transition word like "however" joins two independent clauses, it requires a semicolon before it and a comma after it. Option A correctly uses "; however," between the two complete thoughts. The other options omit the semicolon, the comma, or both.

25. B — Em dashes can be used in pairs to set off an appositive (a noun phrase that renames another noun) for emphasis. Option B correctly uses em dashes around "The Lighthouse Keeper" to identify the book the speaker loves most. The other options omit the dashes, use hyphens, or leave the sentence incomplete.

26. A — The subject of a sentence is the noun or noun phrase that performs the action. In the sentence given, "The eager students" is the noun phrase that "lined up." "Yesterday morning" is an introductory time phrase, "by the door" is prepositional, and "lined up" is the verb phrase.

27. D — The verb is the action word in a sentence. In the sentence given, "hopped" is the action performed by the rabbit. "Rabbit" is a noun, "quickly" is an adverb, and "wet" is an adjective.

28. C — A complete sentence has a subject and a predicate and expresses a complete thought. Option C has the subject "The wind" and the verb "blew," forming a complete idea. Options A and B are dependent clauses (introduced by "After" and "Because"), and D is a participial phrase with no subject.

29. B — The plural possessive of a noun ending in -s is formed by adding only an apostrophe after the s. Option B correctly shows "girls'" (the bags belonging to multiple girls). The other options misplace the apostrophe or omit it.

30. D — Use "fewer" with countable nouns and "less" with uncountable nouns. Option D correctly uses "fewer students" because students are countable. The other options use "less" with countable nouns or "fewer" with an uncountable noun.

31. OPEN-RESPONSE — A strong Code 30 or 40 response names one specific object, describes it with vivid concrete detail, and explains its significance with at least one personal connection. The strongest responses move beyond surface description ("it is small and shiny") to meaning ("my grandmother gave it to me on my eighth birthday, and it reminds me of her every time I see it").

32. C — In 873,259, the digit 7 sits in the ten thousands place (the fifth position from the right). Its value is $7 \times 10,000 = 70,000$. Place value increases by a factor of ten with each position to the left.

33. A — Split one factor to use easier numbers: $56 \times 10 = 560$ and $56 \times 2 = 112$. Add the partial products: $560 + 112 = 672$. Splitting one factor into tens and ones is a reliable mental-math approach.

34. C — Equivalent fractions are created by multiplying numerator and denominator by the same number: $\frac{4}{5} \times \frac{2}{2} = \frac{8}{10}$. The other options do not satisfy this proportional relationship.

35. B — In 0.265, reading from left to right after the decimal point: 2 is in the tenths place, 6 is in the hundredths place, and 5 is in the thousandths place. Only option B places the 6 in the hundredths position.

36. D — Convert to decimals to compare: $2/5 = 0.4$, $3/8 = 0.375$, $1/2 = 0.5$, $3/4 = 0.75$. The largest decimal value is 0.75, which equals $3/4$. Comparing fractions by converting to decimals is reliable when denominators differ.

37. B — Convert the percent to a decimal and multiply: $25\% = 0.25$, then $0.25 \times 80 = 20$. As a check, 25% is one-quarter, and one-quarter of 80 is 20.

38. A — Align the decimals before subtracting: $15.40 - 7.65 = 7.75$. Writing 15.4 as 15.40 makes the place-value columns line up cleanly for borrowing.

39. C — Divide 945 by 9: $9 \times 100 = 900$, and $945 - 900 = 45$. Then $45 \div 9 = 5$, so the total quotient is $100 + 5 = 105$. As a check, $9 \times 105 = 945$.

40. B — To isolate x , subtract 15 from both sides: $x = 32 - 15 = 17$. The inverse operation undoes the addition to keep the equation balanced.

41. D — Substitute $n = 8$ into $4n - 5$: $4(8) - 5 = 32 - 5 = 27$. Order of operations requires multiplication before subtraction.

42. A — Build the pattern term by term: Term 1 = 8, Term 2 = 14, Term 3 = 20, Term 4 = 26, Term 5 = 32. Adding 6 four times to the starting value reaches the 5th term.

43. D — Test the equation $y = 3n + 1$ against each row: $3(1) + 1 = 4 \checkmark$, $3(2) + 1 = 7 \checkmark$, $3(3) + 1 = 10 \checkmark$, $3(4) + 1 = 13 \checkmark$. The equation matches every row of the table.

44. B — Reading the bar graph, Thursday's bar reaches 20 slices, the shortest of any day. The other days show 30 (Mon), 40 (Tue), 50 (Wed), and 45 (Fri) — all higher than Thursday.

45. A — Arrange the numbers in order: 14, 18, 20, 22, 25. The median is the middle value, which is 20. For an odd number of values, the median sits in the exact middle position.

46. D — Perimeter of a square = $4 \times \text{side length} = 4 \times 11 = 44$ m. Because all four sides of a square are equal, the perimeter formula simplifies to four times one side.

47. C — An angle that measures exactly 90° is called a right angle. Acute angles are less than 90° , obtuse angles are between 90° and 180° , and straight angles equal exactly 180° .

48. B — Point Q sits 3 units to the left of the y -axis (so $x = -3$) and 4 units above the x -axis (so $y = 4$), giving the coordinates $(-3, 4)$. Coordinates are always written in the order (x, y) .

49. A — A triangular pyramid (tetrahedron) has 4 triangular faces, 4 vertices, and 6 edges. Each pair of vertices is connected by exactly one edge, giving 6 edges in total.

