

# EQAO PRACTICE EXAM 5

---

## READING SECTION (Q1–25)

### Passage 1: The Wandering Cat

When the orange cat first appeared on the back porch, Sienna's mother said firmly, "We are NOT keeping it."

The cat had thin fur and one notched ear. It mewed pitifully from behind the recycling bin, refusing to come closer. Sienna's father agreed they could not take in a stray.

"He probably belongs to someone in the neighbourhood," he said. "Don't feed him, or he'll never leave."

But Sienna could not stop thinking about the cat. The next morning, she sneaked some leftover chicken outside before school. By the afternoon, the cat was gone — and so was the chicken.

For two weeks, Sienna left small offerings: a corner of her sandwich, water in a chipped bowl, even a soft towel near the porch steps. Each day, the cat ate quietly and then watched her with cautious green eyes.

Sienna's parents pretended not to notice. But she caught her father one morning sliding a plate of leftover fish onto the porch when he thought no one was looking. The next evening, her mother was holding a fluffy old blanket she had not used in years.

By the end of the month, the cat had a name (Mango), a basket by the back door, and a regular spot on Sienna's bed.

"We were never keeping it," Sienna's mother said with a small smile. "It just refused to leave."

Sienna only nodded. She knew exactly what had happened, but she would never tell.

1. At the beginning of the story, what did Sienna's parents say about the cat?

- A. that it could stay for one week only
- B. that they would call the city for help
- C. that Sienna should ask her teacher
- D. that they were not keeping it

2. Why was Sienna's father against feeding the cat?

- A. He thought the cat might bite Sienna's hand.
- B. He believed the cat would then never leave.
- C. He was worried the food would attract raccoons.
- D. He did not have any extra food to give.

3. Which sentence BEST shows that Sienna cared about the cat?

- A. She sneaked some leftover chicken outside before school.
- B. She watched the cat with cautious green eyes.
- C. She refused to come closer to the recycling bin.
- D. She knew exactly what had happened.

4. What did Sienna's father do that surprised her?

- A. He brought the cat inside the house.
- B. He told her she could not feed the cat.
- C. He sneaked food onto the porch himself.
- D. He took the cat to the animal shelter.

5. What does Sienna's mother's quote "We were never keeping it. It just refused to leave" really mean?

- A. The cat is wild and untrainable.
- B. The cat will leave again very soon.
- C. Sienna's mother is angry about the cat.
- D. The whole family secretly wanted to keep the cat.

6. What is the main message of the story?

- A. Cats are easier pets to keep than dogs.
- B. Strays should be taken to animal shelters.
- C. People often care more than they will admit.
- D. Sienna should obey her parents at all times.

### **Passage 2: The Northern Lights**

In the dark winter sky of northern Canada, ribbons of green, pink, and purple sometimes dance across the heavens. These shimmering lights are called the aurora borealis, or simply the Northern Lights. They are one of the most stunning sights in nature.

The Northern Lights begin millions of kilometres away, on the surface of the Sun. The Sun constantly throws out streams of tiny particles called the solar wind. These particles travel through space until some of them reach Earth.

Earth has an invisible shield called the magnetic field. This shield blocks most of the solar wind, but near the North and South Poles, the field is weaker. Particles from the Sun slip through and crash into gases high in our atmosphere. When they crash, they release energy as glowing light.

Different gases produce different colours. Oxygen produces green and red. Nitrogen produces blue and purple. Together, they paint the sky with their rainbow display.

The best time to see the Northern Lights in Canada is during the long winter nights from October to March. Places like Yellowknife, in the Northwest Territories, and Churchill, in Manitoba, draw visitors from around the world. Many people put a trip to see the lights on their lists of life dreams.

Indigenous peoples of the north have told stories about the lights for thousands of years. Some Inuit stories describe the lights as the spirits of ancestors dancing in the sky. The science is amazing, but the wonder is even older than the science itself.

7. What does the passage say causes the Northern Lights?

- A. particles from the Sun crashing into gases in our atmosphere
- B. clouds of dust drifting near the North Pole every winter
- C. light bouncing off the ice in the polar regions
- D. heat rising from the Earth into the cold sky

8. Which gas in the atmosphere produces GREEN light?

- A. nitrogen
- B. oxygen
- C. carbon
- D. helium

9. Where is the magnetic field WEAKER?

- A. near the equator at the centre of the Earth
- B. above large oceans of the world
- C. near the North and South Poles
- D. near the surface of the Sun

10. According to the passage, when is the BEST time to see the Northern Lights in Canada?

- A. during the long winter nights from October to March
- B. during summer evenings near the Great Lakes
- C. during spring storms above the Atlantic
- D. during cloudy autumn nights in Toronto

11. Why does the author end the passage by mentioning Indigenous stories?

- A. to warn readers that the lights can be dangerous
- B. to compare Indigenous and modern science
- C. to convince readers to visit the North
- D. to show that wonder about the lights is very old

12. What is the author's MAIN purpose in this passage?

- A. to explain what causes the Northern Lights
- B. to argue that everyone should travel to Yellowknife
- C. to tell a personal story about seeing the lights
- D. to compare different countries' winter weather

### **Passage 3: The Forgotten Story**

Yui hated speaking in front of the class. When Mr Tomlinson announced the storytelling contest, she felt her stomach drop. Each student had to share an original story aloud, in front of every parent and teacher in the gym.

