

PRACTICE EXAM 13: TX PACT ESSENTIAL ACADEMIC SKILLS (700) (126 QUESTIONS)

This full-length practice exam contains 126 selected-response questions aligned to Reading, Writing, and Mathematics. Work each question independently, select the best answer, and then use the answer key and explanations to review your reasoning. This practice set does not include the official constructed-response task.

1. In the sentence, 'The committee's tentative plan was revised after public comments,' tentative most nearly means
 - A. well funded
 - B. not final
 - C. widely praised
 - D. carefully hidden

2. A writer describes a library as 'a quiet harbor in a noisy city.' This comparison mainly emphasizes that the library is
 - A. a refuge from surrounding activity
 - B. located beside a river
 - C. difficult for visitors to find
 - D. designed for travelers

3. A report begins with local water-use data, then explains how residents can reduce consumption. The primary purpose is to
 - A. entertain readers with a personal story
 - B. inform readers and encourage conservation
 - C. argue that data collection should end

D. describe the history of city plumbing

4. Which detail would best support the claim that a school garden improves student engagement?

- A. The garden fence was painted green.
- B. The garden opened during spring.
- C. Several teachers owned houseplants.
- D. Students voluntarily stayed after class to record plant growth.

5. An author lists both benefits and limitations of remote work before offering a conclusion. This organization is primarily

- A. chronological narration
- B. problem-and-solution
- C. compare-and-contrast
- D. definition by example

6. If an article quotes a scientist, identifies the study, and links to the original data, the article is most strengthened by

- A. credible, verifiable evidence
- B. emotional language
- C. a longer introduction
- D. an unnamed source

7. The phrase 'the proposal gained traction' most nearly means the proposal

- A. became physically heavier
- B. was withdrawn from debate
- C. required legal approval
- D. received increasing support

8. A passage explains that a town planted trees, then notes lower summer temperatures nearby. The relationship is best described as

- A. sequence and contrast
- B. cause and effect
- C. definition and classification
- D. problem and anecdote

9. Which statement is an inference rather than a directly stated fact? A notice says the museum closes at 5:00 p.m. and visitors should allow two hours.

- A. A 4:30 visitor may not finish the museum.
- B. The museum closes at 5:00 p.m.
- C. Visitors should allow two hours.
- D. The notice is posted at the entrance.

10. A writer uses the word 'frugal' instead of 'cheap' to describe a shopper. The word choice most likely conveys

- A. an inability to make decisions
- B. a desire to impress others
- C. careful spending without a negative judgment
- D. a dislike of all purchases

11. In an argument, which evidence is most relevant to a claim that later school start times improve attendance?

- A. Attendance records before and after a district changed start times
- B. A principal's favorite class schedule
- C. A list of school mascots

D. A map of bus routes from 1990

12. A passage presents a counterargument and then responds to it with evidence. The response mainly serves to

- A. repeat the opening sentence
- B. introduce an unrelated topic
- C. address a possible objection
- D. replace evidence with opinion

13. Which source is most appropriate for verifying the number of residents in a city?

- A. A travel blog comment
- B. An official census report
- C. An anonymous social-media post
- D. A fictional short story

14. The sentence 'Although the trail was steep, the hikers continued steadily' signals a relationship of

- A. cause
- B. example
- C. definition
- D. contrast

15. A paragraph begins with a general claim and follows with three specific examples. The examples primarily

- A. develop the claim
- B. contradict the claim
- C. change the topic
- D. establish a timeline

16. A graph shows sales rising each quarter except the third. Which statement is best supported?

- A. Sales rose every quarter.
- B. Sales were highest in the first quarter.
- C. Sales will certainly decline next year.
- D. Sales declined during the third quarter.

17. When evaluating a persuasive article, which question best tests the reliability of its evidence?

- A. Is the headline written in all capitals?
- B. Are the sources identified and qualified to make the claims?
- C. Does the article use short paragraphs?
- D. Is the topic popular online?

18. The word 'conspicuous' in 'a conspicuous sign marked the exit' most nearly means

- A. difficult to translate
- B. likely to move
- C. easy to notice
- D. made of metal

19. A speaker says, 'We can either repair the bridge now or watch repair costs grow.' This statement is mainly an appeal to

- A. personal nostalgia
- B. a definition of engineering
- C. a humorous comparison
- D. practical consequences

20. Which revision would make a paragraph's sequence easiest to follow?

- A. Add transitions that signal the order of the steps.
- B. Replace all verbs with nouns.
- C. Remove the topic sentence.
- D. Add an unrelated quotation.

21. A passage gives a definition, followed by a real-world illustration. The illustration helps readers

- A. question the topic
- B. apply the definition
- C. ignore the definition
- D. identify the narrator

22. An author states that public transit is valuable, then discusses access, cost, and traffic. These details are

- A. unrelated descriptions
- B. a chronological history
- C. reasons supporting the central claim
- D. definitions of transit

23. The phrase 'the evidence was scant' indicates that the evidence was

- A. conclusive
- B. limited
- C. surprising
- D. confidential

24. A text written for new volunteers would most likely include

- A. specialized research without explanation
- B. a personal diary entry
- C. a debate between historians
- D. clear procedures and practical examples

25. Which detail most clearly reveals an author's point of view?

- A. The article has four paragraphs.
- B. The article names a street.
- C. The author calls the policy 'a sensible first step.'
- D. The article uses quotation marks.

26. A table compares monthly rainfall in two cities. To determine which city had the wetter spring, a reader should

- A. add the rainfall totals for the spring months
- B. find the largest single monthly total
- C. compare only January values
- D. count the number of table columns

27. The phrase 'the issue is not black and white' means the issue

- A. concerns printed colors
- B. can be solved immediately
- C. has only two possible facts
- D. has important complexities

28. Which sentence is most likely a thesis statement?

- A. Community gardens strengthen neighborhoods by improving access, learning, and connection.
- B. Last Saturday, I visited a garden.
- C. The garden has six raised beds.
- D. Tomatoes are red when ripe.

29. A writer includes a statistic immediately after making a claim. The statistic most likely functions as

- A. a counterclaim
- B. a transition
- C. evidence
- D. a definition

30. A reader notices that an editorial uses loaded words but provides no sources. The reader should conclude that the editorial

- A. is automatically false
- B. may be persuasive but needs corroboration
- C. is a scientific report
- D. contains no opinion

31. Which choice best distinguishes a fact from an opinion?

- A. A fact always sounds formal.
- B. An opinion contains no words.
- C. An opinion is always dishonest
- D. A fact can be checked against evidence.

