

EQAO PRACTICE EXAM 1

READING SECTION (Q1–25)

Passage 1: Maya's First Day

Maya pulled her new red backpack onto her shoulders and took a deep breath. Today was her first day at Maple Grove Elementary School. Her family had moved from Toronto to a small town in Ontario only two weeks ago, and Maya did not know anyone at her new school.

The school bus rumbled to a stop in front of her house. Maya climbed up the steps and looked for an empty seat. A girl with curly brown hair waved at her from the back. "You can sit with me," the girl said with a warm smile. "I'm Priya."

Maya sat down beside her new friend. They talked about their favourite books all the way to school. By the time the bus stopped at Maple Grove, Maya's heart felt light. Starting a new school was not as scary as she had imagined. Sometimes, she realised, a kind smile from a stranger could change everything.

1. What is the main idea of the story?
 - A. Maya prefers the bus to walking to school.
 - B. A kind stranger can make a hard day easier.
 - C. Toronto is very different from Maple Grove.
 - D. Red backpacks are popular at the new school.

2. Why does Maya feel nervous at the beginning of the story?
 - A. Her family is moving back to Toronto soon.
 - B. She forgot her lunch on the kitchen counter.

- C. She does not know anyone at her new school.
- D. The school bus is running very late this morning.

3. What does the word "rumbled" mean in the story?

- A. made a low, heavy sound
- B. shone with a bright light
- C. rolled gently and quietly
- D. stopped suddenly and quickly

4. Who does Maya meet on the school bus?

- A. her cousin from Toronto
- B. her new teacher Mr Lee
- C. a boy named Marcus from her street
- D. a girl named Priya with curly hair

5. What do Maya and Priya talk about on the bus?

- A. their favourite books to read
- B. the new playground at the school
- C. moving from one city to another
- D. the colour of Maya's red backpack

6. At the end of the story, how does Maya feel?

- A. tired from carrying her backpack
- B. happier than she felt at the start

- C. worried she will lose her new friend
- D. eager to return home to Toronto

Passage 2: How Bees Make Honey

Honeybees are remarkable insects that turn flower nectar into the sweet honey we eat. The process begins when a worker bee leaves the hive in search of flowers. Using her long tongue, she sips nectar from each flower and stores it in a special pouch called a honey stomach.

When the bee returns to the hive, she passes the nectar to other worker bees. These bees chew the nectar for about thirty minutes. Special enzymes in their bodies break down the sugars. The bees then spread the nectar across the honeycomb in thin layers.

Inside the warm hive, water slowly evaporates from the nectar. The bees help speed this up by fanning their wings to move air across the comb. As the water disappears, the nectar thickens into golden honey.

When the honey is ready, the bees seal each honeycomb cell with a thin cap of beeswax. This keeps the honey fresh for months. A single bee makes only a tiny drop of honey in her whole life, but a busy hive can produce many kilograms each year.

7. What is the passage mostly about?

- A. how honeybees turn nectar into honey
- B. why bees live together in large hives
- C. the different kinds of flowers bees visit
- D. how beekeepers collect honey from hives

8. Where does a worker bee store the nectar she collects?

- A. in her front legs
- B. inside her wings

- C. in her honey stomach
- D. under her antennae

9. According to the passage, how do bees help water evaporate from the nectar?

- A. They fan their wings to move air across the comb.
- B. They carry the comb outside into the warm sunlight.
- C. They blow on each cell of honey one at a time.
- D. They heat the hive with a special wax candle.

10. How long do worker bees chew the nectar before spreading it?

- A. about ten minutes
- B. about thirty minutes
- C. about one hour
- D. about three hours

11. What do bees use to seal each honeycomb cell?

- A. dried mud from the hive floor
- B. nectar from special purple flowers
- C. tiny pebbles brought from outside
- D. a thin cap of beeswax

12. What does the word "evaporates" mean in the passage?

- A. becomes thicker and stickier
- B. drips slowly out of the comb

- C. turns from liquid into air
- D. spreads to nearby cells of honey

Passage 3: The Snowstorm Surprise

Ravi pressed his nose against the cold window. Outside, snow fell so thick that the maple tree in his yard looked like a giant white ghost. The radio said schools were closed because of the storm.

"A whole day at home!" Ravi cheered. He pulled on his snowsuit, mittens, and boots, then raced outside into the deep snow. His little sister Anjali followed, giggling.

