

ACCOUNT CLERK CAREER EXAM PREP — PRACTICE

EXAM 9 (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. Ashby, Beau
- B. Ashworth, Beau
- C. Ashcombe, Beau
- D. Ashman, Beau

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

- A. Tillery, Quincy
- B. Tilden, Quincy
- C. Tillson, Quincy
- D. Tilghman, Quincy

3. How many of the following 5 pairs are EXACTLY alike? (1) UT1U9H6 / UT1U9H6 (2) 152XGAY / Y52XGAY (3) YM6DA87 / YM6DA88 (4) M6CXD60 / M6CTD60 (5) 81VWBJB / 81VWBJB

- A. 1
- B. 3

- C. 4
- D. 2

4. How many of the following 5 pairs are EXACTLY alike? (1) UPTT6KN / JPTT6KN (2) NGN5R6P / NGNQR6P (3) GPCNL6W / GPCEL6W (4) Z9CULG7 / Z9CULG5 (5) 12945JN / E2945JN

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

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) TDLXY0NX / TDLXY0NX (2) TDLXY0NX / TDLXY0NX (3) TDLXY0NX / TWLXY0NX (4) TDLXY0NX / TDLXY0NX

- 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) BS2HEXUK / 9S2HEXUK (2) BS2HEXUK / BS2HEXUK (3) BS2HEXUK / BS2HEXUK (4) BS2HEXUK / BS2HEXUK

- 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 6? 618366902601061856708761882133

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

8. In the following string of numbers, how many times does the digit 4 come immediately after the digit 4? 053724465340838643986019961069

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

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

- A. Osgood, Rae
- B. Osment, Rae
- C. Osler, Rae
- D. Osborne, Rae

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

- A. Krantz, Uma
- B. Kramer, Uma
- C. Kraft, Uma
- D. Kranich, Uma

11. How many of the following 5 pairs are EXACTLY alike? (1) XDY8JD9 / XDY8JD9 (2) AP2479M / AP2479M (3) VH8488T / VH8488Z (4) H7T71EH / H7T71EH (5) E8V6FP7 / E8V6FP7

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

12. How many of the following 5 pairs are EXACTLY alike? (1) XRCF9BQ / XRCY9BQ (2) GHQXD9U / GHQX19U (3) WLVAK15 / WLVAK15 (4) LC66JLH / LC66JLH (5) YD8G2FV / YD8G2FV

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

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) ZGK59R26 / ZGK59R2B (2) ZGK59R26 / ZGK59R26 (3) ZGK59R26 / ZGK59R26 (4) ZGK59R26 / ZGK59R26

- 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) SEXFL8E6 / SEXFL8E6 (2) SEXFL8E6 / SEFFL8E6 (3) SEXFL8E6 / SEXFL8E6 (4) SEXFL8E6 / SEXFL8E6

- 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 9 come immediately after the digit 7? 063357913798036297970725027379

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

16. In the following string of numbers, how many times does the digit 5 come immediately after the digit 2? 943015125425187771090478513687

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

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

- A. Villareal, Han
- B. Villanueva, Han
- C. Villalobos, Han
- D. Villareale, Han

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

- A. Rademacher, Zeke
- B. Radell, Zeke
- C. Rademaker, Zeke
- D. Radewald, Zeke

19. How many of the following 5 pairs are EXACTLY alike? (1) X6VD38J / XDVD38J (2) A715F2A / A715F2A (3) JEJBUV8 / JEJ5UV8 (4) 79HG49G / 7RHG49G (5) RY2D9RX / LY2D9RX

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

20. How many of the following 5 pairs are EXACTLY alike? (1) NX29DEC / NX29DEC (2) E32ERVF / E32ERVF (3) 989PANM / 989PANM (4) GAAEP82 / GAAEP82 (5) R9EJP22 / R9EJP22

- A. 2
- B. 3
- C. 4
- 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) DZA3B913 / DZA3B913 (2) DZA3B913 / DZA3B913 (3) DZA3B913 / DZA3B913 (4) DZA3B913 / DZA3BY13

- 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) H6M44V3K / H6M44V3K (2) H6M44V3K / H6ML4V3K (3) H6M44V3K / H6M44V3K (4) H6M44V3K / H6M44V3K

- 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 8 come immediately after the digit 8? 997859692707433088330938889767

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

24. In the following string of numbers, how many times does the digit 3 come immediately after the digit 5? 694434466645343736362394792995

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

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

- A. Northrup, Iva
- B. Northcutt, Iva
- C. Northrop, Iva
- D. Northam, Iva

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

- A. Gallegos, Boone
- B. Gallego, Boone

C. Gallagher, Boone
D. Galloway, Boone

27. How many of the following 5 pairs are EXACTLY alike? (1) B4C1U3F / BWC1U3F (2) UH6H350 / UN6H350 (3) V1CBJPP / V1CBJPP (4) QJRVMM0 / QJRVMM0 (5) 8JCHNDV / 8JCHNDS

