

PRACTICE EXAM 13: ELEVATOR INDUSTRY APTITUDE TEST (EIAT) SIMULATION (100 QUESTIONS)

This original practice exam contains 100 questions covering basic arithmetic, reading comprehension, mechanical comprehension, and general tool knowledge. Choose the single best answer for each question. A score of 70% or higher matches NEIEP's published minimum passing grade; NEIEP does not publicly specify an official question count or time limit.

1. A parts bin contains 34 anchors, and 29 more are added. How many anchors are now in the bin?

- A. 53
- B. 62
- C. 73
- D. 63

2. A 156-inch channel is divided into 12 equal lengths. How long is each length?

- A. 13
- B. 11
- C. 12
- D. 14

3. What is 28% of 350?

- A. 84
- B. 92
- C. 98
- D. 105

4. A technician works 8 hours at \$24.50 per hour. What is the gross pay?

- A. 184
- B. 196
- C. 192
- D. 204

5. What is $\frac{5}{8}$ of 144?

- A. 80
- B. 88
- C. 96
- D. 90

6. A work platform is 11 feet long and 7 feet wide. What is its area?

- A. 77
- B. 36
- C. 70
- D. 84

7. A shipment of 225 clips is packed equally into 15 cartons. How many clips go in each carton?

- A. 12
- B. 15
- C. 18
- D. 20

8. Convert 9.5 feet to inches.

- A. 108
- B. 112
- C. 114
- D. 120

9. A 240-gallon reservoir is $\frac{7}{10}$ full. How many gallons does it contain?

- A. 168
- B. 144
- C. 160
- D. 180

10. What is the average of 21, 27, 33, 39, and 45?

- A. 30
- B. 32
- C. 33
- D. 35

11. Wire costs \$3.20 per foot. What is the cost of 18 feet?

- A. 54.4
- B. 56
- C. 60.8
- D. 57.6

12. Evaluate $73 - 28 + 9$.

- A. 36
- B. 54
- C. 45
- D. 64

13. An 8-foot conduit is shortened by 30 inches. How many inches remain?

- A. 54
- B. 66
- C. 62
- D. 70

14. What is 6.4 multiplied by 7?

- A. 44.8
- B. 42.8
- C. 45.4
- D. 46.8

15. A crew installs 14 brackets per hour for 7 hours. How many brackets are installed?

- A. 84
- B. 91
- C. 98
- D. 105

16. Simplify $150/210$ to lowest terms. What is the denominator?

- A. 5
- B. 10
- C. 14
- D. 7

17. A regular hexagon has a perimeter of 72 inches. What is one side length?

- A. 12
- B. 10
- C. 11
- D. 14

18. A measurement rises from 120 to 150. What is the percent increase?

- A. 20
- B. 25
- C. 24
- D. 30

19. Six identical rollers weigh 27 pounds. What do 14 rollers weigh?

- A. 54
- B. 58.5
- C. 63
- D. 67.5

20. Evaluate $3.75 + 1.6 + 0.85$.

- A. 5.2
- B. 6
- C. 6.4
- D. 6.2

21. A 27-foot rope is cut into pieces 4.5 feet long. How many complete pieces result?

- A. 6
- B. 5
- C. 7
- D. 8

22. Evaluate $9 + 4 \times 11$ using standard order of operations.

- A. 55
- B. 99
- C. 53
- D. 143

23. A right triangle has legs measuring 9 feet and 12 feet. What is the hypotenuse?

- A. 14
- B. 15
- C. 16
- D. 21

24. A \$480 instrument receives a 15% discount. What is the sale price?

- A. 396
- B. 412
- C. 432
- D. 408

25. A device cycles once every 18 seconds. How many complete cycles occur in 9 minutes?

- A. 30
- B. 27
- C. 32
- D. 36

26. Based only on the following work report, answer the question. Read the passage: Before starting the lift, Maya inspected the chain for cuts and verified its inspection tag. She then cleared packaging from the path. When the load began to swing, she stopped the lift and repositioned the hook positions before continuing.

Why did Maya stop the lift?

- A. The chain was missing
- B. The path was blocked
- C. The load was too light
- D. The load began to swing

27. Based only on the following work report, answer the question. Read the passage: Before starting the lift, Maya inspected the chain for cuts and verified its inspection tag. She then cleared packaging from the path. When the load began to swing, she stopped the lift and repositioned the hook positions before continuing.

What did Maya inspect first?

- A. The building schedule
- B. The chain condition and capacity
- C. The motor temperature
- D. The delivery paperwork

28. Based only on the following work report, answer the question. Read the passage: Before starting the lift, Maya inspected the chain for cuts and verified its inspection tag. She then cleared packaging from the path. When the load began to swing, she stopped the lift and repositioned the hook positions before continuing.

What happened before the hook positions were repositioned?

- A. The chain was discarded
- B. The load was delivered
- C. The lift was stopped
- D. The path was reopened

29. Based only on the following work report, answer the question. Read the passage: Before starting the lift, Maya inspected the chain for cuts and verified its inspection tag. She then cleared packaging from the path. When the load began to swing, she stopped the lift and repositioned the hook positions before continuing.

Which action best shows hazard control?

- A. Clearing packaging from the path
- B. Increasing the lifting speed
- C. Ignoring a slight tilt
- D. Removing the capacity tag

30. Based only on the following work report, answer the question. Read the passage: Before starting the lift, Maya inspected the chain for cuts and verified its inspection tag. She then cleared packaging from the path. When the load began to swing, she stopped the lift and repositioned the hook positions before continuing.

What is the passage mainly about?

- A. Ordering replacement chains
- B. Calculating employee wages
- C. Scheduling building deliveries
- D. Preparing and correcting a lift safely

31. Based only on the following work report, answer the question. Read the passage: The maintenance notice states that the east elevator will be unavailable from 8:00 a.m. until 1:00 p.m. on Thursday. During that period, deliveries must use the service elevator at the north dock. Fire department personnel may obtain override access from building security.

When will the east elevator return to service?

- A. At 8:00 a.m. Thursday
- B. At 1:00 p.m. Monday
- C. At 1:00 p.m. Thursday
- D. At 7:00 p.m. Thursday

32. Based only on the following work report, answer the question. Read the passage: The maintenance notice states that the east elevator will be unavailable from 8:00 a.m. until 1:00 p.m. on Thursday. During that period, deliveries must use the service elevator at the north dock. Fire department personnel may obtain override access from building security.

Where must deliveries go during the outage?

- A. The west lobby stairway
- B. The service elevator at the north dock
- C. The passenger elevator at the north dock
- D. The service office near security

33. Based only on the following work report, answer the question. Read the passage: The maintenance notice states that the east elevator will be unavailable from 8:00 a.m. until 1:00 p.m. on Thursday. During that period, deliveries must use the service elevator at the north dock. Fire department personnel may obtain override access from building security.