They built a snow fort behind the garage. They made a snowman with a carrot nose and birch-bark eyes. They lay on their backs and waved their arms to make snow angels. Their cheeks turned bright pink from the cold, but they did not want to go inside.

Suddenly, Ravi heard a small whimper. He froze and listened. There it was again — a soft cry coming from under the porch. Ravi crawled carefully through the snow and peeked underneath. A grey kitten with frightened eyes stared back at him, shivering and alone.

"Don't worry," Ravi whispered gently. "We'll take care of you." He carried the tiny kitten inside, where his mother helped wrap her in a warm blanket. By suppertime, the kitten was purring on the couch as if she had always belonged there.

13. What was the weather like at the beginning of the story?

- A. sunny and warm
- B. rainy and windy
- C. cloudy but dry
- D. snowy and cold

14. Why was Ravi happy when he heard the radio?

- A. Schools were closed because of the storm.
- B. His grandmother was coming to visit.
- C. He had won a prize at school.
- D. The neighbours were going skating.

15. What did Ravi and Anjali NOT do outside?

- A. build a snow fort
- B. make a snowman
- C. make snow angels
- D. go ice skating

16. What did Ravi hear that made him stop playing?

- A. his mother calling him for lunch
- B. a soft whimper from under the porch
- C. a snowplough passing on the road
- D. the radio playing very loud music

17. Where was the kitten hiding?

- A. under the porch
- B. inside the snow fort
- C. behind the maple tree
- D. on top of the garage

18. What kind of person is Ravi?

- A. selfish and rude
- B. kind and caring
- C. quiet and shy
- D. silly and careless

Passage 4: Autumn Walks (a poem)

Crunchy leaves beneath my feet,
Apples ripe and red and sweet.
Pumpkins waiting on the porch,
Days grow short, the air feels cold.

Geese fly south in arrow lines,
Squirrels gather seeds and pines.
Mother knits a woollen scarf,
Autumn whispers, "Winter's near."

19. What season does the poem describe?

- A. spring
- B. summer
- C. autumn
- D. winter

20. According to the poem, what sound do leaves make under the speaker's feet?

- A. squishy
- B. crunchy

- C. silent
- D. crackling

21. What are the geese doing in the poem?

- A. building nests in the trees
- B. swimming on the cold pond
- C. hatching their new eggs
- D. flying south in arrow lines

22. What does the line "Autumn whispers, 'Winter's near'" mean?

- A. There is a strong wind blowing leaves around.
- B. Someone is whispering a secret in the garden.
- C. The signs of autumn show that winter is coming.
- D. The mother is reading a poem about winter.

Vocabulary and Comprehension (Q23–25)

23. Which word means the OPPOSITE of "remarkable"?

- A. amazing
- B. wonderful
- C. interesting
- D. ordinary

24. Which sentence uses the word "soar" correctly?

- A. The eagle began to soar high above the trees.
- B. We will soar the eggs gently into the bowl.
- C. The teacher will soar the test next Monday.
- D. She picked up the soar from her schoolbag.

25. Read the sentence: "The puppy was so timid that it hid behind its mother." What does "timid" mean?

- A. extremely hungry and tired
- B. very playful and energetic
- C. afraid and lacking confidence
- D. happy to meet new people

WRITING SECTION (Q26–40)

26. Which sentence is written correctly?

- A. me and my brother went to the park yesterday
- B. My brother and I went to the park yesterday.
- C. yesterday me and my brother went to the park.
- D. My Brother and I went to the Park Yesterday.

27. Which word in this sentence is a VERB?

"The children ran quickly to the school bus."

- A. children
- B. quickly
- C. school

D. ran

28. Which sentence uses commas correctly?

- A. I packed a sandwich an apple and a bottle, of water.
- B. I packed, a sandwich an apple and a bottle of water.
- C. I packed a sandwich, an apple, and a bottle of water.
- D. I packed a sandwich an apple, and a bottle of water.

29. Which sentence is a question?

- A. The weather is beautiful today.
- B. Did you finish your homework?
- C. Please close the door behind you.
- D. What a wonderful surprise that was!

30. Which word should be capitalised in this sentence?

"I will travel to ottawa next summer."

- A. travel
- B. next
- C. ottawa
- D. summer

31. Which sentence uses an exclamation mark correctly?

- A. The library closes at six o'clock!
- B. Please return your books by Friday!

- C. Where did you put my new pencil!
- D. What a beautiful sunset we saw tonight!