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

28. How many of the following 5 pairs are EXACTLY alike? (1) 0JJBUIB / QJJBUIB (2) 6Z2ZTGX / 6Z2ZTYX (3) H3LAK3E / H3LAK3U (4) VFNFBB8C / VFNFBBMC (5) AEB2REL / LEB2REL

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

29. In the following string of numbers, how many times does the digit 7 come immediately after the digit 0? 791434334215207337407029402343

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

30. In the following string of numbers, how many times does the digit 2 come immediately after the digit 9? 239285692922172918979234462497

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

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

- A. Weatherall, Cass
- B. Weatherby, Cass
- C. Weathers, Cass
- D. Weatherford, Cass

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

- A. Sikes, Nadia
- B. Sikorski, Nadia
- C. Siker, Nadia
- D. Sikking, Nadia

33. How many of the following 5 pairs are EXACTLY alike? (1) GLM60K0 / GLC60K0 (2) U5UJVBX3 / U5UJVU3 (3) RZ4CM9L / RZ4CM9L (4) TX1MDF1 / TX1MDF1 (5) 0DP063X / 0DP063X

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

34. How many of the following 5 pairs are EXACTLY alike? (1) TSBSN0P / TSBSN0P (2) GG8FXND / GG8FXND (3) NQW62WY / NQW62WY (4) 5MC5JRA / QMC5JRA (5) 9WYEBDJ / 9WYEBDJ

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

35. What is $8,145 + 3,968$?

- A. 10,902
- B. 13,929
- C. 12,113
- D. 14,535

36. What is $9,236 - 4,157$?

- A. 4,572
- B. 5,079
- C. 5,840
- D. 6,094

37. What is 72×49 ?

- A. 3,176
- B. 4,057
- C. 4,233
- D. 3,528

38. What is 6,820 divided by 44?

- A. 155
- B. 140
- C. 178
- D. 186

39. What is $43,276 + 28,951$?

- A. 65,005
- B. 72,227
- C. 83,061
- D. 86,672

40. What is $76,108 - 39,472$?

- A. 32,973
- B. 42,131
- C. 36,636
- D. 43,963

41. What is 218×36 ?

- A. 7,064
- B. 9,025
- C. 7,848
- D. 9,417

42. What is 8,910 divided by 54?

- A. 149

- B. 165
- C. 189
- D. 198

43. What is $27 + 6 \times (13 - 9) / 3$?

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

44. What is $(23 - 7) \times 4 + 18$?

- A. 74
- B. 94
- C. 98
- D. 82

45. What is $56 / 8 + 9 \times (7 - 4)$?

- A. 31
- B. 39
- C. 40
- D. 34

46. What is $42 - 5 \times (6 + 3) / 9$?

- A. 34
- B. 42
- C. 37
- D. 44

47. What is $(21 + 9) \times 3 - 24 \div 8$?

- A. 79
- B. 87
- C. 100
- D. 104

48. What is $4/7 + 1/3$?

- A. 19/21
- B. 20/21
- C. 19/22
- D. 21/19

49. What is $9/11 - 2/11$?

- A. 8/11
- B. 7/12
- C. 11/7
- D. 7/11

50. What is $3/8 \times 4/9$?

- A. 2/6
- B. 1/7
- C. 1/6
- D. 6/1

51. What is $7/12$ divided by $7/8$?

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

52. What is $\frac{5}{9} - \frac{1}{6}$?

- A. $\frac{8}{18}$
- B. $\frac{7}{18}$
- C. $\frac{7}{19}$
- D. $\frac{18}{7}$

53. What is 38% of 650?

- A. 247
- B. 223
- C. 284
- D. 296

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 450 to 360. What is the percent decrease?

- A. 15%

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

56. 330 is what percent of 550?

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

57. A value increased by 15 percent to become \$253.00. What was the original value?

- A. \$220.00
- B. \$198.00
- C. \$242.00
- D. \$230.00

58. What is 22% of 480?

- A. 95.04
- B. 116.16
- C. 105.60
- D. 115.60

59. What is 60% expressed as a fraction in lowest terms?

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

60. What is the average of 73, 86, 62, and 91?

- A. 71
- B. 78
- C. 89
- D. 93

61. Four numbers average 76. Three of them are 68, 82, and 75. What is the fourth number?

- A. 72
- B. 90
- C. 94
- D. 79

62. What is the ratio 48:64 expressed in simplest form?

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

63. Solve the proportion: $\frac{6}{11} = \frac{x}{77}$. What is x?

- A. 42
- B. 38
- C. 48
- D. 50

64. A \$4,200 surplus is divided in a 2:4 ratio between two departments. What is the larger share?

- A. \$2,520.00
- B. \$2,800.00
- C. \$3,080.00
- D. \$2,810.00

65. A weighted average combines a score of 95 with a weight of 0.30 and a score of 80 with a weight of 0.70. What is the weighted average?