For three weeks, Yui practised her story about a brave squirrel named Hazel who saves her forest from a great fire. She practised at home in front of her dog. She practised on the bus. She even practised in front of the bathroom mirror, watching her own nervous eyes.

The morning of the contest arrived. Yui's hands felt cold. When her name was called, she walked to the front of the gym, holding her cue cards so tightly that they bent at the corners.

She opened her mouth to speak. Nothing came out. She looked down at her cards, but the words seemed to swim on the page.

The silence stretched. Yui could feel everyone watching. She could feel her face growing hot. Then, from the front row, her little brother Hiro waved at her. He pointed at himself and made his hands into tiny squirrel paws, the way she had practised at home.

Something inside Yui loosened. She smiled. Then she set her cue cards down on the floor.

"There was once a squirrel named Hazel," she began. "She lived in a forest by the lake."

The words flowed out of her. She did not look at her cards once. When she finished, the gym was silent for one long moment — and then it filled with cheers.

13. How did Yui feel when Mr Tomlinson announced the contest?

- A. eager to share her story with everyone
- B. her stomach dropped with worry
- C. confident in her storytelling skills
- D. curious about the other entries

14. What was Yui's story about?

- A. a young girl who is afraid of the dark forest
- B. a Canadian explorer who finds new lands
- C. a school field trip that goes terribly wrong
- D. a brave squirrel who saves her forest

15. Why did Yui hold her cue cards so tightly?

- A. She was eager to begin reading from them.
- B. She was afraid she might lose them.
- C. She was nervous about speaking in public.
- D. She was angry about being chosen.

16. What did Hiro do that helped Yui?

- A. He called out the first line of her story.
- B. He made squirrel paws with his hands.
- C. He stood up and waved a sign at her.
- D. He walked up to give her a hug.

17. When Yui "set her cue cards down on the floor," what did this show?

- A. She was giving up on the contest.
- B. She did not know what to say.
- C. She was ready to tell the story from her heart.
- D. She wanted Hiro to read for her.

18. What is the main lesson of the story?

- A. Practising in front of a mirror improves speaking.
- B. Older siblings should always help younger ones.
- C. Squirrels make good characters in stories.
- D. A little support from someone we love can give us courage.

**Passage 4: The Old Lighthouse (poem)**

On the rocky cliff it stands alone,  
Built of weathered, sturdy stone.  
Through a hundred stormy years,  
Through the sailors' hopes and fears.

When the night is dark and deep,  
And the harbour seems asleep,  
Still its lamp begins to glow,  
Guiding boats to safe below.

Now the ships do not need it so,  
Modern maps know where to go.  
But the old lamp still burns bright,  
Faithful through another night.

19. How long has the lighthouse been standing?

- A. a few weeks only
- B. about ten years
- C. about one hundred years
- D. more than five hundred years

20. What does the lighthouse do at night?

- A. lights up to guide boats to safety
- B. closes its doors and shuts down completely

- C. plays a loud horn for ships at sea
- D. signals to other lighthouses on the coast

21. According to the poem, why do ships not need the lighthouse as much now?

- A. because no ships sail this coast anymore
- B. because the harbour has been closed
- C. because the lighthouse has been damaged
- D. because modern maps show the way

22. What does the word "Faithful" suggest about the lighthouse in the LAST stanza?

- A. that it has been painted a bright colour
- B. that it has many religious symbols inside
- C. that it remains loyal even when not needed
- D. that it has been broken and now is fixed

### **Vocabulary and Comprehension (Q23–25)**

23. Read this sentence: "The author's argument was so compelling that even her critics began to agree." What does "compelling" mean?

- A. confusing and unclear
- B. interesting but unimportant
- C. funny and entertaining
- D. powerful and convincing

24. Which word means the OPPOSITE of "permanent"?

- A. lasting
- B. temporary
- C. usual
- D. peaceful

25. Read this sentence: "Reluctantly, Maya agreed to share her dessert with her brother." What does "reluctantly" tell you?

- A. that she agreed unwillingly
- B. that she agreed quickly
- C. that she refused to share
- D. that she was very happy

**WRITING SECTION (Q26–40)**

26. Which sentence uses a SEMICOLON correctly to join two independent clauses?

- A. The storm was loud; and frightening.
- B. The storm was loud; lasting all night.
- C. The storm was loud; the children hid under blankets; until morning.
- D. The storm was loud; the children hid under blankets.

27. Read this sentence: "Neither the teacher nor the students \_\_\_ ready for the surprise quiz." Which word correctly completes the sentence?

- A. are
- B. were
- C. is
- D. has

28. Which sentence uses a PRONOUN correctly?

- A. The book belongs to Maya and I.
- B. Me and Maya read the book together.
- C. The book was read by Maya and me.
- D. Maya gave the book to I.

29. Which is the BEST way to combine these two sentences without changing the meaning?

"The rain was very heavy. The picnic was cancelled."

- A. The rain was very heavy or the picnic was cancelled.
- B. Because the rain was very heavy, the picnic was cancelled.
- C. The rain was very heavy, but the picnic was cancelled.
- D. The rain was very heavy, the picnic was cancelled.

30. Which word is an ADVERB modifying the verb in this sentence?

"The runners finished the long race quickly and gracefully."