32. Which word is the PLURAL form of "child"?

- A. childs
- B. childes
- C. children
- D. childen

33. Which sentence has the verb in the PAST tense?

- A. We walked to the library yesterday afternoon.
- B. We walk to the library every Saturday morning.
- C. We will walk to the library tomorrow at noon.
- D. We are walking to the library right now.

34. Which is the correct contraction for "do not"?

- A. dont
- B. don't
- C. do'nt
- D. dont'

35. Which sentence is written correctly?

- A. Sarah's birthday is on tuesday.
- B. sarah's birthday is on Tuesday.

- C. Sarah's birthday is on Tuesday.
- D. sarah's Birthday is on Tuesday.

36. Which word in this sentence is an ADJECTIVE?

"The fluffy white kitten purred softly on the couch."

- A. fluffy
- B. kitten
- C. purred
- D. on

37. Which sentence uses quotation marks correctly?

- A. "I love pizza, said Marco."
- B. "I love pizza, said Marco".
- C. I love pizza," said Marco.
- D. "I love pizza," said Marco.

38. What is the correct way to write the date in a letter?

- A. January 15 2026
- B. january 15, 2026
- C. January 15, 2026
- D. January, 15 2026

39. Which sentence shows the correct apostrophe use to show ownership?

- A. The dogs collar is bright red.

- B. The dog's collar's is bright red.
- C. The dogs' collar is bright red.
- D. The dog's collar is bright red.

40. Read this sentence: "The kitten chased the colourful butterfly through the garden." Which word is a NOUN?

- A. chased
- B. butterfly
- C. through
- D. colourful

MATHEMATICS SECTION (Q41–80)

41. What is $234 + 158$?

- A. 372
- B. 382
- C. 386
- D. 392

42. What is the value of the digit 7 in the number 374?

- A. 7
- B. 7 hundreds
- C. 7 tens
- D. 7 ones

43. Which number is the LARGEST?

A. 487

B. 874

C. 478

D. 748

44. What is $600 - 247$?

A. 357

B. 343

C. 363

D. 353

45. What is 6×7 ?

A. 42

B. 48

C. 36

D. 54

46. Which fraction is the LARGEST?

A. $\frac{1}{4}$

B. $\frac{1}{3}$

C. $\frac{1}{2}$

D. $\frac{1}{5}$

47. What is $45 \div 9$?

- A. 4
- B. 5
- C. 6
- D. 7

48. What is 100 LESS than 528?

- A. 528
- B. 538
- C. 428
- D. 418

49. Which number sentence has the SAME answer as $8 + 8 + 8 + 8$?

- A. 4×8
- B. 8×8
- C. $4 + 8$
- D. $8 \div 4$

50. Rico has 47 stickers. His sister gives him 18 more. How many stickers does Rico have now?

- A. 55
- B. 65
- C. 29
- D. 75

51. A pizza is cut into 8 equal slices. If 3 slices are eaten, what fraction of the pizza is LEFT?

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

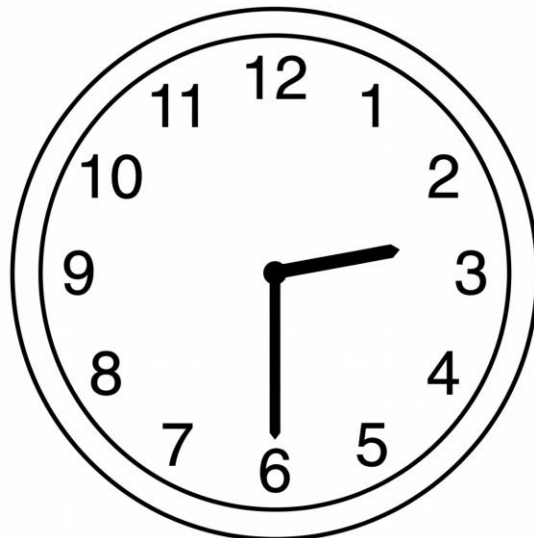
52. Which number comes next in this pattern?

3, 9, 15, 21, ____

- A. 27
- B. 25
- C. 29
- D. 30

53. What time does this clock show?

[Figure PQ-1]



- A. 3 o'clock
- B. half past 3

C. quarter past 3

D. quarter to 3

54. A bag contains 5 red marbles, 3 blue marbles, and 2 green marbles. Which colour is MOST likely to be picked without looking?

