

ACCOUNT CLERK CAREER EXAM PREP — PRACTICE

EXAM 6 (100 QUESTIONS)

This practice exam contains 100 multiple-choice questions covering Operations with Letters and Numbers, Arithmetic Computation, and Arithmetic Reasoning. The recommended time allowance is 4 hours (240 minutes). A passing score varies by jurisdiction; consult your official Examination Announcement. A hand-held calculator may be used for the Arithmetic Computation and Arithmetic Reasoning questions unless your specific jurisdiction prohibits it. Mark the one best answer for each question.

1. According to standard last-name-first alphabetical filing rules, which of the following would be filed FIRST?

- A. Wentzel, Ora
- B. Wenzel, Ora
- C. Wentzell, Ora
- D. Wentworth, Ora

2. According to standard last-name-first alphabetical filing rules, which of the following would be filed FIRST?

- A. Broussard, Kip
- B. Brouillette, Kip
- C. Brousseau, Kip
- D. Brower, Kip

3. How many of the following 5 pairs are EXACTLY alike? (1) XS216LU / XS216EU (2) CY6PDU4 / TY6PDU4 (3) VNLM3KR / VNLM3RR (4) B2GFKGK / B2GFKGK (5) D18B7RH / D1NB7RH

- A. 1
- B. 0

- C. 2
- D. 3

4. How many of the following 5 pairs are EXACTLY alike? (1) 5BV5AUP / 8BV5AUP (2) 7V7QZSD / 7V7QZSD (3) FHF3UHQ / FHF3UHQ (4) ETVKGAX / ETVKGAX (5) TRTB43Z / TRTB43Z

- A. 2
- B. 3
- C. 4
- D. 5

5. In the four entries below, a source document value (left) is compared to a data-entry record (right). Which numbered entry contains a discrepancy? (1) P242048K / P242048K (2) P242048K / P242048K (3) P242048K / P242G48K (4) P242048K / P242048K

- A. Entry 1
- B. Entry 2
- C. Entry 3
- D. Entry 4

6. In the four entries below, a source document value (left) is compared to a data-entry record (right). Which numbered entry contains a discrepancy? (1) 3LYBPWZ2 / 3LYBPWZ2 (2) 3LYBPWZ2 / 3LYBPPZ2 (3) 3LYBPWZ2 / 3LYBPWZ2 (4) 3LYBPWZ2 / 3LYBPWZ2

- A. Entry 1
- B. Entry 2
- C. Entry 3
- D. Entry 4

7. In the following string of numbers, how many times does the digit 1 come immediately after the digit 7? 929814817195638047161189917609

- A. 2
- B. 1
- C. 3
- D. 4

8. In the following string of numbers, how many times does the digit 8 come immediately after the digit 4? 565294981664812348441561548051

- A. 2
- B. 4
- C. 5
- D. 3

9. According to standard last-name-first alphabetical filing rules, which of the following would be filed FIRST?

- A. Pellegrino, Mila
- B. Pelletier, Mila
- C. Pellham, Mila
- D. Pelham, Mila

10. According to standard last-name-first alphabetical filing rules, which of the following would be filed FIRST?

- A. Stubblefield, Iris
- B. Studebaker, Iris
- C. Stubbs, Iris
- D. Studdard, Iris

11. How many of the following 5 pairs are EXACTLY alike? (1) 2D01SDQ / 2D01SDQ (2) 1P2YMWW / 1P2YMWW (3) 9SKFMN2 / 9SKFFN2 (4) 2XFPBG9 / 2XFPBGA (5) 5HVB6FX / 5HUB6FX

- A. 1
- B. 3
- C. 2
- D. 4

12. How many of the following 5 pairs are EXACTLY alike? (1) T1BWSWL / T1BWKWL (2) G9R7NQ3 / G9R7NQ0 (3) UFS9PB4 / UFN9PB4 (4) LNEJ5YQ / LNEJ5MQ (5) 13R1LT5 / 13Q1LT5

- A. 1
- B. 0
- C. 2
- D. 3

13. In the four entries below, a source document value (left) is compared to a data-entry record (right). Which numbered entry contains a discrepancy? (1) TB8AV2MH / TB8AV2MH (2) TB8AV2MH / TB8AV2MH (3) TB8AV2MH / TB8AV2MH (4) TB8AV2MH / TBZAV2MH

- A. Entry 1
- B. Entry 2
- C. Entry 3
- D. Entry 4

14. In the four entries below, a source document value (left) is compared to a data-entry record (right). Which numbered entry contains a discrepancy? (1) A2RHLUN8 / A2RHLUN8 (2) A2RHLUN8 / A2RHPUN8 (3) A2RHLUN8 / A2RHLUN8 (4) A2RHLUN8 / A2RHLUN8

- A. Entry 1
- B. Entry 2
- C. Entry 3
- D. Entry 4

15. In the following string of numbers, how many times does the digit 3 come immediately after the digit 9? 548191525169399289579853259008

- A. 1
- B. 0
- C. 2
- D. 3

16. In the following string of numbers, how many times does the digit 6 come immediately after the digit 2? 140862630627269296425161265426

- A. 3
- B. 5
- C. 4
- D. 6

17. According to standard last-name-first alphabetical filing rules, which of the following would be filed FIRST?

- A. Yarbrough, Nash
- B. Yarborough, Nash
- C. Yardley, Nash
- D. Yarnell, Nash

18. According to standard last-name-first alphabetical filing rules, which of the following would be filed FIRST?

- A. Marchetti, Dane
- B. Marchese, Dane
- C. Marchesi, Dane
- D. Marchand, Dane

19. How many of the following 5 pairs are EXACTLY alike? (1) 09JTWU / 09JTWU (2) 14934PY / 14934PY (3) MGEJ6P7 / MGEJ6P7 (4) 8VELM2X / 8VELM2X (5) R1E6XCQ / R1E6XCQ

- A. 5
- B. 2
- C. 3
- D. 4

20. How many of the following 5 pairs are EXACTLY alike? (1) 3PV4Q9L / 3PV4S9L (2) FUJNZ0C / FUJNZ0C (3) Q7R2CGR / Q7R2YGR (4) 3Y69VW4 / 3Y69VW4 (5) XTJ7KZB / XTJ7KZB

- A. 2
- B. 4
- C. 3
- D. 5

21. In the four entries below, a source document value (left) is compared to a data-entry record (right). Which numbered entry contains a discrepancy? (1) EPH6V700 / EPH6V700 (2) EPH6V700 / EPH6V700 (3) EPH6V700 / EPH6V700 (4) EPH6V700 / EPH6W700

