SIMULATION EXAM 9 (75 QUESTIONS)

SESSION A: READING — NARRATIVE TEXT

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

The Trail

Felix had been to the conservation area many times with his uncle Dev, but they had never taken the green trail. The brown trail wound through the lower meadow, where the cattails grew taller than Felix's head. The red trail led to the boardwalk over the marsh, where they had once watched a snapping turtle slide soundlessly into the water. But the green trail — narrow, marked with a faded paint stripe on a wooden post — climbed uphill into the trees, and Felix had always wondered what was at the top.

On the first Saturday in October, his uncle finally agreed.

"It's two kilometres up," Uncle Dev said, tightening the laces on his hiking boots. "We'll take our time."

They started early, while the air was still cool and the dew was still wet on the grass at the edge of the parking lot. The trail entered the forest almost at once. The trees were mostly maples and oaks, their leaves already turning red and yellow and orange, and the path was covered in fallen leaves that crunched under Felix's runners. After about ten minutes, the trail began to climb. Not steep, but steady. Felix kept up at first, then fell a few steps behind. His uncle slowed his pace without saying anything.

They stopped twice. The first time was at a fallen birch tree that lay across a small ravine, white bark peeling from its trunk in long curling strips. Uncle Dev pointed out a row of tiny brown

mushrooms growing along one side. The second stop was at a clearing where Felix could see, between the trees, a strip of farmland far below and the silvery line of the river beyond it.

"How much farther?" Felix asked. His legs were beginning to burn.

"Maybe twenty more minutes," Uncle Dev said. "Worth it."

The last part of the trail was the hardest. The path narrowed and got rocky, and Felix had to use his hands once or twice to steady himself. He stopped looking around and just watched his feet. Step. Step. Step. He counted to one hundred in his head, then started over.

He almost did not notice when the trail levelled out.

When he finally looked up, he stopped walking.

The top of the hill opened into a wide flat outcrop of grey rock. Below them spread out the whole valley — the river curving like a long question mark, the small village along its banks, the patchwork of orange and green fields rolling toward the horizon. The sky above it was very blue.

Felix sat down on the rock. His legs ached. His face was warm. His water bottle was almost empty.

Uncle Dev sat down beside him and did not say anything for a long time. Then he said, "Now you know what's at the top."

Felix nodded. He did not feel like talking yet. He just sat and looked.

He had wondered for so long what was up here. Now he knew. And what he saw was bigger and quieter than anything he had imagined.

On the walk back down, the trail did not feel so long.

1. Which trail had Felix and his uncle NEVER taken before?

A. The brown trail through the lower meadow with the tall cattails

B. The red trail that led to the boardwalk over the marsh and pond

C. The green trail that climbed uphill into the trees above the meadow

D. The yellow trail that wound along the edge of the river valley

2. What had Felix and his uncle seen at the end of the red trail before?

A. A row of tiny brown mushrooms growing along a fallen birch tree

B. A snapping turtle sliding soundlessly into the marsh water

C. A wide outcrop of grey rock overlooking the entire river valley

D. A clearing with a view of farmland and the silvery river below

3. How long is the green trail up to the top, according to Uncle Dev?

A. Two kilometres

B. Five kilometres

C. Ten kilometres

D. Twenty kilometres

4. During which season is the story set?

A. Early spring, when the leaves are first opening on the trees

B. Early summer, when the days are warm and long and sunny

C. Mid-winter, when the trees are bare and the ground is white

D. Early autumn, when the leaves are turning red and orange

5. How many times did Felix and his uncle STOP on the way up the green trail?

A. They did not stop at all on the way up to the top

B. They stopped two times before reaching the top of the hill

C. They stopped three times to rest before reaching the top

D. They stopped four times to look around and catch their breath

6. What did Uncle Dev point out to Felix at the fallen birch tree?

A. A nest of small birds hidden in the curling white bark

B. A small stream running through the bottom of the ravine

C. A row of tiny brown mushrooms growing along the trunk

D. The deep tracks of a deer that had recently passed through

7. What did Felix do during the HARDEST part of the trail?

A. He stopped looking around and just counted his steps in his head

B. He asked Uncle Dev to slow down and told him his legs were burning

C. He turned around and walked back down to the parking lot instead

D. He sat on a large rock for ten minutes to drink the rest of his water

8. What did Felix see when he reached the top of the hill?

A. A small wooden cabin with a fire pit and a picnic table outside

B. Another trail leading down the other side of the hill into trees

C. A tall lookout tower built from old wooden timbers and ropes

D. A wide flat outcrop of grey rock overlooking the entire valley

9. The river is compared to what in the passage?

A. A long shining ribbon stretched across the valley floor below

B. A long question mark curving through the village below the hill

C. A thin silver thread sewn into the fabric of the rolling land

D. A snake gliding silently between the green and orange fields

10. What does the word "outcrop" MOST LIKELY mean as it is used in the passage?

A. A piece of rock or stone that rises out of the ground

B. A small wooden platform built to give a clear view

C. A patch of soft grass at the very top of a high hill

D. A cluster of trees that have grown tightly together

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

A. Adults always know more about hiking trails than children do

B. Cross-country running is harder than walking up a hilltop trail

C. The reward of reaching a goal can be greater than imagined

D. Trails should always be marked clearly with painted wooden posts

12. Describe how Felix feels at different points in the story — at the beginning of the hike, during the hardest part, and at the top. Use specific details from the passage to support your answer.