- 50. D** — Multiply the weekly amount by the number of weeks: $\$8 \times 7 = \56 . Repeated saving over time uses multiplication to find the total.
- 51. A** — Split one factor to use easier numbers: $24 \times 30 = 720$ and $24 \times 5 = 120$. Add the partial products: $720 + 120 = 840$. Splitting one factor is a reliable approach for two-digit multiplication.
- 52. C** — Rewrite $\frac{1}{3}$ with the common denominator 6: $\frac{1}{3} = \frac{2}{6}$. Then $\frac{2}{6} + \frac{1}{6} = \frac{3}{6}$, which simplifies to $\frac{1}{2}$. Fractions can be added only after their denominators match.
- 53. B** — To round 7,283 to the nearest thousand, look at the hundreds digit. The hundreds digit is 2, which is less than 5, so round down. The thousands digit stays at 7 and the rest become zero, giving 7,000.
- 54. D** — Subtract with borrowing: $3,002 - 1,547 = 1,455$. As a check, add the answer back to the subtracted amount: $1,455 + 1,547 = 3,002$.
- 55. C** — Multiply as if without decimals: $12 \times 5 = 60$. The factor 1.2 has one decimal place, so the answer has one decimal place: 6.0 (which equals 6). Counting decimal places in the factors gives the correct placement in the answer.
- 56. A** — Order of operations requires the brackets first: $2 + 3 = 5$. Then divide: $20 \div 5 = 4$. Brackets always take priority over other operations.
- 57. D** — Total marbles = $5 + 4 + 3 = 12$. Favourable outcomes (green) = 3, so the probability of drawing green = $\frac{3}{12}$, which simplifies to $\frac{1}{4}$ but is expressed in favourable-over-total form in the answer choices.
- 58. B** — To isolate k , divide both sides by 5: $k = 45 \div 5 = 9$. The inverse operation undoes the multiplication while keeping the equation balanced.
- 59. C** — "Twice a number n " translates to $2n$, and "decreased by 3" means subtract 3, giving $2n - 3$. The order matters: $3 - 2n$ would mean "3 decreased by twice n ," a different expression.
- 60. A** — Substitute $c = 7$ into $4(c - 2)$ and follow order of operations: $4(7 - 2) = 4(5) = 20$. The brackets require the subtraction inside to be done before the multiplication.
- 61. B** — The pattern decreases by 10 each time: $100 \rightarrow 90 \rightarrow 80 \rightarrow 70$. The next term is $70 - 10 = 60$. A constant difference identifies the pattern as subtractive.
- 62. D** — Trace through the loop, adding 2 to the count each iteration (5 iterations from 1 to 5): $0 + 2 = 2$, $2 + 2 = 4$, $4 + 2 = 6$, $6 + 2 = 8$, $8 + 2 = 10$. The final displayed value is 10.
- 63. C** — Add the five values: $14 + 18 + 22 + 26 + 30 = 110$. Divide by the number of values: $110 \div 5 = 22$. The mean is the total divided by the count.
- 64. B** — Range equals the largest value minus the smallest value. The largest height is 160 cm and the smallest is 138 cm, so the range is $160 - 138 = 22$ cm.

- 65. A** — The mode is the value that appears most often in a data set. The number 5 appears three times — more than any other value — making it the mode.
- 66. D** — On a standard six-sided cube, the numbers less than 3 are 1 and 2, giving 2 favourable outcomes out of 6 total. The probability is $\frac{2}{6}$. The phrase "less than" excludes 3 itself.
- 67. C** — Saving takes 40% (the largest sector). Snacks takes 25%, which is more than Books (20%) or Music (15%), making Snacks the second-largest sector. Ranking sectors by percentage identifies the order from most to least.
- 68. B** — Volume of a rectangular prism = length \times width \times height = $3 \times 4 \times 5 = 60 \text{ cm}^3$. The unit is cubed because volume measures three-dimensional space.
- 69. A** — The interior angles of any triangle sum to 180° . Subtract the two known angles: $180^\circ - 80^\circ - 60^\circ = 40^\circ$. This rule holds regardless of triangle type.
- 70. C** — Translating 4 units left subtracts 4 from the x-coordinate; translating 5 units up adds 5 to the y-coordinate. Applied to $(2, -3)$: $(2 - 4, -3 + 5) = (-2, 2)$.
- 71. D** — Since 1 kilogram equals 1,000 grams, multiply by 1,000 to convert: $3.5 \times 1,000 = 3,500 \text{ g}$. Moving from a larger unit to a smaller unit requires multiplication.
- 72. A** — Area of a triangle = $(\frac{1}{2}) \times \text{base} \times \text{height} = (\frac{1}{2}) \times 8 \times 5 = 20 \text{ cm}^2$. The formula uses one-half because a triangle is half of the rectangle that would have the same base and height.
- 73. B** — First find the discount: 25% of \$60 = $0.25 \times \$60 = \15 . Subtract the discount from the original price: $\$60 - \$15 = \$45$. The sale price is what the customer actually pays after the discount.
- 74. D** — Small regular deposits add up faster than people expect, and consistent saving builds a financial cushion for unexpected expenses or future goals. This is the core reason behind the advice "pay yourself first" — even small amounts saved regularly create real financial security over time.
- 75. C** — A budget is a plan for how money flows in and out, and the first step is always to find out how much money is coming in. Without knowing income, it is impossible to decide how much can safely be spent or saved each period.