- A. Entry 1
- B. Entry 2
- C. Entry 3
- D. Entry 4

22. In the four entries below, a source document value (left) is compared to a data-entry record (right). Which numbered entry contains a discrepancy? (1) TQ2GT1J9 / TQ2GT1J9 (2) TQ2GT1J9 / 8Q2GT1J9 (3) TQ2GT1J9 / TQ2GT1J9 (4) TQ2GT1J9 / TQ2GT1J9

- A. Entry 1
- B. Entry 2
- C. Entry 3

D. Entry 4

23. In the following string of numbers, how many times does the digit 9 come immediately after the digit 5? 300654608836455961448070835927

- A. 1
- B. 3
- C. 2
- D. 4

24. In the following string of numbers, how many times does the digit 2 come immediately after the digit 0? 023824026887795253156307020890

- A. 3
- B. 2
- C. 4
- D. 5

25. According to standard last-name-first alphabetical filing rules, which of the following would be filed FIRST?

- A. Kirschner, Lyle
- B. Kirschbaum, Lyle
- C. Kirsch, Lyle
- D. Kirschman, Lyle

26. According to standard last-name-first alphabetical filing rules, which of the following would be filed FIRST?

- A. Delacroix, Wren
- B. Delacourt, Wren

C. Delacruz, Wren
D. Delaporte, Wren

27. How many of the following 5 pairs are EXACTLY alike? (1) DS19ZM7 / DSZ9ZM7 (2) PZ1G17B / 8Z1G17B (3) T1GCSD7 / T1GCSA7 (4) BANK08N / BANK08N (5) FYXH5HC / FYX15HC

- A. 1
- B. 0
- C. 2
- D. 3

28. How many of the following 5 pairs are EXACTLY alike? (1) CM4SH4V / CM4SH4V (2) F7YFQET / F7YFQEJ (3) 1TZLAD3 / 1TZLWD3 (4) D8PRAFU / D8PRAFU (5) VTEPNXH / VTKPNXH

- A. 1
- B. 3
- C. 4
- D. 2

29. In the following string of numbers, how many times does the digit 7 come immediately after the digit 8? 143875991179720907730106776051

- A. 0
- B. 2
- C. 3
- D. 1

30. In the following string of numbers, how many times does the digit 5 come immediately after the digit 1? 246041541553222770689530655862

- A. 2
- B. 1
- C. 3
- D. 4

31. According to standard last-name-first alphabetical filing rules, which of the following would be filed FIRST?

- A. Vasquez, Uri
- B. Vasco, Uri
- C. Vasconcelos, Uri
- D. Vasquez-Diaz, Uri

32. According to standard last-name-first alphabetical filing rules, which of the following would be filed FIRST?

- A. Featherstone, Lin
- B. Feathering, Lin
- C. Feather, Lin
- D. Fetherolf, Lin

33. How many of the following 5 pairs are EXACTLY alike? (1) 465E1PH / 465ERPH (2) FD6LS1H / FD6LS1H (3) MEXFC2B / MEXFC2B (4) 30R3853 / 30R3853 (5) T9WJ5T0 / T9WJ5T0

- A. 2
- B. 3
- C. 4
- D. 5

34. How many of the following 5 pairs are EXACTLY alike? (1) KLJXYDJ / KLDXYDJ (2) HTJBGMU / HTUBGMU (3) XXQ44KC / XCQ44KC (4) 9JQZVAS / 9JQZ6AS (5) ANR0AXA / ANH0AXA

- A. 0
- B. 1
- C. 2
- D. 3

35. What is $7,583 + 4,926$?

- A. 11,259
- B. 14,385
- C. 15,010
- D. 12,509

36. What is $9,247 - 3,689$?

- A. 5,003
- B. 5,558
- C. 6,391
- D. 6,669

37. What is 84×67 ?

- A. 5,628
- B. 5,066
- C. 6,472
- D. 6,753

38. What is 7,245 divided by 45?

- A. 145

- B. 161
- C. 185
- D. 193

39. What is $46,382 + 29,157$?

- A. 67,986
- B. 86,869
- C. 75,539
- D. 90,646

40. What is $83,204 - 47,569$?

- A. 32,072
- B. 40,980
- C. 42,762
- D. 35,635

41. What is 196×43 ?

- A. 7,586
- B. 9,692
- C. 8,428
- D. 10,113

42. What is 9,660 divided by 46?

- A. 210
- B. 189
- C. 241
- D. 252

43. What is $31 + 8 \times (9 - 5) / 4$?

- A. 36
- B. 39
- C. 44
- D. 46

44. What is $(24 - 8) \times 4 + 13$?

- A. 70
- B. 88
- C. 92
- D. 77

45. What is $66 / 11 + 7 \times (8 - 5)$?

- A. 27
- B. 25
- C. 31
- D. 32

46. What is $38 - 7 \times (4 + 2) / 3$?

- A. 22
- B. 24
- C. 27
- D. 28

47. What is $(19 + 6) \times 4 - 20 / 5$?

- A. 87
- B. 110
- C. 115
- D. 96

48. What is $\frac{3}{5} + \frac{1}{4}$?

- A. $\frac{18}{20}$
- B. $\frac{17}{21}$
- C. $\frac{17}{20}$
- D. $\frac{20}{17}$

49. What is $\frac{7}{10} - \frac{1}{5}$?

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

50. What is $\frac{2}{3} \times \frac{9}{10}$?

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

51. What is $\frac{5}{6}$ divided by $\frac{5}{9}$?

- A. $\frac{4}{2}$

- B. $\frac{3}{3}$
- C. $\frac{3}{2}$
- D. $\frac{2}{3}$

52. What is $\frac{11}{15} - \frac{1}{3}$?

- A. $\frac{3}{5}$
- B. $\frac{2}{6}$
- C. $\frac{5}{2}$
- D. $\frac{2}{5}$

53. What is 24% of 750?

- A. 180
- B. 162
- C. 207
- D. 216

54. A value increases from 230 to 276. What is the percent increase?

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

55. A value decreases from 420 to 336. What is the percent decrease?

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

56. 414 is what percent of 690?