- A. 76.05
- B. 84.5
- C. 92.95
- D. 101.40

66. Store A sells 4 items for \$32.00. Store B sells 8 items for \$55.20. Which store has the lower per-item price?

- A. Store A (\$8.00)
- B. Store B (\$8.00)
- C. Store B (\$6.90)
- D. Store A (\$6.90)

67. Eleven clerks working together process 715 forms in 11 hours. What is the combined processing rate per hour?

- A. 65 forms per hour
- B. 58 forms per hour
- C. 72 forms per hour
- D. 78 forms per hour

68. An office orders 23 boxes of printer paper at \$16.50 per box. The vendor applies a 14 percent volume discount to the order total, and a flat \$21.00 shipping fee is added afterward. What is the total amount paid?

- A. \$312.63
- B. \$382.11
- C. \$357.37
- D. \$347.37

69. A purchase totals \$295.00 before tax. An 8 percent sales tax applies. What is the total amount due?

- A. \$286.74
- B. \$318.60
- C. \$350.46
- D. \$328.60

70. A \$165.00 item is marked 40 percent off. After the discount, a 5 percent sales tax applies to the sale price. What is the total paid?

- A. \$93.56
- B. \$114.35
- C. \$113.95
- D. \$103.95

71. An office buys 19 reams of paper at \$7.80 each. A 25 percent bulk discount applies to the order. What is the total cost?

- A. \$100.04
- B. \$122.27
- C. \$111.15
- D. \$121.15

72. An invoice totals \$560.00. An 8 percent early-payment discount applies. What amount is actually paid?

- A. \$515.20
- B. \$463.68
- C. \$566.72
- D. \$525.20

73. A \$3,300 surplus is split evenly three ways among three departments. One department's share is then increased by an additional flat \$135.00 bonus. What is that department's total share?

- A. \$1,111.50
- B. \$1,358.50
- C. \$1,235.00
- D. \$1,245.00

74. An employee's monthly salary of \$3,900.00 is prorated for 19 of the month's 30 days worked. What is the prorated amount?

- A. \$2,223.00
- B. \$2,470.00
- C. \$2,717.00
- D. \$2,480.00

75. A department buys a \$78.00 filing cabinet and \$53.00 in supplies. A 7 percent sales tax applies to the combined total. What is the total amount paid?

- A. \$140.17
- B. \$126.15
- C. \$154.19
- D. \$150.17

76. This year, a department's expenses were \$322,000, which is 15 percent more than last year's expenses. What were last year's expenses?

- A. \$252,000.00
- B. \$308,000.00
- C. \$280,010.00
- D. \$280,000.00

77. 56 is what percent of 224?

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

78. A department's spending rose from \$180,000 to \$216,000. What is the percent increase?

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

79. A value is multiplied by 7, 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. 7.25
- B. 8.86
- C. 13.05
- D. 8.05

80. Department A has spent \$102,000 of its \$170,000 budget. Department B has spent \$91,000 of its \$140,000 budget. Which department has used a higher percentage of its budget?

- A. Department B (65%)
- B. Department A (60%)
- C. Department B (60%)
- D. Department A (65%)

81. A shipment holds 66 units. A larger shipment holds half again as much. How many units does the larger shipment hold?

- A. 90
- B. 99
- C. 113
- D. 118

82. A clerk begins work at 11:30 AM and finishes at 3:50 PM, taking a single 40-minute break somewhere in between. How many minutes of actual working time were logged?

- A. 198 minutes
- B. 242 minutes
- C. 264 minutes
- D. 220 minutes

83. Two clerks working together process 360 forms in 4 hours. Clerk A alone processes 58 forms per hour. How many forms per hour does Clerk B process alone?

- A. 29 forms per hour
- B. 35 forms per hour
- C. 32 forms per hour
- D. 38 forms per hour

84. A printer produces 58 pages per minute for 14 minutes, then slows to 36 pages per minute for 8 minutes. How many total pages were printed?

- A. 1,100 pages
- B. 990 pages
- C. 1,210 pages
- D. 1,320 pages

85. A delivery truck travels 408 miles in 8 hours at a constant speed. What is its rate in miles per hour?

- A. 46 mph
- B. 56 mph
- C. 51 mph
- D. 61 mph

86. A meeting begins at 8:25 AM and lasts 155 minutes. Expressed as minutes past midnight, when does the meeting end?

- A. 660 minutes past midnight (11:00 AM)
- B. 594 minutes past midnight (11:00 AM)
- C. 726 minutes past midnight (11:00 AM)
- D. 792 minutes past midnight (11:00 AM)

87. Three clerks typing together produce a combined 230 words per minute. Clerk 1 types 79 words per minute and Clerk 2 types 84 words per minute. What is Clerk 3's typing rate?