Who may obtain override access?

- A. All delivery drivers
- B. Any building visitor
- C. Only maintenance vendors
- D. Fire department personnel

34. Based only on the following work report, answer the question. Read the passage: The maintenance notice states that the east elevator will be unavailable from 8:00 a.m. until 1:00 p.m. on Thursday. During that period, deliveries must use the service elevator at the north dock. Fire department personnel may obtain override access from building security.

What is the purpose of the notice?

- A. To advertise a new elevator
- B. To report an employee absence
- C. To explain access during a temporary outage
- D. To request freight pricing

35. Based only on the following work report, answer the question. Read the passage: The maintenance notice states that the east elevator will be unavailable from 8:00 a.m. until 1:00 p.m. on Thursday. During that period, deliveries must use the service elevator at the north dock. Fire department personnel may obtain override access from building security.

Which statement is supported?

- A. All elevators will be unavailable
- B. The outage lasts five hours
- C. Deliveries are canceled Thursday
- D. Security closes at 1:00 p.m.

36. Based only on the following work report, answer the question. Read the passage: Omar received four replacement rollers. Two matched the work order, one had the wrong shaft diameter, and one had a wet carton. He tagged the incorrect roller for return, quarantined the wet carton, and installed only the two verified parts.

How many rollers were installed?

- A. Two
- B. One
- C. Three
- D. Four

37. Based only on the following work report, answer the question. Read the passage: Omar received four replacement rollers. Two matched the work order, one had the wrong shaft diameter, and one had a wet carton. He tagged the incorrect roller for return, quarantined the wet carton, and installed only the two verified parts.

Why was one bearing tagged for return?

- A. Its package was damaged
- B. It matched the order
- C. Its shaft diameter was wrong
- D. It had already been installed

38. Based only on the following work report, answer the question. Read the passage: Omar received four replacement rollers. Two matched the work order, one had the wrong shaft diameter, and one had a wet carton. He tagged the incorrect roller for return, quarantined the wet carton, and installed only the two verified parts.

What happened to the wet carton?

- A. It was installed
- B. It was returned immediately
- C. It was mixed with verified parts
- D. It was quarantined

39. Based only on the following work report, answer the question. Read the passage: Omar received four replacement rollers. Two matched the work order, one had the wrong shaft diameter, and one had a wet carton. He tagged the incorrect roller for return, quarantined the wet carton, and installed only the two verified parts.

What principle guided Omar's decision?

- A. Install every delivered item
- B. Use only parts verified as suitable
- C. Discard all unmatched paperwork
- D. Choose parts by package color

40. Based only on the following work report, answer the question. Read the passage: Omar received four replacement rollers. Two matched the work order, one had the wrong shaft diameter, and one had a wet carton. He tagged the incorrect roller for return, quarantined the wet carton, and installed only the two verified parts.

What does quarantined most nearly mean here?

- A. Separated from usable stock
- B. Measured for final installation
- C. Cleaned with solvent
- D. Approved without inspection

41. Based only on the following work report, answer the question. Read the passage: The supervisor asked the crew to measure the machine-room opening twice before cutting the toe board. The first readings differed by three-eighths of an inch. After cleaning debris from the datum surface, both workers obtained the same measurement and recorded it on the drawing.

Why did the crew measure twice?

- A. To increase the opening size
- B. To avoid recording the result
- C. To confirm accuracy before cutting
- D. To replace the toe board

42. Based only on the following work report, answer the question. Read the passage: The supervisor asked the crew to measure the machine-room opening twice before cutting the toe board. The first readings differed by three-eighths of an inch. After cleaning debris from the datum surface, both workers obtained the same measurement and recorded it on the drawing.

What likely caused the first readings to differ?

- A. A missing drawing
- B. Debris on the datum surface
- C. A broken toe board
- D. The supervisor's schedule

43. Based only on the following work report, answer the question. Read the passage: The supervisor asked the crew to measure the machine-room opening twice before cutting the toe board. The first readings differed by three-eighths of an inch. After cleaning debris from the datum surface, both workers obtained the same measurement and recorded it on the drawing.

What happened after the edge was cleaned?

- A. Both workers obtained the same measurement
- B. The opening became smaller
- C. The drawing was discarded
- D. A third worker cut immediately

44. Based only on the following work report, answer the question. Read the passage: The supervisor asked the crew to measure the machine-room opening twice before cutting the toe board. The first readings differed by three-eighths of an inch. After cleaning debris from the datum surface, both workers obtained the same measurement and recorded it on the drawing.

When was the value recorded?

- A. Before either measurement
- B. While debris remained
- C. After the toe board was installed
- D. After the measurements agreed

45. Based only on the following work report, answer the question. Read the passage: The supervisor asked the crew to measure the machine-room opening twice before cutting the toe board. The first readings differed by three-eighths of an inch. After cleaning debris from the datum surface, both workers obtained the same measurement and recorded it on the drawing.

What is the central lesson?

- A. Cut material before inspecting it
- B. Use only one worker for measuring
- C. Ignore small measurement differences
- D. Verify measurements before irreversible work

46. Based only on the following work report, answer the question. Read the passage: A service log reported intermittent door hesitation on the sixth floor. The technician first checked for objects in the door track, then cleaned the sensor cover. After twelve test runs without a recurrence, she documented the work but scheduled a follow-up inspection for the next shift.

What symptom was reported?

- A. The doors reopened intermittently on the sixth floor
- B. The car stopped between floors
- C. The alarm sounded continuously
- D. The lights failed in the lobby

47. Based only on the following work report, answer the question. Read the passage: A service log reported intermittent door hesitation on the sixth floor. The technician first checked for objects in the door track, then cleaned the sensor cover. After twelve test runs without a recurrence, she documented the work but scheduled a follow-up inspection for the next shift.

What did the technician check first?

- A. The motor rollers
- B. The building schedule
- C. The door track for objects
- D. The emergency telephone

48. Based only on the following work report, answer the question. Read the passage: A service log reported intermittent door hesitation on the sixth floor. The technician first checked for objects in the door track, then cleaned the sensor cover. After twelve test runs without a recurrence, she documented the work but scheduled a follow-up inspection for the next shift.

What was cleaned?

- A. The hoist rope
- B. The sensor cover
- C. The controller cabinet
- D. The elevator floor

49. Based only on the following work report, answer the question. Read the passage: A service log reported intermittent door hesitation on the sixth floor. The technician first checked for objects in the door track, then cleaned the sensor cover. After twelve test runs without a recurrence, she documented the work but scheduled a follow-up inspection for the next shift.

Why was a follow-up scheduled?

- A. Ten tests all failed
- B. The elevator was permanently removed
- C. The technician lacked a service log
- D. The original problem was intermittent

50. Based only on the following work report, answer the question. Read the passage: A service log reported intermittent door hesitation on the sixth floor. The technician first checked for objects in the door track, then cleaned the sensor cover. After twelve test runs without a recurrence, she documented the work but scheduled a follow-up inspection for the next shift.