- A. 55%
- B. 60%
- C. 65%
- D. 70%

57. A value increased by 15 percent to become \$207.00. What was the original value?

- A. \$162.00
- B. \$180.00
- C. \$198.00
- D. \$190.00

58. What is 33% of 590?

- A. 175.23
- B. 214.17
- C. 194.70
- D. 204.70

59. What is 40% expressed as a fraction in lowest terms?

- A. $\frac{3}{5}$
- B. $\frac{2}{6}$
- C. $\frac{5}{2}$
- D. $\frac{2}{5}$

60. What is the average of 81, 68, 94, and 77?

- A. 80
- B. 72
- C. 92
- D. 96

61. Four numbers average 79. Three of them are 70, 85, and 81. What is the fourth number?

- A. 72
- B. 80
- C. 92
- D. 96

62. What is the ratio 66:88 expressed in simplest form?

- A. 4:3
- B. 3:5
- C. 3:4
- D. 5:3

63. Solve the proportion: $\frac{5}{7} = \frac{x}{49}$. What is x?

- A. 35
- B. 32
- C. 40
- D. 42

64. A \$3,600 surplus is divided in a 4:5 ratio between two departments. What is the larger share?

- A. \$1,800.00

- B. \$2,200.00
- C. \$2,010.00
- D. \$2,000.00

65. A weighted average combines a score of 84 with a weight of 0.35 and a score of 92 with a weight of 0.65. What is the weighted average?

- A. 89.2
- B. 80.28
- C. 98.12
- D. 107.04

66. Store A sells 3 items for \$27.00. Store B sells 8 items for \$52.80. Which store has the lower per-item price?

- A. Store A (\$9.00)
- B. Store B (\$9.00)
- C. Store A (\$6.60)
- D. Store B (\$6.60)

67. Seven clerks working together process 861 forms in 7 hours. What is the combined processing rate per hour?

- A. 111 forms per hour
- B. 123 forms per hour
- C. 135 forms per hour
- D. 148 forms per hour

68. An office orders 21 boxes of printer paper at \$17.75 per box. The vendor applies a 13 percent volume discount to the order total, and a flat \$19.00 shipping fee is added afterward. What is the total amount paid?

- A. \$308.96
- B. \$377.62
- C. \$343.29
- D. \$353.29

69. A purchase totals \$365.00 before tax. A 6.5 percent sales tax applies. What is the total amount due?

- A. \$388.72
- B. \$349.85
- C. \$427.59
- D. \$398.72

70. A \$150.00 item is marked 50 percent off. After the discount, a 7 percent sales tax applies to the sale price. What is the total paid?

- A. \$72.23
- B. \$88.28
- C. \$80.25
- D. \$90.25

71. An office buys 17 reams of paper at \$8.60 each. A 35 percent bulk discount applies to the order. What is the total cost?

- A. \$85.53
- B. \$95.03
- C. \$104.53
- D. \$105.03

72. An invoice totals \$720.00. A 7 percent early-payment discount applies. What amount is actually paid?

- A. \$602.64
- B. \$736.56
- C. \$679.60
- D. \$669.60

73. A \$3,000 surplus is split evenly three ways among three departments. One department's share is then increased by an additional flat \$120.00 bonus. What is that department's total share?

- A. \$1,008.00
- B. \$1,120.00
- C. \$1,232.00
- D. \$1,130.00

74. An employee's monthly salary of \$4,200.00 is prorated for 21 of the month's 30 days worked. What is the prorated amount?

- A. \$2,646.00
- B. \$3,234.00
- C. \$2,950.00
- D. \$2,940.00

75. A department buys a \$92.00 filing cabinet and \$58.00 in supplies. A 6 percent sales tax applies to the combined total. What is the total amount paid?

- A. \$143.10
- B. \$174.90
- C. \$159.00
- D. \$169.00

76. This year, a department's expenses were \$345,000, which is 15 percent more than last year's expenses. What were last year's expenses?

- A. \$300,000.00
- B. \$270,000.00
- C. \$330,000.00
- D. \$300,010.00

77. 72 is what percent of 288?

- A. 20%
- B. 30%
- C. 35%
- D. 25%

78. A department's spending rose from \$190,000 to \$228,000. What is the percent increase?

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

79. A value is sextupled, and then that result is increased by an additional 15 percent. What single multiplier applied to the original value produces the same final result?

- A. 6.9
- B. 6.21
- C. 7.59
- D. 8.90

80. Department A has spent \$96,000 of its \$160,000 budget. Department B has spent \$105,000 of its \$150,000 budget. Which department has used a higher percentage of its budget?

- A. Department A (60%)

- B. Department B (60%)
- C. Department B (70%)
- D. Department A (70%)

81. A shipment holds 48 units. A larger shipment holds half again as much. How many units does the larger shipment hold?

- A. 65
- B. 72
- C. 82
- D. 86

82. A clerk begins work at 10:05 AM and finishes at 2:40 PM, taking a single 45-minute break somewhere in between. How many minutes of actual working time were logged?

- A. 207 minutes
- B. 253 minutes
- C. 276 minutes
- D. 230 minutes

83. Two clerks working together process 400 forms in 5 hours. Clerk A alone processes 62 forms per hour. How many forms per hour does Clerk B process alone?

- A. 16 forms per hour
- B. 20 forms per hour
- C. 18 forms per hour
- D. 22 forms per hour

84. A printer produces 62 pages per minute for 13 minutes, then slows to 40 pages per minute for 7 minutes. How many total pages were printed?

- A. 1,086 pages
- B. 977 pages
- C. 1,195 pages
- D. 1,303 pages

85. A delivery truck travels 490 miles in 7 hours at a constant speed. What is its rate in miles per hour?

- A. 63 mph
- B. 77 mph
- C. 70 mph
- D. 84 mph

86. A meeting begins at 9:15 AM and lasts 140 minutes. Expressed as minutes past midnight, when does the meeting end?

- A. 626 minutes past midnight (11:35 AM)
- B. 695 minutes past midnight (11:35 AM)
- C. 765 minutes past midnight (11:35 AM)
- D. 834 minutes past midnight (11:35 AM)

87. Three clerks typing together produce a combined 220 words per minute. Clerk 1 types 72 words per minute and Clerk 2 types 79 words per minute. What is Clerk 3's typing rate?

- A. 69 words per minute
- B. 62 words per minute
- C. 76 words per minute
- D. 83 words per minute

88. A customer pays with a \$50.00 bill for a purchase totaling \$33.60. How much change is due?

- A. \$14.76

- B. \$18.04
- C. \$21.40
- D. \$16.40

89. 10,608 items must be divided evenly among 52 storage bins. How many items go in each bin?

