

PRACTICE EXAM 7: NATIONAL BOARD MIDDLE CHILDHOOD GENERALIST SIMULATION (100 QUESTIONS)

This expanded 100-question study simulation covers Middle Childhood Generalist content and pedagogical knowledge across English language arts, the arts, health and wellness, mathematics, science, social studies, and developmentally appropriate instructional decision-making. Choose the single best answer for each item. Complete the questions before consulting the answer key and detailed explanations.

1. A third-grade reader can decode one-syllable words but hesitates on words such as candle, little, and table. Which instruction would most directly strengthen decoding of these words?
 - A. Ask the student to memorize each whole word without analyzing its parts.
 - B. Return to practicing only single consonant sounds in isolation.
 - C. Have the student use pictures to guess every unfamiliar word before looking at the letters.
 - D. Teach the consonant-le syllable pattern and have the student divide and read examples that end in that pattern.

2. Students encounter the words transport, portable, and import in different texts. Which word-study approach best helps them infer the shared meaning?
 - A. Count the number of letters in each word and compare the totals.
 - B. Analyze the Latin root port as meaning 'carry' and connect that meaning to each word.
 - C. Sort the words alphabetically without discussing their meanings.
 - D. Memorize a separate dictionary definition for each word without noting shared parts.

3. During oral reading, a student reads accurately but pauses after nearly every word, making the passage sound choppy. Which teacher response best targets the weakness?
 - A. Model phrase-cued reading and have the student reread short passages in meaningful word groups.
 - B. Increase the passage difficulty immediately so the student must read more slowly.
 - C. Stop all oral reading and assign only silent independent reading.
 - D. Focus only on spelling tests because accuracy is already adequate.

4. In the sentence 'The trail was treacherous; loose rocks slid under every step,' what kind of context clue most directly helps explain treacherous?
- A. A synonym printed in parentheses after the word.
 - B. A definition introduced by the phrase 'means that.'
 - C. An example or description showing that the trail is dangerous to walk on.
 - D. A contrast signaled by a word such as however.
5. A class reads two articles about the same school-garden proposal. One emphasizes costs and the other emphasizes environmental benefits. What should students do first when synthesizing the texts?
- A. Choose whichever article is longer and ignore the other one.
 - B. Combine sentences from both articles without checking whether the ideas agree.
 - C. Assume the articles have identical purposes because they discuss the same topic.
 - D. Identify the main claim and evidence in each article before deciding how the ideas relate.
6. A narrator describes a classmate as 'always showing off,' but later admits feeling jealous of the classmate's award. Which reading move is most appropriate?
- A. Reconsider the narrator's description in light of the narrator's possible bias.
 - B. Treat every statement by the narrator as completely objective.
 - C. Ignore the narrator's feelings because emotions never affect perspective.
 - D. Conclude that the award could not have happened because the narrator is jealous.
7. Students are writing arguments about whether recess should be extended. Which revision would most strengthen an essay that already has a clear claim and supporting reasons?
- A. Repeat the claim in every paragraph using exactly the same sentence.
 - B. Address a reasonable counterargument and explain why the original claim is still stronger.
 - C. Delete evidence that does not sound dramatic enough.
 - D. Add unrelated personal stories so the essay becomes longer.
8. A poem describes autumn leaves as 'tiny lanterns drifting through the gray afternoon.' Which effect does this image most directly create?
- A. It gives a literal scientific explanation of why leaves change color.
 - B. It proves that the poem is written from a second-person point of view.
 - C. It helps readers visualize bright leaves moving through a dull setting.
 - D. It establishes the exact date and location of the scene.

9. Which sentence uses parallel structure most effectively?

- A. Maya enjoys hiking, swimming, and painting.
- B. Maya enjoys hiking, to swim, and painting.
- C. Maya enjoys to hike, swimming, and to paint.
- D. Maya enjoys hikes, swimming, and to paint.

10. A student writes, 'The basket of apples were sitting near the door.' Which edit is correct?

- A. Change basket to baskets but make no other change.
- B. Change apples to apple because a sentence can have only one noun.
- C. Change were to was because the subject basket is singular.
- D. Leave the sentence unchanged because the closest noun always controls the verb.

11. A student wants to include a source's exact phrase because the wording is especially powerful. Which action best demonstrates responsible use of the source?

- A. Copy the phrase without quotation marks because it is only one sentence.
- B. Place the exact words in quotation marks and provide the required source citation.
- C. Change one or two words and present the phrase as entirely original.
- D. List the source in a bibliography but omit quotation marks around the copied wording.

12. While researching a claim online, students open several new tabs to see what independent sources say about the website and its author before trusting the page. What strategy are they using?

- A. Skimming only the original page for bold print.
- B. Alphabetizing search results before reading any of them.
- C. Close reading the webpage without consulting outside information.
- D. Lateral reading to evaluate credibility beyond the original webpage.

13. During a discussion, the teacher asks a challenging question and then remains silent for several seconds before calling on anyone. What is the main instructional purpose of this wait time?

- A. To signal that only the fastest students should answer.
- B. To give more students time to process the question and formulate thoughtful responses.
- C. To reduce the need for students to explain their reasoning.
- D. To make the question easier by revealing the correct answer through silence.

- 14.** A teacher wants to know whether a fourth grader's difficulty with a new passage is caused mainly by decoding or comprehension. Which assessment approach is most informative?
- A. Give only a spelling inventory and infer all reading needs from it.
 - B. Ask the student whether reading feels difficult and use that as the sole measure.
 - C. Measure handwriting speed before the student reads the passage.
 - D. Compare the student's oral reading accuracy with comprehension after the text is read aloud to the student.
- 15.** A teacher designs a quiz to measure students' ability to infer theme, but most questions ask them to define literary terms. What is the main problem with the quiz?
- A. It has weak alignment with the intended learning target.
 - B. It contains too many answer choices for any classroom assessment.
 - C. It should use only true-false items whenever literature is assessed.
 - D. It cannot be scored because definitions never have correct answers.
- 16.** In visual art, students rub crayons over paper placed on tree bark, fabric, and corrugated cardboard. Which element of art are they primarily exploring?
- A. Value, meaning only the lightness or darkness of a color.
 - B. Perspective, meaning the illusion of distance on a flat surface.
 - C. Texture, especially how a surface can feel or appear to feel.
 - D. Balance, meaning the distribution of visual weight in a composition.
- 17.** A music class performs the same melody once softly and once loudly without changing the notes or speed. Which musical element is being changed?
- A. Pitch.
 - B. Tempo.
 - C. Dynamics.
 - D. Form.
- 18.** Before any character speaks, a stage production needs to establish that the scene takes place in a busy train station. Which design choice would communicate the setting most directly?
- A. Use a station-platform backdrop with benches, signs, and luggage as visible set pieces.
 - B. Ask actors to speak every line at exactly the same volume.
 - C. Change the script so every sentence ends with a question mark.
 - D. Remove all props and scenery so the audience must ignore the setting.

19. A dance teacher asks students to repeat a short movement phrase first close to the floor and then reaching high overhead. Which movement concept is being varied?

- A. Tempo only.
- B. Audience size.
- C. Costume color.
- D. Level.

20. Students study a historical migration and then create a short tableau showing departure, travel, and arrival. Which feature makes this meaningful arts integration rather than an unrelated art activity?

- A. Students receive a grade for standing perfectly still.
- B. The dramatic choices are used to represent and interpret ideas from the social studies content.
- C. The class performs only because drama is scheduled that day.
- D. The activity avoids discussing the historical content after the performance.

21. A student skips breakfast and reports difficulty concentrating before lunch. Which classroom health message is most appropriate?

