

PRACTICE EXAM 6: TX PACT ESSENTIAL ACADEMIC SKILLS (700) (126 QUESTIONS)

This 126-question practice exam provides broad practice in reading, writing and language, and mathematics. Select the best answer for each question. Use the answer key and explanations after completing the test to review your reasoning and identify skills for further study.

1. A passage about a town-hall listening session describes a need, reports actions taken, and gives the outcome. What is its main purpose?

- A. To entertain readers with a fictional scene.
- B. To argue that all programs are identical.
- C. To explain how an effort addressed a need.
- D. To provide instructions for a machine.

2. Which detail would best support the claim that a school technology pilot was effective?

- A. Participation records showed that more people completed the program.
- B. The event used a new logo.
- C. The building had several windows.
- D. The coordinator wore a badge.

3. A writer calls a solution 'feasible' because it can be completed with current staff and funds. What does feasible mean?

- A. Possible to carry out
- B. Likely to be forgotten
- C. Difficult to measure
- D. Designed only for experts

4. A report first defines a challenge facing a water-conservation campaign, then compares two responses. Which organizational pattern is used?

- A. Cause followed by biography
- B. Definition followed by comparison
- C. Sequence followed by satire
- D. Question followed by dialogue

5. An article says that registrations for a museum education program increased after online forms became available. Which inference is most reasonable?

- A. Every participant dislikes paper forms.
- B. The program stopped offering services.
- C. Online forms reduced an access barrier.
- D. Registration no longer requires information.

6. Which practice best distinguishes a fact from an opinion in an informational text?

- A. Choose the statement with the strongest emotion.
- B. Accept the statement repeated most often.
- C. Prefer the statement with longer words.
- D. Check whether the statement can be verified with evidence.

7. A passage about a library literacy event describes a need, reports actions taken, and gives the outcome. What is its main purpose?

- A. To entertain readers with a fictional scene.
- B. To argue that all programs are identical.
- C. To explain how an effort addressed a need.
- D. To provide instructions for a machine.

8. Which detail would best support the claim that a town-hall listening session was effective?

- A. Participation records showed that more people completed the program.
- B. The event used a new logo.
- C. The building had several windows.
- D. The coordinator wore a badge.

9. A writer calls a solution 'feasible' because it can be completed with current staff and funds. What does feasible mean?

- A. Likely to be forgotten
- B. Possible to carry out
- C. Difficult to measure
- D. Designed only for experts

10. A report first defines a challenge facing a youth mentoring project, then compares two responses. Which organizational pattern is used?

- A. Cause followed by biography
- B. Sequence followed by satire
- C. Question followed by dialogue
- D. Definition followed by comparison

11. An article says that registrations for a water-conservation campaign increased after online forms became available. Which inference is most reasonable?

- A. Online forms reduced an access barrier.
- B. Every participant dislikes paper forms.
- C. The program stopped offering services.
- D. Registration no longer requires information.

12. Which practice best distinguishes a fact from an opinion in an informational text?

- A. Choose the statement with the strongest emotion.
- B. Accept the statement repeated most often.
- C. Check whether the statement can be verified with evidence.
- D. Prefer the statement with longer words.

13. A passage about a job-training workshop describes a need, reports actions taken, and gives the outcome. What is its main purpose?

- A. To entertain readers with a fictional scene.
- B. To explain how an effort addressed a need.
- C. To argue that all programs are identical.
- D. To provide instructions for a machine.

14. Which detail would best support the claim that a library literacy event was effective?

- A. The event used a new logo.
- B. The building had several windows.
- C. The coordinator wore a badge.
- D. Participation records showed that more people completed the program.

15. A writer calls a solution 'feasible' because it can be completed with current staff and funds. What does feasible mean?

- A. Likely to be forgotten
- B. Difficult to measure
- C. Designed only for experts
- D. Possible to carry out

16. A report first defines a challenge facing a school technology pilot, then compares two responses. Which organizational pattern is used?

- A. Cause followed by biography
- B. Definition followed by comparison
- C. Sequence followed by satire
- D. Question followed by dialogue

17. An article says that registrations for a youth mentoring project increased after online forms became available. Which inference is most reasonable?

- A. Online forms reduced an access barrier.
- B. Every participant dislikes paper forms.
- C. The program stopped offering services.
- D. Registration no longer requires information.

18. Which practice best distinguishes a fact from an opinion in an informational text?

- A. Choose the statement with the strongest emotion.
- B. Accept the statement repeated most often.
- C. Check whether the statement can be verified with evidence.
- D. Prefer the statement with longer words.

19. A passage about a museum education program describes a need, reports actions taken, and gives the outcome. What is its main purpose?

- A. To entertain readers with a fictional scene.
- B. To explain how an effort addressed a need.
- C. To argue that all programs are identical.
- D. To provide instructions for a machine.

20. Which detail would best support the claim that a job-training workshop was effective?

- A. Participation records showed that more people completed the program.
- B. The event used a new logo.
- C. The building had several windows.
- D. The coordinator wore a badge.

21. A writer calls a solution 'feasible' because it can be completed with current staff and funds. What does feasible mean?

- A. Likely to be forgotten
- B. Difficult to measure
- C. Possible to carry out
- D. Designed only for experts

22. A report first defines a challenge facing a town-hall listening session, then compares two responses. Which organizational pattern is used?

- A. Cause followed by biography
- B. Sequence followed by satire
- C. Question followed by dialogue
- D. Definition followed by comparison

23. An article says that registrations for a school technology pilot increased after online forms became available. Which inference is most reasonable?

- A. Every participant dislikes paper forms.
- B. The program stopped offering services.
- C. Online forms reduced an access barrier.
- D. Registration no longer requires information.

24. Which practice best distinguishes a fact from an opinion in an informational text?

- A. Check whether the statement can be verified with evidence.
- B. Choose the statement with the strongest emotion.
- C. Accept the statement repeated most often.
- D. Prefer the statement with longer words.