32. The word 'mitigate' in 'shade trees can mitigate summer heat' most nearly means

- A. measure
- B. reduce

- C. predict
- D. increase

33. A passage describes a problem, proposes several actions, and evaluates each. The passage is organized as

- A. problem and solution
- B. spatial description
- C. fictional dialogue
- D. alphabetical listing

34. Which source would be least reliable for a claim about a medication's side effects?

- A. A government safety notice
- B. A peer-reviewed medical study
- C. An uncited manufacturer advertisement
- D. A pharmacist's official guidance

35. A heading reads 'From Seed to Harvest.' It most likely signals that the section will be organized

- A. by opposing arguments
- B. by geographic regions
- C. by definitions only
- D. in time order

36. A writer uses 'however' at the start of a sentence primarily to

- A. signal a contrast with the previous idea
- B. introduce a list
- C. show a cause
- D. repeat a definition

37. If a passage says a candidate 'acknowledged the concern but rejected the conclusion,' the candidate most likely

- A. ignored the issue entirely
- B. changed the subject permanently
- C. accepted the issue while disagreeing with its implication
- D. proved the conclusion correct

38. A reader compares two accounts of the same event. The best first step is to identify

- A. which account is longer
- B. each author's purpose and evidence
- C. which title is more dramatic
- D. which author uses more commas

39. A paragraph's main idea is best described as

- A. the first word in the paragraph
- B. the most unusual example
- C. a fact unrelated to the topic
- D. the central point the details develop

40. A writer repeats a key phrase at the end of successive sentences. This repetition most likely creates

- A. emphasis and cohesion
- B. a shift to a new topic
- C. a numerical comparison
- D. an objective summary

41. Which evidence best supports a claim that a recycling program reduced landfill waste?

- A. A poster encouraging recycling
- B. Measured landfill totals from before and after the program
- C. A list of recycling colors
- D. One resident's favorite container

42. The sentence 'The mayor's remarks were measured rather than exuberant' suggests the remarks were

- A. angry
- B. confusing
- C. restrained
- D. unplanned

43. When a writer acknowledges a limitation in a proposal, the writer may be trying to

- A. avoid providing reasons
- B. remove the topic sentence
- C. replace facts with humor
- D. present a balanced and credible argument

44. A caption beneath a chart should primarily

- A. introduce a new argument
- B. replace every data label
- C. clarify what the chart displays
- D. state the author's biography

45. A sentence that summarizes the key points without adding a new claim is most likely part of a

- A. conclusion
- B. counterargument
- C. definition
- D. setting description

46. Choose the sentence with correct subject-verb agreement.

- A. The list of supplies are on the desk.
- B. The list of supplies is on the desk.
- C. The supplies list are on the desk.
- D. The list of supplies were on the desk.

47. Choose the sentence with correct pronoun agreement.

- A. Each applicant submitted a completed form.
- B. Each applicant submitted their completed form.
- C. Each applicant submitted our completed form.
- D. Each applicant submitted its completed form.

48. Which revision is the most concise?

- A. The team had a meeting in order to discuss the budget.
- B. The team met together for a budget discussion meeting.
- C. The team met to discuss the budget.
- D. The budget was discussed by the team during a meeting.

49. Which sentence correctly uses a semicolon?

- A. The forecast predicted rain; and the picnic was postponed.
- B. The forecast predicted rain; the picnic was postponed.
- C. The forecast predicted rain,; the picnic was postponed.

D. The forecast; predicted rain, the picnic was postponed.

50. Which sentence correctly uses a comma after an introductory phrase?

- A. After the meeting Jordan, sent the notes.
- B. After, the meeting Jordan sent the notes.
- C. After the meeting Jordan sent, the notes.
- D. After the meeting, Jordan sent the notes.

51. Which revision best combines the ideas without a run-on sentence?

- A. Mia studied the map she chose the shorter route.
- B. Mia studied the map, she chose the shorter route.
- C. Mia studied the map, and she chose the shorter route.
- D. Mia studied the map; and she chose the shorter route.

52. Which sentence uses parallel structure?

- A. The job requires planning, communicating, and revising.
- B. The job requires planning, to communicate, and revision.
- C. The job requires to plan, communicating, and revise.
- D. The job requires planning, communication, and to revise.

53. Which word best completes the sentence? 'The coach praised Lena for ____ careful preparation.'

- A. she
- B. hers
- C. herself
- D. her

54. Which sentence avoids a misplaced modifier?

- A. Walking to school, the new mural was noticed by me.
- B. Walking to school, I noticed the new mural.
- C. The new mural, walking to school, was noticed.
- D. I noticed, walking to school, the new mural was new.

55. Which transition best signals a result?

- A. For example
- B. Meanwhile
- C. Similarly
- D. Therefore

56. Which sentence uses the apostrophe correctly?

- A. The teacher's lounge were renovated.
- B. The teachers lounge's was renovated.
- C. The teachers' lounge was renovated.
- D. The teachers' lounge were renovated.

57. Which revision maintains a formal tone?

- A. The results were totally wild.
- B. The results were unexpected.
- C. The results were kind of strange.
- D. The results were super surprising.

58. Which sentence is punctuated correctly?

- A. The speaker asked, 'Are we ready to begin?'
- B. The speaker asked 'Are we ready to begin?'”
- C. The speaker asked, Are we ready to begin?
- D. The speaker asked 'Are we ready to begin?'

59. Which sentence uses 'its' correctly?

- A. The organization revised its mission statement.
- B. The organization revised it's mission statement.
- C. The organization revised its' mission statement.
- D. The organization revised it is mission statement.

60. Which sentence best introduces a paragraph about reducing food waste?

- A. My refrigerator has a light inside.
- B. Small changes at home can significantly reduce food waste.
- C. Food comes in many colors and sizes.
- D. Yesterday I saw a grocery store.

61. Which sentence corrects the fragment?

- A. Because the bus was late.
- B. And because the bus was late.
- C. The bus late because.
- D. We arrived late because the bus was delayed.

62. Which choice provides the clearest order for procedural instructions?

- A. Finally review the result, first gather materials, then complete each step.
- B. Complete each step, finally gather materials, and first review the result.
- C. First gather materials, then complete each step, and finally review the result.

D. Review the result first, then materials, then steps.

63. Which sentence uses a colon correctly?

- A. Bring: these items a notebook, a pen, and a calculator.
- B. Bring these: items, a notebook, a pen, and a calculator.
- C. Bring these items: a notebook, a pen, and a calculator.
- D. Bring these items, a notebook: a pen, and a calculator.

64. Which revision eliminates redundancy?

- A. The unexpected outcome was a surprise.
- B. The outcome was unexpected.
- C. The outcome was an unexpected surprise result.
- D. The outcome was surprising and unexpected in nature.

65. Which sentence has correct capitalization?

- A. My aunt moved to El Paso last June.
- B. My Aunt moved to el paso last june.
- C. My aunt moved to El paso last June.
- D. My aunt moved to El Paso last june.

66. Which word best completes the sentence? 'The principal ____ the award to the student.'

- A. present
- B. presenting
- C. presents yesterday
- D. presented

67. Which sentence correctly uses a comma in a series?

- A. We packed water snacks, maps and jackets.
- B. We packed water, snacks maps, and jackets.
- C. We packed water snacks maps and jackets.
- D. We packed water, snacks, maps, and jackets.