Which action completed the immediate visit?

- A. Documenting the work performed
- B. Replacing the entire door
- C. Canceling all future inspections
- D. Leaving without test runs

51. During a pre-job fundamentals review, a supervisor asks: When a metal rod is heated uniformly and free to move, what normally happens?

- A. It contracts
- B. It expands
- C. Its mass doubles
- D. Its density becomes zero

52. During a pre-job fundamentals review, a supervisor asks: Which surface usually produces the greatest friction on a sliding block?

- A. A smooth lubricated surface
- B. An air cushion
- C. A rough, dry surface
- D. A polished wet surface

53. During a pre-job fundamentals review, a supervisor asks: A load is balanced on a lever. If the load moves farther from the fulcrum, what must happen to the opposing moment?

- A. It must decrease
- B. It becomes zero
- C. It changes direction automatically
- D. It must increase

54. During a pre-job fundamentals review, a supervisor asks: Why does a wide base make a scaffold more stable?

- A. It provides a larger support area against tipping
- B. It removes the scaffold's working weight
- C. It causes gravity to act upward
- D. It eliminates all movement and vibration

55. During a pre-job fundamentals review, a supervisor asks: In a series electrical circuit, what happens if one component opens the circuit?

- A. Current doubles everywhere
- B. Only voltage disappears at the source
- C. Current stops throughout the circuit
- D. All components receive more current

56. During a pre-job fundamentals review, a supervisor asks: Which condition increases fluid pressure at the bottom of an open tank?

- A. Widening the tank only
- B. Increasing the fluid depth
- C. Reducing the fluid density
- D. Removing fluid

57. During a pre-job fundamentals review, a supervisor asks: What happens to required input force when an ideal machine provides greater mechanical advantage?

- A. The required force increases
- B. The load mass disappears
- C. The work output exceeds input
- D. The required force decreases

58. During a pre-job fundamentals review, a supervisor asks: Which material property describes resistance to scratching or indentation?

- A. Ductility
- B. Conductivity
- C. Hardness
- D. Elasticity

59. During a pre-job fundamentals review, a supervisor asks: If the same force acts on a smaller piston area, what happens to pressure?

- A. Pressure increases
- B. Pressure decreases
- C. Pressure remains unchanged
- D. Pressure becomes negative

60. During a pre-job fundamentals review, a supervisor asks: A belt drive's driven pulley slips. What is the most direct result?

- A. The belt becomes a rigid gear
- B. The driven pulley turns slower than intended
- C. The driver reverses automatically
- D. Torque transmission becomes perfect

61. During a pre-job fundamentals review, a supervisor asks: Which beam condition creates bending?

- A. Equal axial tension only
- B. A transverse load applied between supports
- C. Uniform temperature with free expansion
- D. No applied force

62. During a pre-job fundamentals review, a supervisor asks: Why are roller bearings used between rotating parts?

- A. To reduce friction
- B. To increase sliding contact
- C. To stop all rotation
- D. To make shafts flexible

63. During a pre-job fundamentals review, a supervisor asks: When identical springs are connected in parallel, the combination is generally what?

- A. Softer than one spring
- B. Unable to carry load
- C. Stiffer than one spring
- D. Equal to zero stiffness

64. During a pre-job fundamentals review, a supervisor asks: What is the principal purpose of a counterweight in an elevator system?

- A. To open landing doors
- B. To lubricate guide rails
- C. To power emergency lights
- D. To offset much of the car and load weight

65. During a pre-job fundamentals review, a supervisor asks: Which statement describes inertia?

- A. An object always moves upward
- B. A force exists without mass
- C. An object resists changes in its motion
- D. Energy is created from nothing

66. During a pre-job fundamentals review, a supervisor asks: If a fan's rotational speed increases, its blade tips travel how?

- A. Slower
- B. At unchanged speed
- C. Only vertically
- D. Faster

67. During a pre-job fundamentals review, a supervisor asks: Why does lubrication reduce wear between moving metal surfaces?

- A. It increases direct metal contact
- B. It separates surfaces with a low-friction film
- C. It removes all applied loads
- D. It permanently hardens every metal

68. During a pre-job fundamentals review, a supervisor asks: What does a fuse do when current exceeds its rating for sufficient time?

- A. It melts and opens the circuit
- B. It raises the supply voltage
- C. It stores excess current
- D. It closes a second circuit

69. During a pre-job fundamentals review, a supervisor asks: Two meshed gears turn together. If the driving gear turns clockwise, which way does the driven gear turn?

- A. Clockwise
- B. It remains stationary
- C. It alternates directions
- D. Counterclockwise

70. During a pre-job fundamentals review, a supervisor asks: A longer wrench makes a tight bolt easier to turn primarily because it increases what?

- A. Bolt thread count
- B. Tool weight only
- C. Torque for the same applied force
- D. Friction at the handle

71. During a pre-job fundamentals review, a supervisor asks: In an ideal fixed pulley, the main benefit is that it does what?

- A. Changes the direction of the applied force
- B. Cuts the required force in half
- C. Doubles the load weight
- D. Stores energy in the rope

72. During a pre-job fundamentals review, a supervisor asks: If pressure is applied to a confined liquid, how is it transmitted?

- A. Only downward
- B. Equally throughout the liquid
- C. Only toward the pump
- D. Only near the input piston

73. During a pre-job fundamentals review, a supervisor asks: Which change lowers the center of gravity of a loaded cart?

- A. Stacking heavy items on top
- B. Placing the heaviest items near the bottom
- C. Narrowing the wheel spacing
- D. Raising the platform

74. During a pre-job fundamentals review, a supervisor asks: A small gear drives a larger gear. Compared with the small gear, the larger gear generally turns how?

- A. Faster with less torque
- B. At the same speed and torque
- C. More slowly with greater torque
- D. More slowly with less torque

75. During a pre-job fundamentals review, a supervisor asks: Which simple machine is a ramp?

- A. An inclined plane
- B. A wheel and axle
- C. A lever
- D. A pulley

76. While preparing a tool cart, an apprentice is asked: Which tool grips and turns round pipe?

- A. A wood rasp
- B. A combination square
- C. A wire stripper
- D. A pipe wrench

77. While preparing a tool cart, an apprentice is asked: What does a wire stripper do?

- A. Measures hydraulic pressure
- B. Cuts keyways in shafts
- C. Checks surface flatness
- D. Removes insulation without cutting the conductor

78. While preparing a tool cart, an apprentice is asked: Which tool is best for checking electrical voltage?

- A. A steel ruler
- B. A properly rated multimeter
- C. A socket wrench
- D. A pipe cutter

79. While preparing a tool cart, an apprentice is asked: Why should a mushroomed chisel head be dressed or replaced?

- A. It can shed dangerous metal fragments
- B. It improves cutting accuracy
- C. It makes the chisel magnetic
- D. It reduces the tool's length markings