- A. Breakfast guarantees perfect concentration for every student all day.
- B. Sugary drinks are the best substitute for all meals because they provide quick energy.
- C. Regular meals that include nutrient-dense foods can help provide energy needed for learning and daily activity.
- D. Students should avoid eating until they feel extremely hungry so the body uses stored energy.

22. A student regularly stays up very late gaming and then struggles to stay alert in morning class. Which health goal is most appropriate?

- A. Use increasingly caffeinated drinks each morning instead of changing sleep habits.
- B. Create a consistent bedtime routine that allows adequate sleep before school.
- C. Skip physical activity so the student will have more energy for gaming at night.
- D. Sleep only on weekends because weekday sleep does not affect daytime alertness.

23. During outdoor activity on a hot day, which observation most strongly suggests that a student should stop, cool down, and get adult help promptly?

- A. The student asks for a short water break before feeling thirsty.
- B. The student notices that a shoelace has come untied.
- C. The student says the activity is more tiring than a quiet classroom task.
- D. The student becomes dizzy and unusually confused.

- 24.** A student wants to improve cardiovascular endurance. Which change best follows the FITT principle by adjusting frequency?
- A. Increase the number of days each week the student performs appropriate aerobic activity.
 - B. Run on a steeper hill during the same single weekly session.
 - C. Exercise for more minutes during each session without changing the number of days.
 - D. Choose swimming instead of cycling while keeping the schedule unchanged.
- 25.** After a disagreement during group work, a teacher asks each student to describe what happened, identify the effect on others, and propose a repair. What skill is the teacher primarily developing?
- A. Rapid memorization of classroom rules without applying them.
 - B. Competition to determine which student can defend a position most forcefully.
 - C. Avoidance of all future collaborative tasks.
 - D. Responsible conflict resolution and reflection on interpersonal impact.
- 26.** A fifth grader with dyslexia understands grade-level science concepts during discussion but reads the textbook slowly. Which support best preserves the science learning target?
- A. Replace the science unit with easier content unrelated to the grade-level standard.
 - B. Grade only the student's reading speed and ignore science understanding.
 - C. Provide accessible text or text-to-speech while still requiring the student to analyze the same science ideas.
 - D. Excuse the student from all science reading and discussion for the entire unit.
- 27.** A Spanish-speaking student notices that the English word information resembles the Spanish word información. How can the teacher use this observation productively?
- A. Teach students to use reliable cognates while also checking meaning and pronunciation in context.
 - B. Tell students that every similar-looking word across languages has exactly the same meaning.
 - C. Discourage all connections to the student's first language during English instruction.
 - D. Ask the student to translate every class discussion word for word before participating.
- 28.** A student has already mastered the class objective of identifying equivalent fractions. Which extension is most appropriate?
- A. Assign twenty more problems that duplicate the same mastered skill.
 - B. Ask the student to justify multiple methods for generating and comparing equivalent fractions in unfamiliar problems.
 - C. Have the student wait quietly while classmates finish the original worksheet.
 - D. Move the student to an unrelated topic without connecting it to current mathematical thinking.

29. A teacher wants an assessment to measure students' ability to conduct a fair science investigation. Which task provides the strongest evidence?

- A. Ask students to copy the definition of experiment from the glossary.
- B. Grade how neatly students decorate a science notebook cover.
- C. Give a spelling quiz using vocabulary words from the science chapter.
- D. Have students plan an investigation by identifying variables, controls, measurements, and a procedure.

30. After returning a math task, a teacher asks students to compare their solution with the rubric, identify one successful strategy, and name one next step. What practice is being emphasized?

- A. Student self-assessment and metacognitive reflection.
- B. Norm-referenced ranking of students from highest to lowest.
- C. Eliminating feedback so students become completely independent.
- D. Summative grading based only on the final numerical answer.

31. What is the value of the digit 6 in 4.062?

- A. Six tenths.
- B. Six thousandths.
- C. Six hundredths.
- D. Six ones.

32. Which decimal is equivalent to $\frac{7}{20}$?

- A. 0.28
- B. 0.35
- C. 0.40
- D. 0.70

33. A baker has $5\frac{1}{2}$ pounds of flour and uses $2\frac{3}{4}$ pounds. How much flour remains?

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

34. A model shows $\frac{3}{4}$ of a ribbon. That amount is divided equally among 3 students. What fraction of the whole ribbon does each student receive?

- A. $\frac{1}{12}$
- B. $\frac{1}{4}$
- C. $\frac{3}{7}$
- D. $\frac{9}{4}$

35. A mosaic uses 12 red tiles and 18 blue tiles. What is the ratio of red tiles to blue tiles in simplest form?

- A. 2:3
- B. 3:2
- C. 12:30
- D. 4:5

36. Which table represents a proportional relationship between x and y ?

- A. x : 2, 4, 6; y : 5, 9, 13
- B. x : 2, 4, 6; y : 6, 10, 14
- C. x : 2, 4, 6; y : 8, 12, 16
- D. x : 2, 4, 6; y : 5, 10, 15

37. What is 6.4×0.35 ?

- A. 0.224
- B. 2.24
- C. 22.4
- D. 2.75

38. A student uses $7 \times (40 - 2)$ to calculate 7×38 . What value should the student obtain?

- A. 252
- B. 280
- C. 294
- D. 266

39. Which expression is equal to 10^4 ?

- A. 1,000
- B. 40
- C. 10,000
- D. 100,000

40. A school club has 200 members. Membership increases by 15%. How many members are there after the increase?

- A. 230
- B. 215
- C. 225
- D. 245

41. Which expression represents 'twice a number n , increased by 7'?

- A. $2(n + 7)$
- B. $7n + 2$
- C. $n/2 + 7$
- D. $2n + 7$

42. Solve $5x - 9 = 31$.

- A. $x = 4.4$
- B. $x = 6$
- C. $x = 8$
- D. $x = 10$

43. Which value of x makes $3x + 2 < 17$ true?

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

44. A rectangular picture frame uses 46 centimeters of molding around its edge. Two opposite sides are 15 centimeters each. How long is each of the other two sides?

- A. 16 centimeters
- B. 8 centimeters
- C. 23 centimeters
- D. 31 centimeters

- 45.** A triangle has angles measuring 48° and 67° . What is the measure of the third angle?
- A. 55°
 - B. 65°
 - C. 75°
 - D. 115°
- 46.** A point at $(-2, 5)$ is translated 4 units right and 3 units down. What are its new coordinates?
- A. $(2, 2)$
 - B. $(-6, 8)$
 - C. $(2, 8)$
 - D. $(-5, 9)$
- 47.** Which ordered pair satisfies the equation $y = 2x - 3$?
- A. $(3, 4)$
 - B. $(5, 5)$
 - C. $(4, 5)$
 - D. $(2, 3)$
- 48.** Two fair coins are tossed once. What is the probability of getting exactly one head?
- A. $\frac{1}{4}$
 - B. $\frac{3}{4}$
 - C. 1
 - D. $\frac{1}{2}$
- 49.** A box contains 5 black tiles and 3 white tiles. One black tile is removed and not replaced. What is the probability the next tile drawn is black?
- A. $\frac{4}{7}$
 - B. $\frac{5}{8}$
 - C. $\frac{4}{8}$
 - D. $\frac{3}{7}$
- 50.** A net is made from six congruent squares arranged so it can fold without overlap. Which three-dimensional solid can the net form?
- A. A triangular prism.
 - B. A cylinder.
 - C. A cube.
 - D. A cone.