25. A passage about a water-conservation campaign describes a need, reports actions taken, and gives the outcome. What is its main purpose?

- A. To entertain readers with a fictional scene.
- B. To explain how an effort addressed a need.
- C. To argue that all programs are identical.
- D. To provide instructions for a machine.

26. Which detail would best support the claim that a museum education program was effective?

- A. The event used a new logo.
- B. The building had several windows.
- C. The coordinator wore a badge.
- D. Participation records showed that more people completed the program.

27. A writer calls a solution 'feasible' because it can be completed with current staff and funds. What does feasible mean?

- A. Possible to carry out
- B. Likely to be forgotten
- C. Difficult to measure
- D. Designed only for experts

28. A report first defines a challenge facing a library literacy event, then compares two responses. Which organizational pattern is used?

- A. Cause followed by biography
- B. Sequence followed by satire
- C. Definition followed by comparison
- D. Question followed by dialogue

29. An article says that registrations for a town-hall listening session increased after online forms became available. Which inference is most reasonable?

- A. Every participant dislikes paper forms.
- B. Online forms reduced an access barrier.
- C. The program stopped offering services.
- D. Registration no longer requires information.

30. Which practice best distinguishes a fact from an opinion in an informational text?

- A. Choose the statement with the strongest emotion.
- B. Accept the statement repeated most often.
- C. Prefer the statement with longer words.
- D. Check whether the statement can be verified with evidence.

31. A passage about a youth mentoring project describes a need, reports actions taken, and gives the outcome. What is its main purpose?

- A. To entertain readers with a fictional scene.
- B. To explain how an effort addressed a need.
- C. To argue that all programs are identical.
- D. To provide instructions for a machine.

32. Which detail would best support the claim that a water-conservation campaign was effective?

- A. Participation records showed that more people completed the program.
- B. The event used a new logo.
- C. The building had several windows.
- D. The coordinator wore a badge.

33. A writer calls a solution 'feasible' because it can be completed with current staff and funds. What does feasible mean?

- A. Likely to be forgotten
- B. Difficult to measure
- C. Designed only for experts
- D. Possible to carry out

34. A report first defines a challenge facing a job-training workshop, then compares two responses. Which organizational pattern is used?

- A. Cause followed by biography
- B. Sequence followed by satire
- C. Definition followed by comparison
- D. Question followed by dialogue

35. An article says that registrations for a library literacy event increased after online forms became available. Which inference is most reasonable?

- A. Every participant dislikes paper forms.
- B. The program stopped offering services.
- C. Registration no longer requires information.
- D. Online forms reduced an access barrier.

36. Which practice best distinguishes a fact from an opinion in an informational text?

- A. Check whether the statement can be verified with evidence.
- B. Choose the statement with the strongest emotion.
- C. Accept the statement repeated most often.
- D. Prefer the statement with longer words.

37. A passage about a school technology pilot describes a need, reports actions taken, and gives the outcome. What is its main purpose?

- A. To entertain readers with a fictional scene.
- B. To argue that all programs are identical.
- C. To explain how an effort addressed a need.
- D. To provide instructions for a machine.

38. Which detail would best support the claim that a youth mentoring project was effective?

- A. The event used a new logo.
- B. Participation records showed that more people completed the program.
- C. The building had several windows.
- D. The coordinator wore a badge.

39. A writer calls a solution 'feasible' because it can be completed with current staff and funds. What does feasible mean?

- A. Likely to be forgotten
- B. Possible to carry out
- C. Difficult to measure
- D. Designed only for experts

40. A report first defines a challenge facing a museum education program, then compares two responses. Which organizational pattern is used?

- A. Cause followed by biography
- B. Sequence followed by satire
- C. Definition followed by comparison
- D. Question followed by dialogue

41. An article says that registrations for a job-training workshop increased after online forms became available. Which inference is most reasonable?

- A. Every participant dislikes paper forms.
- B. The program stopped offering services.
- C. Registration no longer requires information.
- D. Online forms reduced an access barrier.

42. Which practice best distinguishes a fact from an opinion in an informational text?

- A. Check whether the statement can be verified with evidence.
- B. Choose the statement with the strongest emotion.
- C. Accept the statement repeated most often.
- D. Prefer the statement with longer words.

43. Which sentence is correctly punctuated?

- A. The volunteers arrived early, so the event began on time.
- B. The volunteers arrived early so, the event began on time.
- C. The volunteers, arrived early so the event began on time.
- D. The volunteers arrived, early so the event began on time.

44. Choose the sentence with correct verb tense.

- A. By noon, the committee have reviewed every application.
- B. By noon, the committee had reviewed every application.
- C. By noon, the committee reviewing every application.
- D. By noon, the committee reviews every application.

45. Which revision eliminates redundancy?

- A. The final outcome result surprised the audience.
- B. The outcome at the end surprised the audience.
- C. The final outcome surprised the audience.
- D. The final ending outcome surprised the audience.

46. Which sentence uses a pronoun clearly?

- A. When Jordan met Priya, they gave them the report.
- B. When Jordan met Priya, she gave her the report.
- C. When Jordan met Priya, it gave it the report.
- D. When Jordan met Priya, Jordan gave Priya the report.

47. Which transition shows contrast? The plan was inexpensive. ____, it required more time than expected.

- A. Consequently
- B. For instance
- C. However
- D. Likewise

48. Which sentence uses a complete sentence rather than a fragment?

- A. Because the data were late, the team postponed the meeting.
- B. Because the data were late.
- C. Although the team had planned carefully.
- D. After reviewing the complete report.

49. Which sentence is correctly punctuated?

- A. The volunteers arrived early so, the event began on time.
- B. The volunteers, arrived early so the event began on time.
- C. The volunteers arrived, early so the event began on time.
- D. The volunteers arrived early, so the event began on time.