- A. quickly
- B. long
- C. runners
- D. race

31. Which sentence uses QUOTATION MARKS correctly?

- A. "Did you bring the keys"? she asked.
- B. "Did you bring the keys?" she asked.
- C. Did you bring the keys? "she asked".

D. "Did you bring the keys, she asked?"

32. Which word in this sentence is an ABSTRACT noun?

"The brave knight showed great courage in the battle."

- A. knight
- B. battle
- C. brave
- D. courage

33. Which sentence uses the APOSTROPHE correctly?

- A. The childrens' coats are on the hooks.
- B. The childrens coats are on the hooks.
- C. The children's coats are on the hooks.
- D. The child's coats are on the hooks.

34. Which sentence shows correct CAPITALISATION?

- A. last summer, my Family visited the Pacific Ocean.
- B. Last summer, my family visited the pacific ocean.
- C. Last Summer, my family visited the Pacific ocean.
- D. Last summer, my family visited the Pacific Ocean.

35. Read this sentence: "The puppy chased its tail in dizzying circles around the room." Which word is a PARTICIPLE acting as an ADJECTIVE?

- A. dizzying
- B. chased

- C. its
- D. tail

36. Which sentence has correct PUNCTUATION?

- A. Although she was tired Maya finished her homework.
- B. Although, she was tired Maya finished her homework.
- C. Although, she was tired, Maya finished her homework.
- D. Although she was tired, Maya finished her homework.

37. Read these two sentences. Which transition word BEST connects them?

"Carlos studied for hours. \_\_\_\_, he did not pass the test."

- A. Because
- B. However
- C. Therefore
- D. As a result

38. Which sentence is a COMPOUND-COMPLEX sentence?

- A. The dog barked loudly.
- B. The dog barked, and the cat ran away.
- C. When the dog barked, the cat ran away.
- D. When the dog barked, the cat ran away, and the bird flew off.

39. Which sentence uses an IDIOM?

- A. The children walked carefully through the park.

- B. The teacher read the book aloud to the class.
- C. The new student felt like a fish out of water.
- D. The hikers reached the summit before lunch.

40. Which word in this sentence is a COORDINATING CONJUNCTION?

"The wind was strong, yet the kite flew steadily across the field."

- A. yet
- B. strong
- C. steadily
- D. across

**MATHEMATICS SECTION (Q41–80)**

41. Solve:  $(24 + 8) \times 3 - 15$

- A. 18
- B. 75
- C. 81
- D. 32

42. In the number 7,309, what is the VALUE of the digit 3?

- A. 30
- B. 300
- C. 3
- D. 3,000

43. Maya is saving for a tablet that costs \$320. She has saved \$185 so far. She earns \$15 per week from chores. How many MORE weeks must she save?

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

44. Which fraction lies BETWEEN  $\frac{1}{2}$  and  $\frac{3}{4}$ ?

- A.  $\frac{1}{4}$
- B.  $\frac{5}{8}$
- C.  $\frac{7}{8}$
- D.  $\frac{1}{3}$

45. A jacket originally costs \$40. It is on sale for 25% off. How much do you SAVE?

- A. \$10
- B. \$15
- C. \$30
- D. \$25

46. A pattern follows the rule "multiply by 2 and add 1." The first number is 3.

3, 7, 15, 31, ...

What is the FOURTH number in the pattern?

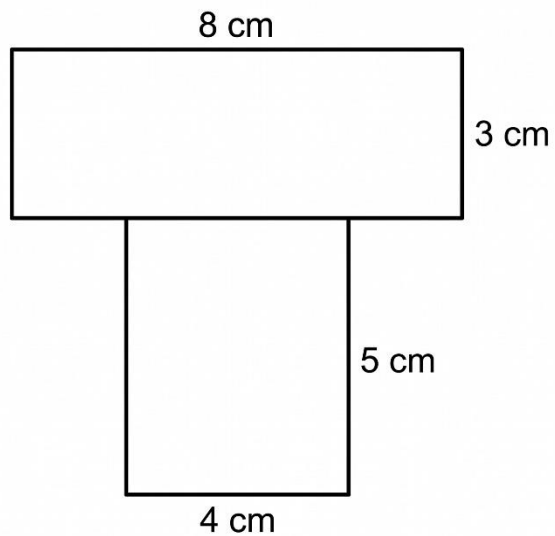
- A. 13
- B. 15

- C. 31
- D. 63

47. Round 8,649 to the nearest HUNDRED.

- A. 8,000
- B. 8,500
- C. 9,000
- D. 8,600

48. Look at the composite T-shape below.



**Figure PQ-1**

What is the AREA of the T-shape?

- A. 44 cm<sup>2</sup>
- B. 40 cm<sup>2</sup>
- C. 48 cm<sup>2</sup>

D.  $60 \text{ cm}^2$

49. A store has three sizes of apple juice:

- Small: 250 mL for \$1.20

- Medium: 500 mL for \$2.20

- Large: 1 L for \$3.80

Which size has the LOWEST cost per millilitre?

A. small

B. medium

C. large

D. they all cost the same

50. A pizza shop sold 27 pizzas on Monday, 35 on Tuesday, and 41 on Wednesday. ABOUT how many pizzas did they sell in total over the three days?