- A. 184 items per bin
- B. 224 items per bin
- C. 204 items per bin
- D. 245 items per bin

90. A \$1,500.00 invoice must be split evenly among 13 departments. However, 7 of those departments already paid a flat \$35.00 each in advance, separate from their equal share. How much does each of the remaining 6 departments now owe?

- A. \$209.17
- B. \$188.25
- C. \$230.09
- D. \$219.17

91. A department has 90 employees, 24 of whom work part-time. The department's total annual payroll is \$4,100,000. The department plans to hire 13 more full-time employees. How many total employees will the department have after the new hires?

- A. 114 employees
- B. 103 employees
- C. 90 employees
- D. 77 employees

92. A clerk processes forms at a steady rate of 37 forms per hour. How many forms are processed in 8.5 hours?

- A. 283.05 forms
- B. 345.95 forms
- C. 377.40 forms
- D. 314.5 forms

93. An account starts with a balance of \$9,200.00. Six deposits of \$185.00 each are made, and five withdrawals of \$260.00 each occur. What is the ending balance?

- A. \$8,109.00
- B. \$9,010.00
- C. \$9,911.00
- D. \$9,020.00

94. A delivery van holds 17 boxes per trip. A department has 289 boxes that must be moved. What is the minimum number of van trips needed to move all the boxes?

- A. 16 trips
- B. 18 trips
- C. 17 trips
- D. 20 trips

95. A cleaning formula uses 7.5 cups of concentrate for every 9 gallons of solution. How many cups of concentrate are needed for 21 gallons?

- A. 15.75 cups
- B. 19.25 cups
- C. 21.00 cups
- D. 17.5 cups

96. A \$1,600.00 bonus pool is split between two teams in a 7:9 ratio. What is the larger team's share?

- A. \$900.00
- B. \$810.00
- C. \$990.00
- D. \$910.00

97. A records clerk starts with 630 files to process and completes 24 files per day for 19 days. How many files remain unprocessed?

- A. 157 files
- B. 174 files
- C. 191 files
- D. 209 files

98. An exam contains 200 questions to be completed within a 240-minute time limit. At an even pace, how many minutes are available per question?

- A. 1.08 minutes per question
- B. 1.32 minutes per question
- C. 3.20 minutes per question
- D. 1.2 minutes per question

99. A copier costs \$0.048 per page to operate. If it prints 3,800 pages, what is the total operating cost?

- A. \$182.40
- B. \$164.16
- C. \$200.64
- D. \$192.40

100. An employee worked 56 hours in one week. Regular pay is \$24.00 per hour for the first 40 hours, and overtime pay is 1.5 times the regular rate for hours beyond 40. What is the employee's total pay for the week?

- A. \$1,382.40
- B. \$1,689.60
- C. \$1,536.00
- D. \$1,546.00

Practice Exam 6: Answer Key and Explanations

- 1. D** — All four surnames begin with 'Wen'; Wenzel diverges earliest at the fourth letter with 'z', while the other three share 'Went'. Among those three, the fifth letter decides: Wentworth's 'w' precedes 'z' shared by Wenzel and Wentzell. Wentworth, Ora is filed first among these four similar surnames sharing a common root.
- 2. B** — All four surnames begin with 'Bro'; Brower diverges earliest at the fourth letter with 'w', while the other three share 'Brou'. Among those three, the fifth letter decides: Brouillette's 'i' precedes 's' shared by Broussard and Brousseau. Brouillette, Kip is filed first among these four similar surnames sharing a common root.
- 3. A** — Comparing each pair character by character reveals exactly 1 pair where every position matches exactly. The remaining 4 pairs each differ in at least one character position, often a single substituted letter or digit buried in the middle of the string, which is why comparing position by position, not glancing at overall shape, is the reliable method here.
- 4. C** — Comparing each pair character by character reveals exactly 4 pairs where every position matches exactly. The remaining 1 pair each differ in at least one character position, often a single substituted letter or digit buried in the middle of the string, which is why comparing position by position, not glancing at overall shape, is the reliable method here.
- 5. C** — Comparing each entry's source value against its data-entry record character by character shows that Entry 3 contains the discrepancy: the two values differ at character position 5, where the data-entry record does not match the source. The other three entries are identical between source and data entry, which is why systematic, position-by-position comparison catches this reliably.
- 6. B** — Comparing each entry's source value against its data-entry record character by character shows that Entry 2 contains the discrepancy: the two values differ at character position 6, where the data-entry record does not match the source. The other three entries are identical between source and data entry, which is why systematic, position-by-position comparison catches this reliably.
- 7. A** — Scanning the string left to right and checking each occurrence of '7' for an immediately following '1' produces exactly 2 qualifying occurrences in this 30-digit string. A careful, complete single pass, marking each match as it is found rather than estimating or losing track midway through, is the only reliable way to reach this exact count.

8. D — Scanning the string left to right and checking each occurrence of '4' for an immediately following '8' produces exactly 3 qualifying occurrences in this 30-digit string. A careful, complete single pass, marking each match as it is found rather than estimating or losing track midway through, is the only reliable way to reach this exact count.

9. D — All four surnames begin with 'Pel'; the fourth letter decides the order immediately at that shared position. Pelham's fourth letter is 'h', which precedes 'l' shared by Pellegrino, Pelletier, and Pellham at that same position. Because 'h' is the earliest letter among these four surnames, Pelham, Mila is filed first among this group.

10. A — Studebaker and Studdard both diverge earliest at the fourth letter with 'd', while Stubbs and Stubblefield share the common prefix 'Stubb' beyond that point. Between those two, the sixth letter decides: Stubblefield's 'l' precedes Stubbs's 's' at that same position. Stubblefield, Iris is filed first among these four similar surnames.

11. C — Comparing each pair character by character reveals exactly 2 pairs where every position matches exactly. The remaining 3 pairs each differ in at least one character position, often a single substituted letter or digit buried in the middle of the string, which is why comparing position by position, not glancing at overall shape, is the reliable method here.

12. B — Comparing each pair character by character reveals exactly 0 pairs where every position matches exactly. The remaining 5 pairs each differ in at least one character position, often a single substituted letter or digit buried in the middle of the string, which is why comparing position by position, not glancing at overall shape, is the reliable method here.

13. D — Comparing each entry's source value against its data-entry record character by character shows that Entry 4 contains the discrepancy: the two values differ at character position 3, where the data-entry record does not match the source. The other three entries are identical between source and data entry, which is why systematic, position-by-position comparison catches this reliably.