- A. 60 words per minute
- B. 74 words per minute
- C. 80 words per minute
- D. 67 words per minute

88. A customer pays with a \$60.00 bill for a purchase totaling \$43.75. How much change is due?

- A. \$14.62
- B. \$16.25
- C. \$17.88
- D. \$21.25

89. 9,856 items must be divided evenly among 56 storage bins. How many items go in each bin?

- A. 158 items per bin
- B. 176 items per bin
- C. 194 items per bin
- D. 211 items per bin

90. A \$1,620.00 invoice must be split evenly among 14 departments. However, 8 of those departments already paid a flat \$38.00 each in advance, separate from their equal share. How much does each of the remaining 6 departments now owe?

- A. \$197.40
- B. \$241.26
- C. \$229.33
- D. \$219.33

91. A department has 84 employees, 22 of whom work part-time. The department's total annual payroll is \$3,950,000. The department plans to hire 14 more full-time employees. How many total employees will the department have after the new hires?

- A. 112 employees
- B. 84 employees
- C. 98 employees
- D. 70 employees

92. A clerk processes forms at a steady rate of 31 forms per hour. How many forms are processed in 8.5 hours?

- A. 263.5 forms
- B. 237.15 forms
- C. 289.85 forms
- D. 316.20 forms

93. An account starts with a balance of \$7,600.00. Seven deposits of \$145.00 each are made, and six withdrawals of \$195.00 each occur. What is the ending balance?

- A. \$6,700.50
- B. \$8,189.50
- C. \$7,445.00
- D. \$7,455.00

94. A delivery van holds 15 boxes per trip. A department has 256 boxes that must be moved. What is the minimum number of van trips needed to move all the boxes?

- A. 17 trips
- B. 19 trips
- C. 20 trips
- D. 18 trips

95. A cleaning formula uses 6.5 cups of concentrate for every 10 gallons of solution. How many cups of concentrate are needed for 20 gallons?

- A. 12 cups
- B. 13 cups
- C. 14 cups
- D. 16 cups

96. A \$1,800.00 bonus pool is split between two teams in a 7:11 ratio. What is the larger team's share?

- A. \$1,100.00
- B. \$990.00
- C. \$1,210.00
- D. \$1,110.00

97. A records clerk starts with 690 files to process and completes 26 files per day for 21 days. How many files remain unprocessed?

- A. 130 files
- B. 158 files
- C. 173 files
- D. 144 files

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

- A. 0.8 minutes per question
- B. 1.2 minutes per question
- C. 1 minute per question
- D. 2 minutes per question

99. A copier costs \$0.052 per page to operate. If it prints 4,600 pages, what is the total operating cost?

- A. \$215.28
- B. \$239.20
- C. \$263.12
- D. \$249.20

100. An employee worked 58 hours in one week. Regular pay is \$18.00 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. \$1,206.00
- B. \$1,085.40
- C. \$1,326.60
- D. \$1,216.00

Practice Exam 9: Answer Key and Explanations

1. A — All four surnames begin with 'Ash'; the fourth letter decides the order immediately at that shared position. Ashby's fourth letter is 'b', which precedes 'c' in Ashcombe, 'm' in Ashman, and 'w' in Ashworth at that same position. Because 'b' is the earliest letter among these four surnames, Ashby, Beau is filed first.

2. B — All four surnames begin with 'Til'; the fourth letter decides the order immediately at that shared position. Tilden's fourth letter is 'd', which precedes 'g' in Tilghman and 'l' shared by Tillery and Tillson at that same position. Because 'd' is the earliest letter among these four surnames, Tilden, Quincy is filed first.

3. 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.

4. C — 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.

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 2, 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. A — Comparing each entry's source value against its data-entry record character by character shows that Entry 1 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.

7. D — Scanning the string left to right and checking each occurrence of '6' for an immediately following '1' 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.

8. B — Scanning the string left to right and checking each occurrence of '4' for an immediately following '4' 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.

9. D — All four surnames begin with 'Os'; the third letter decides the order immediately at that shared position. Osborne's third letter is 'b', which precedes 'g' in Osgood, 'l' in Osler, and 'm' in Osment at that same position. Because 'b' is the earliest letter among these four surnames, Osborne, Rae is filed first among this group.

10. C — All four surnames begin with 'Kra'; the fourth letter decides the order immediately at that shared position. Kraft's fourth letter is 'f', which precedes 'm' in Kramer and 'n' shared by Kranich and Krantz at that same position. Because 'f' is the earliest letter among these four surnames, Kraft, Uma is filed first among this group.

11. A — 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.

12. B — 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.

13. A — Comparing each entry's source value against its data-entry record character by character shows that Entry 1 contains the discrepancy: the two values differ at character position 8, 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 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.

15. C — Scanning the string left to right and checking each occurrence of '7' for an immediately following '9' 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.