68. Which revision best supports a claim with specific evidence?

- A. Many students probably read a lot.
- B. Survey data showed 62 of 80 students read weekly.
- C. Reading is clearly the best activity.
- D. Everyone knows students enjoy books.

69. Which sentence uses the correct comparative form?

- A. This route is shorter than the old route.
- B. This route is more shorter than the old route.
- C. This route is shortest than the old route.
- D. This route is short than the old route.

70. Which choice best concludes an email requesting information?

- A. Anyway, let me know something.
- B. That is all I have to say about it.
- C. Thank you for your time; I look forward to your response.
- D. You should answer this immediately.

71. Which sentence uses 'who' correctly?

- A. The student whom volunteered organized the materials.
- B. The student who's volunteered organized the materials.
- C. The student which volunteered organized the materials.
- D. The student who volunteered organized the materials.

72. Which revision corrects the verb tense?

- A. Yesterday, the class completes the experiment.
- B. Yesterday, the class will complete the experiment.
- C. Yesterday, the class completed the experiment.
- D. Yesterday, the class completing the experiment.

73. Which sentence is free of a comma splice?

- A. The store closed early, we returned the next day.
- B. The store closed early, so we returned the next day.
- C. The store closed early, returning the next day.
- D. The store closed early, the next day we returned.

74. Which phrase best replaces 'a lot of' in formal writing?

- A. many
- B. tons of
- C. a bunch of
- D. loads of

75. Which sentence correctly uses a dash to add emphasis?

- A. One detail - surprised us all the lake had frozen overnight.
- B. One detail surprised - us all the lake had frozen overnight.
- C. One detail surprised us all the lake - had frozen overnight.

D. One detail surprised us all - the lake had frozen overnight.

76. Which revision best maintains consistent point of view?

- A. A driver should check your mirrors before changing lanes.
- B. You should check a driver's mirrors before changing lanes.
- C. A driver should check mirrors before changing lanes.
- D. Drivers should check his mirrors before changing lanes.

77. Which sentence correctly uses 'fewer'?

- A. Less visitors attended on Monday.
- B. Fewer visitors attended on Monday.
- C. Fewer traffic attended on Monday.
- D. Less people attended on Monday.

78. Which topic sentence best fits a paragraph describing three benefits of exercise?

- A. Exercise can occur indoors or outdoors.
- B. Regular exercise supports physical health, mood, and focus.
- C. My neighbor owns running shoes.
- D. Some people like sports.

79. Which sentence corrects an unclear pronoun reference?

- A. After Ava spoke with Priya, Ava sent the schedule.
- B. After Ava spoke with Priya, she sent the schedule.
- C. After she spoke with Priya, Ava sent it.
- D. After Ava spoke with her, she sent it.

80. Which sentence is most appropriate for an academic report?

- A. The data suggest a relationship between practice time and accuracy.
- B. The data totally prove practice is awesome.
- C. The data are pretty cool and obvious.
- D. The data make everyone happy about practice.

81. Which revision best corrects the sentence? 'Neither the coach nor the players was prepared.'

- A. Neither the coach nor the players is prepared yesterday.
- B. Neither the coach nor the players be prepared.
- C. Neither the coach nor the players were prepared.
- D. Neither the coach nor the players has prepared.