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

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SESSION B: READING — INFORMATIONAL TEXT

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

The Mighty Salmon

Every year along the coast of British Columbia, one of the strangest and most amazing journeys in nature comes to an end. Adult salmon — strong, silver-scaled fish that have spent years in the

open ocean — turn around and swim back to the exact same stream where they were born. They fight their way upstream, sometimes for hundreds of kilometres, against fast currents and over rocky shallows. Many leap up small waterfalls. By the time they reach their birthplace, their bodies have changed colour, and they are exhausted. Then they lay their eggs, and most of them die.

This long journey is called a salmon run.

The reason salmon return to their home stream is something scientists have studied for many years. The answer involves both the salmon's body and the chemistry of the water. While they are still tiny fish in the stream, salmon learn the smell of the water around them. The streams of British Columbia each have their own special mix of tiny chemicals from the rocks, the soil, and the plants along the banks. This combination is unique, almost like a fingerprint. The young salmon's brain stores this scent for years.

When the salmon are old enough, they swim downstream to the open ocean. There they grow large — some Pacific salmon reach over a metre long — and feed on small fish and shrimp for several years.

Then something inside them changes. Their bodies prepare for the long trip back. They begin to swim toward the coast, guided at first by ocean currents and the position of the Sun. When they reach the freshwater rivers, they use their stored memory of smell to find the right stream. Like an animal following the scent of home, each salmon picks out the one waterway it knew as a young fish.

The journey upstream is brutal. Salmon stop eating once they enter fresh water. Their colour changes from silver to red or green. Their bodies grow weaker each day. They face hungry bears, eagles, and otters along the way. Yet still they push on, leaping rapids, fighting currents, climbing waterfalls.

When they reach their home stream, they lay and fertilize their eggs in the gravel. Then most of them die, their bodies returning nutrients to the forest. Bears and birds carry pieces of salmon onto the land, where the leftovers feed the trees and other plants. Salmon, in this way, do not just feed people and animals — they help feed the entire forest.

The next spring, baby salmon hatch from the eggs and begin to learn the smell of their stream. The cycle starts again.

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

A. Salmon make an amazing journey back to the stream where they were born to lay eggs

B. Salmon learn the smell of their home stream when they are still very young fish

C. Salmon migration provides food for many animals, including bears, eagles, and otters

D. The Pacific Ocean is the home of several different kinds of large adult salmon

14. According to the passage, what is the long journey of salmon returning to their home stream called?

A. The salmon trip

B. The salmon march

C. The salmon run

D. The salmon swim

15. According to the passage, how do salmon find their way back to the EXACT stream where they were born?

A. They follow other older salmon that have made the journey before them

B. They use their stored memory of the unique smell of the water there

C. They follow the position of the Sun and the Moon through the rivers

D. They listen for the sound of the waterfall they leapt up as young fish

16. According to the passage, what happens to salmon's bodies as they swim upstream?

A. They grow larger and stronger to face the dangers of the river journey

B. They sprout fur to keep warm in the cooler river and stream water

C. They develop new fins to help them leap over the rocky waterfalls

D. Their colour changes and their bodies grow weaker each day they swim

17. According to the passage, what happens to the bodies of salmon after they lay their eggs and die?

A. Their bodies return nutrients to the forest through bears and birds

B. They float downstream and out into the open Pacific Ocean again

C. Their bodies sink and become hidden under the rocks of the stream

D. They become food only for the baby salmon that hatch from the eggs

18. Explain how the journey of the salmon affects more than just the salmon themselves. Use TWO specific examples from the passage to support your answer.