14. B — Comparing each entry's source value against its data-entry record character by character shows that Entry 2 contains the discrepancy: the two values differ at character position 5, where the data-entry record does not match the source. The other three entries are identical between source and data entry, which is why systematic, position-by-position comparison catches this reliably.

15. A — Scanning the string left to right and checking each occurrence of '9' for an immediately following '3' produces exactly 1 qualifying occurrence in this 30-digit string. A careful, complete single pass, marking each match as it is found rather than estimating or losing track midway through, is the only reliable way to reach this exact count.

16. C — Scanning the string left to right and checking each occurrence of '2' for an immediately following '6' produces exactly 4 qualifying occurrences in this 30-digit string. A careful, complete single pass, marking each match as it is found rather than estimating or losing track midway through, is the only reliable way to reach this exact count.

17. B — Yardley and Yarnell diverge earliest at the fourth letter with 'd' and 'n' respectively, while Yarborough and Yarbrough share the common prefix 'Yarb' beyond that point. Between those two, the fifth letter decides: Yarborough's 'o' precedes Yarbrough's 'r' at that position. Yarborough, Nash is filed first among these four similar surnames.

18. D — All four surnames begin with 'March'; the sixth letter decides the order immediately at that shared position. Marchand's sixth letter is 'a', which precedes 'e' shared by Marchese, Marchesi, and Marchetti at that same position. Because 'a' is the earliest letter among these four surnames, Marchand, Dane is filed first.

19. A — Comparing each pair character by character reveals exactly 5 pairs where every position matches exactly. The remaining 0 pairs each differ in at least one character position, often a single substituted letter or digit buried in the middle of the string, which is why comparing position by position, not glancing at overall shape, is the reliable method here.

20. C — Comparing each pair character by character reveals exactly 3 pairs where every position matches exactly. The remaining 2 pairs each differ in at least one character position, often a single substituted letter or digit buried in the middle of the string, which is why comparing position by position, not glancing at overall shape, is the reliable method here.

21. D — Comparing each entry's source value against its data-entry record character by character shows that Entry 4 contains the discrepancy: the two values differ at character position 5, where the data-entry record does not match the source. The other three entries are identical between source and data entry, which is why systematic, position-by-position comparison catches this reliably.

22. B — Comparing each entry's source value against its data-entry record character by character shows that Entry 2 contains the discrepancy: the two values differ at character position 1, where the data-entry record does not match the source. The other three entries are identical between source and data entry, which is why systematic, position-by-position comparison catches this reliably.

23. C — Scanning the string left to right and checking each occurrence of '5' for an immediately following '9' produces exactly 2 qualifying occurrences in this 30-digit string. A careful, complete single pass, marking each match as it is found rather than estimating or losing track midway through, is the only reliable way to reach this exact count.

24. A — Scanning the string left to right and checking each occurrence of '0' for an immediately following '2' produces exactly 3 qualifying occurrences in this 30-digit string. A careful, complete single pass, marking each match as it is found rather than estimating or losing track midway through, is the only reliable way to reach this exact count.

25. C — Kirsch, Kirschbaum, Kirschman, and Kirschner all share the first six letters 'Kirsch'; the seventh letter decides the order. Kirsch's name ends right at that point, while the other three continue with additional letters beyond it. Because nothing precedes something in alphabetical order, Kirsch, Lyle is filed first among these four.

26. B — Delaporte diverges earliest at the fifth letter with 'p', while Delacourt, Delacroix, and Delacruz all share the common prefix 'Delac' beyond that point. Among those three, the sixth letter decides: Delacourt's 'o' precedes 'r' shared by Delacroix and Delacruz. Delacourt, Wren is filed first among these four similar surnames sharing a root.

27. A — Comparing each pair character by character reveals exactly 1 pair where every position matches exactly. The remaining 4 pairs each differ in at least one character position, often a single substituted letter or digit buried in the middle of the string, which is why comparing position by position, not glancing at overall shape, is the reliable method here.

28. D — Comparing each pair character by character reveals exactly 2 pairs where every position matches exactly. The remaining 3 pairs each differ in at least one character position, often a single substituted letter or digit buried in the middle of the string, which is why comparing position by position, not glancing at overall shape, is the reliable method here.

29. D — Scanning the string left to right and checking each occurrence of '8' for an immediately following '7' produces exactly 1 qualifying occurrence in this 30-digit string. A careful, complete single pass, marking each match as it is found rather than estimating or losing track midway through, is the only reliable way to reach this exact count.

30. A — Scanning the string left to right and checking each occurrence of '1' for an immediately following '5' produces exactly 2 qualifying occurrences in this 30-digit string. A careful, complete single pass, marking each match as it is found rather than estimating or losing track midway through, is the only reliable way to reach this exact count.

31. B — Vasquez and Vasquez-Diaz share 'Vasquez' and diverge later than the rest, since both begin with 'Vasq' at the fourth letter. Vasco and Vasconcelos share the prefix 'Vasco'; Vasco's name ends right there while Vasconcelos continues with 'n'. Because 'c' precedes 'q' and nothing precedes something, Vasco, Uri is filed first overall.

32. C — Fetherolf diverges earliest at the third letter with 't', while Featherstone, Feathering, and Feather all share the common prefix 'Feather' beyond that exact point. Among those three, Feather's name ends right there, while Feathering and Featherstone both continue further with additional letters. Nothing precedes something, filing Feather, Lin first overall.

33. C — Comparing each pair character by character reveals exactly 4 pairs where every position matches exactly. The remaining 1 pair each differ in at least one character position, often a single substituted letter or digit buried in the middle of the string, which is why comparing position by position, not glancing at overall shape, is the reliable method here.

34. A — Comparing each pair character by character reveals exactly 0 pairs where every position matches exactly. The remaining 5 pairs each differ in at least one character position, often a single substituted letter or digit buried in the middle of the string, which is why comparing position by position, not glancing at overall shape, is the reliable method here.

35. D — Adding column by column from the right with careful carrying at each step where a column sum reaches ten or more gives a total of 12,509. Aligning both four-digit numbers precisely by place value before adding, rather than combining them mentally, prevents a misaligned-column error, and rewriting carried digits avoids losing track.

36. B — This subtraction requires borrowing across several columns since multiple digits in the top number are smaller than the digits being subtracted from them at those exact positions. Working through each borrow carefully in sequence gives 5,558, verified by adding the result back to 3,689 to confirm it returns exactly 9,247.