51. How many milliliters are in 2.5 liters?

- A. 25 milliliters
- B. 2,500 milliliters
- C. 250 milliliters
- D. 25,000 milliliters

52. Round 48,763 to the nearest thousand.

- A. 48,000
- B. 48,800
- C. 50,000
- D. 49,000

53. A number pattern begins 4, 9, 14, 19. If the pattern continues by the same rule, what is the next term?

- A. 20
- B. 23
- C. 25
- D. 24

54. Which transformation moves every point of a figure the same distance in the same direction without turning or flipping the figure?

- A. A reflection.
- B. A rotation.
- C. A translation.
- D. A dilation.

55. A student observes onion cells and cheek cells under a microscope. Which structure should be visible in the onion cells but not in the cheek cells?

- A. A cell membrane surrounding the cell.
- B. A rigid cell wall outside the cell membrane.
- C. Cytoplasm filling much of the cell interior.
- D. Genetic material contained within the cell.

- 56.** In a meadow food chain, grass is eaten by rabbits, and rabbits are eaten by hawks. If the rabbit population drops sharply, what is the most likely short-term effect on the hawks?
- A. Hawks may have less food available and their population may decline.
 - B. Hawks will immediately begin producing their own food through photosynthesis.
 - C. Hawks will gain more energy because fewer rabbits are competing with them for grass.
 - D. Hawks will no longer depend on any other organisms in the meadow.
- 57.** Two puppies from the same litter have different fur patterns. Which statement best explains this variation?
- A. Every trait is learned entirely from the environment after birth.
 - B. Siblings always inherit exactly the same combination of genetic information.
 - C. Fur pattern changes only because puppies choose different foods.
 - D. Offspring inherit combinations of genetic information that can produce different traits even among siblings.
- 58.** A sealed bag contains a small amount of liquid water. After the bag is warmed, droplets later appear on the cooler inside surface. Which sequence best explains what happened?
- A. Some liquid evaporated into water vapor and then condensed back into liquid droplets.
 - B. The water chemically changed into a new substance and then changed back.
 - C. The plastic bag produced new water molecules from the surrounding air.
 - D. The liquid froze first and then melted directly into vapor.
- 59.** A cup of salt is stirred into warm water until the salt is no longer visible. Which statement best describes what happened?
- A. The salt vanished from matter and no longer exists in the cup.
 - B. The salt formed a solution by dissolving, but the salt and water did not become a new substance.
 - C. A chemical reaction necessarily created an entirely new element.
 - D. The water froze the salt even though the mixture remained liquid.
- 60.** A book slides farther across a smooth table than across a rough carpet when pushed with the same force. Which explanation is best?
- A. The carpet removes all forces from the book once it starts moving.
 - B. The smooth table has more gravity than the carpet.
 - C. The carpet produces greater friction opposing the book's motion.
 - D. The book has a different mass each time it is pushed.

- 61.** A pencil partly submerged in a clear glass of water appears bent at the water's surface. Which property of light causes this effect?
- A. Reflection because all light bounces straight back from the water.
 - B. Refraction as light changes speed and direction when moving between water and air.
 - C. Absorption because the water removes every wavelength of visible light.
 - D. Diffusion because the pencil releases light particles into the glass.
- 62.** In a simple series circuit with two identical bulbs, one bulb is unscrewed. What happens to the other bulb?
- A. It becomes brighter because current can jump across the open space.
 - B. It stays unchanged because each bulb has a completely separate path.
 - C. It goes out because opening the circuit stops current throughout the single path.
 - D. It continues glowing only if the battery is removed.
- 63.** Why do different locations on Earth experience day and night?
- A. The Sun circles Earth once every twenty-four hours.
 - B. Earth moves closer to and farther from the Sun each day.
 - C. The Moon blocks sunlight from half of Earth every night.
 - D. Earth rotates on its axis, turning different locations toward and away from the Sun.
- 64.** Four identical pieces of paper are placed the same distance from a heat lamp. Which piece is most likely to warm fastest if all other conditions are the same?
- A. A piece covered with dull black paper.
 - B. A piece covered with shiny white foil.
 - C. A piece kept behind the lamp where no radiation reaches it.
 - D. A piece wrapped in a reflective emergency blanket.
- 65.** Students test whether the height of a ramp affects how far a toy car rolls. Which plan best makes the investigation fair?
- A. Use a different car and different ramp surface at every height.
 - B. Change only ramp height while keeping the car, ramp surface, release point, and measuring method consistent.
 - C. Push the car with a different force on each trial to make the results interesting.
 - D. Measure distance in centimeters for some trials and in footsteps for others.

- 66.** A city planner uses a geographic information system (GIS) to overlay maps of flood zones, roads, and population. What is the main advantage of combining these layers?
- A. The planner can compare several kinds of spatial information in the same locations to support decisions.
 - B. The layers guarantee that future floods can be predicted with perfect accuracy.
 - C. The GIS replaces the need to collect any real-world data about the city.
 - D. Combining layers automatically makes every neighborhood equally accessible.
- 67.** A hiker travels east from a campsite and then turns north. In which general direction is the hiker from the original campsite?
- A. Northwest.
 - B. Southeast.
 - C. Northeast.
 - D. Southwest.
- 68.** Over twenty years, a community's population rises sharply while farmland near the center is replaced by apartments, stores, and paved roads. Which process does this evidence most strongly suggest?
- A. Glaciation.
 - B. Desertification.
 - C. Tidal erosion.
 - D. Urbanization.
- 69.** A family leaves a region after repeated crop failures and moves to a city where stable jobs are available. Which factor is a push factor in this migration?
- A. Stable jobs in the destination city.
 - B. Repeated crop failures in the region they leave.
 - C. The family's decision to travel together.
 - D. The existence of roads between the two places.
- 70.** Which characteristic is most useful for defining a formal region?
- A. A measurable feature shared throughout the region, such as a political boundary or climate type.
 - B. A personal route that one traveler happens to prefer.
 - C. A place that every person in the world describes in exactly the same way.
 - D. A temporary crowd gathered for a single afternoon event.

71. Why have major transportation routes often developed through mountain passes rather than directly over the highest peaks?

- A. Mountain passes always contain more cities than valleys do.
- B. Highest peaks have no effect on travel distance or difficulty.
- C. Passes usually provide lower, more accessible crossings through mountainous terrain.
- D. Road builders choose passes mainly because maps cannot show mountain elevations.

72. In a market, who is acting as a consumer?

- A. A farm that grows vegetables for sale to stores.
- B. A family that buys groceries for meals at home.
- C. A factory that manufactures bicycles for retailers.
- D. A bakery that produces bread to sell to customers.

73. A student spends Saturday afternoon at a soccer tournament instead of working a paid four-hour shift. What is the opportunity cost of attending the tournament?

- A. Every possible activity the student could ever do on a Saturday.
- B. Only the price of the soccer uniform, regardless of other alternatives.
- C. A guaranteed financial loss equal to the cost of the entire tournament.
- D. The value of the best alternative given up, such as the wages and work experience from the shift.

74. A popular concert has the same number of seats available, but many more people want tickets after a famous guest is announced. What market effect is most likely if the ticket price is flexible?

- A. The price must fall because demand and price always move in opposite directions.
- B. The number of seats immediately becomes unlimited without any production change.
- C. The price tends to rise because demand increased while supply stayed limited.
- D. Demand disappears because more people want the same product.

75. Which example best illustrates a public good or service commonly supported by taxes?

- A. A private birthday gift purchased by one family.
- B. A collectible card traded between two students.
- C. A restaurant meal bought by an individual customer.
- D. A city fire department that serves the community.