82. What is 35% of 240?

- A. 72
- B. 96
- C. 105
- D. 84

83. A \$60 item is discounted 15%. What is the sale price?

- A. 45
- B. 54
- C. 69
- D. 51

84. Solve: $4x + 7 = 31$.

- A. 4
- B. 8
- C. 6
- D. 9

85. What is the mean of 12, 16, 18, and 24?

- A. 16
- B. 17.5
- C. 18
- D. 20

86. A rectangle is 9 units long and 7 units wide. What is its area?

- A. 63
- B. 16
- C. 32
- D. 126

87. A car travels 180 miles in 3 hours. What is its average speed?

- A. 45
- B. 60
- C. 54
- D. 90

88. What is $\frac{3}{4} + \frac{2}{5}$?

- A. 0.95
- B. 1.25
- C. 1.15

D. 1.4

89. Solve: $5(x - 2) = 35$.

A. 5

B. 7

C. 12

D. 9

90. A bag has 3 red, 2 blue, and 5 green marbles. What is the probability of drawing red?

A. 0.3

B. 0.2

C. 0.5

D. 0.7

91. What is the perimeter of a square with side length 11?

A. 22

B. 33

C. 44

D. 121

92. A recipe needs 2.5 cups of flour for one batch. How many cups are needed for 4 batches?

A. 10

B. 6.5

C. 8

D. 12.5

93. Convert 3.2 kilometers to meters.

- A. 32
- B. 320
- C. 32000
- D. 3200

94. What is the value of 2^5 ?

- A. 10
- B. 32
- C. 16
- D. 25

95. A \$48 bill is split equally among 6 people. How much does each person pay?

- A. 6
- B. 7
- C. 8
- D. 9

96. Solve: $3x - 5 = 16$.

- A. 3.67
- B. 5
- C. 21
- D. 7

97. A triangle has angles of 48 degrees and 67 degrees. What is its third angle?

- A. 55
- B. 65
- C. 75
- D. 115

98. Find the median of 4, 7, 9, 13, 16.

- A. 9
- B. 7
- C. 9.8
- D. 13

99. A tank holds 90 liters and is $\frac{2}{3}$ full. How many liters are in it?

- A. 60
- B. 30
- C. 45
- D. 135

100. What is the slope of a line through (1, 2) and (5, 10)?

- A. 0.5
- B. 4
- C. 2
- D. 8

101. A population increases from 400 to 460. What is the percent increase?

- A. 6
- B. 12
- C. 60

D. 15

102. What is 7.5 multiplied by 0.4?

A. 2.5

B. 3

C. 3.5

D. 30

103. A circle has radius 5. Using $\pi = 3.14$, what is its circumference?

A. 15.7

B. 31.4

C. 78.5

D. 157

104. Solve: $x/6 = 4.5$.

A. 10.5

B. 18

C. 27

D. 36

105. A worker earns \$18 per hour for 7.5 hours. What are the earnings?

A. 25.5

B. 108

C. 180

D. 135

106. What is the volume of a rectangular prism measuring 4 by 3 by 6 units?

- A. 72
- B. 13
- C. 36
- D. 144

107. If 5 notebooks cost \$12.50, what is the unit price?

- A. 1.5
- B. 5
- C. 7.5
- D. 2.5

108. What is the value of $|-14|$?

- A. -14
- B. 14
- C. 0
- D. 28

109. A number is decreased by 8 and the result is 19. What is the number?

- A. 27
- B. 11
- C. 21
- D. 152

110. A spinner has 8 equal sections, 3 of which are yellow. What is $P(\text{not yellow})$?

- A. 0.375
- B. 0.5
- C. 0.625
- D. 0.75

111. What is the simple interest on \$500 at 4% for 3 years?

- A. 20
- B. 40
- C. 60
- D. 560

112. Evaluate: $18 - 3(4 + 2)$.

- A. 0
- B. 12
- C. 30
- D. 90

113. A map scale is 1 inch = 20 miles. What distance does 3.5 inches represent?

- A. 17.5
- B. 23.5
- C. 80
- D. 70

114. What is $\frac{5}{8}$ expressed as a decimal?

- A. 0.58
- B. 0.625
- C. 0.8

D. 1.6

115. Solve: $2(x + 4) = 22$.

A. 7

B. 3

C. 9

D. 15

116. A right triangle has legs 6 and 8. What is the hypotenuse?

A. 7

B. 12

C. 14

D. 10

117. What is 12% of 350?

A. 35

B. 38

C. 42

D. 47

118. A 24-ounce container is shared equally among 3 people. How many ounces does each receive?

A. 6

B. 8

C. 9

D. 21

119. The ratio of cats to dogs is 3:5. If there are 40 animals, how many are cats?

- A. 15
- B. 8
- C. 24
- D. 25

120. What is the area of a triangle with base 12 and height 9?

- A. 21
- B. 42
- C. 108
- D. 54

121. A store raises a \$80 price by 25%. What is the new price?

- A. 20
- B. 100
- C. 60
- D. 105

122. What is the range of 6, 11, 15, 19, and 22?

- A. 11
- B. 14
- C. 16
- D. 22

123. If $y = 3x + 2$, what is y when $x = 4$?

- A. 10
- B. 12
- C. 14
- D. 20

124. A 2.4-meter board is cut into 6 equal pieces. How long is each piece in meters?

- A. 0.24
- B. 0.4
- C. 0.6
- D. 1.6

125. What is 9 squared minus 5 squared?

- A. 16
- B. 31
- C. 70
- D. 56

126. A survey finds 18 of 30 respondents prefer option A. What percent prefer option A?

- A. 60
- B. 18
- C. 40
- D. 80

Practice Exam 13: Answer Key and Explanations

1. B — B is the best answer because it follows directly from the language and structure of the passage. Strong reading answers are supported by stated details or reasonable inferences, rather than by an

appealing but unsupported association. The other choices either overstate the evidence, focus on a minor detail, or introduce an idea the passage does not establish.

2. A — A is the best answer because it follows directly from the language and structure of the passage. Strong reading answers are supported by stated details or reasonable inferences, rather than by an appealing but unsupported association. The other choices either overstate the evidence, focus on a minor detail, or introduce an idea the passage does not establish.

3. B — B is the best answer because it follows directly from the language and structure of the passage. Strong reading answers are supported by stated details or reasonable inferences, rather than by an appealing but unsupported association. The other choices either overstate the evidence, focus on a minor detail, or introduce an idea the passage does not establish.

4. D — D is the best answer because it follows directly from the language and structure of the passage. Strong reading answers are supported by stated details or reasonable inferences, rather than by an appealing but unsupported association. The other choices either overstate the evidence, focus on a minor detail, or introduce an idea the passage does not establish.

5. C — C is the best answer because it follows directly from the language and structure of the passage. Strong reading answers are supported by stated details or reasonable inferences, rather than by an appealing but unsupported association. The other choices either overstate the evidence, focus on a minor detail, or introduce an idea the passage does not establish.

6. A — A is the best answer because it follows directly from the language and structure of the passage. Strong reading answers are supported by stated details or reasonable inferences, rather than by an appealing but unsupported association. The other choices either overstate the evidence, focus on a minor detail, or introduce an idea the passage does not establish.

7. D — D is the best answer because it follows directly from the language and structure of the passage. Strong reading answers are supported by stated details or reasonable inferences, rather than by an appealing but unsupported association. The other choices either overstate the evidence, focus on a minor detail, or introduce an idea the passage does not establish.

8. B — B is the best answer because it follows directly from the language and structure of the passage. Strong reading answers are supported by stated details or reasonable inferences, rather than by an appealing but unsupported association. The other choices either overstate the evidence, focus on a minor detail, or introduce an idea the passage does not establish.

9. A — A is the best answer because it follows directly from the language and structure of the passage. Strong reading answers are supported by stated details or reasonable inferences, rather than by an appealing but unsupported association. The other choices either overstate the evidence, focus on a minor detail, or introduce an idea the passage does not establish.

10. C — C is the best answer because it follows directly from the language and structure of the passage. Strong reading answers are supported by stated details or reasonable inferences, rather than by an

appealing but unsupported association. The other choices either overstate the evidence, focus on a minor detail, or introduce an idea the passage does not establish.

11. A — A is the best answer because it follows directly from the language and structure of the passage. Strong reading answers are supported by stated details or reasonable inferences, rather than by an appealing but unsupported association. The other choices either overstate the evidence, focus on a minor detail, or introduce an idea the passage does not establish.

12. C — C is the best answer because it follows directly from the language and structure of the passage. Strong reading answers are supported by stated details or reasonable inferences, rather than by an appealing but unsupported association. The other choices either overstate the evidence, focus on a minor detail, or introduce an idea the passage does not establish.

13. B — B is the best answer because it follows directly from the language and structure of the passage. Strong reading answers are supported by stated details or reasonable inferences, rather than by an appealing but unsupported association. The other choices either overstate the evidence, focus on a minor detail, or introduce an idea the passage does not establish.

14. D — D is the best answer because it follows directly from the language and structure of the passage. Strong reading answers are supported by stated details or reasonable inferences, rather than by an appealing but unsupported association. The other choices either overstate the evidence, focus on a minor detail, or introduce an idea the passage does not establish.

15. A — A is the best answer because it follows directly from the language and structure of the passage. Strong reading answers are supported by stated details or reasonable inferences, rather than by an appealing but unsupported association. The other choices either overstate the evidence, focus on a minor detail, or introduce an idea the passage does not establish.

16. D — D is the best answer because it follows directly from the language and structure of the passage. Strong reading answers are supported by stated details or reasonable inferences, rather than by an appealing but unsupported association. The other choices either overstate the evidence, focus on a minor detail, or introduce an idea the passage does not establish.

17. B — B is the best answer because it follows directly from the language and structure of the passage. Strong reading answers are supported by stated details or reasonable inferences, rather than by an appealing but unsupported association. The other choices either overstate the evidence, focus on a minor detail, or introduce an idea the passage does not establish.

18. C — C is the best answer because it follows directly from the language and structure of the passage. Strong reading answers are supported by stated details or reasonable inferences, rather than by an appealing but unsupported association. The other choices either overstate the evidence, focus on a minor detail, or introduce an idea the passage does not establish.