A. blue

B. green

C. yellow

D. red

55. How many sides does a hexagon have?

A. 6

B. 5

C. 4

D. 8

56. Which is the BEST unit to measure the length of a pencil?

A. kilometres

B. metres

C. centimetres

D. litres

57. What is $36 + 47$?

A. 83

B. 73

- C. 93
- D. 84

58. Sara has \$5.00. She buys a notebook for \$3.25. How much money does she have LEFT?

- A. \$2.25
- B. \$1.75
- C. \$2.75
- D. \$1.25

59. Which of these shapes is a quadrilateral?

- A. circle
- B. triangle
- C. trapezoid
- D. pentagon

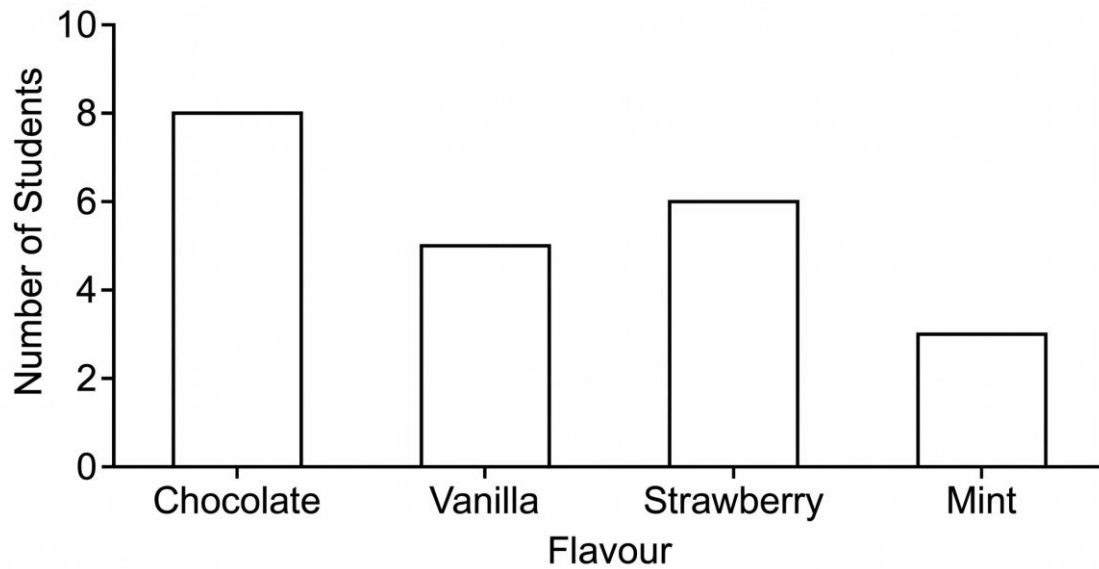
60. What number is shown by these blocks?

3 hundreds + 5 tens + 8 ones

- A. 358
- B. 853
- C. 538
- D. 385

61. Look at this bar graph showing favourite ice cream flavours in a Grade 3 class.

Favourite Ice Cream Flavours



How many MORE students like Chocolate than Mint?