- 76.** A school fundraiser takes in \$850 in sales and has \$320 in expenses. What is the fundraiser's profit?
- A. \$530
 - B. \$320
 - C. \$1,170
 - D. \$2,720
- 77.** A U.S. company buys coffee beans grown in another country. From the U.S. perspective, those coffee beans are what?
- A. Imports.
 - B. Exports.
 - C. Tariffs.
 - D. Subsidies.
- 78.** A city council debates whether a neighborhood parcel should be rezoned from residential use to mixed residential and commercial use. This decision is most directly an example of what kind of government responsibility?
- A. Federal treaty negotiation with another country.
 - B. National regulation of the value of U.S. currency.
 - C. State admission of a new country into the United Nations.
 - D. Local land-use and zoning authority.
- 79.** Which power is specifically granted to the federal government by the U.S. Constitution?
- A. The power to issue every driver's license in the nation.
 - B. The power to establish all local school calendars.
 - C. The power to coin money.
 - D. The power to manage every city park directly.
- 80.** A public school requires students to participate in a teacher-led religious prayer as part of the school day. Which constitutional principle is most directly implicated?
- A. The Third Amendment rule about quartering soldiers.
 - B. The First Amendment protection against government establishment of religion.
 - C. The constitutional requirement for a national census.
 - D. The rule that each state has two U.S. senators.

81. Before a state can take away a person's protected liberty or property, the Fourteenth Amendment requires what basic constitutional protection?

- A. Due process of law.
- B. A hereditary title.
- C. A military commission in every civil case.
- D. Permission from a foreign government.

82. Congress passes a bill, and the President vetoes it. Which action demonstrates a legislative check on the executive branch?

- A. The President appoints a cabinet secretary.
- B. Congress overrides the veto with the constitutionally required supermajority vote.
- C. A federal court hears an unrelated civil lawsuit.
- D. A governor signs a state transportation bill.

83. Which statement about the U.S. census is most accurate?

- A. The census is optional and occurs only when Congress wants to change tax rates.
- B. The census directly chooses the President without an election.
- C. A population count is required every ten years and helps apportion House seats among the states.
- D. The census determines how many senators each state receives.

84. Which item would be a primary source for studying a 1912 textile strike?

- A. A modern textbook chapter summarizing labor history.
- B. A recent encyclopedia article about early twentieth-century industry.
- C. A documentary produced a century later using several historical sources.
- D. A letter written by a worker who participated in the strike in 1912.

85. Two newspaper reports from the same historical event disagree about the size of a crowd. What is the best next step for a student historian?

- A. Choose the larger number because larger numbers are usually more accurate.
- B. Average the two numbers and treat the result as proven fact.
- C. Compare the reports with additional independent evidence and consider how each source obtained its estimate.
- D. Discard both sources immediately because disagreement makes all historical evidence useless.

86. A timeline lists: Event A in 1803, Event B in 1812, Event C in 1820, and Event D in 1831. Which event occurred closest in time to Event C?

- A. Event A.
- B. Event D.
- C. Events A and D were equally close.
- D. Event B.

87. Which idea is expressed in the Preamble to the U.S. Constitution?

- A. The national government should have no power to make laws.
- B. The Constitution aims, among other purposes, to establish justice and promote the general welfare.
- C. Every government office must be inherited within one family.
- D. States may never cooperate on shared national concerns.

88. Which protection is guaranteed to a criminal defendant by the Sixth Amendment?

- A. The right to a speedy and public trial and the assistance of counsel.
- B. The right to have Congress grant a title of nobility.
- C. The right to serve unlimited terms as President.
- D. The right to avoid every form of taxation imposed by law.

89. How did the telegraph change long-distance communication in the nineteenth-century United States?

- A. It allowed coded messages to travel over wires far faster than physical letters could be carried.
- B. It made every printed newspaper unnecessary immediately after its invention.
- C. It allowed people to send photographs through satellites before satellites existed.
- D. It replaced all face-to-face communication in homes and workplaces.

90. What was one major consequence of the Indian Removal Act and related federal policies in the 1830s?

- A. All Native nations immediately received full voting rights in every state.
- B. The federal government permanently ended westward settlement by non-Native Americans.
- C. Every Native community voluntarily chose to move for identical reasons.
- D. Many Native peoples were forced from homelands in the Southeast to lands west of the Mississippi River.

- 91.** After the Civil War, what was a major purpose of the Freedmen's Bureau?
- A. To restore legal slavery in states that had abolished it.
 - B. To require all formerly enslaved families to leave the United States.
 - C. To aid formerly enslaved people and other Southerners with education, relief, and labor issues.
 - D. To replace Congress permanently as the national lawmaking body.
- 92.** Which change was established by the Fifteenth Amendment to the U.S. Constitution?
- A. It lowered the voting age nationwide to eighteen.
 - B. It barred denial of voting rights because of race, color, or prior servitude.
 - C. It guaranteed women the right to vote nationwide.
 - D. It established direct election of U.S. senators.
- 93.** A photograph from a 1905 factory shows young children operating machinery. Which historical question could the photograph best help a student investigate?
- A. What exact thoughts every factory owner had about every worker.
 - B. Which future laws would be passed decades later, without using any other evidence.
 - C. How all children in the United States spent every hour of the day.
 - D. What working conditions and types of labor were experienced by some children during industrialization?
- 94.** What was the Great Migration in U.S. history?
- A. The movement of European monarchs to North America during the colonial period.
 - B. The forced relocation of all U.S. farmers to western territories after the Civil War.
 - C. The large movement of many African Americans from the rural South to cities in the North, Midwest, and West during the twentieth century.
 - D. A single wagon expedition that crossed the continent in one year.
- 95.** During the New Deal, what was the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) designed to do?
- A. Provide employment for young men on conservation and public-land projects.
 - B. Replace the U.S. Constitution with a temporary emergency charter.
 - C. Require every factory to stop production for the entire decade.
 - D. Serve as the country's permanent central bank.

96. A 1960 photograph shows Black college students sitting quietly at a lunch counter that refused to serve them while hostile onlookers gather nearby. Which civil rights strategy does the scene best illustrate?

- A. Armed invasion of another country to change its government.
- B. Nonviolent direct action used to challenge segregation in public accommodations.
- C. A campaign to expand legally segregated public facilities.
- D. A court procedure used only to redraw congressional districts.

97. What did the Voting Rights Act of 1965 primarily seek to protect?

- A. A requirement that only property owners could vote in federal elections.
- B. Access to voting by prohibiting racial discrimination in voting and strengthening federal enforcement.
- C. A return to literacy tests as a nationwide voting requirement.
- D. The abolition of all state and local elections.

98. A city is choosing between two sites for a new emergency shelter. Site A is in a low floodplain beside a river; Site B is on higher ground with road access. Which geographic consideration most strongly favors Site B?

- A. Its distance from the river guarantees that no natural hazard can ever occur.
- B. Its higher elevation means roads and utilities are unnecessary.
- C. Its location proves that every resident lives closer to Site B.
- D. Its higher elevation may reduce flood exposure while preserving transportation access.

99. Residents want the town council to change a dangerous intersection. Which action is the most direct example of civic participation in local government?

- A. Attend a public council meeting, present evidence, and request a specific change.
- B. Complain privately but avoid communicating with any public official.
- C. Assume local decisions cannot be influenced by residents.
- D. Spread an unverified rumor about the intersection without proposing action.

100. Students read a diary entry from a soldier and a government report about the same battle. The accounts emphasize different details. Which conclusion is most appropriate?

- A. Only the diary can contain useful evidence because personal sources are always unbiased.
- B. Only the government report can be useful because official documents are always complete.
- C. The sources may reflect different purposes and perspectives, so both should be evaluated and corroborated with additional evidence.
- D. The disagreement proves that historians cannot learn anything reliable about the battle.