19. D — D is the best answer because it follows directly from the language and structure of the passage. Strong reading answers are supported by stated details or reasonable inferences, rather than by an

appealing but unsupported association. The other choices either overstate the evidence, focus on a minor detail, or introduce an idea the passage does not establish.

20. A — A is the best answer because it follows directly from the language and structure of the passage. Strong reading answers are supported by stated details or reasonable inferences, rather than by an appealing but unsupported association. The other choices either overstate the evidence, focus on a minor detail, or introduce an idea the passage does not establish.

21. B — B is the best answer because it follows directly from the language and structure of the passage. Strong reading answers are supported by stated details or reasonable inferences, rather than by an appealing but unsupported association. The other choices either overstate the evidence, focus on a minor detail, or introduce an idea the passage does not establish.

22. C — C is the best answer because it follows directly from the language and structure of the passage. Strong reading answers are supported by stated details or reasonable inferences, rather than by an appealing but unsupported association. The other choices either overstate the evidence, focus on a minor detail, or introduce an idea the passage does not establish.

23. B — B is the best answer because it follows directly from the language and structure of the passage. Strong reading answers are supported by stated details or reasonable inferences, rather than by an appealing but unsupported association. The other choices either overstate the evidence, focus on a minor detail, or introduce an idea the passage does not establish.

24. D — D is the best answer because it follows directly from the language and structure of the passage. Strong reading answers are supported by stated details or reasonable inferences, rather than by an appealing but unsupported association. The other choices either overstate the evidence, focus on a minor detail, or introduce an idea the passage does not establish.

25. C — C is the best answer because it follows directly from the language and structure of the passage. Strong reading answers are supported by stated details or reasonable inferences, rather than by an appealing but unsupported association. The other choices either overstate the evidence, focus on a minor detail, or introduce an idea the passage does not establish.

26. A — A is the best answer because it follows directly from the language and structure of the passage. Strong reading answers are supported by stated details or reasonable inferences, rather than by an appealing but unsupported association. The other choices either overstate the evidence, focus on a minor detail, or introduce an idea the passage does not establish.

27. D — D is the best answer because it follows directly from the language and structure of the passage. Strong reading answers are supported by stated details or reasonable inferences, rather than by an appealing but unsupported association. The other choices either overstate the evidence, focus on a minor detail, or introduce an idea the passage does not establish.

28. A — A is the best answer because it follows directly from the language and structure of the passage. Strong reading answers are supported by stated details or reasonable inferences, rather than by an

appealing but unsupported association. The other choices either overstate the evidence, focus on a minor detail, or introduce an idea the passage does not establish.

29. C — C is the best answer because it follows directly from the language and structure of the passage. Strong reading answers are supported by stated details or reasonable inferences, rather than by an appealing but unsupported association. The other choices either overstate the evidence, focus on a minor detail, or introduce an idea the passage does not establish.

30. B — B is the best answer because it follows directly from the language and structure of the passage. Strong reading answers are supported by stated details or reasonable inferences, rather than by an appealing but unsupported association. The other choices either overstate the evidence, focus on a minor detail, or introduce an idea the passage does not establish.

31. D — D is the best answer because it follows directly from the language and structure of the passage. Strong reading answers are supported by stated details or reasonable inferences, rather than by an appealing but unsupported association. The other choices either overstate the evidence, focus on a minor detail, or introduce an idea the passage does not establish.

32. B — B is the best answer because it follows directly from the language and structure of the passage. Strong reading answers are supported by stated details or reasonable inferences, rather than by an appealing but unsupported association. The other choices either overstate the evidence, focus on a minor detail, or introduce an idea the passage does not establish.

33. A — A is the best answer because it follows directly from the language and structure of the passage. Strong reading answers are supported by stated details or reasonable inferences, rather than by an appealing but unsupported association. The other choices either overstate the evidence, focus on a minor detail, or introduce an idea the passage does not establish.

34. C — C is the best answer because it follows directly from the language and structure of the passage. Strong reading answers are supported by stated details or reasonable inferences, rather than by an appealing but unsupported association. The other choices either overstate the evidence, focus on a minor detail, or introduce an idea the passage does not establish.

35. D — D is the best answer because it follows directly from the language and structure of the passage. Strong reading answers are supported by stated details or reasonable inferences, rather than by an appealing but unsupported association. The other choices either overstate the evidence, focus on a minor detail, or introduce an idea the passage does not establish.

36. A — A is the best answer because it follows directly from the language and structure of the passage. Strong reading answers are supported by stated details or reasonable inferences, rather than by an appealing but unsupported association. The other choices either overstate the evidence, focus on a minor detail, or introduce an idea the passage does not establish.

37. C — C is the best answer because it follows directly from the language and structure of the passage. Strong reading answers are supported by stated details or reasonable inferences, rather than by an

appealing but unsupported association. The other choices either overstate the evidence, focus on a minor detail, or introduce an idea the passage does not establish.

38. B — B is the best answer because it follows directly from the language and structure of the passage. Strong reading answers are supported by stated details or reasonable inferences, rather than by an appealing but unsupported association. The other choices either overstate the evidence, focus on a minor detail, or introduce an idea the passage does not establish.

39. D — D is the best answer because it follows directly from the language and structure of the passage. Strong reading answers are supported by stated details or reasonable inferences, rather than by an appealing but unsupported association. The other choices either overstate the evidence, focus on a minor detail, or introduce an idea the passage does not establish.

40. A — A is the best answer because it follows directly from the language and structure of the passage. Strong reading answers are supported by stated details or reasonable inferences, rather than by an appealing but unsupported association. The other choices either overstate the evidence, focus on a minor detail, or introduce an idea the passage does not establish.

41. B — B is the best answer because it follows directly from the language and structure of the passage. Strong reading answers are supported by stated details or reasonable inferences, rather than by an appealing but unsupported association. The other choices either overstate the evidence, focus on a minor detail, or introduce an idea the passage does not establish.

42. C — C is the best answer because it follows directly from the language and structure of the passage. Strong reading answers are supported by stated details or reasonable inferences, rather than by an appealing but unsupported association. The other choices either overstate the evidence, focus on a minor detail, or introduce an idea the passage does not establish.

43. D — D is the best answer because it follows directly from the language and structure of the passage. Strong reading answers are supported by stated details or reasonable inferences, rather than by an appealing but unsupported association. The other choices either overstate the evidence, focus on a minor detail, or introduce an idea the passage does not establish.

44. C — C is the best answer because it follows directly from the language and structure of the passage. Strong reading answers are supported by stated details or reasonable inferences, rather than by an appealing but unsupported association. The other choices either overstate the evidence, focus on a minor detail, or introduce an idea the passage does not establish.

45. A — A is the best answer because it follows directly from the language and structure of the passage. Strong reading answers are supported by stated details or reasonable inferences, rather than by an appealing but unsupported association. The other choices either overstate the evidence, focus on a minor detail, or introduce an idea the passage does not establish.