50. Choose the sentence with correct verb tense.

- A. By noon, the committee have reviewed every application.
- B. By noon, the committee had reviewed every application.
- C. By noon, the committee reviewing every application.
- D. By noon, the committee reviews every application.

51. Which revision eliminates redundancy?

- A. The final outcome result surprised the audience.
- B. The final outcome surprised the audience.
- C. The outcome at the end surprised the audience.
- D. The final ending outcome surprised the audience.

52. Which sentence uses a pronoun clearly?

- A. When Jordan met Priya, they gave them the report.
- B. When Jordan met Priya, she gave her the report.
- C. When Jordan met Priya, Jordan gave Priya the report.

D. When Jordan met Priya, it gave it the report.

53. Which transition shows contrast? The plan was inexpensive. ____, it required more time than expected.

- A. However
- B. Consequently
- C. For instance
- D. Likewise

54. Which sentence uses a complete sentence rather than a fragment?

- A. Because the data were late.
- B. Although the team had planned carefully.
- C. After reviewing the complete report.
- D. Because the data were late, the team postponed the meeting.

55. Which sentence is correctly punctuated?

- A. The volunteers arrived early so, the event began on time.
- B. The volunteers, arrived early so the event began on time.
- C. The volunteers arrived early, so the event began on time.
- D. The volunteers arrived, early so the event began on time.

56. Choose the sentence with correct verb tense.

- A. By noon, the committee had reviewed every application.
- B. By noon, the committee have reviewed every application.
- C. By noon, the committee reviewing every application.
- D. By noon, the committee reviews every application.

57. Which revision eliminates redundancy?

- A. The final outcome result surprised the audience.
- B. The outcome at the end surprised the audience.
- C. The final ending outcome surprised the audience.
- D. The final outcome surprised the audience.

58. Which sentence uses a pronoun clearly?

- A. When Jordan met Priya, they gave them the report.
- B. When Jordan met Priya, Jordan gave Priya the report.
- C. When Jordan met Priya, she gave her the report.
- D. When Jordan met Priya, it gave it the report.

59. Which transition shows contrast? The plan was inexpensive. ____, it required more time than expected.

- A. Consequently
- B. For instance
- C. However
- D. Likewise

60. Which sentence uses a complete sentence rather than a fragment?

- A. Because the data were late.
- B. Because the data were late, the team postponed the meeting.
- C. Although the team had planned carefully.
- D. After reviewing the complete report.

61. Which sentence is correctly punctuated?

- A. The volunteers arrived early, so the event began on time.
- B. The volunteers arrived early so, the event began on time.
- C. The volunteers, arrived early so the event began on time.
- D. The volunteers arrived, early so the event began on time.

62. Choose the sentence with correct verb tense.

- A. By noon, the committee have reviewed every application.
- B. By noon, the committee reviewing every application.
- C. By noon, the committee reviews every application.
- D. By noon, the committee had reviewed every application.

63. Which revision eliminates redundancy?

- A. The final outcome result surprised the audience.
- B. The outcome at the end surprised the audience.
- C. The final ending outcome surprised the audience.
- D. The final outcome surprised the audience.

64. Which sentence uses a pronoun clearly?

- A. When Jordan met Priya, they gave them the report.
- B. When Jordan met Priya, she gave her the report.
- C. When Jordan met Priya, Jordan gave Priya the report.
- D. When Jordan met Priya, it gave it the report.

65. Which transition shows contrast? The plan was inexpensive. ____, it required more time than expected.

- A. However
- B. Consequently
- C. For instance
- D. Likewise

66. Which sentence uses a complete sentence rather than a fragment?

- A. Because the data were late.
- B. Because the data were late, the team postponed the meeting.
- C. Although the team had planned carefully.
- D. After reviewing the complete report.

67. Which sentence is correctly punctuated?

- A. The volunteers arrived early, so the event began on time.
- B. The volunteers arrived early so, the event began on time.
- C. The volunteers, arrived early so the event began on time.
- D. The volunteers arrived, early so the event began on time.

68. Choose the sentence with correct verb tense.

- A. By noon, the committee have reviewed every application.
- B. By noon, the committee reviewing every application.
- C. By noon, the committee had reviewed every application.
- D. By noon, the committee reviews every application.

69. Which revision eliminates redundancy?

- A. The final outcome result surprised the audience.
- B. The final outcome surprised the audience.
- C. The outcome at the end surprised the audience.

D. The final ending outcome surprised the audience.

70. Which sentence uses a pronoun clearly?

- A. When Jordan met Priya, they gave them the report.
- B. When Jordan met Priya, she gave her the report.
- C. When Jordan met Priya, it gave it the report.
- D. When Jordan met Priya, Jordan gave Priya the report.

71. Which transition shows contrast? The plan was inexpensive. ____, it required more time than expected.

- A. Consequently
- B. For instance
- C. However
- D. Likewise

72. Which sentence uses a complete sentence rather than a fragment?

- A. Because the data were late, the team postponed the meeting.
- B. Because the data were late.
- C. Although the team had planned carefully.
- D. After reviewing the complete report.

73. Which sentence is correctly punctuated?

- A. The volunteers arrived early so, the event began on time.
- B. The volunteers, arrived early so the event began on time.
- C. The volunteers arrived, early so the event began on time.
- D. The volunteers arrived early, so the event began on time.

74. Choose the sentence with correct verb tense.

- A. By noon, the committee have reviewed every application.
- B. By noon, the committee had reviewed every application.
- C. By noon, the committee reviewing every application.
- D. By noon, the committee reviews every application.

75. Which revision eliminates redundancy?

- A. The final outcome result surprised the audience.
- B. The outcome at the end surprised the audience.
- C. The final ending outcome surprised the audience.
- D. The final outcome surprised the audience.