16. D — Scanning the string left to right and checking each occurrence of '2' 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.

17. C — All four surnames begin with 'Villa'; the sixth letter decides the order immediately at that shared position. Villalobos's sixth letter is 'l', which precedes 'n' in Villanueva and 'r' shared by both Villareal entries at that same position. Because 'l' is the earliest letter among these four surnames, Villalobos, Han is filed first.

18. B — All four surnames begin with 'Rade'; the fifth letter decides the order immediately at that shared position. Radell's fifth letter is 'l', which precedes 'm' shared by Rademacher and Rademaker, and 'w' in Radewald at that same position. Because 'l' is the earliest letter among these four surnames, Radell, Zeke is filed first.

19. 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.

20. D — 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.

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 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.

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 4, 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 '8' for an immediately following '9' 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.

24. A — Scanning the string left to right and checking each occurrence of '5' 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.

25. D — All four surnames begin with 'North'; the sixth letter decides the order immediately at that shared position. Northam's sixth letter is 'a', which precedes 'c' in Northcutt and 'r' shared by Northrop and Northrup at that same position. Because 'a' is the earliest letter among these four surnames, Northam, Iva is filed first.

26. C — All four surnames begin with 'Gall'; the fifth letter decides the order immediately at that shared position. Gallagher's fifth letter is 'a', which precedes 'e' shared by Gallego and Gallegos, and 'o' in Galloway at that same position. Because 'a' is the earliest letter among these four surnames, Gallagher, Boone is filed first.

27. B — 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.

28. 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.

29. D — Scanning the string left to right and checking each occurrence of '0' for an immediately following '7' 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.

30. B — Scanning the string left to right and checking each occurrence of '9' for an immediately following '2' 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.

31. A — All four surnames begin with 'Weather'; the eighth letter decides the order immediately at that shared position. Weatherall's eighth letter is 'a', which precedes 'b' in Weatherby, 'f' in Weatherford, and 's' in Weathers at that same position. Because 'a' is the earliest letter among these four surnames, Weatherall, Cass is filed first.

32. C — Sikking and Sikorski diverge earliest at the fourth letter, since both begin 'Sik' before continuing in different directions from there. Siker and Sikes share the prefix 'Sike'; the fifth letter decides between them: Siker's 'r' precedes Sikes's 's' at that same position. Siker, Nadia is filed first among this group.

33. D — 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.

34. A — 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.

35. 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 12,113. 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 each of those positions. Working through each borrow carefully in sequence gives 5,079, verified by adding the result back to 4,157 to confirm it returns exactly 9,236.

37. D — Breaking 49 into 50 and 1 less simplifies the multiplication: 72 times 50 is 3,600, and subtracting one extra 72 gives 3,600 minus 72, which equals 3,528. Using a nearby round number and adjusting, rather than a full long multiplication pass, reduces the chance of a place-value slip in the calculation.

38. A — 44 divides into 6,820 evenly: 44 times 150 is 6,600, leaving a remainder of 220; 44 times 5 is 220 exactly. Combining 150 and 5 gives a quotient of 155 with no remainder. Estimating a large round multiple of the divisor first simplifies long division problems like this one considerably.

39. B — 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 72,227 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. C — This subtraction requires borrowing through the zero in 76,108, 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 36,636, verified against the original starting value of 76,108 by adding back.

41. C — Breaking 36 into 30 and 6 simplifies this multiplication: 218 times 30 is 6,540, and 218 times 6 is 1,308. Adding these two partial products, 6,540 plus 1,308, gives 7,848. This decomposition avoids a single long multiplication pass and reduces the chance of a place-value slip in either partial product.

42. B — 54 divides evenly into 8,910: 54 times 160 is 8,640, leaving a remainder of 270; 54 times 5 is 270 exactly. Combining 160 and 5 gives a quotient of 165 with no remainder left over. Verifying by multiplying 165 by 54 confirms it returns exactly 8,910, checking the division was correct.

43. A — Following the order of operations: parentheses first gives 13 minus 9 equals 4. Multiplication and division resolve left to right next: 6 times 4 is 24, then 24 divided by 3 is 8. Finally, 27 plus 8 equals 35. Performing addition before finishing the multiplication and division would produce a different result.

44. D — Parentheses are resolved first: 23 minus 7 equals 16. Multiplication comes next in the order of operations: 16 times 4 equals 64. Addition is performed last: 64 plus 18 equals 82. Adding 4 and 18 together before multiplying by 16, ignoring the parentheses grouping entirely, is the error this question catches.

45. D — Parentheses first: 7 minus 4 equals 3. Multiplication and division resolve left to right next: 56 divided by 8 is 7, and 9 times 3 is 27. Addition is performed last: 7 plus 27 equals 34. Both operations in the multiplication and division tier must be completed before the final addition step is applied.

