

PRACTICE EXAM 4: NATIONAL BOARD MIDDLE CHILDHOOD GENERALIST SIMULATION (100 QUESTIONS)

This expanded practice exam contains 100 selected-response questions for Middle Childhood Generalist study. The official National Board Component 1 assessment includes approximately 45 selected-response items in a 60-minute section, followed by three 30-minute constructed-response exercises. For realistic pacing, consider about 80 seconds per selected-response question. National Board certification also requires meeting minimum section-average score requirements and an overall weighted score requirement; this practice score is for study only and is not an official National Board score.

1. A student encounters the word autobiography and identifies auto- as 'self,' bio as 'life,' and graph as 'write.' Which strategy is the student using?
 - A. Blending individual phonemes
 - B. Using sentence punctuation
 - C. Analyzing Greek and Latin morphemes
 - D. Applying alphabetical order

2. A fifth-grade student reads accurately but in a flat voice, rarely pausing at commas or changing expression for dialogue. Which fluency element needs the most support?
 - A. Phonemic segmentation
 - B. Prosody and phrasing
 - C. Alphabet knowledge
 - D. Silent reading stamina

3. Students preview a science chapter before reading. Which text feature would best help them predict how the information is organized into major topics?

- A. Page numbers and margins
- B. Copyright and publisher data
- C. Glossary pronunciation marks
- D. Headings and subheadings

4. An article argues that the school should add more outdoor learning spaces. Which detail would provide the strongest evidence for the author's claim?

- A. Survey and achievement data showing benefits from outdoor lessons
- B. A description of the school's current paint colors
- C. A list of teachers' favorite indoor decorations
- D. A history of the school's original parking lot

5. In a story, readers know a storm has damaged the bridge, but the characters continue driving toward it because they do not know. Which literary technique creates this tension?

- A. Onomatopoeia
- B. Dramatic irony
- C. Alliteration
- D. First-person narration

6. After reading an informational article, which student response is the best summary?

- A. A list of every example and quotation in the article
- B. A personal opinion about whether the article was interesting
- C. A copy of the first and last sentences only
- D. A concise statement of the central idea with the most important supporting points

7. In the sentence 'The crane lifted the steel beam above the building,' what should a student use first to determine the meaning of crane?

- A. The word's first dictionary definition only
- B. The number of syllables in the word
- C. The surrounding sentence context
- D. The alphabetical position of the word

8. Which transition best completes the sentence? 'The trail was closed after heavy rain; _____, the class moved its field study to the school garden.'

- A. therefore
- B. for example
- C. meanwhile
- D. in contrast

9. A student's paragraph begins four consecutive sentences with 'The team.' Which revision would most improve sentence variety without changing the ideas?

- A. Replace every noun with a pronoun
- B. Add a comma after every first word
- C. Change all verbs to the past perfect tense
- D. Combine or reorder some sentences and vary their openings

10. In a literature circle, one student claims that a character acted mainly out of jealousy. Which follow-up from a classmate would most effectively deepen the discussion?

- A. Change the topic before anyone challenges the claim.
- B. Say the claim is wrong without referring to the text.
- C. Ask which passage supports the claim and how the details show jealousy.
- D. Repeat the claim in louder words so everyone hears it.

11. A student takes notes from a website and wants to use the information in a report. Which practice best avoids plagiarism?

- A. Change a few words and omit the source
- B. Paraphrase the idea in new wording and cite the source
- C. Copy the paragraph and remove quotation marks
- D. List the website only in the report title

12. An infographic makes a dramatic claim about student screen use but does not identify where its numbers came from. What should students question first?

- A. The credibility and source of the data
- B. The size of the infographic title
- C. The order of the color blocks
- D. The number of icons on the page

13. Which sentence contains a metaphor?

- A. The classroom sounded as busy as a beehive.
- B. The classroom was a beehive of activity.
- C. Students moved quickly around the classroom.
- D. The class heard bees outside the window.

14. A narrator describes several characters using he, she, and they but reveals the thoughts of only one character. Which point of view is used?

- A. First-person participant
- B. Second-person instructional
- C. Third-person omniscient
- D. Third-person limited

15. Which sentence has correct subject-verb agreement?

- A. The basket of apples sits beside the door.

- B. The basket of apples sit beside the door.
- C. The students in the hallway walks quietly.
- D. The collection of maps are on the shelf.

16. A student realizes that a paragraph no longer makes sense and immediately rereads the previous two sentences more slowly. Which comprehension behavior is the student demonstrating?

- A. Memorizing text without interpretation
- B. Scanning only for bold vocabulary
- C. Monitoring understanding and repairing comprehension
- D. Predicting from the book cover only

17. When selecting a challenging text for a class, which qualitative feature should a teacher consider in addition to word and sentence difficulty?

- A. The number printed on the back cover
- B. The price paid for the classroom set
- C. The text's structure and knowledge demands
- D. The author's distance from the school

18. A student writes an argument with a clear claim but includes evidence that supports both sides without explaining how any evidence connects to the claim. What revision is most needed?

- A. Add reasoning that links selected evidence to the claim
- B. Increase the font size of the claim
- C. Replace all evidence with personal anecdotes
- D. Remove the conclusion and title

19. An artist wants a tree in a landscape drawing to appear much farther away than a nearby tree. Which change would most strongly create that sense of depth?

- A. Draw the distant tree larger and lower than the nearby tree.
- B. Draw the distant tree smaller and place it higher in the picture space.
- C. Give both trees exactly the same size, overlap, and placement.
- D. Outline the distant tree more heavily than every object in front.

20. A musician is instructed to perform a passage more softly while keeping the same speed. Which musical element is changing?

- A. Tempo
- B. Pitch
- C. Meter
- D. Dynamics

21. In a script, words printed in italics such as '[crosses to the window]' primarily serve what purpose?

- A. They identify the story's narrator.
- B. They replace all spoken dialogue.
- C. They give stage directions for performers.
- D. They summarize the audience's reaction.

22. In dance, a performer moves from a low crouch to standing and then reaches overhead. Which element is being varied most clearly?

- A. Tempo
- B. Level
- C. Costume
- D. Audience

23. Students studying a historical town meeting create frozen group poses showing different viewpoints in the debate. What is the strongest reason to use this arts-integration strategy?

- A. It makes students represent perspective and relationships physically.
- B. It eliminates the need to read historical sources.
- C. It guarantees every interpretation is historically correct.
- D. It replaces discussion with silent memorization.

24. During an art critique, which comment is most evidence based?

- A. This painting is good because I like it.
- B. The artist probably had an easy assignment.
- C. Everyone should prefer this picture.
- D. The repeated diagonal lines create a sense of movement.