76. Which sentence uses a pronoun clearly?

- A. When Jordan met Priya, Jordan gave Priya the report.
- B. When Jordan met Priya, they gave them the report.
- C. When Jordan met Priya, she gave her the report.
- D. When Jordan met Priya, it gave it the report.

77. Which transition shows contrast? The plan was inexpensive. ____, it required more time than expected.

- A. Consequently
- B. For instance
- C. However
- D. Likewise

78. Which sentence uses a complete sentence rather than a fragment?

- A. Because the data were late.
- B. Because the data were late, the team postponed the meeting.
- C. Although the team had planned carefully.
- D. After reviewing the complete report.

79. Which sentence is correctly punctuated?

- A. The volunteers arrived early so, the event began on time.
- B. The volunteers, arrived early so the event began on time.
- C. The volunteers arrived early, so the event began on time.
- D. The volunteers arrived, early so the event began on time.

80. Choose the sentence with correct verb tense.

- A. By noon, the committee had reviewed every application.
- B. By noon, the committee have reviewed every application.
- C. By noon, the committee reviewing every application.
- D. By noon, the committee reviews every application.

81. Which revision eliminates redundancy?

- A. The final outcome result surprised the audience.
- B. The outcome at the end surprised the audience.
- C. The final ending outcome surprised the audience.
- D. The final outcome surprised the audience.

82. Which sentence uses a pronoun clearly?

- A. When Jordan met Priya, they gave them the report.

- B. When Jordan met Priya, Jordan gave Priya the report.
- C. When Jordan met Priya, she gave her the report.
- D. When Jordan met Priya, it gave it the report.

83. Which transition shows contrast? The plan was inexpensive. ____, it required more time than expected.

- A. Consequently
- B. However
- C. For instance
- D. Likewise

84. Which sentence uses a complete sentence rather than a fragment?

- A. Because the data were late, the team postponed the meeting.
- B. Because the data were late.
- C. Although the team had planned carefully.
- D. After reviewing the complete report.

85. What is the sum of 6 and 4?

- A. 7
- B. 12
- C. 15
- D. 10

86. What is 33 divided by 6?

- A. 6.5
- B. 3.5
- C. 5.5

D. 8.5

87. What is 7 squared?

A. 49

B. 42

C. 63

D. 53

88. What is the sum of 9 and 7?

A. 13

B. 18

C. 16

D. 21

89. What is 42 divided by 9?

A. 5.666666666666667

B. 4.666666666666667

C. 2.666666666666667

D. 7.666666666666667

90. What is 10 squared?

A. 90

B. 120

C. 104

D. 100

91. What is the sum of 12 and 10?

- A. 19
- B. 22
- C. 24
- D. 27

92. What is 51 divided by 7?

- A. 8.285714285714285
- B. 5.285714285714286
- C. 10.285714285714285
- D. 7.285714285714286

93. What is 7 squared?

- A. 42
- B. 63
- C. 49
- D. 53

94. What is the sum of 7 and 6?

- A. 13
- B. 10
- C. 15
- D. 18

95. What is 60 divided by 5?

- A. 13
- B. 10
- C. 12
- D. 15

96. What is 10 squared?

- A. 100
- B. 90
- C. 120
- D. 104

97. What is the sum of 10 and 9?

- A. 16
- B. 21
- C. 24
- D. 19

98. What is 69 divided by 8?

- A. 9.625
- B. 8.625
- C. 6.625
- D. 11.625

99. What is 7 squared?

- A. 42
- B. 63
- C. 49

D. 53

100. What is the sum of 13 and 5?

A. 15

B. 18

C. 20

D. 23

101. What is 78 divided by 6?

A. 14

B. 11

C. 16

D. 13

102. What is 10 squared?

A. 100

B. 90

C. 120

D. 104

103. What is the sum of 8 and 8?

A. 13

B. 18

C. 21

D. 16

104. What is 87 divided by 9?

- A. 9.666666666666666
- B. 10.666666666666666
- C. 7.666666666666666
- D. 12.666666666666666

105. What is 7 squared?

- A. 42
- B. 49
- C. 63
- D. 53

106. What is the sum of 11 and 4?

- A. 12
- B. 17
- C. 15
- D. 20

107. What is 96 divided by 7?

- A. 14.714285714285714
- B. 13.714285714285714
- C. 11.714285714285714
- D. 16.714285714285715

108. What is 10 squared?

- A. 100
- B. 90
- C. 120
- D. 104

109. What is the sum of 6 and 7?

- A. 10
- B. 15
- C. 13
- D. 18

110. What is 105 divided by 5?

- A. 22
- B. 19
- C. 24
- D. 21

111. What is 7 squared?

- A. 42
- B. 63
- C. 49
- D. 53

112. What is the sum of 9 and 10?

- A. 16
- B. 19
- C. 21

D. 24

113. What is 114 divided by 8?

A. 14.25

B. 15.25

C. 12.25

D. 17.25

114. What is 10 squared?

A. 90

B. 120

C. 104

D. 100

115. What is the sum of 12 and 6?

A. 18

B. 15

C. 20

D. 23

116. What is 123 divided by 6?

A. 21.5

B. 20.5

C. 18.5

D. 23.5

117. What is 7 squared?

- A. 42
- B. 63
- C. 49
- D. 53

118. What is the sum of 7 and 9?

- A. 13
- B. 18
- C. 21
- D. 16

119. What is 132 divided by 9?

- A. 15.666666666666666
- B. 14.666666666666666
- C. 12.666666666666666
- D. 17.666666666666664

120. What is 10 squared?

- A. 100
- B. 90
- C. 120
- D. 104

121. What is the sum of 10 and 5?

- A. 12
- B. 17
- C. 20
- D. 15

122. What is 141 divided by 7?

- A. 21.142857142857142
- B. 18.142857142857142
- C. 20.142857142857142
- D. 23.142857142857142

123. What is 7 squared?

- A. 42
- B. 63
- C. 49
- D. 53

124. What is the sum of 13 and 8?

- A. 18
- B. 23
- C. 26
- D. 21

125. What is 150 divided by 5?

- A. 31
- B. 30
- C. 28

D. 33

126. What is 10 squared?

A. 100

B. 90

C. 120

D. 104

Practice Exam 6: Answer Key and Explanations

1. C — The passage connects a problem, actions, and an outcome, which explains how the effort responded to a need. The correct choice follows the stated evidence or rule. Distractors overlook a key detail, change the relationship, or add unsupported information. Check the wording carefully before selecting an answer. The conclusion follows from the prompt.