A. about 80

B. about 90

C. about 110

D. about 100

51. Tariq runs 850 m on Monday, 1.2 km on Tuesday, and 950 m on Wednesday. What is the TOTAL distance he ran, in metres?

A. 3,000 m

B. 2,800 m

C. 3,500 m

D. 2,500 m

52. Look at this list of values: 12, 8, 15, 12, 9, 12, 14. What is the MODE?

- A. 9
- B. 14
- C. 12
- D. 8

53. A bus leaves the station at 9:45 AM and arrives at its destination at 12:20 PM. How long was the trip?

- A. 2 hours 35 minutes
- B. 3 hours 25 minutes
- C. 2 hours 25 minutes
- D. 3 hours 35 minutes

54. A box of cereal weighs 500 g. How many BOXES would it take to total 6 kilograms?

- A. 10 boxes
- B. 8 boxes
- C. 15 boxes
- D. 12 boxes

55. Solve:  $144 \div 12 \times 3$

- A. 4
- B. 12
- C. 36
- D. 48

56. Look at the table showing time spent on activities.

Activity	Time spent (minutes)
Reading	45
Writing	30
Drawing	25
Maths	50

How many MORE minutes were spent on Maths than on Drawing?

- A. 25 minutes
- B. 20 minutes
- C. 30 minutes
- D. 15 minutes

57. A square garden has an area of  $81 \text{ m}^2$ . What is the LENGTH of one side?

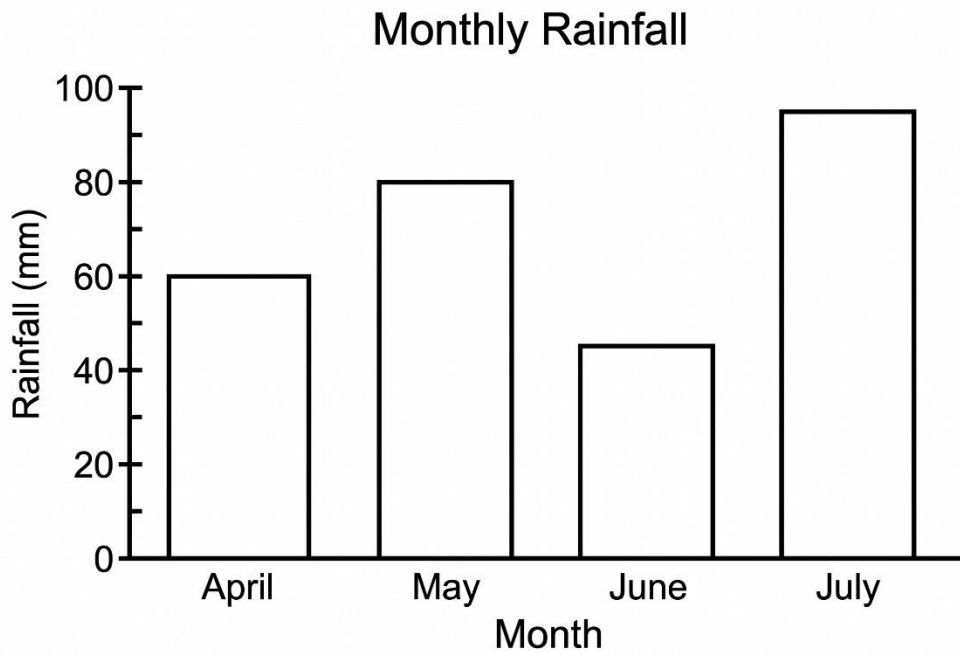
- A. 8 m
- B. 9 m
- C. 10 m
- D. 81 m

58. Sara has \$32.50. She wants to buy a book for \$14.95 and a notebook for \$7.50. After her purchases, how much money will she have LEFT?

- A. \$10.05
- B. \$11.05

- C. \$9.95
- D. \$10.55

59. Look at the bar graph showing monthly rainfall.



What is the TOTAL rainfall over the four months?

- A. 240 mm
- B. 260 mm
- C. 280 mm
- D. 300 mm

60. A class has 30 students. For the class trip,  $\frac{2}{5}$  chose the museum and  $\frac{1}{3}$  chose the science centre. The rest chose the park. How many students chose the PARK?

- A. 7
- B. 8

- C. 10
- D. 12

61. Which is GREATER:  $\frac{3}{5}$  or 0.7?

- A. 0.7 is greater
- B.  $\frac{3}{5}$  is greater
- C. They are equal
- D. Cannot be determined

62. A rectangular swimming pool is 25 m long, 10 m wide, and 2 m deep. What is the VOLUME of water it can hold?

- A. 250 m<sup>3</sup>
- B. 500 m<sup>3</sup>
- C. 50 m<sup>3</sup>
- D. 750 m<sup>3</sup>

63. A delivery driver makes 8 stops each morning and 6 stops each afternoon, Monday to Friday. How many stops does he make in TWO WEEKS?