25. Which classroom habit most directly supports healthy sleep routines for upper-elementary students?

- A. Saving all homework for late evening
- B. Using bright screens until falling asleep
- C. Keeping a consistent bedtime and reducing stimulating screen use before sleep
- D. Changing bedtime by several hours each night

26. Which lunch best demonstrates dietary variety across major food groups?

- A. Potato chips, candy, and a soft drink
- B. Whole-grain pita, beans, vegetables, fruit, and yogurt
- C. Two pastries and a sports drink
- D. Plain crackers with a sugary beverage

27. A student wants to become more physically active after school. Which plan is most likely to be sustainable?

- A. Exercise intensely once each month
- B. Avoid all activity unless friends participate

- C. Set an unrealistic goal that requires several hours daily
- D. Choose enjoyable activities and build them into a regular routine

28. A peer pressures a student to do something unsafe. Which response best demonstrates assertive refusal?

- A. Say no clearly, give a reason, and leave if the pressure continues.
- B. Agree to the unsafe request so the peer will stop arguing.
- C. Insult the peer and continue the conflict until someone intervenes.
- D. Stay silent and follow the peer even though the choice feels unsafe.

29. Which action best reduces the risk of head injury while bicycling?

- A. Ride faster so trips are shorter
- B. Use headphones to block traffic noise
- C. Carry a heavy backpack on one shoulder
- D. Wear a properly fitted bicycle helmet

30. Students find conflicting online advice about a health topic. Which source should they generally evaluate as most credible?

- A. An anonymous post with no sources
- B. An advertisement making guaranteed claims
- C. A source that identifies qualified authors and cites current evidence
- D. A viral video based only on testimonials

31. Evaluate $18 - 3(4) + 2$.

- A. 2
- B. 8
- C. 20

D. 62

32. What is $\frac{5}{6} - \frac{1}{4}$ in simplest form?

A. $\frac{7}{12}$

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

C. $\frac{5}{12}$

D. $\frac{2}{3}$

33. A school receives 18 boxes containing 24 pencils in each box. How many pencils are in all the boxes?

A. 42

B. 432

C. 312

D. 442

34. Which number is 6 units to the left of 2 on a number line?

A. 4

B. 8

C. -4

D. -8

35. A rectangular garden is 8 m by 5 m. A 3 m by 3 m square plot is added beside it without overlap. What is the total area?

A. 49 square meters

B. 43 square meters

C. 46 square meters

D. 64 square meters

36. A circle has a diameter of 8 centimeters. Using 3.14 for pi, what is its circumference?

- A. 12.56 centimeters
- B. 50.24 centimeters
- C. 64 centimeters
- D. 25.12 centimeters

37. What is the mean of 6, 8, 10, 12, and 14?

- A. 10
- B. 9
- C. 11
- D. 12

38. A fair coin is tossed 40 times and lands heads 27 times. What is the experimental probability of heads in this trial?

- A. $\frac{13}{40}$
- B. $\frac{27}{40}$
- C. $\frac{1}{2}$
- D. $\frac{27}{13}$

39. A number divided by 4 and then increased by 3 equals 8. What is the number?

- A. 5
- B. 11
- C. 32
- D. 20

40. A rule multiplies an input by 3 and then subtracts 2. What is the output when the input is 5?

- A. 9
- B. 15
- C. 13
- D. 17

41. What is $|-12| + |5|$?

- A. -17
- B. 7
- C. -7
- D. 17

42. What is the least common multiple of 6 and 8?

- A. 12
- B. 24
- C. 36
- D. 48

43. A rectangular prism has length 5 centimeters, width 3 centimeters, and height 4 centimeters. What is its volume?

- A. 12 cubic centimeters
- B. 24 cubic centimeters
- C. 60 cubic centimeters
- D. 47 cubic centimeters

44. A triangle has side lengths 5 centimeters, 5 centimeters, and 8 centimeters. How should the triangle be classified by its side lengths?

- A. Isosceles
- B. Equilateral
- C. Scalene
- D. Right

45. What is 3^4 ?

- A. 12
- B. 81
- C. 27
- D. 64

46. A museum visit begins at 2:35 p.m. and ends at 4:10 p.m. How long does the visit last?

- A. 1 hour 35 minutes
- B. 1 hour 25 minutes
- C. 1 hour 45 minutes
- D. 2 hours 35 minutes

47. A class records the height of a bean plant every day for three weeks. Which display would best show how the height changes over time?

- A. A circle graph
- B. A pictograph with unrelated symbols
- C. An unordered list of plant names
- D. A line graph

48. A student says $\frac{1}{8}$ is greater than $\frac{1}{6}$ because 8 is greater than 6. Which instructional response best addresses the misconception?

- A. Have the student memorize that smaller denominators always mean larger fractions
- B. Ask the student to add the numerator and denominator in each fraction
- C. Use equal-sized wholes to compare sixths and eighths visually
- D. Change the problem to whole-number addition instead

49. Water droplets form on the outside of a cold glass on a humid day. Which process produced the droplets?

- A. Evaporation of the glass
- B. Condensation of water vapor from the air
- C. Freezing of liquid inside the glass
- D. Melting of water vapor in sunlight

50. A battery, wires, switch, and bulb are connected in a circuit. The bulb lights only after the switch is closed. What best explains why?

- A. Closing the switch creates new electrical charge inside the bulb.
- B. The switch makes the battery's chemicals disappear immediately.
- C. The bulb lights because the open circuit had greater current than the closed circuit.
- D. Closing the switch completes a continuous path for electric current.

51. A book rests motionless on a level table. Which statement best describes the vertical forces acting on the book?

- A. The table's upward support force balances the book's downward gravitational force.
- B. Only gravity acts because the book is not moving.
- C. The upward force is greater than gravity, so the book accelerates upward.
- D. Gravity is greater than the upward force, so the book accelerates downward.

52. A bulb, battery, and wires are connected in a circuit, but one wire is disconnected. Why does the bulb not light?

- A. The battery contains too many electrons.
- B. The bulb requires sunlight to operate.
- C. The circuit is open, so electric current cannot complete a path.
- D. The wire is absorbing all electrical energy.

53. Two strings are made of the same material and length, but one is tightened more. When plucked, the tighter string usually produces what change?

- A. A lower pitch
- B. A higher pitch
- C. No vibration
- D. A darker color

54. Why can a person see a clear image in a smooth mirror more easily than in rough cardboard?

- A. The mirror reflects light in a more orderly direction.
- B. The mirror creates new light inside the glass.
- C. The cardboard absorbs every wavelength completely.
- D. The mirror stops light from changing direction.