46. C — Parentheses first: 6 plus 3 equals 9. Multiplication and division resolve left to right next: 5 times 9 is 45, then 45 divided by 9 is 5. Subtraction is performed last: 42 minus 5 equals 37. Subtracting before completing the multiplication and division tier would produce a different, incorrect result here.

47. B — Parentheses first: 21 plus 9 equals 30. Multiplication and division resolve left to right next: 30 times 3 is 90, and 24 divided by 8 is 3. Subtraction is performed last: 90 minus 3 equals 87. Both operations in the multiplication and division tier must be completed before the final subtraction is applied.

48. A — Finding a common denominator of 21: $\frac{4}{7}$ becomes $\frac{12}{21}$, and $\frac{1}{3}$ becomes $\frac{7}{21}$, since both 7 and 3 divide evenly into 21. Adding the numerators gives $\frac{12}{21}$ plus $\frac{7}{21}$, which equals $\frac{19}{21}$ exactly. Since 19 and 21 share no common factor other than 1, this fraction is already fully simplified.

49. D — Since both fractions already share the same denominator of 11, no conversion is needed before subtracting them. Subtracting the numerators directly gives 9 minus 2, which equals 7, over the shared denominator of 11, producing $\frac{7}{11}$ as the result. Since 7 and 11 share no common factor, this result is already fully simplified.

50. C — Multiplying fractions requires no common denominator at all: multiply the numerators together, 3 times 4 equals 12, and multiply the denominators together, 8 times 9 equals 72, giving $\frac{12}{72}$ before any simplification. Reducing by the greatest common factor of 12 brings this fraction down to $\frac{1}{6}$, the fully simplified final answer.

51. A — Dividing fractions means multiplying by the reciprocal, or flipped version, of the second fraction: $\frac{7}{12}$ divided by $\frac{7}{8}$ becomes $\frac{7}{12}$ times $\frac{8}{7}$, which equals $\frac{56}{84}$ after multiplying numerators and denominators separately together. Simplifying by the greatest common factor of 28 gives $\frac{2}{3}$, the fully reduced form of this final answer.

52. B — Finding a common denominator of 18: $\frac{5}{9}$ becomes $\frac{10}{18}$, and $\frac{1}{6}$ becomes $\frac{3}{18}$, since both 9 and 6 divide evenly into that shared denominator of 18. Subtracting the numerators gives $\frac{10}{18}$ minus $\frac{3}{18}$, which equals $\frac{7}{18}$ exactly. Since 7 and 18 share no common factor, this result is already fully simplified.

53. A — Converting 38 percent to its decimal form, 0.38, and multiplying by 650 gives 247 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 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. B — The amount of change is 450 minus 360, which equals 90. Dividing that change by the original value, 90 divided by 450, gives 0.20, or 20 percent. Using the smaller, new value of 360 as the denominator instead of the original 450 is the specific error this question is designed to catch.

56. D — This is a static percent-of comparison, not a change over time: dividing 330 by 550 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. A — Because \$253.00 represents the original value plus a 15 percent increase, it equals the original value times 1.15. Dividing \$253.00 by 1.15 gives \$220.00, the original value. Subtracting 15 percent directly from \$253.00 instead of dividing does not correctly reverse a percentage increase, since it was based on the original value.

58. C — Converting 22 percent to its decimal form, 0.22, and multiplying by 480 gives 105.60 exactly, with no remainder left to round further at all in this case. This straightforward percentage-of-a-number calculation, convert to a decimal and multiply, underlies nearly every other percentage skill covered throughout this exam, start to finish.

59. D — Writing 60 percent over 100 gives 60/100 as a starting fraction before any simplification takes place. Dividing both the numerator and denominator by their greatest common factor, 20, simplifies this to 3/5. Confirming by converting 3/5 back to a decimal, 3 divided by 5 equals 0.60, verifies the conversion is correct and fully reduced.

60. B — Adding all four values gives 73 plus 86 plus 62 plus 91, which equals 312. Dividing that sum by 4, the count of values, gives an average of 78. 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. D — The required total for all four numbers is the average times the count: 76 times 4 equals 304. The three known numbers sum to 68 plus 82 plus 75, which equals 225. Subtracting, 304 minus 225, gives 79 as the required fourth number, reversing the average formula rather than averaging the three known values.

62. C — The greatest common factor of 48 and 64 is 16. Dividing both terms of the ratio by 16 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 6 times 77 equals 11 times x, so 462 equals 11x. Dividing both sides by 11 gives x equals 42. 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 that extra step.

64. B — The ratio 2 to 4 has 6 total parts once both sides of the ratio are added together. Dividing the \$4,200 surplus by 6 gives \$700.00 per part. The larger share, representing 4 of those parts, is 4 times \$700.00, which equals \$2,800.00, while the smaller department receives the remaining 2 parts, or \$1,400.00.