- A. 70
- B. 120
- C. 100
- D. 140

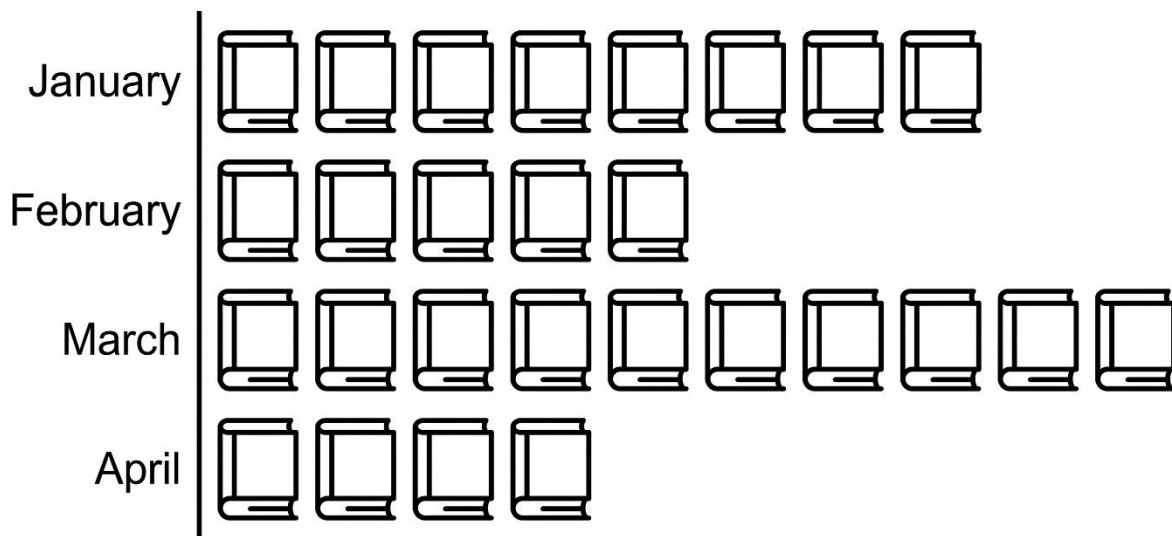
64. Solve:  $6 \times (15 - 9) + 4$

- A. 30

- B. 40
- C. 50
- D. 60

65. Look at the pictograph showing books borrowed from the library.

Figure PQ-3: Books Borrowed from Library Each Month  
Each book icon = 5 books



How many MORE books were borrowed in March than in February?

- A. 4 books
- B. 10 books
- C. 20 books
- D. 50 books

66. Which decimal lies BETWEEN 0.3 and 0.4?

- A. 0.4
- B. 0.35

- C. 0.43
- D. 0.25

67. A baker makes 8 trays of cookies. Each tray holds 24 cookies. He packs them in boxes of 6. How many BOXES does he fill?

- A. 8 boxes
- B. 24 boxes
- C. 16 boxes
- D. 32 boxes

68. Round 5,376 to the nearest HUNDRED.

- A. 5,000
- B. 5,400
- C. 5,500
- D. 5,300

69. A water tank holds 240 litres when full. It is now  $\frac{3}{4}$  full. How many MORE litres are needed to fill it completely?

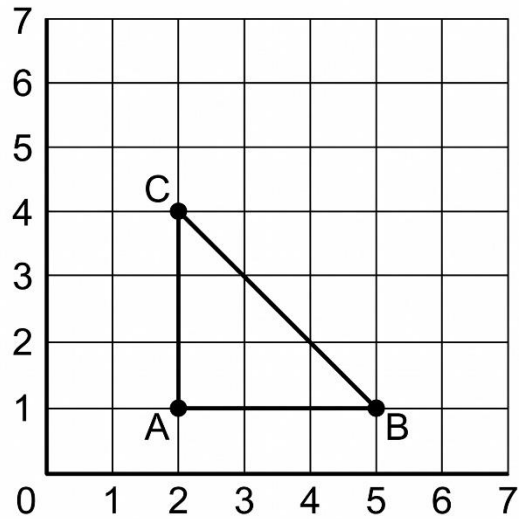
- A. 80 L
- B. 180 L
- C. 60 L
- D. 120 L

70. A piece of ribbon is 1.5 m long. Sara cuts it into 5 equal pieces. How long is each piece?

- A. 30 cm

- B. 25 cm
- C. 35 cm
- D. 50 cm

71. Look at the triangle on the coordinate grid below.



If the triangle SLIDES 2 units UP, what will be the NEW coordinates of vertex C?

- A. (2, 2)
- B. (4, 4)
- C. (2, 6)
- D. (4, 6)

72. A car travels at 60 km per hour. How many KILOMETRES does it travel in 2 hours and 30 minutes?

- A. 120 km
- B. 150 km
- C. 90 km

D. 180 km

73. A class collected \$86.40 to buy a class gift. The teacher contributes an extra \$13.60. How much money do they have ALTOGETHER?

A. \$99.00

B. \$100.50

C. \$100.00

D. \$99.60

74. Maya started reading her book at 6:45 PM. She read for 1 hour 50 minutes. What time did she STOP reading?

A. 8:35 PM

B. 8:25 PM

C. 7:35 PM

D. 8:45 PM

75. A rectangular field is 50 m long and 30 m wide. A fence is built around the entire field. How many METRES of fencing are needed?

A. 80 m

B. 160 m

C. 1,500 m

D. 150 m

76. Solve:  $7 + 3 \times 4 - 2$

A. 17

- B. 38
- C. 8
- D. 11

77. A regular hexagon has 6 sides of equal length. If one side measures 4 cm, what is the PERIMETER?

- A. 16 cm
- B. 36 cm
- C. 12 cm
- D. 24 cm

78. At a school sale, pencils cost \$0.40 each and erasers cost \$0.65 each. Amir buys 4 pencils and 3 erasers. How much does he SPEND in total?