37. A — Breaking 67 into 70 and 3 less simplifies the multiplication: 84 times 70 is 5,880, and subtracting three extra sets of 84 gives 5,880 minus 252, which equals 5,628. Using a nearby round number and adjusting downward, rather than a full long multiplication pass, reduces the chance of a place-value slip in the calculation.

38. B — 45 divides into 7,245 evenly: 45 times 160 is 7,200, leaving a remainder of 45; 45 times 1 is 45 exactly. Combining 160 and 1 gives a quotient of 161 with no remainder. Estimating a large round multiple of the divisor first simplifies long division problems like this one considerably.

39. C — Adding column by column from the right, with careful carrying at each step where a column sum reaches ten or more, gives a total of 75,539 for this addition. Aligning both five-digit numbers precisely by place value before adding is essential, since even a single misaligned column produces a result off by ten.

40. D — This subtraction requires borrowing through the zero in 83,204, similar to a smaller borrow-across-zero problem but at a larger scale. Working through each column's borrow in sequence, rather than skipping the intermediate step, gives a correct difference of 35,635, verified against the original starting value of 83,204 by adding back.

41. C — Breaking 43 into 40 and 3 simplifies this multiplication: 196 times 40 is 7,840, and 196 times 3 is 588. Adding these two partial products, 7,840 plus 588, gives 8,428. This decomposition avoids a single long multiplication pass and reduces the chance of a place-value slip in either partial product.

42. A — 46 divides evenly into 9,660: 46 times 200 is 9,200, leaving a remainder of 460; 46 times 10 is 460 exactly. Combining 200 and 10 gives a quotient of 210 with no remainder left over. Verifying by multiplying 210 by 46 confirms it returns exactly 9,660, checking the division was correct.

43. B — Following the order of operations: parentheses first gives 9 minus 5 equals 4. Multiplication and division resolve left to right next: 8 times 4 is 32, then 32 divided by 4 is 8. Finally, 31 plus 8 equals 39. Performing addition before finishing the multiplication and division would produce a different result.

44. D — Parentheses are resolved first: 24 minus 8 equals 16. Multiplication comes next in the order of operations: 16 times 4 equals 64. Addition is performed last: 64 plus 13 equals 77. Adding 4 and 13 together before multiplying by 16, ignoring the parentheses grouping entirely, is the error this question catches.

45. A — Parentheses first: 8 minus 5 equals 3. Multiplication and division resolve left to right next: 66 divided by 11 is 6, and 7 times 3 is 21. Addition is performed last: 6 plus 21 equals 27. Both operations in the multiplication and division tier must be completed before the final addition step is applied.

46. B — Parentheses first: 4 plus 2 equals 6. Multiplication and division resolve left to right next: 7 times 6 is 42, then 42 divided by 3 is 14. Subtraction is performed last: 38 minus 14 equals 24. Subtracting before completing the multiplication and division tier would produce a different, incorrect result here.

47. D — Parentheses first: 19 plus 6 equals 25. Multiplication and division resolve left to right next: 25 times 4 is 100, and 20 divided by 5 is 4. Subtraction is performed last: 100 minus 4 equals 96. Both operations in the multiplication and division tier must be completed before the final subtraction is applied.

48. C — Finding a common denominator of 20: $\frac{3}{5}$ becomes $\frac{12}{20}$, and $\frac{1}{4}$ becomes $\frac{5}{20}$, since both 5 and 4 divide evenly into 20. Adding the numerators gives $\frac{12}{20}$ plus $\frac{5}{20}$, which equals $\frac{17}{20}$ exactly. Since 17 and 20 share no common factor other than 1, this fraction is already fully simplified.

49. B — Finding a common denominator of 10: $\frac{7}{10}$ stays the same, and $\frac{1}{5}$ becomes $\frac{2}{10}$, since 5 divides evenly into 10. Subtracting the numerators gives $\frac{7}{10}$ minus $\frac{2}{10}$, which equals $\frac{5}{10}$ before simplification. Reducing by the greatest common factor of 5 brings this fraction down to $\frac{1}{2}$, the fully simplified answer.

50. A — Multiplying fractions requires no common denominator at all: multiply the numerators together, 2 times 9 equals 18, and multiply the denominators together, 3 times 10 equals 30, giving $\frac{18}{30}$ before any simplification. Reducing by the greatest common factor of 6 brings this fraction down to $\frac{3}{5}$, the fully simplified final answer.

51. C — Dividing fractions means multiplying by the reciprocal, or flipped version, of the second fraction: $\frac{5}{6}$ divided by $\frac{5}{9}$ becomes $\frac{5}{6}$ times $\frac{9}{5}$, which equals $\frac{45}{30}$ after multiplying numerators and denominators separately together. Simplifying by the greatest common factor of 15 gives $\frac{3}{2}$, the mixed number 1 and $\frac{1}{2}$, fully reduced.

52. D — Finding a common denominator of 15: $\frac{11}{15}$ stays exactly the same, and $\frac{1}{3}$ becomes $\frac{5}{15}$, since 3 divides evenly into that shared denominator of 15. Subtracting the numerators gives $\frac{11}{15}$ minus $\frac{5}{15}$, which equals $\frac{6}{15}$ before simplification. Reducing by the greatest common factor of 3 brings this fraction down to $\frac{2}{5}$, fully simplified.

53. A — Converting 24 percent to its decimal form, 0.24, and multiplying by 750 gives 180 exactly, with no remainder left to round further at all. This is the standard percentage-of-a-number calculation used throughout this exam: convert the stated percentage to a decimal, then multiply directly by the given value to reach the final result.

54. C — The amount of change is 276 minus 230, which equals 46. Dividing that change by the original value, 46 divided by 230, gives 0.20, or a 20 percent increase overall. The original, smaller value of 230 is always the denominator in a percent-increase calculation, never the new, larger resulting value of 276.

55. D — The amount of change is 420 minus 336, which equals 84. Dividing that change by the original value, 84 divided by 420, gives 0.20, or 20 percent. Using the smaller, new value of 336 as the denominator instead of the original 420 is the specific error this question is designed to catch.

56. B — This is a static percent-of comparison, not a change over time: dividing 414 by 690 gives 0.60, or 60 percent. Because both values are treated as fixed quantities being compared rather than an original value and a resulting value after a change, this uses simple division rather than the percent-change formula.

57. B — Because \$207.00 represents the original value plus a 15 percent increase, it equals the original value times 1.15. Dividing \$207.00 by 1.15 gives \$180.00, the original value. Subtracting 15 percent directly from \$207.00 instead of dividing does not correctly reverse a percentage increase, since it was based on the original value.