55. A student mixes two clear solutions and observes a new solid precipitate forming. Which conclusion is best supported by this observation?

- A. Only a physical change occurred because both starting liquids were clear.
- B. The solutions simply became colder, which proves no new substance formed.
- C. A chemical change likely occurred because a new substance formed.
- D. The precipitate shows that matter disappeared during the mixing process.

56. Which set lists materials plants use directly in photosynthesis?

- A. Oxygen, soil, and sound energy

- B. Nitrogen gas, salt, and moonlight
- C. Glucose, oxygen, and heat only
- D. Carbon dioxide, water, and light energy

57. What is a major function of plant roots?

- A. Absorb water and mineral nutrients from the soil
- B. Capture most sunlight for photosynthesis
- C. Produce sound to attract pollinators
- D. Release seeds directly into the atmosphere

58. In a food web, why are green plants considered producers?

- A. They obtain all food by eating other organisms.
- B. They decompose every dead organism in the ecosystem.
- C. They create energy from nothing and store it forever.
- D. They make energy-rich food from light through photosynthesis.

59. A moth population includes light and dark color variations. On dark tree bark, birds more often capture light moths. Over many generations, what process can make dark moths more common?

- A. Individual moths choosing to change color
- B. Natural selection favoring better-camouflaged moths
- C. Birds teaching moths new inherited traits
- D. Each moth darkening because it needs protection

60. A houseplant placed near a window gradually bends toward the light. Which response best explains this growth pattern?

- A. The plant is performing evaporation to move toward the window.
- B. The plant is changing species because sunlight alters its DNA immediately.

- C. The plant shows phototropism, a directional growth response to light.
- D. The plant is showing random movement unrelated to environmental stimuli.

61. After a long rain, some water moves downward through soil and rock rather than flowing over the surface. What process is occurring?

- A. Condensation
- B. Sublimation
- C. Combustion
- D. Infiltration

62. Which statement describes climate rather than weather?

- A. A thunderstorm is expected in the area later this afternoon.
- B. The temperature dropped sharply in the area during last night.
- C. A coastal region usually has mild, wet winters over many years.
- D. Strong winds occurred at the field during yesterday's game.

63. A river slows as it enters a lake, and sediment accumulates near the river mouth. Which process is most directly responsible for the buildup?

- A. Deposition
- B. Evaporation
- C. Weathering only
- D. Magnetism

64. Why does the Moon appear to have different phases during a month?

- A. Earth's shadow covers the Moon every few nights.
- B. We see changing portions of its sunlit half as the Moon orbits Earth.
- C. The Moon produces different amounts of light each week.

D. Clouds permanently hide different sections of the Moon.

65. Students test whether fertilizer affects bean plant growth. Which design best supports a fair test?

- A. Change fertilizer amount while keeping light, water, soil, and plant type consistent.
- B. Change fertilizer, light, and water at the same time.
- C. Use different plant species for every fertilizer amount.
- D. Measure only the tallest plant and ignore all others.

66. When evaluating a historical speech, which question most directly addresses the source's origin and purpose?

- A. How many pages are in the modern textbook that quotes it?
- B. Which present-day opinion is most popular among students?
- C. Who created the speech, for which audience, and for what purpose?
- D. Can the speech be accepted without considering its historical setting?

67. Which source is a secondary source?

- A. A soldier's letter written from camp
- B. A historian's book analyzing letters from the Civil War
- C. A photograph taken during the conflict
- D. A government order issued during the war

68. What is the main purpose of a map scale?

- A. To identify the mapmaker's political opinion
- B. To show the age of every building
- C. To rank locations by population automatically
- D. To show how map distance relates to real-world distance

69. Lines of latitude are used primarily to measure what?

- A. Distance north or south of the Equator
- B. Distance east or west of the prime meridian
- C. Elevation above sea level
- D. Travel time between cities

70. Lines of longitude are most useful for identifying what?

- A. Distance north or south of the Equator
- B. Average annual rainfall
- C. Position east or west of the prime meridian
- D. Height above sea level

71. Which is a human-made geographic feature?

- A. A mountain range
- B. A river delta
- C. A natural desert
- D. A canal connecting two bodies of water

72. A family leaves an area because repeated drought has made farming difficult. The drought is best described as what type of migration factor?

- A. A pull factor
- B. A push factor
- C. A tariff
- D. A census

73. A region's population shifts rapidly from rural villages to expanding cities as factory and service jobs grow. Which geographic process is occurring?

- A. Desertification
- B. Cultural isolation
- C. Urbanization
- D. Suburban abandonment

74. Why does specialization often encourage trade?

- A. Specialization eliminates scarcity everywhere.
- B. Trade prevents people from developing different skills.
- C. Specialization requires every region to make the same products.
- D. People or regions can exchange what they produce efficiently for other goods.

75. A city can afford either a new playground or additional library computers this year, but not both. If it chooses the playground, what is the opportunity cost?

- A. The library computers it gives up
- B. The money already spent last year
- C. The playground's future maintenance only
- D. Every other city project for all time

76. A bakery buys a new commercial oven to increase the number of loaves it can produce each day. In economics, the oven is best classified as what?

- A. A natural resource
- B. A capital resource
- C. A consumer service
- D. A household transfer payment

77. What is a common purpose of taxes collected by governments?

- A. To fund public services and shared infrastructure
- B. To guarantee identical incomes for every resident
- C. To eliminate all private businesses
- D. To prevent communities from building roads

78. A city uses tax revenue to maintain a public park that residents can use without buying individual admission tickets. Which economic idea is best illustrated?

- A. A private monopoly controlled by one household
- B. A barter exchange between two individuals
- C. A personal luxury purchased only by one consumer
- D. A public good financed collectively

79. Which action is an example of saving rather than spending?

- A. Buying a snack immediately
- B. Putting part of an allowance into a bank account for a future goal
- C. Purchasing a game on the day money is received
- D. Giving all available money to a store

80. Scarcity exists because what condition is true?

- A. Every resource is available in unlimited quantities.
- B. People have no need to make choices.
- C. Resources are limited while human wants are extensive.
- D. All goods can be produced without time or effort.

81. Which action is an enumerated power granted to Congress by the U.S. Constitution?

- A. Coining money
- B. Issuing local building permits

- C. Selecting public-school textbooks for one district
- D. Appointing every city mayor

82. The president vetoes a bill passed by Congress. Which action would demonstrate a legislative check on that presidential power?

- A. The president vetoes the same bill a second time without a new vote.
- B. Congress overrides the veto with the constitutionally required supermajority.
- C. A state governor rewrites the federal bill without congressional action.
- D. The Supreme Court automatically signs the bill and makes it law.