80. While preparing a tool cart, an apprentice is asked: Which saw is commonly used to cut metal by hand?

- A. A coping saw with wood blade
- B. A pruning saw
- C. A hacksaw
- D. A keyhole saw

81. While preparing a tool cart, an apprentice is asked: What is the purpose of a reamer?

- A. Starting a nail
- B. Testing insulation
- C. Bending conduit by hand
- D. Finishing a hole accurately to size

82. While preparing a tool cart, an apprentice is asked: Which tool helps remove a bearing from a shaft?

- A. A bearing puller
- B. A framing hammer
- C. A plumb bob
- D. A paint scraper

83. While preparing a tool cart, an apprentice is asked: How should a wrench be selected for a nut?

- A. Use the loosest size available
- B. Use the correct size with full jaw contact
- C. Add oil to the handle
- D. Strike an adjustable wrench repeatedly

84. While preparing a tool cart, an apprentice is asked: What is the purpose of a lockout/tagout device during tool service?

- A. Increasing motor speed
- B. Marking finished dimensions
- C. Preventing unexpected energization
- D. Improving blade sharpness

85. While preparing a tool cart, an apprentice is asked: Which tool is used to make a straight reference line across metal?

- A. A machinist's square and scribe
- B. A pipe wrench and mallet
- C. A fuse puller and brush
- D. A grease gun and rag

86. While preparing a tool cart, an apprentice is asked: What should be done with a cracked hammer handle?

- A. Wrap it loosely with tape
- B. Soak it in oil and continue
- C. Remove the hammer from service
- D. Strike more lightly indefinitely

87. While preparing a tool cart, an apprentice is asked: Which socket-drive accessory lets a socket reach a recessed fastener?

- A. A thread pitch gauge
- B. An extension bar
- C. A cold chisel
- D. A surface plate

88. While preparing a tool cart, an apprentice is asked: What does a clamp do during cutting or drilling?

- A. Increases supply voltage
- B. Automatically sharpens the bit
- C. Measures the finished diameter
- D. Secures the workpiece against movement

89. While preparing a tool cart, an apprentice is asked: Why is a file handle required on a tang-style file?

- A. It changes coarse teeth to fine teeth
- B. It measures filing pressure
- C. It protects the hand from the pointed tang
- D. It makes the file electrically insulated

90. While preparing a tool cart, an apprentice is asked: Which tool is best for tightening a hex-head bolt to a specified torque?

- A. A slip-joint plier
- B. A torque wrench
- C. A claw hammer
- D. A cold chisel

91. While preparing a tool cart, an apprentice is asked: Which tool measures an outside diameter most precisely?

- A. An outside micrometer
- B. A framing square
- C. A pry bar
- D. A center punch

92. While preparing a tool cart, an apprentice is asked: What is the main use of a center punch?

- A. Cutting external threads
- B. Measuring voltage
- C. Removing insulation
- D. Marking a starting point for drilling

93. While preparing a tool cart, an apprentice is asked: Which screwdriver fits a cross-shaped screw recess?

- A. A Phillips screwdriver
- B. A slotted screwdriver
- C. A hex key
- D. A pipe wrench

94. While preparing a tool cart, an apprentice is asked: What should be used to protect eyes from flying chips?

- A. Cotton work gloves only
- B. A dustpan
- C. Hearing plugs alone
- D. Safety glasses with side protection

95. While preparing a tool cart, an apprentice is asked: Which tool cuts internal screw threads in a drilled hole?

- A. A die
- B. A tap
- C. A reamer
- D. A file card

96. While preparing a tool cart, an apprentice is asked: Which tool cuts external threads on a rod?

- A. A tap
- B. A countersink
- C. A die
- D. A feeler gauge

97. While preparing a tool cart, an apprentice is asked: What is a feeler gauge used to measure?

- A. Wire voltage
- B. Pipe pressure
- C. Small gaps or clearances
- D. Long floor distances

98. While preparing a tool cart, an apprentice is asked: Which tool checks whether a surface is horizontal?

- A. A plumb bob only
- B. A hacksaw
- C. A gear puller
- D. A spirit level

99. While preparing a tool cart, an apprentice is asked: What is the safest action before changing a power-tool blade?

- A. Increase the tool speed
- B. Disconnect or isolate the power source
- C. Hold the trigger down
- D. Remove the blade guard permanently

100. While preparing a tool cart, an apprentice is asked: Which hammer is commonly used for striking punches and chisels?

- A. A ball-peen hammer
- B. A rubber mallet
- C. A sledge used one-handed
- D. A tack hammer

Practice Exam 13: Answer Key and Explanations

1. D — Addition combines the original thirty-four anchors with the twenty-nine newly received anchors. Thirty-four plus twenty-nine equals sixty-three. Subtracting would model anchors being removed, and multiplying would require equal groups, neither of which describes this inventory change. This method uses every quantity in the stem and keeps the units consistent throughout the calculation.

2. A — Equal division requires the total length to be divided by the number of pieces. One hundred fifty-six divided by twelve equals thirteen inches per piece. The nearby distractors result from estimating or using an incorrect divisor. This method uses every quantity in the stem and keeps the units consistent throughout the calculation.

3. C — Convert twenty-eight percent to 0.28 and multiply by 350. The product is ninety-eight. The other choices reflect using twenty-four percent, rounding the percentage, or applying thirty percent instead of the stated rate. This method uses every quantity in the stem and keeps the units consistent throughout the calculation. The distractors represent common errors such as using the wrong operation, conversion.

4. B — Gross pay equals hours worked multiplied by the hourly rate. Eight times twenty-four dollars and fifty cents equals one hundred ninety-six dollars. Adding the values or rounding the hourly rate before multiplication produces incorrect totals. This method uses every quantity in the stem and keeps the units consistent throughout the calculation.

5. D — Divide 144 into eight equal parts to get eighteen, then take five parts. Five times eighteen equals ninety. The alternatives use a nearby fraction, stop after an intermediate step, or round unnecessarily. This method uses every quantity in the stem and keeps the units consistent throughout the calculation. The distractors represent common errors such as using the wrong operation, conversion.

6. A — The area of a rectangle is length multiplied by width. Eleven feet times seven feet equals seventy-seven square feet. Adding the dimensions relates to perimeter, while the remaining choices use incorrect products. This method uses every quantity in the stem and keeps the units consistent throughout the calculation. The distractors represent common errors such as using the wrong operation, conversion.

7. B — Divide the total number of clips by the number of equal cartons. Two hundred twenty-five divided by fifteen equals fifteen clips per carton. The distractors use incorrect divisors or confuse equal distribution with addition. This method uses every quantity in the stem and keeps the units consistent throughout the calculation.