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

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SESSION C: WRITING — CONVENTIONS & COMPOSITION

19. Which sentence uses a comma CORRECTLY after an introductory phrase?

A. After the long hike up the green trail Felix sat down on the rock

B. After the long hike, up the green trail Felix sat down on the rock

C. After, the long hike up the green trail Felix sat down on the rock

D. After the long hike up the green trail, Felix sat down on the rock

20. Which sentence uses a SEMICOLON correctly?

A. The wind was strong; and the rain came down in sheets that morning

B. The wind was strong; the rain came down in sheets that morning

C. The wind was strong; the rain that morning coming down in sheets

D. The wind; was strong, and the rain came down in sheets that morning

21. Which sentence is a COMPOUND sentence?

A. Walking quickly down the hall, the student arrived just before the bell rang

B. The students who were absent yesterday need to complete the missing homework

C. The bell rang loudly, and the students rushed out into the hallway together

D. After the bell rang, the students rushed out into the hallway with their bags

22. Which sentence uses the correct pronoun form?

A. My brother and I went to the museum on Saturday afternoon together

B. My brother and me went to the museum on Saturday afternoon together

C. Me and my brother went to the museum on Saturday afternoon together

D. Myself and my brother went to the museum on Saturday afternoon together

23. Which sentence uses the CORRECT past tense of the irregular verb?

A. I seen a beautiful rainbow after the storm last Saturday afternoon

B. We runned all the way to the bus stop because we were late again

C. She bringed her favourite book to share at silent reading time today

D. They went to the library yesterday after school finished for the day

24. Which sentence uses quotation marks CORRECTLY for a short story title?

A. We read the short story "The Lighthouse Keeper" in class yesterday afternoon

B. We read the short story 'The Lighthouse Keeper' in class yesterday afternoon

C. We read the short story The Lighthouse Keeper in class yesterday afternoon

D. We read the short story — The Lighthouse Keeper — in class yesterday afternoon

25. Which sentence uses a CONJUNCTIVE ADVERB correctly?

A. I forgot my umbrella because of the rain I got wet on the way to school

B. I forgot my umbrella but I did not get wet on the way to school today

C. I forgot my umbrella, when it rained I got wet on the way to school today

D. I forgot my umbrella; therefore, I got wet on the way to school today

26. Which sentence is spelled CORRECTLY?

A. The teacher said the field trip would definitely happen next Tuesday morning

B. The teacher said the field trip would defintely happen next Tuesday morning

C. The teacher said the field trip would definately happen next Tuesday morning

D. The teacher said the field trip would defenitely happen next Tuesday morning

27. Which sentence shows CORRECT subject-verb agreement with a compound subject?

A. The math book and the pencil case is on the top shelf of my desk today

B. The math book and the pencil case are on the top shelf of my desk today

C. The math book and the pencil case was on the top shelf of my desk today

D. The math book and the pencil case has on the top shelf of my desk today

28. Which sentence is a SIMPLE sentence?

A. After the storm passed, the children went outside to play in the puddles

B. The storm passed and the children went outside to play in the puddles

C. The children went outside to play in the puddles after the heavy storm

D. The storm passed; the children went outside to play in the puddles together

29. Which sentence uses the past participle CORRECTLY?

A. I have went to the store many times this week with my mother and father

B. I have ran around the track in gym class three times today already

C. I have did all of my homework already before dinner started this evening

D. I have seen that movie at least five times since it came out last summer

30. In the sentence "Maya quickly closed the heavy book," which word is the DIRECT OBJECT?

A. Maya

B. book

C. quickly

D. closed

31. Think about your favourite season of the year. Describe what makes that season special to you, using details that appeal to the senses (sight, sound, smell, touch, or taste).

(Plan your writing. Write a clear, well-organized response using specific details and examples.)

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SESSION D: MATHEMATICS

32. What is the value of the digit 5 in the number 952,308?

A. 500,000

B. 50,000

C. 5,000

D. 500

33. What is 48 × 25?

A. 1,000

B. 1,250

C. 1,150

D. 1,200

34. Which fraction is EQUIVALENT to 2/3?

A. 4/6

B. 3/4

C. 5/9

D. 6/8

35. Which decimal is the LARGEST?

A. 0.4

B. 0.39

C. 0.45

D. 0.405

36. What is 20% of 150?

A. 20

B. 30

C. 15

D. 50

37. What is 9.4 − 5.27?

A. 3.67

B. 4.27

C. 3.13

D. 4.13

38. What is 504 ÷ 7?

A. 62

B. 70

C. 72

D. 82

39. Solve for n in the equation 4n = 36.

A. 9

B. 8

C. 32

D. 40

40. What is the value of 2x + 5 when x = 6?

A. 13

B. 11

C. 17

D. 35

41. What is the next number in this pattern: 2, 6, 18, 54, ___ ?

A. 162

B. 108

C. 72

D. 216

42. Look at the table of values below.

n	y
1	8
2	11
3	14
4	17

Which equation shows the relationship between n and y?