83. Why does the U.S. Constitution separate legislative, executive, and judicial powers?

- A. To make every branch perform identical jobs
- B. To eliminate disagreement among public officials
- C. To prevent courts from interpreting laws
- D. To prevent too much power from being concentrated in one branch

84. The principle of due process is most closely connected to which idea?

- A. Government may punish people without established procedures.
- B. Only elected officials are protected by law.
- C. Government must follow fair legal procedures before depriving a person of protected rights.
- D. Courts must always agree with the executive branch.

85. Which activity is protected by the First Amendment right to petition?

- A. Refusing to obey every law whenever a person disagrees with it
- B. Preventing other people from speaking during a public community meeting
- C. Sending a signed request to the city council asking for a policy change
- D. Changing an election result outside the legal process after votes are counted

86. Which action is a civic responsibility commonly associated with representative democracy?

- A. Ignoring all public decisions
- B. Becoming informed about issues before voting
- C. Preventing neighbors from expressing opinions
- D. Refusing to learn how local government works

87. What does the principle of rule of law mean?

- A. Government leaders may ignore laws whenever convenient.
- B. Only private citizens must follow written laws.
- C. Courts must create laws without limits.
- D. Laws apply to leaders and citizens alike.

88. Which issue is most likely handled primarily by a local government?

- A. Planning neighborhood parks and local streets
- B. Negotiating a treaty with another country
- C. Issuing national currency
- D. Declaring war on another nation

89. In a representative democracy, citizens most directly influence lawmaking by doing what?

- A. Electing representatives who make laws on their behalf
- B. Serving as hereditary rulers
- C. Allowing judges to select all legislators
- D. Replacing elections with permanent appointments

90. At the Constitutional Convention, large and small states disagreed about representation in Congress. Which solution addressed both concerns?

- A. A single legislature giving every state identical population totals
- B. Eliminating state representation from the national government
- C. A two-house legislature with different bases for representation
- D. Allowing only the largest states to vote on laws

91. Which grievance helped drive colonial resistance before the American Revolution?

- A. A ban on all colonial farming
- B. A requirement that every colonist move west
- C. A law ending all Atlantic trade immediately
- D. Taxation imposed without colonial representation in Parliament

92. Why was the Erie Canal historically significant to the growth of the United States in the nineteenth century?

- A. It created the first transcontinental railroad across the Rocky Mountains.
- B. It linked Great Lakes trade to the Hudson River and Atlantic markets, reducing transportation costs.
- C. It ended all overseas trade between the United States and Europe.
- D. It moved the national capital from Washington, D.C., to New York.

93. Why did many leaders support replacing the Articles of Confederation with a new Constitution?

- A. The national government under the Articles was too weak to address several shared problems effectively.
- B. The Articles created an overly powerful national executive.
- C. The Articles prohibited all state governments from existing.
- D. The Articles already provided the exact current federal system.

94. Why is the Seneca Falls Convention of 1848 significant in U.S. history?

- A. It formally ended the Civil War and reunited the states.
- B. It created the first national bank under the Constitution.
- C. It transferred the Louisiana Territory from France to the United States.
- D. It helped organize and publicize demands for expanded women's rights.

95. Which consequence of westward U.S. expansion most directly affected many Indigenous nations?

- A. Immediate control of the federal government by tribal councils
- B. Permanent protection from settlement pressure everywhere
- C. Loss of land and forced displacement from homelands
- D. An end to all treaty disputes

96. The abolition movement in the United States primarily sought to accomplish what goal?

- A. Expand hereditary monarchy
- B. End slavery
- C. Prohibit public education
- D. Eliminate all immigration

97. How did industrialization contribute to urban growth in the United States?

- A. Factories required most workers to move away from cities permanently.
- B. Industrialization eliminated transportation networks around cities.
- C. Factories and related jobs attracted workers to cities.
- D. Manufacturing ended the need for wage labor.

98. The Great Migration refers to the movement of many African Americans primarily from what pattern of origin and destination?

- A. From the rural South to cities in the North, Midwest, and West
- B. From northern cities to European colonies
- C. From western farms to the colonial Atlantic coast
- D. From Canada to plantation regions of the Deep South

99. What was a central goal of many New Deal programs during the Great Depression?

- A. End all federal involvement in the economy immediately
- B. Replace elections with appointed industrial leaders
- C. Prohibit the federal government from supporting unemployed workers
- D. Provide relief, support economic recovery, and reform parts of the financial system

100. Which action was widely used by the U.S. civil rights movement to challenge segregation and discrimination?

- A. Ending all court challenges to discriminatory laws
- B. Nonviolent protest such as boycotts, sit-ins, and marches
- C. Avoiding public organizing and voter registration
- D. Supporting legal segregation in public facilities

Practice Exam 4: Answer Key and Explanations

1. C — Autobiography contains meaningful word parts whose meanings combine to support the meaning of the whole word. Recognizing roots and affixes is morphemic analysis, a powerful strategy for understanding unfamiliar academic vocabulary across subjects. The distractors target a different literacy, communication, or arts skill and do not respond as directly to the evidence in the stem.

2. B — Accuracy alone does not constitute fluent oral reading. The student's limited expression and failure to group words around punctuation indicate difficulty with prosody and phrasing, which help oral reading sound natural and support comprehension. The other choices may be useful in other contexts, but they do not match the specific language, text, audience, or performance evidence described here.

3. D — Headings and subheadings signal the hierarchy and sequence of major topics before students read closely. Previewing them gives readers a structural map that supports prediction, organization of information, and later recall of key ideas. The distractors target a different literacy, communication, or arts skill and do not respond as directly to the evidence in the stem.

4. A — Evidence is strongest when it is relevant to the claim and supports it with observable information. Data showing benefits from outdoor lessons directly address whether additional outdoor learning spaces could improve students' school experience and learning. The other choices may be useful in other contexts, but they do not match the specific language, text, audience, or performance evidence described here.

5. B — Dramatic irony occurs when readers know important information that characters do not. That knowledge gap creates suspense because readers understand the danger ahead while the characters act without the information needed to avoid it. The distractors target a different literacy, communication, or arts skill and do not respond as directly to the evidence in the stem.

6. D — An effective summary condenses a text by stating its central idea and selecting only the most important supporting information. It excludes minor details, unnecessary quotations, and the reader's personal opinion unless the task specifically requests evaluation. The other choices may be useful in other contexts, but they do not match the specific language, text, audience, or performance evidence described here.