- A. 3
- B. 5
- C. 8
- D. 11

62. Which is the HEAVIEST?

- A. 1 kilogram
- B. 100 grams
- C. 500 grams
- D. 250 grams

63. What is 9×8 ?

- A. 81

- B. 64
- C. 56
- D. 72

64. A rectangle has a length of 6 cm and a width of 4 cm. What is its PERIMETER?

- A. 20 cm
- B. 24 cm
- C. 10 cm
- D. 18 cm

65. Which number is 10 MORE than 489?

- A. 478
- B. 499
- C. 589
- D. 480

66. How many minutes are in 1 hour?

- A. 30
- B. 24
- C. 100
- D. 60

67. What is $56 \div 7$?

- A. 7

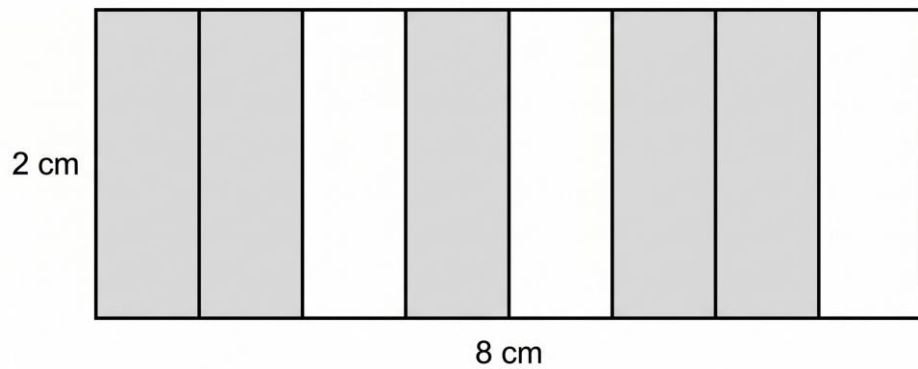
- B. 8
- C. 9
- D. 6

68. Which 3D shape has 6 square faces?

- A. sphere
- B. cylinder
- C. cube
- D. cone

69. What fraction of this shape is shaded?

[Figure PQ-3: Technical Diagram of Divided Rectangle]



- A. $\frac{3}{8}$
- B. $\frac{4}{8}$
- C. $\frac{6}{8}$
- D. $\frac{5}{8}$

70. What is 8×5 ?

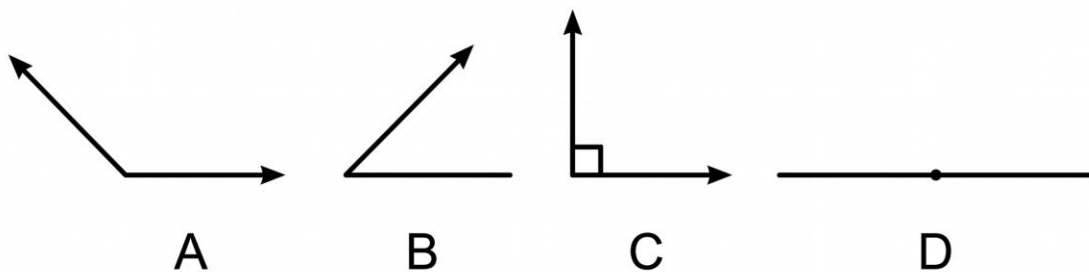
- A. 35
- B. 40
- C. 45
- D. 48

71. A book has 124 pages. Liam has read 87 pages. How many pages does he have LEFT to read?

- A. 37
- B. 27
- C. 47
- D. 211

72. Which figure shows a RIGHT angle?

Figure PQ-4: Classification of Angles



- A. the angle in figure A
- B. the angle in figure B
- C. the angle in figure C
- D. the angle in figure D

73. What is $753 - 246$?

- A. 517
- B. 497
- C. 487
- D. 507

74. A group of 4 friends shares 36 cookies equally. How many cookies does each friend get?

- A. 7
- B. 8
- C. 9
- D. 10

75. Which symbol makes this number sentence TRUE?

$427 \underline{\quad} 472$

- A.
- B. $>$
- C. $=$
- D. $+$

76. How many vertices does a triangular prism have?

- A. 4
- B. 5
- C. 6
- D. 8

77. Mei has 3 quarters, 4 dimes, and 2 nickels. How much money does she have in total?

- A. \$1.05
- B. \$1.25
- C. \$1.15
- D. \$1.35

78. Which of these number sentences is TRUE?

- A. $9 \times 5 = 9 + 5$
- B. $9 \times 5 = 9 - 5$
- C. $9 \times 5 = 9 \div 5$
- D. $9 \times 5 = 5 \times 9$

79. Anya saved 25 cents each day for 8 days. How much money did she save in total?

- A. \$2.00
- B. \$1.50
- C. \$2.25
- D. \$1.75

80. Look at this pattern:

2, 5, 8, 11, 14, ____, 20

What number is missing?

- A. 15
- B. 16
- C. 18
- D. 17

EQAO Practice Exam 1 – Answer Key and Explanations

1. B — The story focuses on how Priya's friendly smile transformed Maya's anxiety into ease, showing the impact of small kindnesses. The main idea is the central lesson the author wants readers to take away. The other choices describe minor details rather than the overall message.
2. C — The passage states Maya "did not know anyone at her new school" after moving from Toronto. This is the specific source of her nervousness at the beginning. The other choices are not mentioned in the story.
3. A — A bus engine produces a low, heavy sound as it stops, which is what "rumbled" describes. Context clues (a bus stopping in front of her house) point to a deep mechanical noise. The other meanings do not match how a bus arrives.
4. D — The story directly describes "a girl with curly brown hair" who introduces herself as "Priya." This is the friend Maya meets on the bus. The other characters do not appear in the passage.
5. A — The text states explicitly that the girls "talked about their favourite books all the way to school." Direct quotation confirms this is the topic. The other choices are not mentioned.
6. B — The story ends with Maya's heart feeling "light" and her realising the new school is not as scary, showing a positive emotional shift. The transformation from nervous to happy is the story's emotional arc. The other choices contradict the ending.