46. B — B is correct because it best meets the stated purpose while following standard written English conventions. Effective revision preserves the intended meaning, uses a clear grammatical structure, and

suits the audience. The other choices create an error, weaken the logical relationship, add unnecessary wording, or change the writer's intended emphasis without a valid reason.

47. A — A is correct because it best meets the stated purpose while following standard written English conventions. Effective revision preserves the intended meaning, uses a clear grammatical structure, and suits the audience. The other choices create an error, weaken the logical relationship, add unnecessary wording, or change the writer's intended emphasis without a valid reason.

48. C — C is correct because it best meets the stated purpose while following standard written English conventions. Effective revision preserves the intended meaning, uses a clear grammatical structure, and suits the audience. The other choices create an error, weaken the logical relationship, add unnecessary wording, or change the writer's intended emphasis without a valid reason.

49. B — B is correct because it best meets the stated purpose while following standard written English conventions. Effective revision preserves the intended meaning, uses a clear grammatical structure, and suits the audience. The other choices create an error, weaken the logical relationship, add unnecessary wording, or change the writer's intended emphasis without a valid reason.

50. D — D is correct because it best meets the stated purpose while following standard written English conventions. Effective revision preserves the intended meaning, uses a clear grammatical structure, and suits the audience. The other choices create an error, weaken the logical relationship, add unnecessary wording, or change the writer's intended emphasis without a valid reason.

51. C — C is correct because it best meets the stated purpose while following standard written English conventions. Effective revision preserves the intended meaning, uses a clear grammatical structure, and suits the audience. The other choices create an error, weaken the logical relationship, add unnecessary wording, or change the writer's intended emphasis without a valid reason.

52. A — A is correct because it best meets the stated purpose while following standard written English conventions. Effective revision preserves the intended meaning, uses a clear grammatical structure, and suits the audience. The other choices create an error, weaken the logical relationship, add unnecessary wording, or change the writer's intended emphasis without a valid reason.

53. D — D is correct because it best meets the stated purpose while following standard written English conventions. Effective revision preserves the intended meaning, uses a clear grammatical structure, and suits the audience. The other choices create an error, weaken the logical relationship, add unnecessary wording, or change the writer's intended emphasis without a valid reason.

54. B — B is correct because it best meets the stated purpose while following standard written English conventions. Effective revision preserves the intended meaning, uses a clear grammatical structure, and suits the audience. The other choices create an error, weaken the logical relationship, add unnecessary wording, or change the writer's intended emphasis without a valid reason.

55. D — D is correct because it best meets the stated purpose while following standard written English conventions. Effective revision preserves the intended meaning, uses a clear grammatical structure, and

suits the audience. The other choices create an error, weaken the logical relationship, add unnecessary wording, or change the writer's intended emphasis without a valid reason.

56. C — C is correct because it best meets the stated purpose while following standard written English conventions. Effective revision preserves the intended meaning, uses a clear grammatical structure, and suits the audience. The other choices create an error, weaken the logical relationship, add unnecessary wording, or change the writer's intended emphasis without a valid reason.

57. B — B is correct because it best meets the stated purpose while following standard written English conventions. Effective revision preserves the intended meaning, uses a clear grammatical structure, and suits the audience. The other choices create an error, weaken the logical relationship, add unnecessary wording, or change the writer's intended emphasis without a valid reason.

58. A — A is correct because it best meets the stated purpose while following standard written English conventions. Effective revision preserves the intended meaning, uses a clear grammatical structure, and suits the audience. The other choices create an error, weaken the logical relationship, add unnecessary wording, or change the writer's intended emphasis without a valid reason.

59. A — A is correct because it best meets the stated purpose while following standard written English conventions. Effective revision preserves the intended meaning, uses a clear grammatical structure, and suits the audience. The other choices create an error, weaken the logical relationship, add unnecessary wording, or change the writer's intended emphasis without a valid reason.

60. B — B is correct because it best meets the stated purpose while following standard written English conventions. Effective revision preserves the intended meaning, uses a clear grammatical structure, and suits the audience. The other choices create an error, weaken the logical relationship, add unnecessary wording, or change the writer's intended emphasis without a valid reason.

61. D — D is correct because it best meets the stated purpose while following standard written English conventions. Effective revision preserves the intended meaning, uses a clear grammatical structure, and suits the audience. The other choices create an error, weaken the logical relationship, add unnecessary wording, or change the writer's intended emphasis without a valid reason.

62. C — C is correct because it best meets the stated purpose while following standard written English conventions. Effective revision preserves the intended meaning, uses a clear grammatical structure, and suits the audience. The other choices create an error, weaken the logical relationship, add unnecessary wording, or change the writer's intended emphasis without a valid reason.

63. C — C is correct because it best meets the stated purpose while following standard written English conventions. Effective revision preserves the intended meaning, uses a clear grammatical structure, and suits the audience. The other choices create an error, weaken the logical relationship, add unnecessary wording, or change the writer's intended emphasis without a valid reason.

64. B — B is correct because it best meets the stated purpose while following standard written English conventions. Effective revision preserves the intended meaning, uses a clear grammatical structure, and

suits the audience. The other choices create an error, weaken the logical relationship, add unnecessary wording, or change the writer's intended emphasis without a valid reason.

65. A — A is correct because it best meets the stated purpose while following standard written English conventions. Effective revision preserves the intended meaning, uses a clear grammatical structure, and suits the audience. The other choices create an error, weaken the logical relationship, add unnecessary wording, or change the writer's intended emphasis without a valid reason.

66. D — D is correct because it best meets the stated purpose while following standard written English conventions. Effective revision preserves the intended meaning, uses a clear grammatical structure, and suits the audience. The other choices create an error, weaken the logical relationship, add unnecessary wording, or change the writer's intended emphasis without a valid reason.

67. D — D is correct because it best meets the stated purpose while following standard written English conventions. Effective revision preserves the intended meaning, uses a clear grammatical structure, and suits the audience. The other choices create an error, weaken the logical relationship, add unnecessary wording, or change the writer's intended emphasis without a valid reason.

68. B — B is correct because it best meets the stated purpose while following standard written English conventions. Effective revision preserves the intended meaning, uses a clear grammatical structure, and suits the audience. The other choices create an error, weaken the logical relationship, add unnecessary wording, or change the writer's intended emphasis without a valid reason.

69. A — A is correct because it best meets the stated purpose while following standard written English conventions. Effective revision preserves the intended meaning, uses a clear grammatical structure, and suits the audience. The other choices create an error, weaken the logical relationship, add unnecessary wording, or change the writer's intended emphasis without a valid reason.

70. C — C is correct because it best meets the stated purpose while following standard written English conventions. Effective revision preserves the intended meaning, uses a clear grammatical structure, and suits the audience. The other choices create an error, weaken the logical relationship, add unnecessary wording, or change the writer's intended emphasis without a valid reason.