65. B — Multiplying each score by its weight and summing the results: 95 times 0.30 equals 28.5, and 80 times 0.70 equals 56. Adding these weighted contributions, 28.5 plus 56, gives a weighted average of 84.5. This differs from a simple average of 95 and 80, which would be 87.5, since the second score carries more weight.

66. C — Store A's per-item price is \$32.00 divided by 4, which equals \$8.00. Store B's per-item price is \$55.20 divided by 8, which equals \$6.90. Comparing these unit prices directly, Store B offers the lower per-item price at \$6.90, even though its total package price is higher than Store A's total package price by comparison.

67. A — Dividing the total forms processed by the total hours worked gives the combined hourly rate: 715 forms divided by 11 hours equals 65 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. D — The order subtotal is 23 times \$16.50, which equals \$379.50. A 14 percent discount removes \$53.13, leaving \$326.37. Adding the flat \$21.00 shipping fee gives a final total of \$347.37. The shipping fee is added after the discount, since the discount applies only to the order total, not to shipping.

69. B — Converting 8 percent to its decimal form, 0.08, and multiplying by \$295.00 gives a tax amount of \$23.60. Adding this tax to the original purchase price, \$295.00 plus \$23.60, gives a total amount due of \$318.60. Equivalently, multiplying \$295.00 directly by 1.08 reaches the same total in a single step.

70. D — Applying the 40 percent discount first: \$165.00 times 0.60, representing the 60 percent remaining after the discount, gives a sale price of \$99.00. Applying the 5 percent tax to this reduced price, not the original \$165.00, gives \$99.00 times 1.05, which equals \$103.95. Taxing the original price instead is the error this catches.

71. C — The order subtotal before any discount is 19 times \$7.80, which equals \$148.20. Applying the 25 percent bulk discount means the buyer pays 75 percent of that subtotal: \$148.20 times 0.75 equals \$111.15. Calculating the discount amount separately as \$37.05 and subtracting it from \$148.20 reaches the same final total.

72. A — An 8 percent discount means the payer keeps 92 percent of the invoice total. Multiplying \$560.00 by 0.92 gives \$515.20. This is equivalent to calculating 8 percent of \$560.00, which is \$44.80, and subtracting it from the original invoice: \$560.00 minus \$44.80 also gives \$515.20, confirming the calculation both ways.

73. C — Splitting \$3,300 evenly three ways gives \$1,100.00 per department, calculated as \$3,300 divided by 3 equally. Adding the additional flat \$135.00 bonus to one department's equal share,

\$1,100.00 plus \$135.00, gives that specific department a total share of \$1,235.00, while the other two departments each keep their original \$1,100.00 share.

74. B — Prorating means paying the fraction of the full salary corresponding to days actually worked: 19 out of 30 days. Multiplying \$3,900.00 by 19 and dividing by 30 gives \$2,470.00. This is the same as multiplying the full salary by the fraction 19/30, since that fraction represents the portion of the month actually worked.

75. A — The combined pre-tax total is \$78.00 plus \$53.00, which equals \$131.00. Applying 7 percent tax to this combined total, \$131.00 times 1.07, gives a final amount of \$140.17. Calculating tax on the combined total, rather than taxing each item separately and adding the results, produces the same correct final figure.

76. D — 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 \$322,000 by 1.15 gives \$280,000.00 exactly. Subtracting 15 percent of \$322,000 directly instead of dividing would incorrectly apply the percentage to this year's larger value rather than the smaller original value.

77. C — This is a static comparison between two fixed values: dividing 56 by 224 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 \$216,000 minus \$180,000, which equals \$36,000. Dividing that change by the original, smaller value, \$36,000 divided by \$180,000, gives exactly 0.20, or a 20 percent increase overall. The original starting value of \$180,000 is always the denominator in a percent-increase calculation, never the ending value.

79. D — Multiplying a value by 7 is a straightforward scaling step. Increasing that result by 15 percent means multiplying again by 1.15. Combining both operations into a single multiplier means multiplying 7 by 1.15, which equals 8.05. Applying 8.05 directly to the original value produces the same final result as performing both steps in sequence.

80. A — Department A has used \$102,000 divided by \$170,000, which equals exactly 60 percent of its budget. Department B has used \$91,000 divided by \$140,000, which equals exactly 65 percent. Even though Department A's dollar amount spent is larger, comparing the percentages directly shows 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 66 gives 33, and adding that to the original 66 gives 99, equivalent to multiplying 66 by 1.5 directly. Interpreting 'half again' as simply half of 66, or 33, is the misreading this catches.

82. D — The total elapsed time from 11:30 AM to 3:50 PM is 4 hours and 20 minutes, or 260 minutes, converting both times to minutes past midnight before subtracting to avoid errors crossing the noon

boundary. Subtracting the 40-minute break from this total, 260 minus 40, gives 220 minutes of actual working time.