Practice Exam 7: Answer Key

Use this compact key to score the exam before reading the detailed explanations.

1-20	21-40	41-60	61-80	81-100
1. D	21. C	41. D	61. B	81. A
2. B	22. B	42. C	62. C	82. B
3. A	23. D	43. A	63. D	83. C
4. C	24. A	44. B	64. A	84. D
5. D	25. D	45. B	65. B	85. C
6. A	26. C	46. A	66. A	86. D
7. B	27. A	47. C	67. C	87. B
8. C	28. B	48. D	68. D	88. A
9. A	29. D	49. A	69. B	89. A
10. C	30. A	50. C	70. A	90. D
11. B	31. C	51. B	71. C	91. C
12. D	32. B	52. D	72. B	92. B
13. B	33. C	53. D	73. D	93. D
14. D	34. B	54. C	74. C	94. C
15. A	35. A	55. B	75. D	95. A
16. C	36. D	56. A	76. A	96. B
17. C	37. B	57. D	77. A	97. B
18. A	38. D	58. A	78. D	98. D
19. D	39. C	59. B	79. C	99. A
20. B	40. A	60. C	80. B	100. C

Practice Exam 7: Detailed Explanations

1. **D** - Words such as candle, little, and table contain a consonant-le syllable at the end. Explicitly teaching that pattern gives the reader a transferable way to divide and pronounce similar multisyllabic words. Whole-word memorization and picture guessing do not build a general decoding strategy, while isolated consonant practice is below the student's demonstrated need.
2. **B** - The three words share the root port, which carries the meaning 'carry.' Connecting a stable root meaning to several related words supports morphological analysis and helps students unlock unfamiliar vocabulary across subjects. Letter counts and alphabetical order do not reveal meaning, and isolated memorization misses the productive relationship among the words.
3. **A** - The student's main weakness is phrasing, a component of fluency and prosody rather than basic word accuracy. Phrase-cued modeling shows how syntax and punctuation organize words into meaningful units. Repeated reading then builds smoother expression; harder text, silent reading alone, or unrelated spelling practice would not directly address choppy phrasing.
4. **C** - The second clause describes loose rocks sliding under every step, giving readers concrete evidence that the trail is unsafe or dangerous. That descriptive example functions as a context clue. No parenthetical synonym or explicit definition appears, and the sentence does not set up an opposite idea with a contrast signal.
5. **D** - Synthesis begins with understanding each source on its own. Identifying each article's claim, evidence, and emphasis gives students a basis for comparing agreements, differences, and complementary information. Length does not determine quality, copying without analysis is not synthesis, and a shared topic does not guarantee the same purpose or perspective.
6. **A** - The admission of jealousy gives readers a reason to question whether the narrator's earlier description is fully objective. Skilled readers evaluate how a speaker's feelings, knowledge, and motives may shape a first-person account. Bias does not make every detail false, but it does call for closer examination rather than automatic acceptance or total rejection.
7. **B** - A strong argument anticipates a reasonable opposing view and responds to it with evidence or reasoning. Doing so shows that the writer has considered alternatives rather than simply repeating a position. Mechanical repetition, removing useful evidence for emotional effect, and adding irrelevant anecdotes increase length without improving the quality of the argument.
8. **C** - Calling the leaves tiny lanterns creates vivid visual imagery by contrasting their brightness with the gray afternoon and suggesting gentle movement. The comparison shapes the reader's mental picture and mood. It is figurative rather than scientific, does not determine grammatical point of view, and supplies no precise calendar or geographic information.

9. A - Parallel structure uses the same grammatical form for items that serve the same function. In the keyed sentence, hiking, swimming, and painting are all gerunds, creating a balanced series. The distractors mix gerunds, infinitives, and noun or verb forms, which makes the list grammatically uneven and less fluent for the reader.

10. C - The grammatical subject is basket, which is singular; the prepositional phrase of apples does not change the subject's number. Therefore the verb should be was. Choosing a verb by the closest noun is a common agreement error, while changing unrelated nouns would alter the intended meaning rather than correct the sentence structure.

11. B - Exact wording from a source should be clearly marked as a quotation and attributed according to the required citation system. Both practices distinguish the source's language from the student's own writing. Changing only a few words may still be too close to the original, and a bibliography alone does not show which words were copied verbatim.

12. D - Lateral reading means leaving a webpage temporarily to investigate the source through other reliable information. It helps students check reputation, expertise, funding, and corroboration rather than relying on a site's self-description. Skimming, alphabetizing, and reading only within the original page may support other tasks, but they do not provide independent verification of credibility.

13. B - Intentional wait time gives students additional cognitive processing time and can broaden participation beyond those who respond immediately. It supports more complete, reasoned answers and can benefit multilingual learners and reflective thinkers. The pause is not a cue that speed matters most, and it neither removes the need for reasoning nor communicates the answer itself.

14. D - Comparing comprehension under two access conditions helps isolate the source of difficulty. If understanding improves substantially when decoding demands are removed through read-aloud access, word recognition may be the larger barrier. A spelling inventory can add information, but self-report or handwriting speed alone cannot distinguish decoding problems from language comprehension problems in the target passage.

15. A - Assessment validity depends in part on whether the tasks actually elicit evidence of the intended learning. Defining literary terms does not directly demonstrate the ability to infer and support a theme from a text. The issue is therefore alignment, not the mere presence of multiple-choice items, the absence of true-false questions, or the scorability of definitions.

16. C - Rubbings record surface qualities such as roughness, ridges, and repeated patterns, so the activity directly explores texture. Texture can be actual or visually suggested in artwork. Value, perspective, and balance are important artistic concepts, but the materials and process in the stem are specifically designed to capture how different surfaces feel or look.

17. C - Dynamics describe variations in loudness and softness. Because the class keeps the melody, pitches, and speed the same while changing volume, dynamics are the targeted element. Pitch concerns high and low sounds, tempo concerns speed, and form concerns the organization of musical sections, so none of those changes in the described performance.

18. A - Scenery and props are visual design elements that can establish place immediately, even before dialogue begins. A platform backdrop, signs, benches, and luggage give the audience recognizable evidence of a train-station setting. Vocal volume and punctuation affect performance or text, while removing visual clues would make the setting less, not more, apparent.

19. D - Dance levels describe vertical position in space, commonly including low, middle, and high. Moving the same phrase near the floor and then overhead changes level while allowing other aspects of the phrase to remain comparable. Tempo concerns speed, and audience size or costume color are production choices rather than the spatial movement concept highlighted by the task.

20. B - Arts integration connects artistic processes with another discipline so that each supports understanding. A tableau can require students to select gestures, spacing, and relationships that represent migration experiences and concepts. Merely adding an art task because it is scheduled, emphasizing stillness alone, or avoiding content discussion would not create the same purposeful connection between drama and social studies.

21. C - Food supplies energy and nutrients needed for normal body function, and regular balanced meals can support sustained participation and attention. The statement appropriately avoids promising an identical effect for every student. Sugary drinks do not replace a varied diet, and deliberately delaying food until extreme hunger is not a sound general health recommendation for school-aged children.

22. B - Sleep supports attention, mood, learning, and physical health, so a consistent routine that allows sufficient sleep is a sensible behavior goal. Relying on caffeine does not replace sleep, avoiding activity is not an appropriate substitute, and weekend sleep cannot fully erase the effects of repeatedly restricting sleep on school nights.

23. D - Dizziness and confusion during heat exposure can signal a serious heat-related problem and warrant stopping activity, cooling, hydration as appropriate, and prompt adult evaluation. Those signs are more concerning than ordinary exertion. Taking routine water breaks is preventive, an untied shoe is a separate safety issue, and normal tiredness alone does not indicate the same level of urgency.