7. C — Crane has multiple meanings, so context is essential. The words lifted and steel beam indicate that crane refers to construction equipment rather than a bird. Readers use nearby semantic clues to select the meaning that fits the sentence. The distractors target a different literacy, communication, or arts skill and do not respond as directly to the evidence in the stem.

8. A — Therefore signals a cause-and-effect relationship: the trail closure caused the class to change locations. The sentence needs a transition that connects the reason in the first clause with the resulting action in the second clause. The other choices may be useful in other contexts, but they do not match the specific language, text, audience, or performance evidence described here.

9. D — Sentence variety comes from purposeful changes in sentence openings, structures, and lengths. Combining related ideas or moving introductory phrases can reduce repetition while preserving meaning, whereas mechanical pronoun or punctuation changes do not solve the structural problem. The distractors target a different literacy, communication, or arts skill and do not respond as directly to the evidence in the stem.

10. C — A strong academic follow-up asks for textual evidence and the reasoning that links that evidence to an interpretation. Requiring a passage and an explanation helps the group evaluate the claim, compare interpretations, and keep the discussion anchored in the text. This choice best supports evidence-based reasoning and productive learning rather than a superficial response.

11. B — Paraphrasing requires the writer to restate an idea genuinely in new language while still crediting the source. Citation acknowledges where the information came from, whereas superficial word

changes or copied wording without attribution can still constitute plagiarism. The distractors target a different literacy, communication, or arts skill and do not respond as directly to the evidence in the stem.

12. A — A numerical claim is difficult to evaluate without knowing the data source, collection method, or organization responsible for it. Source transparency is central to media literacy because polished visuals can appear authoritative even when the underlying evidence is weak. The other options do not fit the evidence as directly, so the keyed choice is the strongest match.

13. B — A metaphor directly identifies one thing as another to create a comparison without using like or as. Calling the classroom a beehive suggests intense, coordinated activity and helps readers imagine the scene more vividly. The distractors target a different literacy, communication, or arts skill and do not respond as directly to the evidence in the stem.

14. D — Third-person limited narration uses third-person pronouns while restricting access to one character's inner thoughts and perceptions. An omniscient narrator can reveal multiple characters' thoughts, while first- and second-person narration use different pronoun perspectives. The other choices may be useful in other contexts, but they do not match the specific language, text, audience, or performance evidence described here.

15. A — The subject is basket, which is singular, so the singular verb sits agrees with it. The plural noun apples appears inside a prepositional phrase and does not control the verb. Agreement depends on the grammatical subject, not the nearest noun. The other options do not fit the evidence as directly, so the keyed choice is the strongest match.

16. C — Effective readers monitor whether meaning is coherent as they read. When comprehension breaks down, they deliberately repair it through strategies such as rereading, slowing down, clarifying vocabulary, or connecting ideas across sentences. The other choices may be useful in other contexts, but they do not match the specific language, text, audience, or performance evidence described here.

17. C — Text complexity involves more than measurable word and sentence features. Structure, levels of meaning, knowledge demands, and language conventions can make a text easier or harder for particular students even when numerical readability measures are similar. The distractors target a different literacy, communication, or arts skill and do not respond as directly to the evidence in the stem.

18. A — Argument writing requires more than listing evidence. The writer must explain why the evidence supports the claim and how the reasoning addresses the issue. Without that connection, readers are left to infer the argument's logic themselves. The other choices may be useful in other contexts, but they do not match the specific language, text, audience, or performance evidence described here.

19. B — Artists can suggest depth on a flat surface by changing relative size and placement. Objects that are smaller and positioned higher in the picture plane often appear farther away, especially when compared with larger foreground objects. The choice applies a foundational artistic principle and connects the technique directly to the intended visual effect.

20. D — Dynamics describe degrees of loudness and softness in music. The direction changes volume without changing speed, so tempo remains constant. Pitch concerns how high or low sounds are, while

meter organizes beats into recurring patterns. The other choices may be useful in other contexts, but they do not match the specific language, text, audience, or performance evidence described here.

21. C — Stage directions guide how a dramatic work is performed by indicating movement, gesture, setting, or delivery. They are not usually spoken aloud as dialogue; instead, they help performers and directors translate the written script into action onstage. The distractors target a different literacy, communication, or arts skill and do not respond as directly to the evidence in the stem.

22. B — Dance level refers to the height of movement in space, often described as low, middle, or high. Moving from a crouch to standing and then reaching overhead deliberately changes level while other performance elements may remain unchanged. The distractors target a different literacy, communication, or arts skill and do not respond as directly to the evidence in the stem.

23. A — A tableau asks students to use posture, placement, and expression to represent ideas and relationships. In a historical context, that physical representation can deepen perspective taking when it is grounded in source evidence and followed by discussion. The distractors target a different literacy, communication, or arts skill and do not respond as directly to the evidence in the stem.

24. D — Evidence-based critique refers to observable features of a work and explains their effect. Repeated diagonal lines can be identified directly and connected to a visual impression of movement, unlike comments based only on personal preference or unsupported assumptions. The distractors target a different literacy, communication, or arts skill and do not respond as directly to the evidence in the stem.

25. C — Consistent sleep routines help the body anticipate rest, and reducing stimulating screen use before bed can support winding down. Irregular schedules and late-night work or entertainment can interfere with sufficient, restorative sleep needed for attention and learning. The other options do not fit the evidence as directly, so the keyed choice is the strongest match.

26. B — A varied meal includes foods from several major groups rather than relying mainly on highly processed snack foods. The pita, beans, vegetables, fruit, and yogurt provide a broader mix of grains, protein foods, produce, and dairy. The distractors do not address the immediate health or wellness need as directly. The keyed choice supports safe, informed, and developmentally appropriate decision making.

27. D — Long-term physical activity is more likely when it is enjoyable, realistic, and scheduled consistently. An extreme or infrequent plan is difficult to maintain and does not support the development of a regular health-enhancing habit. The distractors do not address the immediate health or wellness need as directly. The keyed choice supports safe, informed, and developmentally appropriate decision making.

28. A — Assertive refusal communicates a clear boundary without aggression. A concise no, a brief reason when appropriate, and leaving a risky situation protect safety while avoiding escalation. Passive agreement or hostile confrontation does not serve the same goal. The other options do not fit the evidence as directly, so the keyed choice is the strongest match.

29. D — A properly fitted helmet is designed to reduce the risk and severity of head injury during a bicycle crash. Speeding, blocking traffic sounds, or carrying an unstable load can add risk rather than reduce it. The distractors do not address the immediate health or wellness need as directly. The keyed choice supports safe, informed, and developmentally appropriate decision making.