83. C — The combined rate for both clerks together is 360 forms divided by 4 hours, which equals 90 forms per hour. Subtracting Clerk A's known individual rate of 58 forms per hour from this combined rate, 90 minus 58, gives Clerk B's individual rate of 32 forms per hour working alone, isolating the unknown contribution.

84. A — During the first phase, the printer produces 58 pages per minute for 14 minutes, totaling 812 pages. During the second phase, it produces 36 pages per minute for 8 minutes, totaling 288 pages. Adding both phases together, 812 plus 288, gives a combined total of 1,100 pages printed across the full period.

85. C — Dividing the total distance traveled by the total time taken gives the constant rate: 408 miles divided by 8 hours equals 51 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. A — 8:25 AM converts to 505 minutes past midnight, since 8 full hours equals 480 minutes plus an additional 25 minutes. Adding the 155-minute meeting length, 505 plus 155, gives 660 minutes past midnight. Converting this back into clock time confirms the meeting ends at 11:00 AM, before the noon hour boundary is reached.

87. D — Subtracting the two known individual rates from the combined total rate isolates the unknown third rate: 230 minus 79 minus 84 equals 67 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. B — Subtracting the purchase total from the amount tendered gives the change due: \$60.00 minus \$43.75 equals \$16.25. 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 \$16.25 does relative to \$60.00 and \$43.75.

89. B — Dividing the total items by the number of bins gives the amount per bin: 9,856 divided by 56 equals exactly 176, with no remainder. Verifying by multiplying 176 by 56 and confirming it returns exactly 9,856 checks that every item was accounted for correctly with none left undistributed or double-counted anywhere.

90. D — The prepaid amount is 8 departments times \$38.00, which equals \$304.00. Subtracting this from the full invoice, \$1,620.00 minus \$304.00, leaves \$1,316.00 owed by the remaining 6 departments. Dividing that remaining balance by 6, not the full invoice by 14, gives \$219.33 owed by each of the 6 remaining departments.

91. C — Only two details in this problem are relevant to the question asked: the current employee count of 84, and the 14 new hires being added. Adding these, 84 plus 14, gives 98 total employees. The part-time headcount of 22 and the \$3,950,000 payroll figure are real details but play no role in answering a question about total headcount.

92. A — Multiplying the hourly rate by the number of hours worked gives the total forms processed: 31 forms per hour times 8.5 hours equals 263.5 forms. Breaking 8.5 hours into 8 full hours (248 forms) plus a half hour (15.5 forms) and adding them, 248 plus 15.5, confirms the same total of 263.5 forms.

93. C — The seven deposits total 7 times \$145.00, which equals \$1,015.00. The six withdrawals total 6 times \$195.00, which equals \$1,170.00. Starting from the \$7,600.00 opening balance, adding the deposits and subtracting the withdrawals in sequence, \$7,600.00 plus \$1,015.00 minus \$1,170.00, produces a final ending balance of \$7,445.00, just below the starting figure.

94. D — Dividing 256 by 15 gives 17 with a remainder of 1, meaning 17 full trips move 255 boxes, leaving 1 box still needing to be moved. Since a partial trip is still a full trip in practice, an 18th trip is required for that remaining box, making 18 the minimum number of trips needed to move every box, not 17.

95. B — Setting up a proportion, 6.5 cups over 10 gallons equals x cups over 20 gallons, and cross-multiplying gives 6.5 times 20 equals 10 times x , so 130 equals $10x$. Dividing both sides by 10 gives x equals 13 cups of concentrate needed to scale the formula up to 20 gallons of solution.

96. A — The ratio 7 to 11 has 18 total parts when added together. Dividing \$1,800.00 by 18 gives \$100.00 per part. The larger team's share, representing 11 of those parts, is 11 times \$100.00, which equals \$1,100.00, while the smaller team receives the remaining 7 parts, or \$700.00 of the total pool.

97. D — Files completed over the 21-day period at a rate of 26 per day total 26 times 21, which equals 546 files completed. Subtracting the completed files from the original starting total of 690, 690 minus 546, leaves exactly 144 files still remaining to be processed once the 21-day period covered by this problem ends.

98. C — Dividing the total time limit by the total number of questions gives the average time available per question: 240 minutes divided by 240 questions equals exactly 1 minute per question. This same per-question time budget calculation applies directly to planning pacing on any timed exam, regardless of its specific length.

99. B — Multiplying the per-page operating cost by the total number of pages printed gives the total cost: \$0.052 times 4,600 equals \$239.20 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. A — Regular pay for the first 40 hours is 40 times \$18.00, which equals \$720.00. The remaining 18 hours are paid at the overtime rate of \$18.00 times 1.5, or \$27.00 per hour, giving 18 times \$27.00, which equals \$486.00. Adding regular and overtime pay, \$720.00 plus \$486.00, gives a total weekly pay of \$1,206.00.