- A. \$3.45
- B. \$3.55
- C. \$4.05
- D. \$3.25

79. There are 200 students in Grade 3.  $\frac{1}{4}$  are in the dance club, 30% are in the art club, and the rest are in the music club. How many students are in the MUSIC club?

- A. 90
- B. 80
- C. 100
- D. 70

80. Solve:  $1000 - (250 + 175) + 50$

- A. 525
- B. 575
- C. 425
- D. 625

## **EQAO Practice Exam 5 – Answer Key and Explanations**

1. D — The mother said firmly "We are NOT keeping it" at the start of the story. Both parents agreed they could not take in a stray. The other options are not what the parents said.
2. B — The father told Sienna, "Don't feed him, or he'll never leave." His concern was that feeding would keep the cat around permanently. The other reasons are not mentioned in the story.
3. A — Sneaking leftover chicken outside is a direct action of caring for the cat. Sienna risked her parents' disapproval to feed the stray. The other options describe the cat's actions or her final understanding, not her care.
4. C — Sienna caught her father "sliding a plate of leftover fish onto the porch when he thought no one was looking." This was surprising because he had said not to feed the cat. The other actions are not in the story.
5. D — The mother's words are ironic — by then the cat had a name, a basket, and a regular spot on Sienna's bed. The whole family had quietly fallen for the cat while pretending they had not. The other interpretations miss the irony.
6. C — The story shows the parents secretly helping the cat while pretending not to care. The theme is that people often care more than they openly admit. The other options miss the central message.
7. A — The passage states "Particles from the Sun slip through and crash into gases high in our atmosphere. When they crash, they release energy as glowing light." The crash produces the Northern Lights. The other choices are not the scientific cause described.
8. B — The passage states "Oxygen produces green and red." Green is one of the colours oxygen produces. The other gases produce different colours.
9. C — The passage states "near the North and South Poles, the field is weaker." These polar regions allow more solar particles through. The other locations are not where the field is described as weaker.
10. A — The passage states "The best time to see the Northern Lights in Canada is during the long winter nights from October to March." Long, dark nights are needed to see the lights. The other times are not recommended in the passage.
11. D — The final sentence states "The science is amazing, but the wonder is even older than the science itself." The author shows that admiration for the lights predates modern science. The other purposes do not match the closing sentence.
12. A — The passage explains the cause of the Northern Lights step by step — solar wind, the magnetic field, gases reacting in the atmosphere. The main purpose is to inform readers about how the lights form. The other purposes do not match the explanatory tone.
13. B — The story states "she felt her stomach drop" when the contest was announced. A stomach dropping signals sudden worry or dread. The other reactions are not described in the text.

14. D — The story states Yui's story was about "a brave squirrel named Hazel who saves her forest from a great fire." A heroic squirrel was the subject of her story. The other choices are not Yui's topic.
15. C — Yui's tight grip on her cue cards reflected her nervousness about speaking in public. Holding objects tightly is a common sign of anxiety. The other choices are not the reason for her grip.
16. B — The story states Hiro "made his hands into tiny squirrel paws, the way she had practised at home." This gesture connected Yui back to her practised story. The other actions are not what Hiro did.
17. C — Setting down the cards meant Yui no longer needed her notes; she trusted her memory and her story. This shows readiness to speak naturally from within. The other interpretations miss the meaning of the action.
18. D — Hiro's small gesture from the front row gave Yui the courage to begin speaking. Love and support from someone close can unlock a person's confidence. The other lessons do not capture the heart of the story.
19. C — The poem states "Through a hundred stormy years." One hundred years is the time the lighthouse has stood. The other lengths are not in the poem.
20. A — The poem states "Still its lamp begins to glow, / Guiding boats to safe below." Lighting up to guide boats is the lighthouse's nighttime role. The other actions are not in the poem.
21. D — The poem states "Modern maps know where to go." Updated navigation tools have reduced reliance on the lighthouse. The other reasons are not in the poem.
22. C — "Faithful" describes someone who remains loyal and steady, even when no longer needed. The lighthouse continues its duty out of devotion, not necessity. The other meanings do not fit the word's emotional weight.
23. D — Compelling means strong, powerful, and convincing, fitting an argument that wins over even critics. The other meanings do not match the word's strength.
24. B — Permanent means lasting forever, while temporary means lasting only a short time. Antonyms have opposite meanings. The other words are not opposites of permanent.
25. A — Reluctantly means unwillingly or with hesitation. The adverb tells how Maya agreed — slowly, against her wishes. The other interpretations do not match the meaning of "reluctantly."
26. D — A semicolon joins two related independent clauses without a conjunction. "The storm was loud" and "the children hid under blankets" are both complete sentences. The other choices misuse the semicolon before fragments or with conjunctions.
27. A. With "neither/nor" constructions, the verb agrees with the subject closest to it — in this case, "students." Because "students" is plural, the verb must also be plural. Among the options, "are" is the plural present-tense form that agrees with "students." Option C ("is") is singular and would agree with "teacher," not "students," making it incorrect. Option D ("has") is also singular and does not agree with the plural subject. Option B ("were") is plural but past tense; the sentence is written in the present tense with no narrative context indicating a past event, so "were" is grammatically inconsistent with the sentence as constructed. □□□□□