A. y = 8n

B. $y = n + 7$

C. $y = 8n - 1$

D. $y = 3n + 5$

43. Find the MEAN of these numbers: 12, 8, 15, 10, 5.

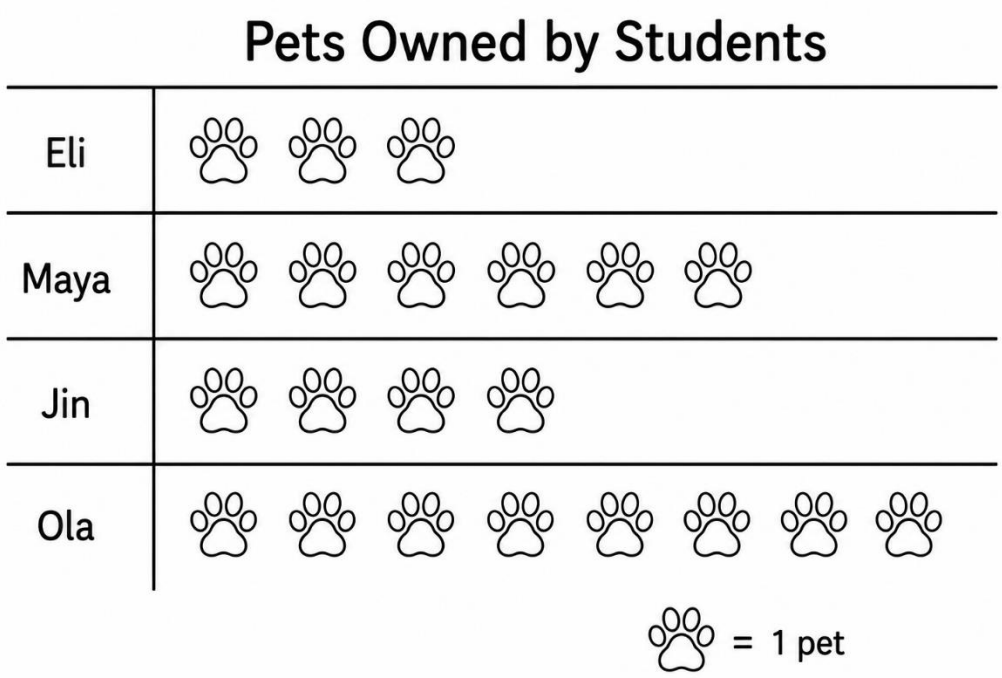
A. 8

B. 10

C. 12

D. 15

44. Look at the pictograph below showing the number of pets owned by four students.



How many pets does Ola own?

A. 4

B. 6

C. 3

D. 8

45. A bag contains 5 red, 3 blue, and 2 green marbles. What is the probability of drawing a RED marble at random?

A. 5/10

B. 3/10

C. 2/10

D. 1/5

46. A rectangle has a length of 14 cm and a width of 9 cm. What is its perimeter?

A. 23 cm

B. 36 cm

C. 46 cm

D. 126 cm

47. An angle measures 35°. What type of angle is it?

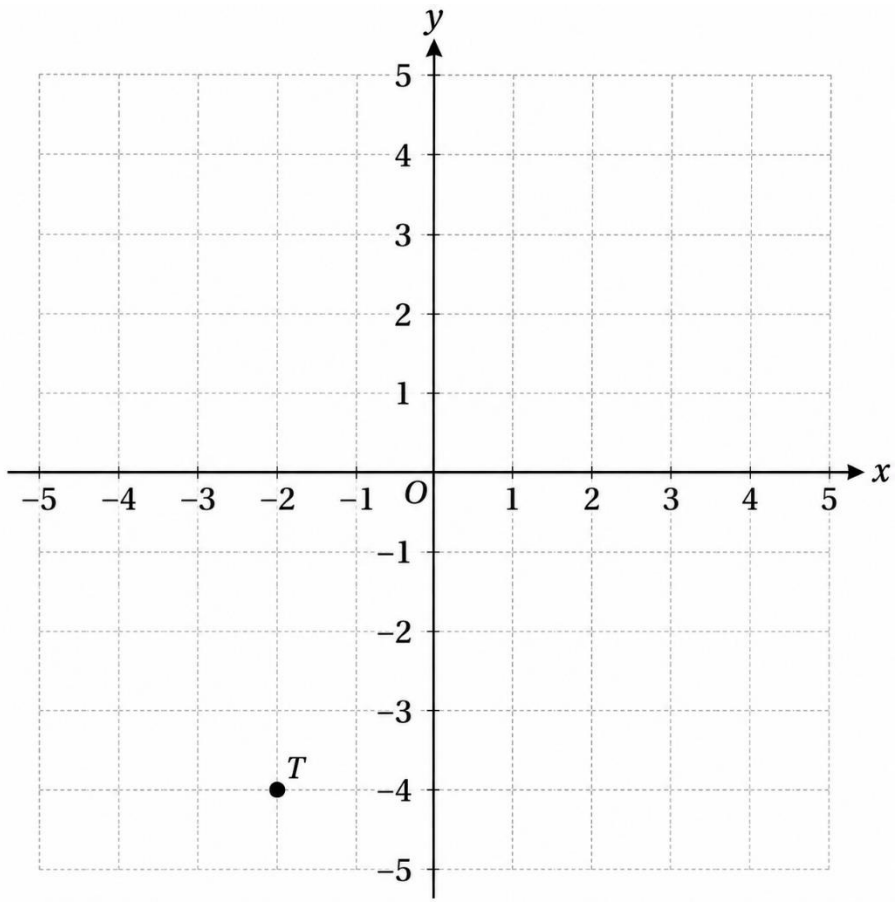
A. Right

B. Acute

C. Obtuse

D. Straight

48. Look at the coordinate plane below.



What are the coordinates of point T?