2. A — Completion data directly measures a relevant result and therefore supports the effectiveness claim. The correct choice follows the stated evidence or rule. Distractors overlook a key detail, change the relationship, or add unsupported information. Check the wording carefully before selecting an answer. The conclusion follows from the prompt. The conclusion follows from the prompt.

3. A — Available staff and funds make an action possible to carry out, which is the contextual meaning of feasible. The correct choice follows the stated evidence or rule. Distractors overlook a key detail, change the relationship, or add unsupported information. Check the wording carefully before selecting an answer. The conclusion follows from the prompt.

4. B — The report introduces a challenge and then compares responses, so definition and comparison describe its structure. The correct choice follows the stated evidence or rule. Distractors overlook a key detail, change the relationship, or add unsupported information. Check the wording carefully before selecting an answer. The conclusion follows from the prompt.

5. C — The increase following online access supports the limited inference that registration became easier for some users. The correct choice follows the stated evidence or rule. Distractors overlook a key detail, change the relationship, or add unsupported information. Check the wording carefully before selecting an answer. The conclusion follows from the prompt.

6. D — Facts can be checked against evidence, while opinions express judgments that cannot be proven in the same way. The correct choice follows the stated evidence or rule. Distractors overlook a key

detail, change the relationship, or add unsupported information. Check the wording carefully before selecting an answer. The conclusion follows from the prompt.

7. C — The passage connects a problem, actions, and an outcome, which explains how the effort responded to a need. The correct choice follows the stated evidence or rule. Distractors overlook a key detail, change the relationship, or add unsupported information. Check the wording carefully before selecting an answer. The conclusion follows from the prompt.

8. A — Completion data directly measures a relevant result and therefore supports the effectiveness claim. The correct choice follows the stated evidence or rule. Distractors overlook a key detail, change the relationship, or add unsupported information. Check the wording carefully before selecting an answer. The conclusion follows from the prompt. The conclusion follows from the prompt.

9. B — Available staff and funds make an action possible to carry out, which is the contextual meaning of feasible. The correct choice follows the stated evidence or rule. Distractors overlook a key detail, change the relationship, or add unsupported information. Check the wording carefully before selecting an answer. The conclusion follows from the prompt.

10. D — The report introduces a challenge and then compares responses, so definition and comparison describe its structure. The correct choice follows the stated evidence or rule. Distractors overlook a key detail, change the relationship, or add unsupported information. Check the wording carefully before selecting an answer. The conclusion follows from the prompt.

11. A — The increase following online access supports the limited inference that registration became easier for some users. The correct choice follows the stated evidence or rule. Distractors overlook a key detail, change the relationship, or add unsupported information. Check the wording carefully before selecting an answer. The conclusion follows from the prompt.

12. C — Facts can be checked against evidence, while opinions express judgments that cannot be proven in the same way. The correct choice follows the stated evidence or rule. Distractors overlook a key detail, change the relationship, or add unsupported information. Check the wording carefully before selecting an answer. The conclusion follows from the prompt.

13. B — The passage connects a problem, actions, and an outcome, which explains how the effort responded to a need. The correct choice follows the stated evidence or rule. Distractors overlook a key detail, change the relationship, or add unsupported information. Check the wording carefully before selecting an answer. The conclusion follows from the prompt.

14. D — Completion data directly measures a relevant result and therefore supports the effectiveness claim. The correct choice follows the stated evidence or rule. Distractors overlook a key detail, change the relationship, or add unsupported information. Check the wording carefully before selecting an answer. The conclusion follows from the prompt. The conclusion follows from the prompt.

15. D — Available staff and funds make an action possible to carry out, which is the contextual meaning of feasible. The correct choice follows the stated evidence or rule. Distractors overlook a key detail,

change the relationship, or add unsupported information. Check the wording carefully before selecting an answer. The conclusion follows from the prompt.

16. B — The report introduces a challenge and then compares responses, so definition and comparison describe its structure. The correct choice follows the stated evidence or rule. Distractors overlook a key detail, change the relationship, or add unsupported information. Check the wording carefully before selecting an answer. The conclusion follows from the prompt.

17. A — The increase following online access supports the limited inference that registration became easier for some users. The correct choice follows the stated evidence or rule. Distractors overlook a key detail, change the relationship, or add unsupported information. Check the wording carefully before selecting an answer. The conclusion follows from the prompt.

18. C — Facts can be checked against evidence, while opinions express judgments that cannot be proven in the same way. The correct choice follows the stated evidence or rule. Distractors overlook a key detail, change the relationship, or add unsupported information. Check the wording carefully before selecting an answer. The conclusion follows from the prompt.

19. B — The passage connects a problem, actions, and an outcome, which explains how the effort responded to a need. The correct choice follows the stated evidence or rule. Distractors overlook a key detail, change the relationship, or add unsupported information. Check the wording carefully before selecting an answer. The conclusion follows from the prompt.

20. A — Completion data directly measures a relevant result and therefore supports the effectiveness claim. The correct choice follows the stated evidence or rule. Distractors overlook a key detail, change the relationship, or add unsupported information. Check the wording carefully before selecting an answer. The conclusion follows from the prompt. The conclusion follows from the prompt.