30. C — Credible health information should make its authorship, expertise, evidence, and sourcing transparent. Anonymous claims, advertisements, and testimonials may be persuasive, but they do not provide the same basis for evaluating accuracy and possible bias. The distractors do not address the immediate health or wellness need as directly. The keyed choice supports safe, informed, and developmentally appropriate decision making.

31. B — Order of operations requires multiplication before addition or subtraction. First calculate 3 times 4 to get 12. Then evaluate from left to right: 18 minus 12 plus 2 equals 6 plus 2, or 8. Checking the result against the quantities in the stem confirms the reasoning and rules out the distractors.

32. A — A common denominator of 12 gives $\frac{5}{6} = \frac{10}{12}$ and $\frac{1}{4} = \frac{3}{12}$. Subtracting the numerators yields $\frac{7}{12}$, which is already in simplest form because 7 and 12 share no common factor greater than 1. The other options can result from predictable calculation or representation mistakes. Recomputing from the given quantities identifies one value that satisfies the problem exactly.

33. B — The total is found by multiplying the number of boxes by the pencils in each box. Eighteen times twenty-four equals 432. Adding the factors or making a place-value error produces the smaller distractors rather than the total number of pencils. Checking the result against the quantities in the stem confirms the reasoning and rules out the distractors.

34. C — Moving left on a number line means subtracting. Starting at 2 and moving 6 units left gives 2 minus 6, which equals -4. The positive alternatives result from moving in the wrong direction or ignoring the starting point. Checking the result against the quantities in the stem confirms the reasoning and rules out the distractors.

35. A — The rectangle has area $8 \times 5 = 40$ square meters, and the square has area $3 \times 3 = 9$ square meters. Because the regions do not overlap, their areas add to 49 square meters. The other options can result from predictable calculation or representation mistakes. Recomputing from the given quantities identifies one value that satisfies the problem exactly.

36. D — Circumference can be found with $C = \pi \text{ times diameter}$. Multiplying 3.14 by 8 gives 25.12 centimeters. Using the radius without doubling, doubling the correct circumference, or treating diameter as an area measure leads to the distractors. Checking the result against the quantities in the stem confirms the reasoning and rules out the distractors.

37. A — Add the values to get 50, then divide by the five data points: $50 / 5 = 10$. The mean represents an equal-share value, not simply the middle-looking number chosen without calculation. The distractors reflect common operation, place-value, or representation errors. Checking the quantities against the relationship in the stem confirms the keyed result and the intended mathematical concept.

38. B — Experimental probability uses the results actually observed. Heads occurred 27 times out of 40 total tosses, so the experimental probability is $\frac{27}{40}$. One-half is the theoretical probability for a fair coin, but it does not describe this particular set of results. Checking the result against the quantities in the stem confirms the reasoning and rules out the distractors.

39. D — Let the number be n . The statement translates to n divided by 4 plus 3 equals 8. Subtracting 3 gives n divided by 4 equals 5, and multiplying by 4 gives n equals 20. Checking the result against the quantities in the stem confirms the reasoning and rules out the distractors.

40. C — Apply the operations in the stated order: multiply 5 by 3 to get 15, then subtract 2 to get 13. Reversing the order or stopping after multiplication produces a different output. The other options can result from predictable calculation or representation mistakes. Recomputing from the given quantities identifies one value that satisfies the problem exactly.

41. D — Absolute value represents distance from zero, so both absolute values are nonnegative. The absolute value of -12 is 12, and the absolute value of 5 is 5. Adding these distances gives 17, regardless of the original negative sign on 12. Checking the result against the quantities in the stem confirms the reasoning and rules out the distractors.

42. B — Multiples of 6 include 6, 12, 18, and 24; multiples of 8 include 8, 16, and 24. The first positive number shared by both lists is 24, so it is the least common multiple. The other options can result from predictable calculation or representation mistakes. Recomputing from the given quantities identifies one value that satisfies the problem exactly.

43. C — Volume of a rectangular prism is found by multiplying length, width, and height. Multiplying 5 by 3 by 4 gives 60. Because volume measures three-dimensional space, the unit must be cubic centimeters rather than linear or square centimeters. Checking the result against the quantities in the stem confirms the reasoning and rules out the distractors.

44. A — An isosceles triangle has at least two congruent sides. This triangle has two sides measuring 5 centimeters, so it is isosceles. It is not equilateral because all three sides are not equal, and scalene triangles have no equal sides. Checking the defining properties against each option confirms the classification and rules out the distractors.

45. B — The exponent 4 means multiply four factors of 3: 3 times 3 times 3 times 3. The products progress from 9 to 27 to 81. Multiplying the base by the exponent would incorrectly give 12. Checking the result against the quantities in the stem confirms the reasoning and rules out the distractors.

46. A — From 2:35 p.m. to 3:35 p.m. is one hour, and from 3:35 p.m. to 4:10 p.m. is 35 minutes. Adding those intervals gives 1 hour 35 minutes, avoiding errors caused by subtracting clock digits directly. Checking the result against the quantities in the stem confirms the reasoning and rules out the distractors.

47. D — A line graph is well suited for showing how a quantitative measurement changes across ordered time intervals. Plotting daily height and connecting the points makes the growth trend visible. A

circle graph emphasizes parts of a whole rather than change over time. Checking the result against the quantities in the stem confirms the reasoning and rules out the distractors.

48. C — The misconception comes from treating denominators like whole-number magnitudes instead of recognizing that denominators describe equal partitions of a whole. Visual models using equal-sized wholes show directly that eighths are smaller pieces than sixths. The other options can result from predictable calculation or representation mistakes. Recomputing from the given quantities identifies one value that satisfies the problem exactly.

49. B — Water vapor in the surrounding air cools when it contacts the cold surface and changes from gas to liquid. That phase change is condensation; the water is not leaking through or being created by the glass. The other options do not fit the evidence as directly, so the keyed choice is the strongest match.

50. D — Electric current requires a complete conducting path. An open switch breaks that path, while closing the switch completes the circuit so charge can move through the components. The switch does not create charge or make the battery's materials disappear. The explanation connects the observation to the relevant scientific mechanism rather than relying on an unrelated association.

51. A — Because the book is motionless, its acceleration is zero and the net vertical force is zero. Gravity pulls downward while the table exerts an upward support force of equal magnitude, producing balanced forces rather than unopposed motion. The explanation connects the observation to the relevant scientific mechanism rather than relying on an unrelated association.

52. C — A simple electric circuit must provide a continuous conducting path from one battery terminal through the load and back to the other terminal. A disconnected wire opens that path, preventing sustained current through the bulb. The other options do not fit the evidence as directly, so the keyed choice is the strongest match.