8. C — Each foot contains twelve inches. Multiplying 9.5 feet by twelve gives 114 inches. Treating the half foot incorrectly or using a conversion factor other than twelve produces the distractors. This method uses every quantity in the stem and keeps the units consistent throughout the calculation. The distractors represent common errors such as using the wrong operation, conversion factor, or starting.

9. A — Seven tenths of 240 is found by multiplying 240 by seven and dividing by ten. The result is 168 gallons. The alternatives represent different fractions or premature rounding. This method uses every quantity in the stem and keeps the units consistent throughout the calculation. The distractors represent common errors such as using the wrong operation, conversion factor, or starting value.

10. C — The five measurements total 165. Dividing that sum by five gives an arithmetic mean of thirty-three. Selecting the middle-looking value without checking the total can work here only because the

values are evenly spaced. This method uses every quantity in the stem and keeps the units consistent throughout the calculation.

11. D — Multiply the unit price of three dollars and twenty cents by eighteen feet. The product is fifty-seven dollars and sixty cents. The alternatives use seventeen, seventeen and one-half, or nineteen feet instead of the stated length. This method uses every quantity in the stem and keeps the units consistent throughout the calculation.

12. B — Addition and subtraction have equal priority, so evaluate from left to right. Seventy-three minus twenty-eight is forty-five, and adding nine gives fifty-four. Stopping after subtraction or combining terms in the wrong order produces the distractors. This method uses every quantity in the stem and keeps the units consistent throughout the calculation.

13. B — Eight feet equals ninety-six inches. Subtracting the thirty-inch removed section leaves sixty-six inches. The other results come from using an incorrect feet-to-inches conversion or subtracting before converting units. This method uses every quantity in the stem and keeps the units consistent throughout the calculation. The distractors represent common errors such as using the wrong operation, conversion factor, or starting value.

14. A — Multiply sixty-four by seven to obtain 448, then restore one decimal place to get 44.8. The distractors result from misplaced decimals or small multiplication errors. This method uses every quantity in the stem and keeps the units consistent throughout the calculation. The distractors represent common errors such as using the wrong operation, conversion factor, or starting value.

15. C — At a constant rate, total production equals rate multiplied by elapsed time. Fourteen brackets per hour times seven hours equals ninety-eight brackets. The alternatives use six, six and one-half, or seven and one-half hours. This method uses every quantity in the stem and keeps the units consistent throughout the calculation.

16. D — The greatest common divisor of 150 and 210 is thirty. Dividing numerator and denominator by thirty gives five sevenths, so the reduced denominator is seven. Using a smaller common factor leaves the fraction reducible. This method uses every quantity in the stem and keeps the units consistent throughout the calculation.

17. A — A regular hexagon has six equal sides. Dividing the seventy-two-inch perimeter by six gives twelve inches per side. The distractors result from dividing by the wrong number of sides. This method uses every quantity in the stem and keeps the units consistent throughout the calculation. The distractors represent common errors such as using the wrong operation, conversion factor, or starting.

18. B — The increase is thirty. Divide thirty by the original value of 120 and multiply by one hundred. The result is twenty-five percent. Dividing by the new value would incorrectly produce twenty percent. This method uses every quantity in the stem and keeps the units consistent throughout the calculation. The distractors represent common errors such as using the wrong operation, conversion.

19. C — Each roller weighs twenty-seven divided by six, or 4.5 pounds. Multiplying 4.5 by fourteen gives sixty-three pounds. The distractors use twelve, thirteen, or fifteen rollers rather than the stated

quantity. This method uses every quantity in the stem and keeps the units consistent throughout the calculation. The distractors represent common errors such as using the wrong operation, conversion factor, or.

20. D — Align the decimal points before adding. Three and seventy-five hundredths plus one and six tenths equals 5.35; adding 0.85 gives 6.20. The distractors omit part of a term or mishandle place value. This method uses every quantity in the stem and keeps the units consistent throughout the calculation. The distractors represent common errors such as using the wrong operation, conversion.

21. A — Divide the total rope length by the required length of each equal piece. Twenty-seven divided by 4.5 equals six, with no remainder. The alternatives use incorrect divisors or treat 4.5 as four. This method uses every quantity in the stem and keeps the units consistent throughout the calculation. The distractors represent common errors such as using the wrong operation, conversion.

22. C — Perform multiplication before addition. Four times eleven equals forty-four; adding nine gives fifty-three. Adding nine and four first, then multiplying by eleven, produces the tempting but incorrect 143. This method uses every quantity in the stem and keeps the units consistent throughout the calculation. The distractors represent common errors such as using the wrong operation, conversion factor, or starting value.

23. B — Apply the Pythagorean theorem: nine squared plus twelve squared equals eighty-one plus 144, or 225. The square root of 225 is fifteen feet. Adding the legs or rounding incorrectly produces the distractors. This method uses every quantity in the stem and keeps the units consistent throughout the calculation. The distractors represent common errors such as using the wrong operation, conversion.

24. D — Fifteen percent of 480 is seventy-two dollars. Subtracting seventy-two from the original price gives a sale price of 408 dollars. The alternatives use a different percentage or subtract the wrong discount amount. This method uses every quantity in the stem and keeps the units consistent throughout the calculation. The distractors represent common errors such as using the wrong operation, conversion.

25. A — Nine minutes equals 540 seconds. Dividing 540 seconds by eighteen seconds per cycle gives thirty complete cycles. The alternatives fail to convert minutes accurately or use an incorrect cycle interval. This method uses every quantity in the stem and keeps the units consistent throughout the calculation. The distractors represent common errors such as using the wrong operation, conversion factor, or.

26. D — The answer follows directly from the sequence and details stated in the passage. Careful readers should distinguish what the writer explicitly reports from choices that add unsupported events, change the timing, or substitute a different purpose. Using the passage rather than outside assumptions identifies the single best response. The correct choice is The load began to swing. The alternatives confuse.

27. B — The answer follows directly from the sequence and details stated in the passage. Careful readers should distinguish what the writer explicitly reports from choices that add unsupported events, change the timing, or substitute a different purpose. Using the passage rather than outside assumptions

identifies the single best response. The correct choice is The chain condition and capacity. The alternatives confuse.

28. C — The answer follows directly from the sequence and details stated in the passage. Careful readers should distinguish what the writer explicitly reports from choices that add unsupported events, change the timing, or substitute a different purpose. Using the passage rather than outside assumptions identifies the single best response. The correct choice is The lift was stopped. The alternatives confuse the.

29. A — The answer follows directly from the sequence and details stated in the passage. Careful readers should distinguish what the writer explicitly reports from choices that add unsupported events, change the timing, or substitute a different purpose. Using the passage rather than outside assumptions identifies the single best response. The correct choice is Clearing packaging from the path. The alternatives.

30. D — The answer follows directly from the sequence and details stated in the passage. Careful readers should distinguish what the writer explicitly reports from choices that add unsupported events, change the timing, or substitute a different purpose. Using the passage rather than outside assumptions identifies the single best response. The correct choice is Preparing and correcting a lift safely. The alternatives.