58. C — Converting 33 percent to its decimal form, 0.33, and multiplying by 590 gives 194.70 exactly, with no remainder left to round further. This straightforward percentage-of-a-number calculation, convert a percentage to a decimal and multiply, underlies nearly every other percentage skill covered throughout this exam, supporting faster and more accurate later work.

59. D — Writing 40 percent over 100 gives 40/100 as a starting fraction before any simplification takes place. Dividing both the numerator and denominator by their greatest common factor, 20, simplifies this to 2/5. Confirming by converting 2/5 back to a decimal, 2 divided by 5 equals 0.40, verifies the conversion is correct and fully reduced.

60. A — Adding all four values gives 81 plus 68 plus 94 plus 77, which equals 320. Dividing that sum by 4, the count of values, gives an average of 80. This basic average formula, sum divided by count, underlies every other averaging skill, including the missing-value and weighted-average variations covered elsewhere in this exam.

61. B — The required total for all four numbers is the average times the count: 79 times 4 equals 316. The three known numbers sum to 70 plus 85 plus 81, which equals 236. Subtracting, 316 minus 236, gives 80 as the required fourth number, reversing the average formula rather than averaging the three known values.

62. C — The greatest common factor of 66 and 88 is 22. Dividing both terms of the ratio by 22 gives 3 to 4. Ratios are simplified the same way fractions are, by dividing every term by their shared greatest common factor, and exam answer choices are almost always presented in this fully reduced form.

63. A — Cross-multiplying gives 5 times 49 equals 7 times x, so 245 equals 7x. Dividing both sides by 7 gives x equals 35. Cross-multiplication works because it is a shortcut for finding a common denominator between the two ratios and comparing their numerators directly once the denominators match, without needing that step.

64. D — The ratio 4 to 5 has 9 total parts once both sides of the ratio are added together. Dividing the \$3,600 surplus by 9 gives \$400.00 per part. The larger share, representing 5 of those parts, is 5 times

\$400.00, which equals \$2,000.00, while the smaller department receives the remaining 4 parts, or \$1,600.00.

65. A — Multiplying each score by its weight and summing the results: 84 times 0.35 equals 29.4, and 92 times 0.65 equals 59.8. Adding these weighted contributions, 29.4 plus 59.8, gives a weighted average of 89.2. This differs from a simple average of 84 and 92, which would be 88, since the second score carries more weight.

66. D — Store A's per-item price is \$27.00 divided by 3, which equals \$9.00. Store B's per-item price is \$52.80 divided by 8, which equals \$6.60. Comparing these unit prices directly, Store B offers the lower per-item price at \$6.60, even though its total package price is higher than Store A's total package price by comparison.

67. B — Dividing the total forms processed by the total hours worked gives the combined hourly rate: 861 forms divided by 7 hours equals 123 forms per hour. This combined-rate calculation is the same basic unit-rate formula used throughout this exam, applied here to a group total rather than a single individual's output.

68. C — The order subtotal is 21 times \$17.75, which equals \$372.75. A 13 percent discount removes \$48.46, leaving \$324.29. Adding the flat \$19.00 shipping fee gives a final total of \$343.29. The shipping fee is added after the discount, since the discount applies only to the order total, not to shipping.

69. A — Converting 6.5 percent to its decimal form, 0.065, and multiplying by \$365.00 gives a tax amount of \$23.72. Adding this tax to the original purchase price, \$365.00 plus \$23.72, gives a total amount due of \$388.72. Equivalently, multiplying \$365.00 directly by 1.065 reaches the same total in a single step.

70. C — Applying the 50 percent discount first: \$150.00 times 0.50, representing the 50 percent remaining after the discount, gives a sale price of \$75.00. Applying the 7 percent tax to this reduced price, not the original \$150.00, gives \$75.00 times 1.07, which equals \$80.25. Taxing the original price instead is the error this catches.

71. B — The order subtotal before any discount is 17 times \$8.60, which equals \$146.20. Applying the 35 percent bulk discount means the buyer pays 65 percent of that subtotal: \$146.20 times 0.65 equals \$95.03. Calculating the discount amount separately as \$51.17 and subtracting it from \$146.20 reaches the same final total.

72. D — A 7 percent discount means the payer keeps 93 percent of the invoice total. Multiplying \$720.00 by 0.93 gives \$669.60. This is equivalent to calculating 7 percent of \$720.00, which is \$50.40, and subtracting it from the original invoice: \$720.00 minus \$50.40 also gives \$669.60, confirming the calculation both ways.

73. B — Splitting \$3,000 evenly three ways gives \$1,000.00 per department, calculated as \$3,000 divided by 3 equally. Adding the additional flat \$120.00 bonus to one department's equal share, \$1,000.00 plus \$120.00, gives that specific department a total share of \$1,120.00, while the other two departments each keep their original \$1,000.00 share.

74. D — Prorating means paying the fraction of the full salary corresponding to days actually worked: 21 out of 30 days. Multiplying \$4,200.00 by 21 and dividing by 30 gives \$2,940.00. This is the same as multiplying the full salary by the fraction 21/30, since that fraction represents the portion of the month actually worked.

75. C — The combined pre-tax total is \$92.00 plus \$58.00, which equals \$150.00. Applying 6 percent tax to this combined total, \$150.00 times 1.06, gives a final amount of \$159.00. Calculating tax on the combined total, rather than taxing each item separately and adding the results, produces the same correct final figure.

76. A — Because this year's figure represents last year's expenses plus a 15 percent increase, it equals last year's value times 1.15. Dividing \$345,000 by 1.15 gives \$300,000.00 exactly. Subtracting 15 percent of \$345,000 directly instead of dividing would incorrectly apply the percentage to this year's larger value rather than the smaller original value.

77. D — This is a static comparison between two fixed values: dividing 72 by 288 gives 0.25, or 25 percent. Because the question asks what percentage one value represents of another, rather than describing a change from an original value to a new one, this calculation uses simple division rather than the percent-change formula.

78. B — The amount of change is \$228,000 minus \$190,000, which equals \$38,000. Dividing that change by the original, smaller value, \$38,000 divided by \$190,000, gives exactly 0.20, or a 20 percent increase overall. The original starting value of \$190,000 is always the denominator in a percent-increase calculation, never the ending value.