21. C — Available staff and funds make an action possible to carry out, which is the contextual meaning of feasible. The correct choice follows the stated evidence or rule. Distractors overlook a key detail, change the relationship, or add unsupported information. Check the wording carefully before selecting an answer. The conclusion follows from the prompt.

22. D — The report introduces a challenge and then compares responses, so definition and comparison describe its structure. The correct choice follows the stated evidence or rule. Distractors overlook a key detail, change the relationship, or add unsupported information. Check the wording carefully before selecting an answer. The conclusion follows from the prompt.

23. C — The increase following online access supports the limited inference that registration became easier for some users. The correct choice follows the stated evidence or rule. Distractors overlook a key detail, change the relationship, or add unsupported information. Check the wording carefully before selecting an answer. The conclusion follows from the prompt.

24. A — Facts can be checked against evidence, while opinions express judgments that cannot be proven in the same way. The correct choice follows the stated evidence or rule. Distractors overlook a

key detail, change the relationship, or add unsupported information. Check the wording carefully before selecting an answer. The conclusion follows from the prompt.

25. B — The passage connects a problem, actions, and an outcome, which explains how the effort responded to a need. The correct choice follows the stated evidence or rule. Distractors overlook a key detail, change the relationship, or add unsupported information. Check the wording carefully before selecting an answer. The conclusion follows from the prompt.

26. D — Completion data directly measures a relevant result and therefore supports the effectiveness claim. The correct choice follows the stated evidence or rule. Distractors overlook a key detail, change the relationship, or add unsupported information. Check the wording carefully before selecting an answer. The conclusion follows from the prompt. The conclusion follows from the prompt.

27. A — Available staff and funds make an action possible to carry out, which is the contextual meaning of feasible. The correct choice follows the stated evidence or rule. Distractors overlook a key detail, change the relationship, or add unsupported information. Check the wording carefully before selecting an answer. The conclusion follows from the prompt.

28. C — The report introduces a challenge and then compares responses, so definition and comparison describe its structure. The correct choice follows the stated evidence or rule. Distractors overlook a key detail, change the relationship, or add unsupported information. Check the wording carefully before selecting an answer. The conclusion follows from the prompt.

29. B — The increase following online access supports the limited inference that registration became easier for some users. The correct choice follows the stated evidence or rule. Distractors overlook a key detail, change the relationship, or add unsupported information. Check the wording carefully before selecting an answer. The conclusion follows from the prompt.

30. D — Facts can be checked against evidence, while opinions express judgments that cannot be proven in the same way. The correct choice follows the stated evidence or rule. Distractors overlook a key detail, change the relationship, or add unsupported information. Check the wording carefully before selecting an answer. The conclusion follows from the prompt.

31. B — The passage connects a problem, actions, and an outcome, which explains how the effort responded to a need. The correct choice follows the stated evidence or rule. Distractors overlook a key detail, change the relationship, or add unsupported information. Check the wording carefully before selecting an answer. The conclusion follows from the prompt.

32. A — Completion data directly measures a relevant result and therefore supports the effectiveness claim. The correct choice follows the stated evidence or rule. Distractors overlook a key detail, change the relationship, or add unsupported information. Check the wording carefully before selecting an answer. The conclusion follows from the prompt. The conclusion follows from the prompt.

33. D — Available staff and funds make an action possible to carry out, which is the contextual meaning of feasible. The correct choice follows the stated evidence or rule. Distractors overlook a key detail,

change the relationship, or add unsupported information. Check the wording carefully before selecting an answer. The conclusion follows from the prompt.

34. C — The report introduces a challenge and then compares responses, so definition and comparison describe its structure. The correct choice follows the stated evidence or rule. Distractors overlook a key detail, change the relationship, or add unsupported information. Check the wording carefully before selecting an answer. The conclusion follows from the prompt.

35. D — The increase following online access supports the limited inference that registration became easier for some users. The correct choice follows the stated evidence or rule. Distractors overlook a key detail, change the relationship, or add unsupported information. Check the wording carefully before selecting an answer. The conclusion follows from the prompt.

36. A — Facts can be checked against evidence, while opinions express judgments that cannot be proven in the same way. The correct choice follows the stated evidence or rule. Distractors overlook a key detail, change the relationship, or add unsupported information. Check the wording carefully before selecting an answer. The conclusion follows from the prompt.

37. C — The passage connects a problem, actions, and an outcome, which explains how the effort responded to a need. The correct choice follows the stated evidence or rule. Distractors overlook a key detail, change the relationship, or add unsupported information. Check the wording carefully before selecting an answer. The conclusion follows from the prompt.

38. B — Completion data directly measures a relevant result and therefore supports the effectiveness claim. The correct choice follows the stated evidence or rule. Distractors overlook a key detail, change the relationship, or add unsupported information. Check the wording carefully before selecting an answer. The conclusion follows from the prompt. The conclusion follows from the prompt.

39. B — Available staff and funds make an action possible to carry out, which is the contextual meaning of feasible. The correct choice follows the stated evidence or rule. Distractors overlook a key detail, change the relationship, or add unsupported information. Check the wording carefully before selecting an answer. The conclusion follows from the prompt.

40. C — The report introduces a challenge and then compares responses, so definition and comparison describe its structure. The correct choice follows the stated evidence or rule. Distractors overlook a key detail, change the relationship, or add unsupported information. Check the wording carefully before selecting an answer. The conclusion follows from the prompt.

41. D — The increase following online access supports the limited inference that registration became easier for some users. The correct choice follows the stated evidence or rule. Distractors overlook a key detail, change the relationship, or add unsupported information. Check the wording carefully before selecting an answer. The conclusion follows from the prompt.

42. A — Facts can be checked against evidence, while opinions express judgments that cannot be proven in the same way. The correct choice follows the stated evidence or rule. Distractors overlook a

key detail, change the relationship, or add unsupported information. Check the wording carefully before selecting an answer. The conclusion follows from the prompt.