31. C — The answer follows directly from the sequence and details stated in the passage. Careful readers should distinguish what the writer explicitly reports from choices that add unsupported events, change the timing, or substitute a different purpose. Using the passage rather than outside assumptions identifies the single best response. The correct choice is At 1:00 p.m. Thursday. The alternatives confuse the.

32. B — The answer follows directly from the sequence and details stated in the passage. Careful readers should distinguish what the writer explicitly reports from choices that add unsupported events, change the timing, or substitute a different purpose. Using the passage rather than outside assumptions identifies the single best response. The correct choice is The service elevator at the north dock. The.

33. D — The answer follows directly from the sequence and details stated in the passage. Careful readers should distinguish what the writer explicitly reports from choices that add unsupported events, change the timing, or substitute a different purpose. Using the passage rather than outside assumptions identifies the single best response. The correct choice is Fire department personnel. The alternatives confuse the stated.

34. C — The answer follows directly from the sequence and details stated in the passage. Careful readers should distinguish what the writer explicitly reports from choices that add unsupported events, change the timing, or substitute a different purpose. Using the passage rather than outside assumptions identifies the single best response. The correct choice is To explain access during a temporary outage. The.

35. B — The answer follows directly from the sequence and details stated in the passage. Careful readers should distinguish what the writer explicitly reports from choices that add unsupported events, change the timing, or substitute a different purpose. Using the passage rather than outside assumptions identifies the single best response. The correct choice is The outage lasts five hours. The alternatives confuse.

36. A — The answer follows directly from the sequence and details stated in the passage. Careful readers should distinguish what the writer explicitly reports from choices that add unsupported events, change the timing, or substitute a different purpose. Using the passage rather than outside assumptions identifies the single best response. The correct choice is Two. The alternatives confuse the stated relationship, use.

37. C — The answer follows directly from the sequence and details stated in the passage. Careful readers should distinguish what the writer explicitly reports from choices that add unsupported events, change the timing, or substitute a different purpose. Using the passage rather than outside assumptions identifies the single best response. The correct choice is Its shaft diameter was wrong. The alternatives confuse.

38. D — The answer follows directly from the sequence and details stated in the passage. Careful readers should distinguish what the writer explicitly reports from choices that add unsupported events, change the timing, or substitute a different purpose. Using the passage rather than outside assumptions identifies the single best response. The correct choice is It was quarantined. The alternatives confuse the stated.

39. B — The answer follows directly from the sequence and details stated in the passage. Careful readers should distinguish what the writer explicitly reports from choices that add unsupported events, change the timing, or substitute a different purpose. Using the passage rather than outside assumptions identifies the single best response. The correct choice is Use only parts verified as suitable. The alternatives.

40. A — The answer follows directly from the sequence and details stated in the passage. Careful readers should distinguish what the writer explicitly reports from choices that add unsupported events, change the timing, or substitute a different purpose. Using the passage rather than outside assumptions identifies the single best response. The correct choice is Separated from usable stock. The alternatives confuse the.

41. C — The answer follows directly from the sequence and details stated in the passage. Careful readers should distinguish what the writer explicitly reports from choices that add unsupported events, change the timing, or substitute a different purpose. Using the passage rather than outside assumptions identifies the single best response. The correct choice is To confirm accuracy before cutting. The alternatives confuse.

42. B — The answer follows directly from the sequence and details stated in the passage. Careful readers should distinguish what the writer explicitly reports from choices that add unsupported events, change the timing, or substitute a different purpose. Using the passage rather than outside assumptions

identifies the single best response. The correct choice is Debris on the datum surface. The alternatives confuse.

43. A — The answer follows directly from the sequence and details stated in the passage. Careful readers should distinguish what the writer explicitly reports from choices that add unsupported events, change the timing, or substitute a different purpose. Using the passage rather than outside assumptions identifies the single best response. The correct choice is Both workers obtained the same measurement. The alternatives.

44. D — The answer follows directly from the sequence and details stated in the passage. Careful readers should distinguish what the writer explicitly reports from choices that add unsupported events, change the timing, or substitute a different purpose. Using the passage rather than outside assumptions identifies the single best response. The correct choice is After the measurements agreed. The alternatives confuse the.

45. D — The answer follows directly from the sequence and details stated in the passage. Careful readers should distinguish what the writer explicitly reports from choices that add unsupported events, change the timing, or substitute a different purpose. Using the passage rather than outside assumptions identifies the single best response. The correct choice is Verify measurements before irreversible work. The alternatives confuse.

46. A — The answer follows directly from the sequence and details stated in the passage. Careful readers should distinguish what the writer explicitly reports from choices that add unsupported events, change the timing, or substitute a different purpose. Using the passage rather than outside assumptions identifies the single best response. The correct choice is The doors reopened intermittently on the sixth floor.

47. C — The answer follows directly from the sequence and details stated in the passage. Careful readers should distinguish what the writer explicitly reports from choices that add unsupported events, change the timing, or substitute a different purpose. Using the passage rather than outside assumptions identifies the single best response. The correct choice is The door door track for objects. The alternatives.

48. B — The answer follows directly from the sequence and details stated in the passage. Careful readers should distinguish what the writer explicitly reports from choices that add unsupported events, change the timing, or substitute a different purpose. Using the passage rather than outside assumptions identifies the single best response. The correct choice is The sensor cover. The alternatives confuse the stated.

49. D — The answer follows directly from the sequence and details stated in the passage. Careful readers should distinguish what the writer explicitly reports from choices that add unsupported events, change the timing, or substitute a different purpose. Using the passage rather than outside assumptions identifies the single best response. The correct choice is The original problem was intermittent. The alternatives confuse.

50. A — The answer follows directly from the sequence and details stated in the passage. Careful readers should distinguish what the writer explicitly reports from choices that add unsupported events, change the timing, or substitute a different purpose. Using the passage rather than outside assumptions identifies the single best response. The correct choice is Documenting the work performed. The alternatives confuse the.

51. B — Most metals undergo thermal expansion when heated because increased atomic vibration raises average spacing between atoms. The rod becomes slightly longer while its mass remains essentially unchanged. Cooling generally causes contraction; heating does not eliminate density or double the amount of material. The correct choice is It expands. The alternatives confuse the stated relationship, use the wrong operation, or identify.

52. C — Rough, dry contact generally offers more resistance to sliding than smooth or lubricated contact. Lubricants separate surface irregularities and reduce friction, while an air cushion greatly reduces direct contact. Actual coefficients vary by material, but the stated comparison supports the rough, dry surface. The correct choice is A rough, dry surface. The alternatives confuse the stated relationship, use the wrong.