A. (−4, −2)

B. (2, 4)

C. (4, 2)

D. (−2, −4)

49. A pentagonal prism has how many FACES?

A. 7

B. 5

C. 10

D. 12

50. Eli buys an item for $4.65. He pays with a $10 bill. How much CHANGE should he receive?

A. $5.45

B. $5.35

C. $6.35

D. $5.65

SESSION D: MATHEMATICS (continued)

51. What is the value of $12 - 3 \times 2$?

A. 18

B. 9

C. 12

D. 6

52. Which mixed number is EQUIVALENT to 23/4?

A. 4 1/4

B. 5 3/4

C. 5 1/4

D. 6 3/4

53. What is $7/8 - 3/8$?

A. 4/16

B. 10/8

C. 4/8

D. 4/0

54. What is 3.6 × 10?

A. 36

B. 360

C. 3.60

D. 0.36

55. What is 40% expressed as a fraction in LOWEST terms?

A. 4/10

B. 40/100

C. 4/5

D. 2/5

56. Round 4.728 to the nearest TENTH.

A. 4.0

B. 4.8

C. 4.7

D. 5.0

57. A bookstore sells books for $12 each. Lily buys 4 books and pays with a $50 bill. How much CHANGE does she receive?

A. $48.00

B. $2.00

C. $38.00

D. $12.00

58. Solve for x in the equation $x + 11 = 27$.

A. 16

B. 14

C. 38

D. 17

59. Which expression represents "the product of 7 and a number n, plus 2"?

A. $7 + n + 2$

B. $7n - 2$

C. $2n + 7$

D. $7n + 2$

60. A pattern follows the rule $y = 4n - 1$. What is the value of y when $n = 5$?

A. 16

B. 20

C. 19

D. 21

61. Which value of x makes the inequality $x \leq 6$ TRUE?

A. 8

B. 6

C. 9

D. 10

62. Look at the pseudocode below:

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SET total = 100
FOR each number from 1 to 4:
    Subtract the number from total
Display total
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What is the FINAL value of total?

A. 96

B. 95

C. 92

D. 90

63. What is the RANGE of these test scores: 78, 92, 65, 88, 73?

A. 27

B. 20

C. 14

D. 92

64. What is the MODE of this data set: 4, 7, 2, 9, 7, 3, 5, 7?

A. 5

B. 4

C. 7

D. 9

65. Find the MEDIAN of these numbers: 14, 8, 20, 11, 17.

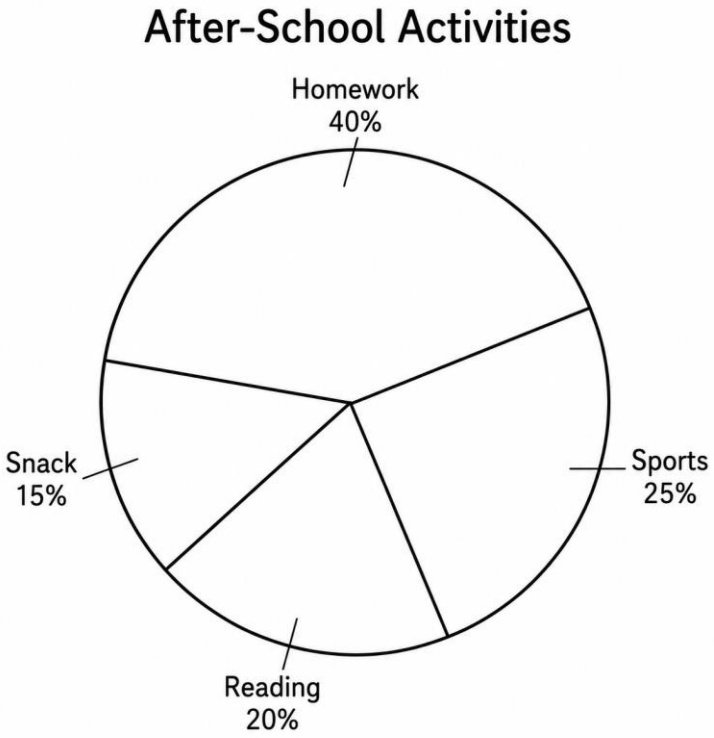
A. 11

B. 14

C. 17

D. 20

66. Look at the circle graph below showing how a Grade 6 student spent her time after school yesterday.



Which activity took the LEAST amount of time?

A. Homework

B. Sports

C. Reading

D. Snack

67. A standard six-sided number cube is rolled once. What is the probability of rolling a number GREATER than 4?

A. 2/6

B. 4/6

C. 1/6

D. 3/6

68. A rectangular prism has a length of 6 cm, a width of 4 cm, and a height of 3 cm. What is its VOLUME?

A. 13 cm^3

B. 24 cm^3

C. 18 cm^3

D. 72 cm^3

69. Two angles of a triangle measure 45° and 90°. What is the measure of the THIRD angle?

A. 90°

B. 45°

C. 35°

D. 60°

70. A point is located at (3, 7). It is translated 5 units DOWN and 2 units LEFT. What are the coordinates of the new point?

A. (8, 5)

B. (5, 2)

C. (1, 2)

D. (1, 12)

71. How many millimetres are in 7.5 centimetres?

A. 75 mm

B. 7.5 mm

C. 750 mm

D. 0.75 mm

72. A triangle has a base of 10 cm and a height of 6 cm. What is its AREA?

A. 60 cm^2

B. 16 cm^2

C. 30 cm^2

D. 32 cm^2

73. A meal costs $40. A 10% tip is added to the bill. What is the TOTAL amount paid?

A. $40.00

B. $44.00

C. $50.00

D. $4.00

74. Aisha saves $15 every two weeks. How much money will she have saved after 12 weeks?

A. $30

B. $45

C. $75

D. $90

75. What is one BENEFIT of saving money in a bank account instead of keeping cash at home?

A. Banks always pay back twice the amount you saved within one year

B. Cash at home grows larger over time because it is not used to buy things

C. Money in a bank account is safer and may also earn interest over time

D. Money in a bank account can only be taken out by your parents or guardians

ANSWER KEY & DETAILED EXPLANATIONS – SIMULATION EXAM 9

1. C — The opening paragraph contrasts the trails: Felix and his uncle had used the brown and red trails before, but had "never taken the green trail" that climbed uphill into the trees. The green trail is the one Felix had always wondered about.