Passage 2: How Bees Make Honey

7. A — The passage walks through the full process of bees collecting nectar, processing it, and storing it as honey. This step-by-step focus is the central topic. The other choices touch on smaller details, not the main idea.
8. C — The text identifies the storage pouch as a "honey stomach" inside the worker bee. This specific anatomical name is given in paragraph 1. The other body parts are not mentioned as nectar storage.
9. A — The passage states that bees "fan their wings to move air across the comb" to help water evaporate. Moving air speeds up evaporation. The other choices are not part of the natural beehive process described.
10. B — The text specifies that worker bees "chew the nectar for about thirty minutes." This precise time is stated directly. The other durations are not in the passage.

11. D — The passage explains that bees seal each cell with "a thin cap of beeswax" to keep honey fresh. Beeswax is the sealing material. The other materials do not appear in the description.
12. C — Evaporation is the scientific process where liquid water turns into water vapour and rises into the air. This matches the passage's description of water disappearing from the nectar. The other choices describe different physical changes.
13. D — The story opens with thick falling snow and a schools-closed radio announcement, signalling cold, snowy weather. These weather details are described in the first paragraph. The other weather types contradict the snowstorm setting.
14. A — Ravi cheers "A whole day at home!" right after the radio announces schools are closed. This is the direct cause of his happiness. The other reasons are not mentioned in the story.
15. D — The story lists building a snow fort, making a snowman, and making snow angels, but never mentions ice skating. Skating is the only activity not described. The other three are all named explicitly.
16. B — Ravi heard "a small whimper" and then "a soft cry coming from under the porch," which made him stop and investigate. The text describes this discovery moment clearly. The other sounds are not in the story.
17. A — The kitten is described as being "under the porch," where Ravi crawls to find her. The location is stated directly when Ravi peeks underneath. The other locations are not in the story.
18. B — Ravi gently rescues a frightened kitten, whispers kind words, and brings her inside for warmth — all signs of kindness and care. His actions reveal his character. The other traits do not match his behaviour.
19. C — The poem describes pumpkins, autumn-coloured signs, geese flying south, and warnings of approaching winter — all classic features of autumn. Each detail points to the same season. Spring, summer, and winter do not fit the imagery.
20. B — The poem's opening line states "Crunchy leaves beneath my feet." Crunchy is the direct word used in the text. The other sounds are not in the poem.
21. D — The poem describes "Geese fly south in arrow lines," which is the V-shape migration pattern. This is the exact action stated. The other behaviours do not appear in the poem.
22. C — The poem personifies autumn as warning that winter is approaching, signalled by colder days and falling leaves. The "whisper" represents seasonal change. The other interpretations miss the poem's meaning.
23. D — Remarkable means extraordinary or worthy of attention, so its opposite is "ordinary," meaning plain or unremarkable. Antonyms reverse the meaning. Amazing, wonderful, and interesting are synonyms, not opposites.
24. A — To "soar" means to fly high, which fits an eagle naturally. The word is a verb describing rising flight. The other sentences misuse "soar" in places where it makes no sense.
25. C — Context shows the puppy hiding behind its mother, which suggests fear and lack of confidence — the definition of timid. The behaviour described matches the meaning. The other options contradict the hiding behaviour.
26. B — "My brother and I" is the correct subject form using "I" as a subject pronoun, and the sentence is properly capitalised and punctuated. Subject pronouns appear with "and" in the correct order. The other choices have grammar, capitalisation, or punctuation errors.