53. B — Increasing tension generally makes a string vibrate at a higher frequency when other factors are held constant. Higher vibration frequency is perceived as higher pitch; pitch is not determined by color or eliminated simply by increasing tension. The other options do not fit the evidence as directly, so the keyed choice is the strongest match.

54. A — A smooth mirror produces regular reflection, so light rays maintain an organized relationship that can form an image. A rough surface scatters reflected light in many directions, which prevents a clear image from forming. The distractors confuse related processes or overlook the evidence described. The keyed response best matches the scientific mechanism, pattern, or investigation principle presented in the stem.

55. C — Formation of a precipitate is evidence that substances in solution reacted to form a new solid substance. That observation supports a chemical change. Colorless starting materials do not rule out a reaction, and matter is conserved rather than disappearing. The explanation connects the observation to the relevant scientific mechanism rather than relying on an unrelated association.

56. D — Photosynthesis uses carbon dioxide and water, powered by light energy, to produce energy-rich sugars and release oxygen. Soil can provide minerals, but soil itself is not a reactant in the

photosynthesis equation. The other choices describe different mechanisms or variables and therefore do not fit the observation. The keyed answer is consistent with the evidence and the relevant scientific concept.

57. A — Roots commonly anchor plants and absorb water and dissolved mineral nutrients from the soil. Leaves are usually the main structures for capturing light, and seed production occurs in reproductive structures rather than as a primary root function. The other options do not fit the evidence as directly, so the keyed choice is the strongest match.

58. D — Producers capture energy, usually from sunlight, and convert it into chemical energy stored in organic molecules through photosynthesis. Consumers obtain energy by eating other organisms, while decomposers break down dead material and recycle matter. The distractors confuse related processes or overlook the evidence described. The keyed response best matches the scientific mechanism, pattern, or investigation principle presented in the stem.

59. B — Natural selection can change the frequency of inherited traits when individuals with some variations survive and reproduce more successfully. Better camouflage can reduce predation, so dark coloration may become more common across generations rather than within one moth's lifetime. The other options do not fit the evidence as directly, so the keyed choice is the strongest match.

60. C — Phototropism is directional plant growth in response to light. Unequal growth on different sides of a stem can cause it to bend toward a light source, helping leaves receive light needed for photosynthesis. The explanation connects the observation to the relevant scientific mechanism rather than relying on an unrelated association.

61. D — Infiltration is the movement of water from the surface into soil and porous ground. It can contribute to groundwater recharge. Condensation changes vapor to liquid, sublimation involves a solid-gas phase change, and combustion is a chemical reaction. The other options do not fit the evidence as directly, so the keyed choice is the strongest match.

62. C — Climate describes long-term patterns and typical conditions in a region, whereas weather describes short-term atmospheric conditions at a particular time and place. A multiyear pattern of mild, wet winters is therefore climate information. The distractors confuse related processes or overlook the evidence described. The keyed response best matches the scientific mechanism, pattern, or investigation principle presented in the stem.

63. A — When moving water loses energy, it can no longer carry as much sediment, so particles settle out. This settling and accumulation is deposition. Weathering breaks material down, but deposition explains the buildup at the river mouth. The other options do not fit the evidence as directly, so the keyed choice is the strongest match.

64. B — Half of the Moon is illuminated by the Sun at any given time. As the Moon orbits Earth, the viewing angle changes, so people see different fractions of that illuminated half. Earth's shadow causes a lunar eclipse, not the regular phases. The other options do not fit the evidence as directly, so the keyed choice is the strongest match.

65. A — A fair test isolates the independent variable so differences in the outcome can be attributed more confidently to that variable. Keeping other important conditions consistent reduces confounding factors that would otherwise make the results difficult to interpret. The other options do not fit the evidence as directly, so the keyed choice is the strongest match.

66. C — Sourcing asks students to consider who created a document, the intended audience, the creator's purpose, and the historical circumstances surrounding it. Those questions help readers interpret perspective and reliability before using the source as evidence. The choice applies the relevant civic, geographic, economic, or historical concept to the situation described in the stem.

67. B — A historian's later analysis is a secondary source because it interprets primary evidence to explain the past. Letters, photographs, and official orders created during the historical period are primary sources for researchers examining that era. The other options do not fit the evidence as directly, so the keyed choice is the strongest match.

68. D — A map scale expresses the relationship between a measured distance on the map and the corresponding distance on Earth's surface. It lets users estimate actual distances and compare spatial relationships accurately. The other choices may be related to social studies, but they do not best explain the source, institution, geographic pattern, historical development, or economic decision in the stem.

69. A — Latitude measures angular distance north or south of the Equator. The lines run roughly east-west around the globe, while longitude measures east-west position relative to the prime meridian. The distractors either apply a different civic, geographic, historical, or economic idea or do not fit the evidence. The keyed response is the most precise interpretation of the situation described.

70. C — Longitude identifies angular position east or west of the prime meridian. Longitude lines run from pole to pole and work with latitude to locate places precisely on Earth's surface. The other choices may be related to social studies, but they do not best explain the source, institution, geographic pattern, historical development, or economic decision in the stem.

71. D — A canal is constructed by people to alter movement, water access, or transportation, so it is a human-made feature. Mountain ranges, river deltas, and deserts form through natural physical processes. The distractors either apply a different civic, geographic, historical, or economic idea or do not fit the evidence. The keyed response is the most precise interpretation of the situation described.

72. B — Push factors are conditions that encourage people to leave a place, such as environmental hardship, conflict, or lack of opportunity. A pull factor attracts people toward a destination instead of driving them away from an origin. The other options do not fit the evidence as directly, so the keyed choice is the strongest match.

73. C — Urbanization is the growth of cities and an increasing share of people living in urban areas. Movement from rural communities toward city employment is a common pattern associated with industrial and service-sector development. The choice applies the relevant civic, geographic, economic, or historical concept to the situation described in the stem.

74. D — Specialization allows individuals or regions to focus resources and skills on goods or services they can produce effectively. Trade then lets them obtain other things they need or want, increasing interdependence rather than eliminating scarcity. The other options do not fit the evidence as directly, so the keyed choice is the strongest match.

75. A — Opportunity cost is the value of the next-best alternative that is forgone when a choice is made. Choosing the playground means giving up the library computers that could have been purchased with the same limited funds. The other options do not fit the evidence as directly, so the keyed choice is the strongest match.

76. B — Capital resources are human-made tools, machines, and equipment used to produce other goods or services. A commercial oven helps the bakery produce bread, so it is productive capital rather than a natural resource, service, or transfer payment. The choice applies the relevant civic, geographic, economic, or historical concept to the situation described in the stem.