24. A - In the FITT framework, frequency refers to how often an activity occurs, commonly expressed as sessions or days per week. Increasing the number of appropriate aerobic sessions therefore changes frequency. A steeper hill mainly changes intensity, more minutes changes time, and switching from cycling to swimming changes type rather than the frequency dimension named in the question.

25. D - The sequence asks students to examine events, recognize how actions affected other people, and take responsibility for repairing harm. Those steps support conflict resolution, perspective taking, and relationship skills. Memorizing rules alone does not require reflection, aggressive competition can worsen conflict, and avoiding collaboration removes opportunities to practice the social skills the teacher is intentionally teaching.

26. C - When decoding is a barrier but conceptual understanding is the target, access supports can reduce the print-reading demand without lowering the science expectation. Text-to-speech or accessible text preserves engagement with the same ideas. Replacing the curriculum, grading reading speed instead of science knowledge, or removing participation changes or abandons the intended learning goal rather than supporting access to it.

27. A - Cognates can help multilingual learners connect known vocabulary across languages, especially when the shared form and meaning are reliable. Teachers should also address pronunciation and false cognates so students verify meaning in context. Assuming every look-alike is identical can cause errors, while banning first-language connections or requiring constant translation ignores a useful linguistic resource and can restrict participation.

28. B - An effective extension increases depth, complexity, or transfer after mastery. Explaining multiple methods and applying equivalence in unfamiliar contexts requires stronger reasoning while remaining connected to the learning domain. More repetitions of an already-mastered task add volume rather than challenge, waiting provides no learning, and an unrelated topic may not deepen the student's understanding of the current mathematics.

29. D - The learning target is designing a fair investigation, so students need to show how they would identify variables, control conditions, collect measurements, and follow a replicable procedure. That performance directly matches the intended skill. Copying definitions, decorating a notebook, or spelling science terms may assess other abilities, but none demonstrates whether a student can design a controlled investigation.

30. A - Using criteria to analyze one's own work and plan an improvement develops self-assessment and metacognition. Students identify effective strategies, recognize gaps, and choose a useful next action rather than simply receiving a score. Ranking classmates is norm-referenced, while removing feedback or grading only the final answer gives students less information about their own thinking and progress.

31. C - In 4.062, the first digit to the right of the decimal is tenths, the second is hundredths, and the third is thousandths. The digit 6 occupies the hundredths place. Reading decimal places by position avoids confusing the digit's face value with its place value; the surrounding digits do not change that positional meaning.

32. B - A fraction can be converted to a decimal by division: 7 divided by 20 equals 0.35. Another route is to multiply numerator and denominator by 5, producing 35/100. The distractors represent different proportions, so checking with division or an equivalent denominator of 100 confirms that only 0.35 matches the original fraction.

33. C - Rewrite the mixed numbers with a common denominator or as improper fractions. Five and one-half equals $5\frac{2}{4}$; subtracting $2\frac{3}{4}$ requires regrouping to $4\frac{6}{4}$. Then $4\frac{6}{4}$ minus $2\frac{3}{4}$ equals $2\frac{3}{4}$. The distractors result from subtracting whole and fractional parts without regrouping correctly across the mixed numbers.

- 34. B** - Dividing three-fourths into three equal shares means computing $\frac{3}{4}$ divided by 3, or $\frac{3}{4}$ times $\frac{1}{3}$. The factors of 3 cancel, leaving $\frac{1}{4}$. A visual model would likewise split the three selected fourths into three equal groups of one fourth each. The other options do not represent equal sharing of the given amount.
- 35. A** - The ratio of red to blue tiles is 12:18. Dividing both terms by their greatest common factor, 6, gives 2:3. The order matters because the question asks red to blue, not blue to red. Twelve to thirty compares red tiles with the total, while 6:9 is equivalent but not simplified fully.
- 36. D** - A proportional relationship has a constant ratio y/x for every pair. In the keyed table, $\frac{5}{2}$, $\frac{10}{4}$, and $\frac{15}{6}$ are all 2.5. The other tables increase by a constant additive amount but do not maintain the same multiplicative ratio from x to y , so they are linear patterns but not proportional relationships through the origin.
- 37. B** - Multiply 64 by 35 to get 2,240, then place three decimal places in the product because the factors have one and two decimal places. This gives 2.240, or 2.24. Estimation also supports the result: 0.35 is a little more than one-third of 6.4, so the product should be slightly above two.
- 38. D** - The expression uses the distributive property: $7 \times (40 - 2)$ equals 7×40 minus 7×2 . That is $280 - 14 = 266$. The strategy is useful because multiplying by forty is easy and the adjustment is small. The distractors come from omitting, adding, or miscalculating the correction term.
- 39. C** - An exponent tells how many times the base is used as a factor. Thus 10^4 means $10 \times 10 \times 10 \times 10$, which equals 10,000. Each multiplication by 10 shifts the place value one position, so four factors of 10 create a 1 followed by four zeros. The other choices represent different powers or operations.
- 40. A** - Fifteen percent of 200 is $0.15 \times 200 = 30$. An increase means adding that amount to the original membership: $200 + 30 = 230$. The distractors reflect adding the percentage as a whole number, using an incorrect percentage amount, or increasing by more than fifteen percent of the starting value.
- 41. D** - Twice a number means $2n$. The phrase increased by 7 adds 7 after that multiplication, giving $2n + 7$. The expression $2(n + 7)$ doubles both n and 7, $7n + 2$ changes the intended coefficient, and $n/2 + 7$ halves the number instead of doubling it before adding seven.
- 42. C** - To isolate x , add 9 to both sides of $5x - 9 = 31$, giving $5x = 40$. Then divide both sides by 5, so $x = 8$. Substitution checks the solution because $5(8) - 9 = 31$. The distractors reflect dividing too early or applying inverse operations incorrectly during the solution process.
- 43. A** - Subtracting 2 from both sides gives $3x < 15$, and dividing by positive 3 gives $x < 5$. Of the listed values, only 4 satisfies that inequality. Substitution confirms the result: $3(4) + 2 = 14$, which is less than 17, while 5 gives exactly 17 and larger values exceed the boundary.
- 44. B** - The two known sides use $15 + 15 = 30$ centimeters of the 46-centimeter perimeter. That leaves 16 centimeters for the two equal remaining sides. Dividing 16 by 2 gives 8 centimeters per side. The distractors fail to split the remaining length equally or confuse the total perimeter with a side length.