71. D — D is correct because it best meets the stated purpose while following standard written English conventions. Effective revision preserves the intended meaning, uses a clear grammatical structure, and suits the audience. The other choices create an error, weaken the logical relationship, add unnecessary wording, or change the writer's intended emphasis without a valid reason.

72. C — C is correct because it best meets the stated purpose while following standard written English conventions. Effective revision preserves the intended meaning, uses a clear grammatical structure, and suits the audience. The other choices create an error, weaken the logical relationship, add unnecessary wording, or change the writer's intended emphasis without a valid reason.

73. B — B is correct because it best meets the stated purpose while following standard written English conventions. Effective revision preserves the intended meaning, uses a clear grammatical structure, and

suits the audience. The other choices create an error, weaken the logical relationship, add unnecessary wording, or change the writer's intended emphasis without a valid reason.

74. A — A is correct because it best meets the stated purpose while following standard written English conventions. Effective revision preserves the intended meaning, uses a clear grammatical structure, and suits the audience. The other choices create an error, weaken the logical relationship, add unnecessary wording, or change the writer's intended emphasis without a valid reason.

75. D — D is correct because it best meets the stated purpose while following standard written English conventions. Effective revision preserves the intended meaning, uses a clear grammatical structure, and suits the audience. The other choices create an error, weaken the logical relationship, add unnecessary wording, or change the writer's intended emphasis without a valid reason.

76. C — C is correct because it best meets the stated purpose while following standard written English conventions. Effective revision preserves the intended meaning, uses a clear grammatical structure, and suits the audience. The other choices create an error, weaken the logical relationship, add unnecessary wording, or change the writer's intended emphasis without a valid reason.

77. B — B is correct because it best meets the stated purpose while following standard written English conventions. Effective revision preserves the intended meaning, uses a clear grammatical structure, and suits the audience. The other choices create an error, weaken the logical relationship, add unnecessary wording, or change the writer's intended emphasis without a valid reason.

78. B — B is correct because it best meets the stated purpose while following standard written English conventions. Effective revision preserves the intended meaning, uses a clear grammatical structure, and suits the audience. The other choices create an error, weaken the logical relationship, add unnecessary wording, or change the writer's intended emphasis without a valid reason.

79. A — A is correct because it best meets the stated purpose while following standard written English conventions. Effective revision preserves the intended meaning, uses a clear grammatical structure, and suits the audience. The other choices create an error, weaken the logical relationship, add unnecessary wording, or change the writer's intended emphasis without a valid reason.

80. A — A is correct because it best meets the stated purpose while following standard written English conventions. Effective revision preserves the intended meaning, uses a clear grammatical structure, and suits the audience. The other choices create an error, weaken the logical relationship, add unnecessary wording, or change the writer's intended emphasis without a valid reason.

81. C — C is correct because it best meets the stated purpose while following standard written English conventions. Effective revision preserves the intended meaning, uses a clear grammatical structure, and suits the audience. The other choices create an error, weaken the logical relationship, add unnecessary wording, or change the writer's intended emphasis without a valid reason.

82. D — D is correct because the relevant quantities must be represented with the stated operation before any arithmetic is performed. Estimating the result can help check whether the computed value is

reasonable. The other options reflect common errors such as reversing an operation, using only one part of the information, or confusing related units or formulas.

83. D — D is correct because the relevant quantities must be represented with the stated operation before any arithmetic is performed. Estimating the result can help check whether the computed value is reasonable. The other options reflect common errors such as reversing an operation, using only one part of the information, or confusing related units or formulas.

84. C — C is correct because the relevant quantities must be represented with the stated operation before any arithmetic is performed. Estimating the result can help check whether the computed value is reasonable. The other options reflect common errors such as reversing an operation, using only one part of the information, or confusing related units or formulas.

85. B — B is correct because the relevant quantities must be represented with the stated operation before any arithmetic is performed. Estimating the result can help check whether the computed value is reasonable. The other options reflect common errors such as reversing an operation, using only one part of the information, or confusing related units or formulas.

86. A — A is correct because the relevant quantities must be represented with the stated operation before any arithmetic is performed. Estimating the result can help check whether the computed value is reasonable. The other options reflect common errors such as reversing an operation, using only one part of the information, or confusing related units or formulas.

87. B — B is correct because the relevant quantities must be represented with the stated operation before any arithmetic is performed. Estimating the result can help check whether the computed value is reasonable. The other options reflect common errors such as reversing an operation, using only one part of the information, or confusing related units or formulas.

88. C — C is correct because the relevant quantities must be represented with the stated operation before any arithmetic is performed. Estimating the result can help check whether the computed value is reasonable. The other options reflect common errors such as reversing an operation, using only one part of the information, or confusing related units or formulas.

89. D — D is correct because the relevant quantities must be represented with the stated operation before any arithmetic is performed. Estimating the result can help check whether the computed value is reasonable. The other options reflect common errors such as reversing an operation, using only one part of the information, or confusing related units or formulas.

90. A — A is correct because the relevant quantities must be represented with the stated operation before any arithmetic is performed. Estimating the result can help check whether the computed value is reasonable. The other options reflect common errors such as reversing an operation, using only one part of the information, or confusing related units or formulas.

91. C — C is correct because the relevant quantities must be represented with the stated operation before any arithmetic is performed. Estimating the result can help check whether the computed value is

reasonable. The other options reflect common errors such as reversing an operation, using only one part of the information, or confusing related units or formulas.

92. A — A is correct because the relevant quantities must be represented with the stated operation before any arithmetic is performed. Estimating the result can help check whether the computed value is reasonable. The other options reflect common errors such as reversing an operation, using only one part of the information, or confusing related units or formulas.

93. D — D is correct because the relevant quantities must be represented with the stated operation before any arithmetic is performed. Estimating the result can help check whether the computed value is reasonable. The other options reflect common errors such as reversing an operation, using only one part of the information, or confusing related units or formulas.

94. B — B is correct because the relevant quantities must be represented with the stated operation before any arithmetic is performed. Estimating the result can help check whether the computed value is reasonable. The other options reflect common errors such as reversing an operation, using only one part of the information, or confusing related units or formulas.

95. C — C is correct because the relevant quantities must be represented with the stated operation before any arithmetic is performed. Estimating the result can help check whether the computed value is reasonable. The other options reflect common errors such as reversing an operation, using only one part of the information, or confusing related units or formulas.

96. D — D is correct because the relevant quantities must be represented with the stated operation before any arithmetic is performed. Estimating the result can help check whether the computed value is reasonable. The other options reflect common errors such as reversing an operation, using only one part of the information, or confusing related units or formulas.

97. B — B is correct because the relevant quantities must be represented with the stated operation before any arithmetic is performed. Estimating the result can help check whether the computed value is reasonable. The other options reflect common errors such as reversing an operation, using only one part of the information, or confusing related units or formulas.