27. D — "Ran" is the action word in the sentence, describing what the children did. Verbs express actions or states of being. Children is a noun, quickly is an adverb, and school is a noun.
28. C — Items in a list of three or more are separated by commas: "a sandwich, an apple, and a bottle of water." The Oxford comma before "and" is standard in Canadian writing. The other choices place commas incorrectly.
29. B — A question ends with a question mark and asks for information, like "Did you finish your homework?" The question mark and word order signal an interrogative sentence. The other options are a statement, command, and exclamation.
30. C — Ottawa is the name of a city and is a proper noun, so it must be capitalised. Proper nouns always begin with capital letters. Travel, next, and summer are common nouns that do not require capitalisation.
31. D — An exclamation mark expresses strong feeling or surprise, fitting "What a beautiful sunset we saw tonight!" The sentence shows enthusiasm. The other sentences are statements or questions that do not require exclamation marks.
32. C — The plural of "child" is "children," an irregular plural that does not follow the usual -s or -es rule. Some English words form plurals in special ways. Childs, childes, and children are not real English words.
33. A — "Walked" is the past tense form of "walk," showing the action happened yesterday. Past-tense verbs typically end in -ed for regular verbs. The other choices show present, future, or present continuous tense.
34. B — The contraction for "do not" places the apostrophe where the "o" in "not" is removed: don't. Contractions replace missing letters with an apostrophe. The other forms place the apostrophe incorrectly.
35. C — "Sarah" is a proper noun and "Tuesday" is a day of the week, so both require capital letters. The sentence also begins with a capital. The other choices miss one or more required capitalisations.
36. A — "Fluffy" describes the kitten, making it an adjective. Adjectives modify nouns by giving details about them. Kitten is a noun, purred is a verb, and on is a preposition.
37. D — Quoted speech goes inside quotation marks, with the comma BEFORE the closing quote: "I love pizza," said Marco. This is standard direct-speech punctuation in Canadian English. The other choices misplace the comma or the quotation marks.
38. C — A formal date in Canadian English is written with the month capitalised, day, comma, then year: "January 15, 2026." The comma separates the day and year. The other formats either miss capitalisation or place the comma incorrectly.
39. D — A singular possessive adds 's to the owner: "the dog's collar" shows one dog owning the collar. The apostrophe before the s marks singular ownership. The other choices miss the apostrophe, double it, or place it for plural ownership.
40. B — A noun is a person, place, thing, or idea, and "butterfly" is a thing (an animal). Nouns can be subjects or objects in a sentence. Chased is a verb, through is a preposition, and colourful is an adjective.
41. D — $234 + 158 = 392$. Adding the ones ($4+8=12$, write 2 carry 1), tens ($3+5+1=9$), and hundreds ($2+1=3$) produces 392.
42. C — In 374, the digit 7 sits in the tens place, meaning 7 tens (or 70). Place value tells what each digit represents based on its position. The ones place is 4 and the hundreds place is 3.

43. B — 874 is the largest because its hundreds digit (8) is greater than the hundreds digits of the other numbers. When comparing numbers, the leftmost place values decide first. 487, 478, and 748 all have smaller hundreds digits.
44. D — $600 - 247 = 353$. Subtracting with borrowing: $600 - 200 = 400$, then $400 - 47 = 353$. The answer is 353.
45. A — $6 \times 7 = 42$. This is a basic multiplication fact from the times tables. Memorising these helps with quick mental math.
46. C — $1/2$ is the largest because dividing into fewer equal parts means each part is bigger. Halves are larger than thirds, quarters, or fifths. The smaller the denominator, the larger each share.
47. B — $45 \div 9 = 5$ because $9 \times 5 = 45$. Division is the inverse of multiplication. Five groups of nine make forty-five.
48. C — $528 - 100 = 428$. Subtracting 100 changes only the hundreds digit ($5 \rightarrow 4$). The tens and ones digits remain the same.
49. A — Repeated addition of the same number equals multiplication: $8 + 8 + 8 + 8 = 4 \times 8 = 32$. The number being added (8) is multiplied by how many times it appears (4). This is the definition of multiplication.
50. B — $47 + 18 = 65$. Adding the ones ($7+8=15$, write 5 carry 1), then the tens ($4+1+1=6$), gives 65. Rico now has 65 stickers.
51. D — If 3 of 8 slices are eaten, then $8 - 3 = 5$ slices remain. The fraction left is 5 out of 8, written as $5/8$. The total number of equal slices stays the same in the denominator.
52. A — The pattern adds 6 each time: 3, 9, 15, 21, then $21 + 6 = 27$. Adding the same number each step creates an arithmetic pattern. The next term is 27.
53. B — The hour hand points to 3 and the minute hand points to 6, which means 30 minutes past the hour. "Half past 3" means 3:30. Each number on the clock represents 5 minutes when read by the minute hand.
54. D — Red has 5 marbles, the most of any colour, so it is most likely to be picked. Probability depends on how many of each item are in the bag. More marbles of one colour means a higher chance.
55. A — A hexagon has 6 sides by definition. The prefix "hex-" comes from the Greek word for six. A pentagon has 5, a square has 4, and an octagon has 8.
56. C — Centimetres are the appropriate unit for measuring small lengths like a pencil. Kilometres and metres are too large, and litres measure volume, not length. A pencil is typically 15–20 centimetres long.
57. A — $36 + 47 = 83$. Adding the ones ($6+7=13$, write 3 carry 1) then the tens ($3+4+1=8$) gives 83.
58. B — $\$5.00 - \$3.25 = \$1.75$. Subtracting with borrowing: $500\text{¢} - 325\text{¢} = 175\text{¢} = \1.75 . Sara has \$1.75 left.
59. C — A trapezoid is a quadrilateral because it has exactly four sides. The prefix "quad-" means four. Circles have curved boundaries, triangles have 3 sides, and pentagons have 5 sides.
60. A — 3 hundreds + 5 tens + 8 ones = $300 + 50 + 8 = 358$. Each place value contributes a different amount based on its position. The total is 358.
61. B — Chocolate has 8 students and Mint has 3. The difference is $8 - 3 = 5$, meaning 5 more students prefer Chocolate. Bar graphs compare quantities visually.
62. A — 1 kilogram equals 1000 grams, which is more than any of the gram measurements listed. The largest mass is 1 kg. The prefix "kilo-" means one thousand.
63. D — $9 \times 8 = 72$. This is a basic multiplication fact. Remembering it as $9 \times 8 = (10 \times 8) - 8 = 80 - 8 = 72$ can help.