2. B — The passage describes the red trail leading to the boardwalk over the marsh, "where they had once watched a snapping turtle slide soundlessly into the water." The turtle is the specific creature recalled in connection with the red trail.

3. A — Uncle Dev says directly: "It's two kilometres up. We'll take our time." This is the explicit distance given before they begin the hike.

4. D — The story is set "on the first Saturday in October," and the trees have "leaves already turning red and yellow and orange." Both details place the story squarely in early autumn.

5. B — The passage states: "They stopped twice. The first time was at a fallen birch tree... The second stop was at a clearing." Two stops are explicitly counted before reaching the top.

6. C — At the fallen birch tree, the passage states: "Uncle Dev pointed out a row of tiny brown mushrooms growing along one side." The mushrooms are the specific feature he points out.

7. A — During the hardest part of the trail, "He stopped looking around and just watched his feet. Step. Step. Step. He counted to one hundred in his head, then started over." Counting steps is his strategy for pushing through the difficult section.

8. D — The passage states: "The top of the hill opened into a wide flat outcrop of grey rock." The grey rock outcrop is what Felix sees at the summit, with the valley spreading out below.

9. B — The passage describes the view from the top: "the river curving like a long question mark." This simile compares the shape of the river to a question mark.

10. A — In context, the "wide flat outcrop of grey rock" forms the top of the hill, meaning stone that emerges from the ground. An outcrop is a piece of rock that protrudes above the surrounding soil.

11. C — The story ends with Felix realizing that "what he saw was bigger and quieter than anything he had imagined." His long-anticipated reward turns out to be greater than expected, capturing the central theme.

12. OPEN-RESPONSE — A strong Code 40 response identifies Felix's shifting feelings: curiosity and eagerness at the beginning ("Felix had always wondered what was at the top"); strain and tiredness during the hardest part ("his legs were beginning to burn"; counting steps to push through); and wonder and quiet awe at the top ("He just sat and looked"). Code 40 responses cite specific moments from the passage and explain how each shows the change.

13. A — The opening paragraphs describe the salmon's journey from the open ocean back to their birthplace, where they lay eggs and die. The rest of the passage develops the details of this journey, making it the central main idea.

14. C — The passage states directly: "This long journey is called a salmon run." The salmon run is the specific term used for the upstream migration.

15. B — The passage explains: "When they reach the freshwater rivers, they use their stored memory of smell to find the right stream." Each stream has a unique chemical scent, and salmon recognize their home stream by remembering this scent from when they were young.

16. D — The passage states: "Their colour changes from silver to red or green. Their bodies grow weaker each day." Both the colour change and the loss of strength happen as the salmon push upstream.

17. A — The passage states: "their bodies returning nutrients to the forest. Bears and birds carry pieces of salmon onto the land, where the leftovers feed the trees." Salmon nutrients reach the forest both directly and through the animals that carry their remains.

18. OPEN-RESPONSE — A strong Code 40 response identifies impacts beyond the salmon themselves, such as: feeding bears, eagles, and otters during the run; their dead bodies returning nutrients to the forest; bears and birds carrying pieces of salmon onto land where leftovers feed

trees and plants; and baby salmon hatching from the eggs to begin the cycle anew. Code 40 responses cite at least two of these specific examples.

19. D — A comma is placed after an introductory phrase to separate it from the main clause. Option D places the comma correctly after "After the long hike up the green trail." The other options either omit the comma, misplace it, or break the phrase apart.

20. B — A semicolon joins two closely related independent clauses without a coordinating conjunction. Option B correctly joins "The wind was strong" and "the rain came down in sheets that morning" — both complete sentences — with a semicolon. The other options misuse the semicolon by pairing it with a conjunction, joining a fragment, or splitting the subject from the verb.

21. C — A compound sentence joins two or more independent clauses with a comma and a coordinating conjunction. Option C connects "The bell rang loudly" and "the students rushed out into the hallway together" with ", and" — the classic compound-sentence structure. Options A and D are complex, and B has a relative clause.

22. A — When a pronoun is part of a compound subject, use the subject form (I, he, she, we, they). Option A correctly uses "My brother and I" as the subject of "went." The other options use "me" or "myself," which are object or reflexive forms and do not belong as the subject.

23. D — The past tense of the irregular verb "go" is "went." Option D uses "went" correctly. The other options use non-standard forms — "seen" (a past participle requiring "have"), and the made-up forms "runned" and "bringed" — that do not exist in standard English.

24. A — In Canadian and American English, short story titles are placed inside double quotation marks. Option A correctly uses double quotation marks around "The Lighthouse Keeper." Single quotation marks (B), no marks (C), and dashes (D) are all incorrect for short story titles.