79. A — Sextupling a value is the same as multiplying by 6. Increasing that result by 15 percent means multiplying again by 1.15. Combining both operations into a single multiplier means multiplying 6 by 1.15, which equals 6.9. Applying 6.9 directly to the original value produces the same final result as performing both steps in sequence.

80. C — Department A has used \$96,000 divided by \$160,000, which equals exactly 60 percent of its budget. Department B has used \$105,000 divided by \$150,000, which equals exactly 70 percent. Even though Department B's dollar amount spent is larger too, comparing the percentages directly confirms Department B has used the larger share of its own budget.

81. B — 'Half again as much' means the original amount plus half of it again, not half of the original amount. Calculating half of 48 gives 24, and adding that to the original 48 gives 72, equivalent to multiplying 48 by 1.5 directly. Interpreting 'half again' as simply half of 48, or 24, is the misreading this catches.

82. D — The total elapsed time from 10:05 AM to 2:40 PM is 4 hours and 35 minutes, or 275 minutes, converting both times to minutes past midnight before subtracting to avoid errors crossing the noon boundary. Subtracting the 45-minute break from this total, 275 minus 45, gives 230 minutes of actual working time.

83. C — The combined rate for both clerks together is 400 forms divided by 5 hours, which equals 80 forms per hour. Subtracting Clerk A's known individual rate of 62 forms per hour from this combined rate, $80 - 62$, gives Clerk B's individual rate of 18 forms per hour working alone, isolating the unknown contribution.

84. A — During the first phase, the printer produces 62 pages per minute for 13 minutes, totaling 806 pages. During the second phase, it produces 40 pages per minute for 7 minutes, totaling 280 pages. Adding both phases together, $806 + 280$, gives a combined total of 1,086 pages printed across the full period.

85. C — Dividing the total distance traveled by the total time taken gives the constant rate: 490 miles divided by 7 hours equals 70 miles per hour. This is the same basic unit-rate calculation used throughout this exam, applied here to distance and time rather than to a count of items processed by a clerk.

86. B — 9:15 AM converts to 555 minutes past midnight, since 9 full hours equals 540 minutes plus an additional 15 minutes. Adding the 140-minute meeting length, $555 + 140$, gives 695 minutes past midnight. Converting this back into clock time confirms the meeting ends at 11:35 AM, before the noon hour boundary is reached.

87. A — Subtracting the two known individual rates from the combined total rate isolates the unknown third rate: $220 - 72 - 79$ equals 69 words per minute. This combined-rate structure, finding a group total and subtracting known individual contributions, applies to any scenario where several workers contribute to one shared, measured output.

88. D — Subtracting the purchase total from the amount tendered gives the change due: $\$50.00 - \$33.60$ equals $\$16.40$. Confirming this is reasonable, the change due should always be less than the amount tendered and should account exactly for the difference between the two figures, which $\$16.40$ does relative to $\$50.00$ and $\$33.60$.

89. C — Dividing the total items by the number of bins gives the amount per bin: 10,608 divided by 52 equals exactly 204, with no remainder. Verifying by multiplying 204 by 52 and confirming it returns exactly 10,608 checks that every item was accounted for correctly with none left undistributed or double-counted anywhere.

90. A — The prepaid amount is 7 departments times $\$35.00$, which equals $\$245.00$. Subtracting this from the full invoice, $\$1,500.00 - \$245.00$, leaves $\$1,255.00$ owed by the remaining 6 departments. Dividing that remaining balance by 6, not the full invoice by 13, gives $\$209.17$ owed by each of the 6 remaining departments.

91. B — Only two details in this problem are relevant to the question asked: the current employee count of 90, and the 13 new hires being added. Adding these, $90 + 13$, gives 103 total employees. The part-time headcount of 24 and the $\$4,100,000$ payroll figure are real details but play no role in answering a question about total headcount.

92. D — Multiplying the hourly rate by the number of hours worked gives the total forms processed: 37 forms per hour times 8.5 hours equals 314.5 forms. Breaking 8.5 hours into 8 full hours (296 forms) plus a half hour (18.5 forms) and adding them, 296 plus 18.5, confirms the same total of 314.5 forms.

93. B — The six deposits total 6 times \$185.00, which equals \$1,110.00. The five withdrawals total 5 times \$260.00, which equals \$1,300.00. Starting from the \$9,200.00 opening balance, adding the deposits and subtracting the withdrawals in sequence, \$9,200.00 plus \$1,110.00 minus \$1,300.00, produces a final ending balance of \$9,010.00, just below the starting figure.

94. C — Dividing 289 by 17 gives exactly 17 with no remainder, meaning 17 full trips move all 289 boxes precisely, with none left over. Because the division comes out even in this case, no extra partial trip is needed beyond the 17 full trips, making 17 both the exact and the minimum number of trips required.

95. D — Setting up a proportion, 7.5 cups over 9 gallons equals x cups over 21 gallons, and cross-multiplying gives 7.5 times 21 equals 9 times x , so 157.5 equals $9x$. Dividing both sides by 9 gives x equals 17.5 cups of concentrate needed to scale the formula up to 21 gallons of solution.

96. A — The ratio 7 to 9 has 16 total parts when added together. Dividing \$1,600.00 by 16 gives \$100.00 per part. The larger team's share, representing 9 of those parts, is 9 times \$100.00, which equals \$900.00, while the smaller team receives the remaining 7 parts, or \$700.00 of the total pool.

97. B — Files completed over the 19-day period at a rate of 24 per day total 24 times 19, which equals 456 files completed. Subtracting the completed files from the original starting total of 630, 630 minus 456, leaves exactly 174 files still remaining to be processed once the 19-day period covered by this problem ends.

98. D — Dividing the total time limit by the total number of questions gives the average time available per question: 240 minutes divided by 200 questions equals exactly 1.2 minutes per question. This same per-question time budget calculation applies directly to planning pacing on any timed exam, regardless of its specific length.

99. A — Multiplying the per-page operating cost by the total number of pages printed gives the total cost: \$0.048 times 3,800 equals \$182.40 exactly, with no remainder to round. This is the same per-unit-rate calculation used throughout this exam, applied here to a printing cost rather than to a count of forms or files.

100. C — Regular pay for the first 40 hours is 40 times \$24.00, which equals \$960.00. The remaining 16 hours are paid at the overtime rate of \$24.00 times 1.5, or \$36.00 per hour, giving 16 times \$36.00, which equals \$576.00. Adding regular and overtime pay, \$960.00 plus \$576.00, gives a total weekly pay of \$1,536.00.