77. A — Governments use tax revenue to finance public goods and services such as infrastructure, schools, emergency services, and other collective functions. Tax systems vary, but funding shared public needs is a central purpose. The other choices may be related to social studies, but they do not best explain the source, institution, geographic pattern, historical development, or economic decision in the stem.

78. D — Public parks are commonly treated as public goods or public services because governments can finance them collectively through taxation for broad community use. The situation is not barter, a household monopoly, or an individually purchased luxury. The choice applies the relevant civic, geographic, economic, or historical concept to the situation described in the stem.

79. B — Saving means setting aside current income or resources for future use rather than using them immediately for consumption. Depositing part of an allowance toward a later goal is therefore a clear example of saving. The other options do not fit the evidence as directly, so the keyed choice is the strongest match.

80. C — Scarcity is the basic economic condition that resources such as time, labor, materials, and money are limited relative to wants. Because scarcity exists, individuals and societies must make choices and face trade-offs. The other choices may be related to social studies, but they do not best explain the source, institution, geographic pattern, historical development, or economic decision in the stem.

81. A — The Constitution specifically grants Congress several enumerated powers, including the power to coin money. Local permits, district curriculum choices, and selection of local officials are not enumerated federal legislative powers assigned to Congress. The choice applies the relevant civic, geographic, economic, or historical concept to the situation described in the stem.

82. B — The veto is an executive check on legislation, while Congress can respond by overriding a veto when the required supermajorities in both chambers are reached. That reciprocal authority illustrates

checks and balances among branches. The choice applies the relevant civic, geographic, economic, or historical concept to the situation described in the stem.

83. D — Separation of powers assigns different core functions to different branches so no single branch controls the entire governmental process. Combined with checks and balances, this structure is intended to limit concentrations of power. The other options do not fit the evidence as directly, so the keyed choice is the strongest match.

84. C — Due process requires government to follow established, fair legal procedures when acting against a person's protected life, liberty, or property interests. It is a safeguard against arbitrary governmental action, not a guarantee that one branch always prevails. The other options do not fit the evidence as directly, so the keyed choice is the strongest match.

85. C — The right to petition protects people's ability to ask government to address grievances or change policies. A signed request to public officials is a direct example of petitioning, provided it is pursued through lawful means. The other options do not fit the evidence as directly, so the keyed choice is the strongest match.

86. B — Representative democracy depends on citizens selecting leaders and participating thoughtfully in public life. Learning about issues and candidates before voting supports informed participation, while suppressing others or disengaging from public decisions weakens civic processes. The other options do not fit the evidence as directly, so the keyed choice is the strongest match.

87. D — Rule of law means public authority is exercised under established laws rather than personal whim. Government officials and ordinary citizens are both subject to legal rules, which supports accountability and predictable governance. The other choices may be related to social studies, but they do not best explain the source, institution, geographic pattern, historical development, or economic decision in the stem.

88. A — Local governments commonly manage community services and infrastructure such as local roads, parks, zoning, and municipal services. Foreign treaties, national currency, and declarations of war are functions of the federal government. The other choices may be related to social studies, but they do not best explain the source, institution, geographic pattern, historical development, or economic decision in the stem.

89. A — Representative democracy uses elections to choose officials who deliberate and make public policy on behalf of constituents. Citizens may participate in additional ways, but electing representatives is the defining mechanism identified in the question. The other options do not fit the evidence as directly, so the keyed choice is the strongest match.

90. C — The compromise created a bicameral Congress: one chamber represents states equally, while the other is based on population. This structure responded to competing demands from less-populous and more-populous states without adopting either position completely. The other options do not fit the evidence as directly, so the keyed choice is the strongest match.

91. D — Many colonists objected to taxes and parliamentary policies imposed without elected colonial representation in Parliament. The slogan about taxation and representation captured a broader dispute over political authority, consent, and colonial rights. The other choices may be related to social studies, but they do not best explain the source, institution, geographic pattern, historical development, or economic decision in the stem.

92. B — The Erie Canal connected the Great Lakes region with the Hudson River system and New York's Atlantic port. By lowering shipping costs and travel time, it helped expand commerce, migration, and the economic importance of western New York and interior markets. The choice applies the relevant civic, geographic, economic, or historical concept to the situation described in the stem.

93. A — Under the Articles, the central government had limited powers and struggled with important national problems such as revenue, interstate coordination, and enforcement. Supporters of a new Constitution sought a stronger federal framework while debating safeguards against concentrated power. The other options do not fit the evidence as directly, so the keyed choice is the strongest match.

94. D — The Seneca Falls Convention brought reformers together to articulate demands for greater legal, social, and political rights for women, including through the Declaration of Sentiments. It became an important landmark in the organized women's rights movement. The choice applies the relevant civic, geographic, economic, or historical concept to the situation described in the stem.

95. C — Westward expansion brought settlement, warfare, treaty violations, land seizures, and policies that displaced many Indigenous peoples from ancestral homelands. The process varied across places and nations, but dispossession was a major recurring consequence. The other options do not fit the evidence as directly, so the keyed choice is the strongest match.

96. B — Abolitionists worked to end slavery, using speeches, publications, organizing, political action, and assistance to freedom seekers in different ways. The movement centered on human bondage rather than monarchy, public schooling, or immigration policy. The other options do not fit the evidence as directly, so the keyed choice is the strongest match.

97. C — Industrialization concentrated many manufacturing jobs, transportation links, and businesses in urban areas. Workers moved to or within cities seeking employment, contributing to rapid urban growth alongside immigration and other demographic changes. The other choices may be related to social studies, but they do not best explain the source, institution, geographic pattern, historical development, or economic decision in the stem.

98. A — During the Great Migration, millions of African Americans left the rural South for cities in other U.S. regions, seeking opportunities and greater freedom while also facing discrimination in new locations. The movement reshaped communities, politics, and culture. The other options do not fit the evidence as directly, so the keyed choice is the strongest match.

99. D — New Deal policies included varied programs aimed at immediate relief, economic recovery, and reforms intended to reduce future instability. The specific programs differed, but the overall

response expanded federal action rather than eliminating it. The other options do not fit the evidence as directly, so the keyed choice is the strongest match.

100. B — Civil rights activists used multiple strategies, including boycotts, sit-ins, marches, legal challenges, voter registration, and community organizing. Nonviolent direct action helped expose injustice, mobilize support, and pressure institutions to change discriminatory laws and practices. The other options do not fit the evidence as directly, so the keyed choice is the strongest match.