- 45. B** - The interior angles of a triangle sum to 180° . The two known angles total $48 + 67 = 115^\circ$. Subtracting from 180 gives 65° for the third angle. The distractors reflect incomplete subtraction or confusion with supplementary angles. Adding all three and checking for a total of 180° verifies the keyed measure.
- 46. A** - Moving four units right adds 4 to the x-coordinate: $-2 + 4 = 2$. Moving three units down subtracts 3 from the y-coordinate: $5 - 3 = 2$. Thus the new point is (2, 2). The distractors reverse a direction, modify the wrong coordinate, or combine the horizontal and vertical translations incorrectly.
- 47. C** - Substitute each x-value into $y = 2x - 3$ and compare the result with the listed y-value. For $x = 4$, the equation gives $y = 8 - 3 = 5$, so (4, 5) works. The other ordered pairs fail when substituted because their y-coordinates do not equal twice x minus three.
- 48. D** - The equally likely outcomes are HH, HT, TH, and TT. Exactly one head occurs in HT and TH, so two of the four outcomes satisfy the condition. The probability is therefore $2/4$, or $1/2$. One-fourth counts only one favorable outcome, while three-fourths and one include outcomes with zero or two heads.
- 49. A** - After one black tile is removed, 4 black tiles and 3 white tiles remain, for a total of 7. The probability of drawing black next is therefore $4/7$. The original probability $5/8$ no longer applies because the composition changed, and $4/8$ uses the old total. Three-sevenths represents the probability of white instead.
- 50. C** - A cube has six congruent square faces, so an appropriate arrangement of six squares can fold into a cube. A triangular prism includes rectangular and triangular faces, a cylinder has circular bases and a curved surface, and a cone has one circular base with a curved surface. Those face structures do not match a net made entirely from six squares.
- 51. B** - One liter equals 1,000 milliliters. Multiplying 2.5 liters by 1,000 gives 2,500 milliliters. The decimal shift reflects moving from a larger metric unit to a smaller one. The distractors shift the decimal an incorrect number of places. Estimation also helps: more than two liters must contain more than two thousand milliliters, ruling out the smaller choices.
- 52. D** - To round to the nearest thousand, examine the hundreds digit. In 48,763, the thousands digit is 8 and the hundreds digit is 7. Because 7 is at least 5, round the thousands place up from 8 to 9 and replace the following digits with zeros, giving 49,000. The other choices use different place values or rounding rules.
- 53. D** - Each term is five greater than the previous term: 4 to 9, 9 to 14, and 14 to 19. Continuing the same additive rule gives $19 + 5 = 24$. The distractors do not preserve the constant difference of five, so they would break the pattern established by every pair of consecutive terms.
- 54. C** - A translation slides a figure so every point moves the same distance in the same direction, while orientation and size remain unchanged. A reflection flips a figure across a line, a rotation turns it around a center, and a dilation changes its size by a scale factor. Those distinctions make translation the only transformation matching the description.

55. B - Plant cells such as onion cells have a cell wall outside the cell membrane, while animal cells such as cheek cells do not. Both types contain a membrane, cytoplasm, and genetic material. The wall therefore distinguishes the plant sample in this comparison. The other listed structures are shared features rather than evidence that the observed cell came from plant tissue.

56. A - Hawks obtain energy by consuming prey such as rabbits. A sharp decrease in rabbit abundance can reduce the food available to hawks, which may lower survival or reproduction if other prey does not compensate. Hawks are consumers rather than producers, do not compete with rabbits for grass, and remain part of an interconnected food web even when one population changes.

57. D - Sexually produced offspring receive genetic information from their parents, but siblings can inherit different combinations of alleles. Those combinations can contribute to visible variation such as fur pattern. Environment can influence some traits, but it does not make heredity irrelevant; siblings are not genetically identical in most cases, and ordinary food choices do not solely determine inherited coat patterns.

58. A - Warming gives some water molecules enough energy to enter the gas phase as water vapor. When that vapor contacts a cooler surface, it can lose energy and condense into liquid droplets. Both changes are physical phase changes, so no new substance is created. The bag does not manufacture water, and freezing is not required in the described sequence.

59. B - Dissolving distributes salt particles throughout the water to form a solution, but the substances retain their chemical identities in this ordinary physical process. The salt has not disappeared from matter and could be recovered by removing the water. No evidence in the stem indicates formation of a new element or freezing of the dissolved salt.

60. C - Friction is a force that opposes relative motion between surfaces. Rough carpet generally produces more friction on the sliding book than the smoother tabletop, causing the book to slow sooner. Gravity acts in both situations, the book's mass does not change between trials, and forces do not disappear simply because an object has begun moving.

61. B - Light changes speed when it passes between materials with different optical properties, such as water and air. That change can bend the path of the light, an effect called refraction. Reflection can occur at a surface but does not by itself explain the apparent displacement, while total absorption would prevent seeing the pencil and diffusion is not the relevant process.

62. C - A series circuit provides one continuous path for electric current. Unscrewing one bulb breaks that path, creating an open circuit, so current stops through both bulbs. Separate independent paths describe a parallel circuit instead. Current does not normally jump across an open socket in this classroom setup, and removing the battery would eliminate the energy source rather than restore current.

63. D - Earth's rotation causes a location to move into sunlight and later into the portion of Earth facing away from the Sun. One rotation produces the daily cycle of daylight and darkness. Earth's yearly revolution relates to its orbit, not the daily cycle; the Moon causes occasional eclipses rather than every night, and the Sun does not orbit Earth each day.

64. A - Dark, dull surfaces generally absorb more radiant energy than light, shiny, reflective surfaces under comparable conditions. With distance and material otherwise controlled, the black-covered piece should gain thermal energy fastest. The reflective choices return more radiation rather than absorbing it, while a piece outside the lamp's radiation receives less energy from the source.

65. B - A fair test changes the independent variable while controlling other factors that could affect the outcome. Here, ramp height should vary, while the car, surface, release method, and measurement procedure remain consistent. Changing several variables at once makes causes difficult to interpret, and inconsistent pushing or measurement adds confounding variation that weakens the evidence about ramp height.

66. A - GIS allows users to store, display, and compare multiple layers of geographically referenced information. Overlaying flood zones, roads, and population can reveal where risks, access, and people coincide, supporting planning decisions. The technology does not guarantee perfect forecasts, eliminate the need for accurate data, or automatically change conditions such as accessibility across neighborhoods.

67. C - Moving east places the hiker to the right of the starting point, and then moving north places the hiker above it. Combining those directions locates the hiker generally northeast of the campsite. The other choices each require movement west or south, neither of which is described. A simple compass rose or coordinate sketch can make the combined direction clear.

68. D - Urbanization involves growth in the population and built environment of towns or cities. The shift from farmland to apartments, stores, and roads alongside rising population is direct evidence of increasing urban land use. Glaciation, desertification, and tidal erosion are physical or environmental processes that do not match the described pattern of settlement and development.

69. B - A push factor is a condition that encourages people to leave their current location. Repeated crop failures can threaten income and food security, making departure more likely. Stable employment in the destination is a pull factor because it attracts migrants. Traveling together and having roads may affect the move, but they are not the underlying condition pushing the family away.

70. A - A formal region is organized around one or more defined, measurable characteristics that are present across the area, such as governmental boundaries, language patterns, or climate classifications. A personal route is individual rather than regional, perceptions vary across people, and a temporary crowd does not establish the shared spatial characteristic normally used to define a formal region.

71. C - Mountain passes are lower corridors through mountain ranges and can reduce elevation gain, construction difficulty, and travel hazards compared with crossing the highest peaks. Physical geography therefore shapes transportation routes. Cities may later grow along those routes, but that is not what makes a pass useful, and modern maps can show elevation; accessibility is the central advantage.

72. B - A consumer uses or purchases goods and services to satisfy wants or needs. A family buying groceries for household meals is acting as a consumer. The farm, factory, and bakery are producers in these examples because they create goods for sale. The same person or organization can be a producer in one transaction and a consumer in another.

73. D - Opportunity cost is the value of the next-best alternative forgone when a choice is made. If the strongest alternative was a paid work shift, the wages and experience from that shift represent the cost. The concept does not include every imaginable activity, is not limited to a purchased item, and does not imply a fixed loss beyond the rejected alternative.

74. C - When demand increases while supply remains fixed, more buyers compete for the available quantity, creating upward pressure on the market price. The scenario therefore illustrates a change in demand with limited supply. A higher desire to buy does not make demand disappear, seat capacity does not automatically expand, and price is not required to fall when demand rises.

75. D - Taxes are used by governments to fund services and shared infrastructure intended to benefit the public, such as fire protection, roads, schools, and parks. A municipal fire department fits that role. The other examples are private purchases or exchanges in which an individual buyer receives the specific good, rather than a community service financed collectively through public revenue.