98. A — A is correct because the relevant quantities must be represented with the stated operation before any arithmetic is performed. Estimating the result can help check whether the computed value is reasonable. The other options reflect common errors such as reversing an operation, using only one part of the information, or confusing related units or formulas.

99. A — A is correct because the relevant quantities must be represented with the stated operation before any arithmetic is performed. Estimating the result can help check whether the computed value is reasonable. The other options reflect common errors such as reversing an operation, using only one part of the information, or confusing related units or formulas.

100. C — C is correct because the relevant quantities must be represented with the stated operation before any arithmetic is performed. Estimating the result can help check whether the computed value is

reasonable. The other options reflect common errors such as reversing an operation, using only one part of the information, or confusing related units or formulas.

101. D — D is correct because the relevant quantities must be represented with the stated operation before any arithmetic is performed. Estimating the result can help check whether the computed value is reasonable. The other options reflect common errors such as reversing an operation, using only one part of the information, or confusing related units or formulas.

102. B — B is correct because the relevant quantities must be represented with the stated operation before any arithmetic is performed. Estimating the result can help check whether the computed value is reasonable. The other options reflect common errors such as reversing an operation, using only one part of the information, or confusing related units or formulas.

103. B — B is correct because the relevant quantities must be represented with the stated operation before any arithmetic is performed. Estimating the result can help check whether the computed value is reasonable. The other options reflect common errors such as reversing an operation, using only one part of the information, or confusing related units or formulas.

104. C — C is correct because the relevant quantities must be represented with the stated operation before any arithmetic is performed. Estimating the result can help check whether the computed value is reasonable. The other options reflect common errors such as reversing an operation, using only one part of the information, or confusing related units or formulas.

105. D — D is correct because the relevant quantities must be represented with the stated operation before any arithmetic is performed. Estimating the result can help check whether the computed value is reasonable. The other options reflect common errors such as reversing an operation, using only one part of the information, or confusing related units or formulas.

106. A — A is correct because the relevant quantities must be represented with the stated operation before any arithmetic is performed. Estimating the result can help check whether the computed value is reasonable. The other options reflect common errors such as reversing an operation, using only one part of the information, or confusing related units or formulas.

107. D — D is correct because the relevant quantities must be represented with the stated operation before any arithmetic is performed. Estimating the result can help check whether the computed value is reasonable. The other options reflect common errors such as reversing an operation, using only one part of the information, or confusing related units or formulas.

108. B — B is correct because the relevant quantities must be represented with the stated operation before any arithmetic is performed. Estimating the result can help check whether the computed value is reasonable. The other options reflect common errors such as reversing an operation, using only one part of the information, or confusing related units or formulas.

109. A — A is correct because the relevant quantities must be represented with the stated operation before any arithmetic is performed. Estimating the result can help check whether the computed value is

reasonable. The other options reflect common errors such as reversing an operation, using only one part of the information, or confusing related units or formulas.

110. C — C is correct because the relevant quantities must be represented with the stated operation before any arithmetic is performed. Estimating the result can help check whether the computed value is reasonable. The other options reflect common errors such as reversing an operation, using only one part of the information, or confusing related units or formulas.

111. C — C is correct because the relevant quantities must be represented with the stated operation before any arithmetic is performed. Estimating the result can help check whether the computed value is reasonable. The other options reflect common errors such as reversing an operation, using only one part of the information, or confusing related units or formulas.

112. A — A is correct because the relevant quantities must be represented with the stated operation before any arithmetic is performed. Estimating the result can help check whether the computed value is reasonable. The other options reflect common errors such as reversing an operation, using only one part of the information, or confusing related units or formulas.

113. D — D is correct because the relevant quantities must be represented with the stated operation before any arithmetic is performed. Estimating the result can help check whether the computed value is reasonable. The other options reflect common errors such as reversing an operation, using only one part of the information, or confusing related units or formulas.

114. B — B is correct because the relevant quantities must be represented with the stated operation before any arithmetic is performed. Estimating the result can help check whether the computed value is reasonable. The other options reflect common errors such as reversing an operation, using only one part of the information, or confusing related units or formulas.

115. A — A is correct because the relevant quantities must be represented with the stated operation before any arithmetic is performed. Estimating the result can help check whether the computed value is reasonable. The other options reflect common errors such as reversing an operation, using only one part of the information, or confusing related units or formulas.

116. D — D is correct because the relevant quantities must be represented with the stated operation before any arithmetic is performed. Estimating the result can help check whether the computed value is reasonable. The other options reflect common errors such as reversing an operation, using only one part of the information, or confusing related units or formulas.

117. C — C is correct because the relevant quantities must be represented with the stated operation before any arithmetic is performed. Estimating the result can help check whether the computed value is reasonable. The other options reflect common errors such as reversing an operation, using only one part of the information, or confusing related units or formulas.

118. B — B is correct because the relevant quantities must be represented with the stated operation before any arithmetic is performed. Estimating the result can help check whether the computed value is

reasonable. The other options reflect common errors such as reversing an operation, using only one part of the information, or confusing related units or formulas.

119. A — A is correct because the relevant quantities must be represented with the stated operation before any arithmetic is performed. Estimating the result can help check whether the computed value is reasonable. The other options reflect common errors such as reversing an operation, using only one part of the information, or confusing related units or formulas.

120. D — D is correct because the relevant quantities must be represented with the stated operation before any arithmetic is performed. Estimating the result can help check whether the computed value is reasonable. The other options reflect common errors such as reversing an operation, using only one part of the information, or confusing related units or formulas.

121. B — B is correct because the relevant quantities must be represented with the stated operation before any arithmetic is performed. Estimating the result can help check whether the computed value is reasonable. The other options reflect common errors such as reversing an operation, using only one part of the information, or confusing related units or formulas.

122. C — C is correct because the relevant quantities must be represented with the stated operation before any arithmetic is performed. Estimating the result can help check whether the computed value is reasonable. The other options reflect common errors such as reversing an operation, using only one part of the information, or confusing related units or formulas.

123. C — C is correct because the relevant quantities must be represented with the stated operation before any arithmetic is performed. Estimating the result can help check whether the computed value is reasonable. The other options reflect common errors such as reversing an operation, using only one part of the information, or confusing related units or formulas.

124. B — B is correct because the relevant quantities must be represented with the stated operation before any arithmetic is performed. Estimating the result can help check whether the computed value is reasonable. The other options reflect common errors such as reversing an operation, using only one part of the information, or confusing related units or formulas.

125. D — D is correct because the relevant quantities must be represented with the stated operation before any arithmetic is performed. Estimating the result can help check whether the computed value is reasonable. The other options reflect common errors such as reversing an operation, using only one part of the information, or confusing related units or formulas.

126. A — A is correct because the relevant quantities must be represented with the stated operation before any arithmetic is performed. Estimating the result can help check whether the computed value is reasonable. The other options reflect common errors such as reversing an operation, using only one part of the information, or confusing related units or formulas.