25. D — A conjunctive adverb (such as therefore, however, moreover) joins two independent clauses and is preceded by a semicolon and followed by a comma. Option D uses this structure correctly: "; therefore," joins the two complete thoughts. The other options either omit the punctuation, use a simple conjunction, or create a comma splice.

26. A — "Definitely" is spelled with the root "finite" — d-e-f-i-n-i-t-e-l-y. Option A spells the word correctly. The other options drop the second "i," replace it with "a," or insert an extra "e."

27. B — A compound subject joined by "and" takes a plural verb. Option B correctly uses "are" with "The math book and the pencil case." The other options use singular or non-standard verb forms that do not agree with the plural subject.

28. C — A simple sentence has one independent clause and no dependent clauses. Option C has one subject ("The children") and one predicate ("went outside to play in the puddles after the heavy storm"), with "after the heavy storm" as a prepositional phrase, not a clause. Options A and D are complex or compound, and B is a compound sentence.

29. D — The past participle of "see" is "seen," used with the helping verb "have" or "has." Option D correctly uses "have seen." The other options use simple past forms ("went," "ran," "did") where the past participle ("gone," "run," "done") is required.

30. B — The direct object receives the action of the verb. In "Maya quickly closed the heavy book," the action "closed" is performed on "book," so "book" is the direct object. "Maya" is the subject, "quickly" is an adverb, and "closed" is the verb.

31. OPEN-RESPONSE — A strong Code 30 or 40 response names one specific season, describes what makes it special, and uses at least two or three sensory details drawn from sight, sound, smell, touch, or taste. The strongest responses move beyond vague statements ("I love summer because it's fun") to specific images like "the smell of damp leaves" or "the cold air biting at my cheeks."

32. B — In 952,308, the digit 5 sits in the ten thousands place. Its value is $5 \times 10{,}000 = 50{,}000$. Place value increases by a factor of ten with each position to the left.

33. D — Use friendly numbers to multiply: 48×25 is the same as $48 \times 100 \div 4$, which gives $4{,}800 \div 4 = 1{,}200$. As a check, $48 \times 25 = (50 \times 25) - (2 \times 25) = 1{,}250 - 50 = 1{,}200$.

34. A — Equivalent fractions are created by multiplying numerator and denominator by the same number: $2/3 \times 2/2 = 4/6$. The other options do not satisfy this proportional relationship.

35. C — Align decimals to compare: 0.4 = 0.400, 0.39 = 0.390, 0.45 = 0.450, 0.405 = 0.405. The largest value is 0.45 because its hundredths digit (5) is greater than those of the others. Aligning place values prevents the common error of judging by digit length.

36. B — Convert the percent to a decimal and multiply: 20% = 0.20, then $0.20 \times 150 = 30$. As a check, 20% is one-fifth, and one-fifth of 150 is 30.

37. D — Align the decimals before subtracting: $9.40 - 5.27 = 4.13$. Writing 9.4 as 9.40 makes the place-value columns line up cleanly for borrowing.

38. C — Divide 504 by 7: $7 \times 70 = 490$, and $504 - 490 = 14$. Then $14 \div 7 = 2$, so the total quotient is $70 + 2 = 72$. As a check, $7 \times 72 = 504$.

39. A — To isolate n, divide both sides by 4: $n = 36 \div 4 = 9$. The inverse operation undoes the multiplication while keeping the equation balanced.

40. C — Substitute $x = 6$ into $2x + 5$: $2(6) + 5 = 12 + 5 = 17$. Order of operations requires multiplication before addition.

41. A — Each term in the pattern is multiplied by 3 to get the next term: $2 \times 3 = 6$, $6 \times 3 = 18$, $18 \times 3 = 54$, and $54 \times 3 = 162$. A constant multiplier identifies the pattern as multiplicative, not additive.

42. D — Test the equation y = 3n + 5 against each row: 3(1) + 5 = 8 ✓, 3(2) + 5 = 11 ✓, 3(3) + 5 = 14 ✓, 3(4) + 5 = 17 ✓. The equation matches every row of the table.

43. B — Add the five values: 12 + 8 + 15 + 10 + 5 = 50. Divide by the number of values: 50 ÷ 5 = 10. The mean is the total divided by the count.

44. D — Ola's row contains 8 paw icons, and the legend states each icon represents 1 pet. Multiply: 8 × 1 = 8 pets. Pictographs are decoded by multiplying the number of icons by the value each icon represents.

45. A — Total marbles = 5 + 3 + 2 = 10. Favourable outcomes (red) = 5, so the probability of drawing red = 5/10. Probability of an event equals favourable outcomes divided by total outcomes.

46. C — Perimeter of a rectangle = 2(length + width) = 2(14 + 9) = 2(23) = 46 cm. Perimeter measures the total distance around all four sides.

47. B — Angles less than 90° are called acute, and 35° falls in that range. Right angles equal exactly 90°, obtuse angles are between 90° and 180°, and straight angles equal exactly 180°.

48. D — Point T sits 2 units to the left of the y-axis (so x = −2) and 4 units below the x-axis (so y = −4), giving the coordinates (−2, −4). Coordinates are always written in the order (x, y).