53. D — Moment equals force times perpendicular distance from the fulcrum. Moving the same load farther away increases its moment, so the opposing moment must also increase to preserve balance. It may increase through more force or greater distance; it cannot remain smaller. The correct choice is It must increase. The alternatives confuse the stated relationship, use the wrong operation, or identify.

54. A — An object tips when the vertical line through its center of gravity moves outside its support base. A wider base provides a larger stability region, allowing more shift before tipping. It does not remove weight, reverse gravity, or eliminate every vibration. The correct choice is It provides a larger support area against tipping. The alternatives confuse the stated relationship, use.

55. C — A series circuit has only one continuous path for current. Opening any component breaks that path, stopping current through every component. Voltage may still exist across the open point, but current cannot complete the loop, so it neither doubles nor increases elsewhere. The correct choice is Current stops throughout the circuit. The alternatives confuse the stated relationship, use the wrong.

56. B — Hydrostatic pressure depends on fluid density, gravitational acceleration, and vertical depth. Increasing depth increases bottom pressure. Merely widening a tank at the same depth does not change that pressure, while lower density or removing fluid reduces it. The correct choice is Increasing the fluid depth. The alternatives confuse the stated relationship, use the wrong operation, or identify a tool or.

57. D — Mechanical advantage expresses how an ideal machine trades force for distance. Greater advantage reduces the input force needed to move a given load, though the input must act through a longer distance. Conservation of energy prevents ideal output work from exceeding input work. The correct choice is The required force decreases. The alternatives confuse the stated relationship, use the wrong.

58. C — Hardness measures resistance to localized deformation such as scratching or indentation. Ductility concerns plastic stretching before fracture, conductivity describes transfer of heat or electricity, and elasticity describes recovery after unloading. These properties may coexist but are not interchangeable. The correct choice is Hardness. The alternatives confuse the stated relationship, use the wrong operation, or identify a tool or principle that.

59. A — Pressure equals force divided by area. Holding force constant while reducing the contact area increases pressure because the same force is concentrated over less surface. A larger area would lower pressure; the sign does not become negative under ordinary compression. The correct choice is Pressure increases. The alternatives confuse the stated relationship, use the wrong operation, or identify a tool.

60. B — Slip means the belt moves relative to the pulley surface instead of maintaining full frictional contact. The driven pulley therefore receives less effective motion and may turn slower than the intended ratio. Slip also wastes energy as heat rather than improving torque transfer. The correct choice is The driven pulley turns slower than intended. The alternatives confuse the stated relationship.

61. B — A transverse load acts across the beam's length and creates internal shear and bending moment. Pure axial tension primarily stretches the beam, while unrestricted uniform heating allows expansion without bending. With no load or constraint, there is no bending action to resist. The correct choice is A transverse load applied between supports. The alternatives confuse the stated relationship, use the.

62. A — Rolling elements replace much of the sliding motion between surfaces with rolling motion, which generally has lower friction. Bearings support and guide rotating shafts while limiting wear and heat. They do not make shafts flexible or intentionally prevent rotation. The correct choice is To reduce friction. The alternatives confuse the stated relationship, use the wrong operation, or identify a tool.

63. C — Parallel springs share the applied load while undergoing the same displacement. Their stiffness values add, so the combination requires more force for a given deflection than one spring alone. Series springs behave oppositely and produce a softer combined system. The correct choice is Stiffer than one spring. The alternatives confuse the stated relationship, use the wrong operation, or identify a.

64. D — A counterweight balances the elevator car plus a designed portion of its rated load, reducing the traction machine's required effort and improving efficiency. It is not a door operator, lubrication device, or electrical supply. Proper balance also supports traction and controlled operation. The correct choice is To offset much of the car and load weight. The alternatives confuse the stated.

65. C — Inertia is the tendency of matter to resist a change in its state of rest or uniform motion. Greater mass generally means greater inertia. A net force is required to accelerate an object; inertia does not specify upward travel or create energy. The correct choice is An object resists changes in its motion. The alternatives confuse the stated relationship, use.

66. D — Tangential speed equals angular speed multiplied by distance from the axis. At a fixed blade radius, increasing rotational speed increases tip speed. The tip follows a circular path rather than moving only vertically, and its speed cannot remain unchanged when angular speed rises. The correct choice is Faster. The alternatives confuse the stated relationship, use the wrong operation, or identify.

67. B — Lubricant forms a film that reduces direct asperity contact between moving metal surfaces, lowering friction, heat, and adhesive wear. It does not remove the external load or universally harden metal. Proper lubricant type and cleanliness are important because contamination can increase wear. The correct choice is It separates surfaces with a low-friction film. The alternatives confuse the stated relationship, use.

68. A — A fuse contains a calibrated element that heats and melts when excessive current persists, opening the circuit and limiting damage. It is a one-time protective device and must be replaced after operation. It neither stores current nor increases voltage. The correct choice is It melts and opens the circuit. The alternatives confuse the stated relationship, use the wrong operation, or.

69. D — Meshed external gears rotate in opposite directions because the teeth push against one another at their point of contact. Therefore a clockwise driving gear produces counterclockwise rotation in the driven gear. Gear size changes speed and torque, but it does not change this direction relationship for one gear pair. The correct choice is Counterclockwise. The alternatives confuse the stated relationship.

70. C — Torque equals applied force multiplied by the perpendicular distance from the pivot. A longer wrench increases that distance, producing more turning effect from the same hand force. It does not alter the bolt's threads, and extra handle friction is not the primary mechanical advantage. The correct choice is Torque for the same applied force. The alternatives confuse the stated relationship.

71. A — A single fixed pulley redirects the force so the operator may pull downward to raise a load. Its ideal mechanical advantage is one, so it does not reduce the force magnitude. Multiple supporting rope segments are required to gain force advantage. The correct choice is Changes the direction of the applied force. The alternatives confuse the stated relationship, use the.

72. B — Pascal's principle states that pressure applied to a confined fluid is transmitted undiminished throughout the fluid and to container walls. That behavior allows hydraulic systems to transfer and multiply force. Pressure does not travel only downward or remain near the input piston. The correct choice is Equally throughout the liquid. The alternatives confuse the stated relationship, use the wrong operation.

73. B — Placing heavy mass lower moves the combined center of gravity closer to the ground, improving resistance to tipping. Raising heavy items or narrowing the support base reduces stability. The relevant issue is mass distribution, not simply the total weight carried. The correct choice is Placing the heaviest items near the bottom. The alternatives confuse the stated relationship, use the wrong.

74. C — When a smaller gear drives a larger gear, the larger gear completes fewer revolutions for each driver revolution. Speed decreases while available torque increases, neglecting losses. This tradeoff follows the gear ratio; equal speed would require equal gear sizes. The correct choice is More slowly with greater torque. The alternatives confuse the stated relationship, use the wrong operation, or identify.

75. A — A ramp is an inclined plane because it spreads the work of raising an object over a longer distance, reducing the required input force. A lever rotates about a fulcrum, a pulley uses a grooved

wheel and rope, and a wheel-and-axle is rotational. The correct choice is An inclined plane. The alternatives confuse the stated relationship, use the wrong operation.