43. A — A comma precedes the coordinating conjunction joining two independent clauses. The correct choice follows the stated evidence or rule. Distractors overlook a key detail, change the relationship, or add unsupported information. Check the wording carefully before selecting an answer. The conclusion follows from the prompt. The conclusion follows from the prompt.

44. B — The past perfect verb had reviewed correctly shows completion before a past reference point. The correct choice follows the stated evidence or rule. Distractors overlook a key detail, change the relationship, or add unsupported information. Check the wording carefully before selecting an answer. The conclusion follows from the prompt. The conclusion follows from the prompt.

45. C — Outcome already conveys a result, so the concise sentence avoids repeating the same idea. The correct choice follows the stated evidence or rule. Distractors overlook a key detail, change the relationship, or add unsupported information. Check the wording carefully before selecting an answer. The conclusion follows from the prompt. The conclusion follows from the prompt.

46. D — Repeating the names removes ambiguity about who performed the action and who received the report. The correct choice follows the stated evidence or rule. Distractors overlook a key detail, change the relationship, or add unsupported information. Check the wording carefully before selecting an answer. The conclusion follows from the prompt.

47. C — However signals a contrast between low cost and the unexpected time requirement. The correct choice follows the stated evidence or rule. Distractors overlook a key detail, change the relationship, or add unsupported information. Check the wording carefully before selecting an answer. The conclusion follows from the prompt. The conclusion follows from the prompt.

48. A — The sentence contains both a dependent clause and an independent clause, making it complete. The correct choice follows the stated evidence or rule. Distractors overlook a key detail, change the relationship, or add unsupported information. Check the wording carefully before selecting an answer. The conclusion follows from the prompt. The conclusion follows from the prompt.

49. D — A comma precedes the coordinating conjunction joining two independent clauses. The correct choice follows the stated evidence or rule. Distractors overlook a key detail, change the relationship, or add unsupported information. Check the wording carefully before selecting an answer. The conclusion follows from the prompt. The conclusion follows from the prompt.

50. B — The past perfect verb had reviewed correctly shows completion before a past reference point. The correct choice follows the stated evidence or rule. Distractors overlook a key detail, change the relationship, or add unsupported information. Check the wording carefully before selecting an answer. The conclusion follows from the prompt. The conclusion follows from the prompt.

51. B — Outcome already conveys a result, so the concise sentence avoids repeating the same idea. The correct choice follows the stated evidence or rule. Distractors overlook a key detail, change the

relationship, or add unsupported information. Check the wording carefully before selecting an answer. The conclusion follows from the prompt. The conclusion follows from the prompt.

52. C — Repeating the names removes ambiguity about who performed the action and who received the report. The correct choice follows the stated evidence or rule. Distractors overlook a key detail, change the relationship, or add unsupported information. Check the wording carefully before selecting an answer. The conclusion follows from the prompt.

53. A — However signals a contrast between low cost and the unexpected time requirement. The correct choice follows the stated evidence or rule. Distractors overlook a key detail, change the relationship, or add unsupported information. Check the wording carefully before selecting an answer. The conclusion follows from the prompt. The conclusion follows from the prompt.

54. D — The sentence contains both a dependent clause and an independent clause, making it complete. The correct choice follows the stated evidence or rule. Distractors overlook a key detail, change the relationship, or add unsupported information. Check the wording carefully before selecting an answer. The conclusion follows from the prompt. The conclusion follows from the prompt.

55. C — A comma precedes the coordinating conjunction joining two independent clauses. The correct choice follows the stated evidence or rule. Distractors overlook a key detail, change the relationship, or add unsupported information. Check the wording carefully before selecting an answer. The conclusion follows from the prompt. The conclusion follows from the prompt.

56. A — The past perfect verb had reviewed correctly shows completion before a past reference point. The correct choice follows the stated evidence or rule. Distractors overlook a key detail, change the relationship, or add unsupported information. Check the wording carefully before selecting an answer. The conclusion follows from the prompt. The conclusion follows from the prompt.

57. D — Outcome already conveys a result, so the concise sentence avoids repeating the same idea. The correct choice follows the stated evidence or rule. Distractors overlook a key detail, change the relationship, or add unsupported information. Check the wording carefully before selecting an answer. The conclusion follows from the prompt. The conclusion follows from the prompt.

58. B — Repeating the names removes ambiguity about who performed the action and who received the report. The correct choice follows the stated evidence or rule. Distractors overlook a key detail, change the relationship, or add unsupported information. Check the wording carefully before selecting an answer. The conclusion follows from the prompt.

59. C — However signals a contrast between low cost and the unexpected time requirement. The correct choice follows the stated evidence or rule. Distractors overlook a key detail, change the relationship, or add unsupported information. Check the wording carefully before selecting an answer. The conclusion follows from the prompt. The conclusion follows from the prompt.

60. B — The sentence contains both a dependent clause and an independent clause, making it complete. The correct choice follows the stated evidence or rule. Distractors overlook a key detail, change the

relationship, or add unsupported information. Check the wording carefully before selecting an answer. The conclusion follows from the prompt. The conclusion follows from the prompt.

61. A — A comma precedes the coordinating conjunction joining two independent clauses. The correct choice follows the stated evidence or rule. Distractors overlook a key detail, change the relationship, or add unsupported information. Check the wording carefully before selecting an answer. The conclusion follows from the prompt. The conclusion follows from the prompt.

62. D — The past perfect verb had reviewed correctly shows completion before a past reference point. The correct choice follows the stated evidence or rule. Distractors overlook a key detail, change the relationship, or add unsupported information. Check the wording carefully before selecting an answer. The conclusion follows from the prompt. The conclusion follows from the prompt.

63. D — Outcome already conveys a result, so the concise sentence avoids repeating the same idea. The correct choice follows the stated evidence or rule. Distractors overlook a key detail, change the relationship, or add unsupported information. Check the wording carefully before selecting an answer. The conclusion follows from the prompt. The conclusion follows from the prompt.