28. C — After "by" (a preposition), the object form "me" is required. "Maya and me" is the object of the preposition. The other choices use "I" or "myself" incorrectly in object position.
29. B — The cause-and-effect relationship (heavy rain caused the cancellation) is best expressed by "because." This creates a clear logical link in a complex sentence. The other connectors create a comma splice, contrast, or alternative.
30. A — An adverb modifies a verb, and "quickly" tells how the runners "finished." Adverbs often end in -ly and describe action. The other words are adjectives or nouns.
31. B — In dialogue, the question mark belongs INSIDE the closing quotation mark, with the dialogue tag in lowercase outside. "Did you bring the keys?" she asked. follows this rule. The other choices misplace the marks.
32. D — Abstract nouns name ideas, qualities, or emotions that cannot be touched. "Courage" is a quality, not a physical thing. Knight and battle are concrete; brave is an adjective.
33. C — "Children" is already plural, so its possessive form adds only -'s: "children's." The coats belong to multiple children. The other choices misplace the apostrophe or use the wrong form.
34. D — Only the proper noun "Pacific Ocean" needs capitals; "summer" and "family" are common nouns. Option D applies capitals only where required. The other choices over-capitalise or under-capitalise.
35. A — A participle is a verb form acting as an adjective. "Dizzying" comes from the verb "dizzy" and describes the noun "circles." Chased is the main verb, its is a pronoun, and tail is a noun.
36. D — When a dependent clause begins a sentence, a comma follows it before the main clause. "Although she was tired, Maya finished her homework" follows this rule. The other choices misplace or omit the comma.
37. B — The two sentences show contrast (studying should help, yet he failed). "However" is the transition word that signals contrast. The other choices signal cause-effect, which does not fit.
38. D — A compound-complex sentence has at least one dependent clause and two or more independent clauses. Option D has "When the dog barked" (dependent) plus two independent clauses joined by "and." The other choices are simple, compound, or complex only.
39. C — An idiom is a phrase whose meaning differs from the literal words. "Fish out of water" means feeling out of place, not an actual fish. The other sentences use literal, straightforward language.
40. A — Coordinating conjunctions are remembered as FANBOYS: for, and, nor, but, or, yet, so. "Yet" appears in this list. The other words are adjectives, adverbs, or prepositions.
41. C — Order of operations begins with brackets:  $(24 + 8) = 32$ . Then  $32 \times 3 = 96$ , and  $96 - 15 = 81$ . The result is 81.
42. B — In 7,309, the digit 3 sits in the hundreds place and represents 300. Place value is determined by position. The other places hold different values.
43. D — Maya still needs  $\$320 - \$185 = \$135$ . At \$15 per week,  $\$135 \div \$15 = 9$  weeks. Nine more weeks of saving will reach her goal.
44. B — Using eighths:  $1/2 = 4/8$  and  $3/4 = 6/8$ , so a fraction "between" them must be  $5/8$ . The other fractions are either smaller than  $1/2$  or larger than  $3/4$ .
45. A — 25% of \$40 is  $\$40 \div 4 = \$10$  saved. A 25% discount represents one-quarter off the original price. The savings amount is \$10.
46. C — Starting from 3 and applying the rule " $\times 2 + 1$ ":  $3 \rightarrow 7 \rightarrow 15 \rightarrow 31$ . The fourth number in the pattern is 31. Each step doubles the previous number then adds one.