64. A — Perimeter is the distance around a rectangle: $2 \times (\text{length} + \text{width}) = 2 \times (6 + 4) = 2 \times 10 = 20$ cm. The rectangle's perimeter is 20 cm.
65. B — $489 + 10 = 499$. Adding 10 changes only the tens digit ($8 \rightarrow 9$). The hundreds and ones digits stay the same.
66. D — One hour equals 60 minutes by definition. This is a standard time unit conversion. 30 is half an hour, 24 is hours in a day, and 100 is not a time unit.
67. B — $56 \div 7 = 8$ because $7 \times 8 = 56$. Division is the reverse of multiplication. Eight sevens make fifty-six.
68. C — A cube has 6 square faces, all the same size. The cube is unique among 3D shapes for this property. A sphere has no flat faces, a cylinder has 2 circles and a curved surface, and a cone has 1 circle and a curved surface.
69. D — Counting the shaded strips: 5 out of 8 strips are shaded grey. The fraction is $\frac{5}{8}$. The denominator (8) shows the total parts and the numerator (5) shows the shaded parts.
70. B — $8 \times 5 = 40$. This is a basic multiplication fact. Five eights or eight fives both make forty.
71. A — $124 - 87 = 37$. Subtracting with borrowing: $124 - 87$ leaves 37 pages left to read. Liam still has 37 pages.
72. C — A right angle measures exactly 90 degrees and is marked with a small square symbol. Figure C shows this perpendicular angle. The obtuse angle (A) is larger than 90° , the acute (B) is smaller, and the straight angle (D) is 180° .
73. D — $753 - 246 = 507$. Subtracting with borrowing in the tens place: $753 - 246 = 507$. The answer is 507.
74. C — $36 \div 4 = 9$ because $4 \times 9 = 36$. Dividing 36 cookies equally among 4 friends gives each friend 9. Equal sharing means equal division.
75. A — 427 is less than 472, so the symbol $<$ (less than) makes the sentence true. Comparing the tens digits (2 vs 7) shows 427 is smaller. The " $<$ " symbol opens toward the larger number.
76. C — A triangular prism has 6 vertices: 3 corners on each triangular face. Vertices are points where edges meet. Adding the top triangle's 3 corners to the bottom triangle's 3 corners gives 6.
77. B — 3 quarters = 75¢ , 4 dimes = 40¢ , 2 nickels = 10¢ . Adding: $75 + 40 + 10 = 125\text{¢} = \1.25 . Mei has \$1.25.
78. D — The commutative property of multiplication states that $9 \times 5 = 5 \times 9$, both equalling 45. The order of factors does not change the product. Addition, subtraction, and division do not give the same result as 9×5 .
79. A — $25\text{¢} \times 8 = 200\text{¢} = \2.00 . Multiplying the daily savings by the number of days gives the total. Anya saved \$2.00 over the 8 days.
80. D — The pattern adds 3 each time: 2, 5, 8, 11, 14, then $14 + 3 = 17$, and $17 + 3 = 20$. The missing number is 17. Consistent differences signal an arithmetic pattern.