49. A — A pentagonal prism has two pentagonal bases (top and bottom) and five rectangular faces connecting them. That gives 2 + 5 = 7 faces in total.

50. B — Subtract the cost from the amount paid: \$10.00 − \$4.65 = \$5.35. Aligning the decimal points keeps the dollar and cent columns properly aligned for subtraction.

51. D — Order of operations requires multiplication before subtraction: 3 × 2 = 6, then 12 − 6 = 6. Performing the subtraction first would give the incorrect answer of 18.

52. B — Divide 23 by 4: 23 ÷ 4 = 5 remainder 3, which becomes 5 3/4 as a mixed number. The quotient is the whole-number part and the remainder becomes the new numerator over the original denominator.

53. C — Fractions with the same denominator are subtracted by subtracting the numerators and keeping the denominator: 7/8 − 3/8 = 4/8. The result can be simplified to 1/2, but 4/8 is the directly subtracted form shown in the answer choices.

54. A — Multiplying a decimal by 10 shifts the decimal point one place to the right: 3.6 × 10 = 36. The pattern holds for any power of ten — multiplying by 100 shifts two places, and so on.

55. D — Express 40% as a fraction over 100: 40/100, then divide numerator and denominator by their greatest common factor (20): 40 ÷ 20 = 2 and 100 ÷ 20 = 5, giving 2/5. A fraction is in lowest terms when the numerator and denominator share no common factor other than 1.

56. C — To round 4.728 to the nearest tenth, look at the hundredths digit. The hundredths digit is 2, which is less than 5, so round down. The tenths digit stays at 7, giving 4.7.

57. B — Multiply to find the cost of the books: 4 × $12 = $48. Subtract from the amount paid: $50 − $48 = $2.00. Multi-step money problems require completing the purchase total before finding the change.

58. A — To isolate x, subtract 11 from both sides: x = 27 − 11 = 16. The inverse operation undoes the addition to keep the equation balanced.

59. D — "The product of 7 and a number n" translates to 7n, and "plus 2" means add 2 to that product, giving 7n + 2. The order matters: 2n + 7 would mean "the product of 2 and n, plus 7," a different expression.

60. C — Substitute n = 5 into y = 4n − 1: y = 4(5) − 1 = 20 − 1 = 19. Order of operations requires multiplication before subtraction.

61. B — The inequality $x \leq 6$ is true when x is less than or equal to 6. Among the options, only 6 satisfies this (6 = 6), while 8, 9, and 10 are all greater than 6. The "or equal to" part of the inequality allows the boundary value to count.

62. D — Trace through the loop, subtracting each number from 1 to 4 from the running total: 100 − 1 = 99, 99 − 2 = 97, 97 − 3 = 94, 94 − 4 = 90. The final displayed value is 90.

63. A — Range equals the largest value minus the smallest value. The largest score is 92 and the smallest is 65, so the range is 92 − 65 = 27.

64. C — The mode is the value that appears most often in a data set. The number 7 appears three times — more than any other value — making it the mode.

65. B — Arrange the numbers in order: 8, 11, 14, 17, 20. The median is the middle value, which is 14. For an odd number of values, the median sits in the exact middle position.

66. D — Snack accounts for 15% of the time, which is the smallest sector of the circle graph. Homework (40%), Sports (25%), and Reading (20%) all take more time than Snack.

67. A — On a standard six-sided cube, the numbers greater than 4 are 5 and 6, giving 2 favourable outcomes out of 6 total. The probability is 2/6. The phrase "greater than" excludes 4 itself; "greater than or equal to" would include it.

68. D — Volume of a rectangular prism = length × width × height = 6 × 4 × 3 = 72 cm^3. The unit is cubed because volume measures three-dimensional space.

69. B — The interior angles of a triangle sum to 180°. Subtract the two known angles: 180° − 45° − 90° = 45°. This rule holds regardless of triangle type.

70. C — Translating 2 units left subtracts 2 from the x-coordinate; translating 5 units down subtracts 5 from the y-coordinate. Applied to (3, 7): (3 − 2, 7 − 5) = (1, 2).

71. A — Since 1 centimetre equals 10 millimetres, multiply by 10 to convert: 7.5 × 10 = 75 mm. Moving from a larger unit to a smaller unit requires multiplication.

72. C — Area of a triangle = (1/2) × base × height = (1/2) × 10 × 6 = 30 cm². The formula uses one-half because a triangle is half of the rectangle that would have the same base and height.

73. B — Find the tip first: 10% of $40 = 0.10 × $40 = $4. Add the tip to the meal cost: $40 + $4 = $44. The total amount paid includes both the meal price and the added tip.

74. D — Find the number of two-week periods in 12 weeks: 12 ÷ 2 = 6. Multiply the savings per period by the number of periods: 6 × $15 = $90. Identifying the savings cycle is the first step in any "save over time" problem.

75. C — A bank account keeps money physically secure (protected from loss, theft, or fire) and many accounts pay interest, meaning the bank adds a small amount of money over time. Together, safety and the chance to earn interest are real benefits over keeping cash at home.