47. D — 8,649 rounds to 8,600 because the tens digit (4) is less than 5, so the hundreds digit stays at 6. Rounding to the nearest hundred looks at the tens place. 8,649 is closer to 8,600 than to 8,700.
48. A — Splitting the T-shape into two rectangles: top  $8 \times 3 = 24 \text{ cm}^2$ , bottom  $4 \times 5 = 20 \text{ cm}^2$ . Adding  $24 + 20 = 44 \text{ cm}^2$ . The total area is 44 square centimetres.
49. C — Calculating cost per millilitre: small =  $\$0.0048/\text{mL}$ , medium =  $\$0.0044/\text{mL}$ , large =  $\$0.0038/\text{mL}$ . The large size gives the lowest cost per millilitre. Buying in bulk usually saves money per unit.
50. D — Adding the actual values:  $27 + 35 + 41 = 103$ . Rounded to the nearest hundred, 103 is about 100. Estimation produces "about 100."
51. A — Converting the kilometres:  $1.2 \text{ km} = 1,200 \text{ m}$ . Adding:  $850 + 1,200 + 950 = 3,000 \text{ m}$ . Tariq ran 3,000 metres in total.
52. C — The mode is the value that appears most often. In the list, 12 appears three times while every other number appears once. The mode is 12.
53. A — From 9:45 AM to 12:45 PM is 3 hours, but the bus arrived at 12:20 PM, which is 25 minutes earlier than 12:45 PM. So the trip lasted 3 hours – 25 minutes = 2 hours 35 minutes.
54. D — Converting kilograms to grams:  $6 \text{ kg} = 6,000 \text{ g}$ . Dividing  $6,000 \div 500 = 12$  boxes. Twelve boxes of cereal weigh six kilograms in total.
55. C — Division and multiplication are at the same level, so they are done left to right:  $144 \div 12 = 12$ , then  $12 \times 3 = 36$ . Following correct order gives 36.
56. A — Maths spent 50 minutes and Drawing spent 25 minutes, so the difference is  $50 - 25 = 25$  minutes. Subtracting the smaller from the larger gives the additional time. The difference is 25 minutes.
57. B — The area of a square equals side  $\times$  side, so side =  $\sqrt{81} = 9$ . Each side of the garden measures 9 metres. Nine times nine equals 81.
58. A — Total cost:  $\$14.95 + \$7.50 = \$22.45$ . Change:  $\$32.50 - \$22.45 = \$10.05$ . Subtracting total spending from her starting amount gives the money left.
59. C — Adding the bar heights:  $60 + 80 + 45 + 95 = 280 \text{ mm}$ . Each bar shows that month's rainfall. The total over four months is 280 millimetres.
60. B — Museum:  $2/5$  of 30 = 12 students. Science Centre:  $1/3$  of 30 = 10 students. Park:  $30 - 12 - 10 = 8$  students. The remaining eight students chose the park.
61. A — Converting  $3/5$  to a decimal:  $3 \div 5 = 0.6$ . Since  $0.7 > 0.6$ , the decimal 0.7 is greater. Comparing as decimals makes the difference clear.
62. B — Volume of a rectangular prism = length  $\times$  width  $\times$  height =  $25 \times 10 \times 2 = 500$  cubic metres. Volume measures three-dimensional space using cubed units. The pool holds  $500 \text{ m}^3$ .
63. D — Per day:  $8 + 6 = 14$  stops. Per week:  $14 \times 5 = 70$  stops. Per two weeks:  $70 \times 2 = 140$  stops. The driver makes 140 stops in two weeks.
64. B — Brackets first:  $15 - 9 = 6$ . Then  $6 \times 6 = 36$ , and  $36 + 4 = 40$ . Following order of operations gives 40.
65. C — March:  $10 \times 5 = 50$  books. February:  $6 \times 5 = 30$  books. Difference:  $50 - 30 = 20$  more books in March. Multiplying icons by the key value, then subtracting, gives the answer.
66. B — 0.35 falls between 0.3 and 0.4 on the number line. The digit 3 in the tenths place stays the same, with 5 in the hundredths place placing it midway. The other choices are at the boundary or outside the range.
67. D — Total cookies:  $8 \times 24 = 192$ . Boxes needed:  $192 \div 6 = 32$  boxes. Multiplying first, then dividing by box size, gives the number of full boxes.

68. B — 5,376 rounds to 5,400 because the tens digit (7) is 5 or greater, so the hundreds digit rounds up from 3 to 4. Rounding to the nearest hundred uses the tens place. 5,376 is closer to 5,400 than to 5,300.
69. C —  $\frac{3}{4}$  of 240 = 180 L currently in the tank. Needed to fill:  $240 - 180 = 60$  L. Subtracting the current amount from the full capacity gives the amount still needed.
70. A — 1.5 m equals 150 cm. Dividing  $150 \div 5 = 30$  cm per piece. Converting to centimetres before dividing makes the calculation simple. Each piece is 30 cm long.
71. C — Sliding up means adding to the y-coordinate while keeping the x-coordinate the same. Vertex C at (2, 4) becomes  $(2, 4 + 2) = (2, 6)$ . The new position is two units higher.
72. B — 2 hours 30 minutes equals 2.5 hours. Distance = speed  $\times$  time =  $60 \times 2.5 = 150$  km. The car travels 150 kilometres in that time.
73. C — Adding the two amounts:  $\$86.40 + \$13.60 = \$100.00$ . The cents add to 100 (a whole dollar), and the dollars sum to \$99 plus that extra dollar makes \$100. Together they have exactly \$100.
74. A — 6:45 PM + 1 hour = 7:45 PM, then + 50 minutes = 8:35 PM. Adding hours first, then minutes, gives the stop time. Maya finished reading at 8:35 PM.
75. B — Perimeter of a rectangle =  $2 \times (\text{length} + \text{width}) = 2 \times (50 + 30) = 2 \times 80 = 160$  m. The fence wraps around all four sides. The total length is 160 metres.
76. A — Multiplication before addition and subtraction:  $3 \times 4 = 12$ . Then  $7 + 12 - 2 = 17$ . Following order of operations gives 17.
77. D — A regular hexagon has 6 equal sides. Perimeter =  $6 \times 4 = 24$  cm. Multiplying the side length by the number of sides gives the perimeter.
78. B — Pencils:  $4 \times \$0.40 = \$1.60$ . Erasers:  $3 \times \$0.65 = \$1.95$ . Total:  $\$1.60 + \$1.95 = \$3.55$ . Multiplying each cost by quantity, then adding, gives the total.
79. A — Dance:  $\frac{1}{4}$  of 200 = 50. Art: 30% of 200 = 60. Music:  $200 - 50 - 60 = 90$  students. Subtracting both clubs' totals from the full grade gives the music count.
80. D — Brackets first:  $250 + 175 = 425$ . Then  $1000 - 425 = 575$ , and  $575 + 50 = 625$ . Following order of operations gives 625.