76. D — A pipe wrench is the tool or practice that directly matches the task described. Safe tool selection depends on using equipment for its designed purpose, inspecting it before use, and controlling the workpiece or energy source. The other choices perform different jobs or introduce avoidable hazards rather than completing the stated task correctly.

77. D — Removes insulation without cutting the conductor is the tool or practice that directly matches the task described. Safe tool selection depends on using equipment for its designed purpose, inspecting it before use, and controlling the workpiece or energy source. The other choices perform different jobs or introduce avoidable hazards rather than completing the stated task correctly.

78. B — A properly rated multimeter is the tool or practice that directly matches the task described. Safe tool selection depends on using equipment for its designed purpose, inspecting it before use, and controlling the workpiece or energy source. The other choices perform different jobs or introduce avoidable hazards rather than completing the stated task correctly.

79. A — It can shed dangerous metal fragments is the tool or practice that directly matches the task described. Safe tool selection depends on using equipment for its designed purpose, inspecting it before use, and controlling the workpiece or energy source. The other choices perform different jobs or introduce avoidable hazards rather than completing the stated task correctly.

80. C — A hacksaw is the tool or practice that directly matches the task described. Safe tool selection depends on using equipment for its designed purpose, inspecting it before use, and controlling the workpiece or energy source. The other choices perform different jobs or introduce avoidable hazards rather than completing the stated task correctly.

81. D — Finishing a hole accurately to size is the tool or practice that directly matches the task described. Safe tool selection depends on using equipment for its designed purpose, inspecting it before use, and controlling the workpiece or energy source. The other choices perform different jobs or introduce avoidable hazards rather than completing the stated task correctly.

82. A — A bearing puller is the tool or practice that directly matches the task described. Safe tool selection depends on using equipment for its designed purpose, inspecting it before use, and controlling the workpiece or energy source. The other choices perform different jobs or introduce avoidable hazards rather than completing the stated task correctly.

83. B — Use the correct size with full jaw contact is the tool or practice that directly matches the task described. Safe tool selection depends on using equipment for its designed purpose, inspecting it before use, and controlling the workpiece or energy source. The other choices perform different jobs or introduce avoidable hazards rather than completing the stated task correctly.

84. C — Preventing unexpected energization is the tool or practice that directly matches the task described. Safe tool selection depends on using equipment for its designed purpose, inspecting it before

use, and controlling the workpiece or energy source. The other choices perform different jobs or introduce avoidable hazards rather than completing the stated task correctly.

85. A — A machinist's square and scribe is the tool or practice that directly matches the task described. Safe tool selection depends on using equipment for its designed purpose, inspecting it before use, and controlling the workpiece or energy source. The other choices perform different jobs or introduce avoidable hazards rather than completing the stated task correctly.

86. C — Remove the hammer from service is the tool or practice that directly matches the task described. Safe tool selection depends on using equipment for its designed purpose, inspecting it before use, and controlling the workpiece or energy source. The other choices perform different jobs or introduce avoidable hazards rather than completing the stated task correctly.

87. B — An extension bar is the tool or practice that directly matches the task described. Safe tool selection depends on using equipment for its designed purpose, inspecting it before use, and controlling the workpiece or energy source. The other choices perform different jobs or introduce avoidable hazards rather than completing the stated task correctly.

88. D — Secures the workpiece against movement is the tool or practice that directly matches the task described. Safe tool selection depends on using equipment for its designed purpose, inspecting it before use, and controlling the workpiece or energy source. The other choices perform different jobs or introduce avoidable hazards rather than completing the stated task correctly.

89. C — It protects the hand from the pointed tang is the tool or practice that directly matches the task described. Safe tool selection depends on using equipment for its designed purpose, inspecting it before use, and controlling the workpiece or energy source. The other choices perform different jobs or introduce avoidable hazards rather than completing the stated task correctly.

90. B — A torque wrench is the tool or practice that directly matches the task described. Safe tool selection depends on using equipment for its designed purpose, inspecting it before use, and controlling the workpiece or energy source. The other choices perform different jobs or introduce avoidable hazards rather than completing the stated task correctly.

91. A — An outside micrometer is the tool or practice that directly matches the task described. Safe tool selection depends on using equipment for its designed purpose, inspecting it before use, and controlling the workpiece or energy source. The other choices perform different jobs or introduce avoidable hazards rather than completing the stated task correctly.

92. D — Marking a starting point for drilling is the tool or practice that directly matches the task described. Safe tool selection depends on using equipment for its designed purpose, inspecting it before use, and controlling the workpiece or energy source. The other choices perform different jobs or introduce avoidable hazards rather than completing the stated task correctly.

93. A — A Phillips screwdriver is the tool or practice that directly matches the task described. Safe tool selection depends on using equipment for its designed purpose, inspecting it before use, and controlling

the workpiece or energy source. The other choices perform different jobs or introduce avoidable hazards rather than completing the stated task correctly.

94. D — Safety glasses with side protection is the tool or practice that directly matches the task described. Safe tool selection depends on using equipment for its designed purpose, inspecting it before use, and controlling the workpiece or energy source. The other choices perform different jobs or introduce avoidable hazards rather than completing the stated task correctly.

95. B — A tap is the tool or practice that directly matches the task described. Safe tool selection depends on using equipment for its designed purpose, inspecting it before use, and controlling the workpiece or energy source. The other choices perform different jobs or introduce avoidable hazards rather than completing the stated task correctly.

96. C — A die is the tool or practice that directly matches the task described. Safe tool selection depends on using equipment for its designed purpose, inspecting it before use, and controlling the workpiece or energy source. The other choices perform different jobs or introduce avoidable hazards rather than completing the stated task correctly.

97. C — Small gaps or clearances is the tool or practice that directly matches the task described. Safe tool selection depends on using equipment for its designed purpose, inspecting it before use, and controlling the workpiece or energy source. The other choices perform different jobs or introduce avoidable hazards rather than completing the stated task correctly.

98. D — A spirit level is the tool or practice that directly matches the task described. Safe tool selection depends on using equipment for its designed purpose, inspecting it before use, and controlling the workpiece or energy source. The other choices perform different jobs or introduce avoidable hazards rather than completing the stated task correctly.

99. B — Disconnect or isolate the power source is the tool or practice that directly matches the task described. Safe tool selection depends on using equipment for its designed purpose, inspecting it before use, and controlling the workpiece or energy source. The other choices perform different jobs or introduce avoidable hazards rather than completing the stated task correctly.

100. A — A ball-peen hammer is the tool or practice that directly matches the task described. Safe tool selection depends on using equipment for its designed purpose, inspecting it before use, and controlling the workpiece or energy source. The other choices perform different jobs or introduce avoidable hazards rather than completing the stated task correctly.