76. A - Profit is revenue minus expenses. The fundraiser receives \$850 and spends \$320, so the profit is $\$850 - \$320 = \$530$. Three hundred twenty dollars is the expense rather than the profit, \$1,170 adds costs instead of subtracting them, and \$2,720 does not follow the revenue-minus-expense relationship given in the problem.

77. A - Imports are goods or services brought into a country from abroad. Because the U.S. company purchases beans grown in another country and brings them into the United States, the beans are imports from the U.S. perspective. Exports move outward, while tariffs are trade taxes and subsidies are financial supports; neither term names the incoming product itself.

78. D - Zoning decisions regulate how land may be used within a municipality, so they are commonly handled through local planning boards, councils, or similar local institutions under state law. Treaty negotiation and national monetary powers belong to the federal sphere, while admitting countries to the United Nations is not a routine state or city governmental responsibility.

79. C - The Constitution grants Congress powers that include coining money and regulating its value. Driver licensing, local school calendars, and municipal parks are generally administered through state or local authority rather than as exclusive federal functions. The item therefore distinguishes an enumerated federal power from responsibilities typically handled by other levels of government within the federal system.

80. B - The First Amendment limits government establishment of religion, and public schools are government institutions. A school-sponsored, teacher-led religious exercise therefore raises an Establishment Clause issue. The Third Amendment concerns quartering troops, the census concerns population counting and representation, and equal state representation in the Senate is a structural feature unrelated to compulsory religious activity in a public classroom.

81. A - The Fourteenth Amendment states that a state may not deprive a person of life, liberty, or property without due process of law. Due process generally requires fair legal procedures appropriate to the situation. Hereditary titles, foreign permission, and automatic military commissions are unrelated to this constitutional safeguard. The key concept is lawful, fair procedure before government imposes certain serious deprivations.

82. B - The veto gives the President a check on legislation, while the Constitution allows Congress to override that veto with a two-thirds vote in each chamber. That override is a legislative check on executive power. A cabinet appointment is an executive action, an unrelated court case is judicial activity, and a governor's state action does not represent Congress checking the President.

83. C - The Constitution provides for an enumeration every ten years, and census population data are used to apportion seats in the U.S. House among the states. Senate representation remains two per state. The census does not elect the President or occur only for tax policy. Its constitutional role in representation makes accurate population counting an important part of the federal system.

84. D - A primary source was created by a person connected to the time or event being studied. A participant's 1912 letter provides firsthand evidence about the strike and the writer's perspective. Textbooks, encyclopedias, and later documentaries are secondary sources because they interpret or synthesize earlier evidence. They can be valuable, but they are not contemporaneous participant records in this scenario.

85. C - Historical sources can disagree because of perspective, limited observation, purpose, or different methods of gathering information. Corroborating the accounts with photographs, records, additional reports, or other evidence can clarify which estimate is better supported. Selecting the larger number or averaging without evidence is arbitrary, while discarding both sources would lose potentially useful information about the event and the sources themselves.

86. D - Event C occurred in 1820. Event B in 1812 is eight years earlier, while Event D in 1831 is eleven years later and Event A in 1803 is seventeen years earlier. Comparing absolute differences in years shows that Event B is closest. This question tests chronological reasoning from the provided timeline rather than outside knowledge about what the events represent.

87. B - The Preamble lists broad purposes of the Constitution, including forming a more perfect Union, establishing justice, ensuring domestic tranquility, providing for common defense, promoting general welfare, and securing liberty. It does not reject national lawmaking, establish hereditary office, or prohibit cooperation among states. The Preamble frames the purposes of the constitutional system rather than enumerating specific governmental powers.

88. A - The Sixth Amendment protects rights of people accused in criminal prosecutions, including a speedy and public trial, an impartial jury, notice of the accusation, confrontation of witnesses, compulsory process, and assistance of counsel. Titles of nobility, presidential term limits, and taxation rules arise from other constitutional provisions and are not Sixth Amendment criminal-procedure protections.

89. A - The electric telegraph transmitted coded signals over wires, allowing information to move across long distances much faster than a person, horse, ship, or train carrying a letter. It accelerated news, business, and other communication. It did not instantly eliminate newspapers or personal conversation, and satellite image transmission belongs to much later communications technology.

90. D - The Indian Removal Act of 1830 enabled federal removal policies that led to the forced displacement of Native peoples from southeastern homelands, including the Cherokee Trail of Tears. The removals were not uniformly voluntary, did not grant universal voting rights, and did not halt U.S. westward expansion. The policy is understood through its coercive displacement and severe human consequences.

91. C - Created in 1865, the Freedmen's Bureau provided forms of relief and assistance in the postwar South, including support for education, food, medical care, labor arrangements, and legal matters. Its work particularly aided formerly enslaved people. It did not restore slavery, force mass emigration, or replace Congress; those choices misstate its Reconstruction-era role.

92. B - The Fifteenth Amendment, ratified in 1870, states that voting rights may not be denied or abridged by the United States or a state because of race, color, or previous condition of servitude. The Twenty-sixth Amendment lowered the voting age to eighteen, the Nineteenth protected voting rights regardless of sex, and the Seventeenth established direct election of senators.

93. D - A historical photograph can provide visual evidence about machinery, workspace, clothing, ages, and tasks visible at a particular place and time. It can therefore help investigate working conditions and child labor during industrialization. A single image cannot reveal everyone's private thoughts, predict later laws by itself, or represent the daily experience of every child in the country.

94. C - The Great Migration refers to the movement of millions of African Americans from the rural South to urban areas elsewhere in the United States during the twentieth century. Many sought economic opportunity and escape from racial oppression. It was not a single expedition or a relocation of monarchs or all farmers, but a broad demographic movement unfolding across decades.

95. A - The Civilian Conservation Corps was a New Deal work program that employed young men on conservation projects such as forestry, soil work, park development, and resource improvement. It combined job relief with public environmental work. The CCC did not replace the Constitution, halt all manufacturing, or serve as a central bank; those choices describe unrelated powers or institutions.

96. B - Lunch-counter sit-ins used nonviolent direct action to confront segregation by occupying spaces where Black customers were denied equal service. The tactic made discriminatory practices visible and created economic and public pressure for change. The scene does not depict foreign warfare, support for segregation, or a specialized redistricting lawsuit; its central feature is peaceful protest against unequal treatment.

97. B - The Voting Rights Act of 1965 targeted racial discrimination in voting and gave the federal government stronger tools to enforce voting-rights protections, including limits on discriminatory tests and practices. It did not restrict voting to property owners, restore literacy tests, or eliminate state and local elections. Its central purpose was protecting and enforcing equal access to the ballot.

98. D - Site selection should consider both hazard exposure and accessibility. A higher location outside a floodplain can reduce vulnerability to river flooding, while road access supports emergency use and evacuation. Higher ground does not eliminate every hazard, remove the need for utilities, or prove equal proximity for all residents. The supported conclusion is the specific flood-risk advantage described.

99. A - Civic participation includes informed engagement with public institutions. Attending a council meeting, presenting evidence about the intersection, and requesting a specific change gives officials information and allows residents to advocate through an established process. Private frustration alone does not reach decision makers, assuming participation is useless discourages engagement, and spreading unverified claims weakens responsible advocacy rather than strengthening it.

100. C - Different source types are created for different audiences and purposes. A personal diary may emphasize immediate experience, while an official report may summarize operations or outcomes. Neither form is automatically complete or unbiased. Historians compare provenance, claims, and details and then corroborate with other evidence. Disagreement can reveal perspective and lead to better questions rather than making historical investigation impossible.