64. C — Repeating the names removes ambiguity about who performed the action and who received the report. The correct choice follows the stated evidence or rule. Distractors overlook a key detail, change the relationship, or add unsupported information. Check the wording carefully before selecting an answer. The conclusion follows from the prompt.

65. A — However signals a contrast between low cost and the unexpected time requirement. The correct choice follows the stated evidence or rule. Distractors overlook a key detail, change the relationship, or add unsupported information. Check the wording carefully before selecting an answer. The conclusion follows from the prompt. The conclusion follows from the prompt.

66. B — The sentence contains both a dependent clause and an independent clause, making it complete. The correct choice follows the stated evidence or rule. Distractors overlook a key detail, change the relationship, or add unsupported information. Check the wording carefully before selecting an answer. The conclusion follows from the prompt. The conclusion follows from the prompt.

67. A — A comma precedes the coordinating conjunction joining two independent clauses. The correct choice follows the stated evidence or rule. Distractors overlook a key detail, change the relationship, or add unsupported information. Check the wording carefully before selecting an answer. The conclusion follows from the prompt. The conclusion follows from the prompt.

68. C — The past perfect verb had reviewed correctly shows completion before a past reference point. The correct choice follows the stated evidence or rule. Distractors overlook a key detail, change the relationship, or add unsupported information. Check the wording carefully before selecting an answer. The conclusion follows from the prompt. The conclusion follows from the prompt.

69. B — Outcome already conveys a result, so the concise sentence avoids repeating the same idea. The correct choice follows the stated evidence or rule. Distractors overlook a key detail, change the

relationship, or add unsupported information. Check the wording carefully before selecting an answer. The conclusion follows from the prompt. The conclusion follows from the prompt.

70. D — Repeating the names removes ambiguity about who performed the action and who received the report. The correct choice follows the stated evidence or rule. Distractors overlook a key detail, change the relationship, or add unsupported information. Check the wording carefully before selecting an answer. The conclusion follows from the prompt.

71. C — However signals a contrast between low cost and the unexpected time requirement. The correct choice follows the stated evidence or rule. Distractors overlook a key detail, change the relationship, or add unsupported information. Check the wording carefully before selecting an answer. The conclusion follows from the prompt. The conclusion follows from the prompt.

72. A — The sentence contains both a dependent clause and an independent clause, making it complete. The correct choice follows the stated evidence or rule. Distractors overlook a key detail, change the relationship, or add unsupported information. Check the wording carefully before selecting an answer. The conclusion follows from the prompt. The conclusion follows from the prompt.

73. D — A comma precedes the coordinating conjunction joining two independent clauses. The correct choice follows the stated evidence or rule. Distractors overlook a key detail, change the relationship, or add unsupported information. Check the wording carefully before selecting an answer. The conclusion follows from the prompt. The conclusion follows from the prompt.

74. B — The past perfect verb had reviewed correctly shows completion before a past reference point. The correct choice follows the stated evidence or rule. Distractors overlook a key detail, change the relationship, or add unsupported information. Check the wording carefully before selecting an answer. The conclusion follows from the prompt. The conclusion follows from the prompt.

75. D — Outcome already conveys a result, so the concise sentence avoids repeating the same idea. The correct choice follows the stated evidence or rule. Distractors overlook a key detail, change the relationship, or add unsupported information. Check the wording carefully before selecting an answer. The conclusion follows from the prompt. The conclusion follows from the prompt.

76. A — Repeating the names removes ambiguity about who performed the action and who received the report. The correct choice follows the stated evidence or rule. Distractors overlook a key detail, change the relationship, or add unsupported information. Check the wording carefully before selecting an answer. The conclusion follows from the prompt.

77. C — However signals a contrast between low cost and the unexpected time requirement. The correct choice follows the stated evidence or rule. Distractors overlook a key detail, change the relationship, or add unsupported information. Check the wording carefully before selecting an answer. The conclusion follows from the prompt. The conclusion follows from the prompt.

78. B — The sentence contains both a dependent clause and an independent clause, making it complete. The correct choice follows the stated evidence or rule. Distractors overlook a key detail, change the

relationship, or add unsupported information. Check the wording carefully before selecting an answer. The conclusion follows from the prompt. The conclusion follows from the prompt.

79. C — A comma precedes the coordinating conjunction joining two independent clauses. The correct choice follows the stated evidence or rule. Distractors overlook a key detail, change the relationship, or add unsupported information. Check the wording carefully before selecting an answer. The conclusion follows from the prompt. The conclusion follows from the prompt.

80. A — The past perfect verb had reviewed correctly shows completion before a past reference point. The correct choice follows the stated evidence or rule. Distractors overlook a key detail, change the relationship, or add unsupported information. Check the wording carefully before selecting an answer. The conclusion follows from the prompt. The conclusion follows from the prompt.

81. D — Outcome already conveys a result, so the concise sentence avoids repeating the same idea. The correct choice follows the stated evidence or rule. Distractors overlook a key detail, change the relationship, or add unsupported information. Check the wording carefully before selecting an answer. The conclusion follows from the prompt. The conclusion follows from the prompt.

82. B — Repeating the names removes ambiguity about who performed the action and who received the report. The correct choice follows the stated evidence or rule. Distractors overlook a key detail, change the relationship, or add unsupported information. Check the wording carefully before selecting an answer. The conclusion follows from the prompt.

83. B — However signals a contrast between low cost and the unexpected time requirement. The correct choice follows the stated evidence or rule. Distractors overlook a key detail, change the relationship, or add unsupported information. Check the wording carefully before selecting an answer. The conclusion follows from the prompt. The conclusion follows from the prompt.

84. A — The sentence contains both a dependent clause and an independent clause, making it complete. The correct choice follows the stated evidence or rule. Distractors overlook a key detail, change the relationship, or add unsupported information. Check the wording carefully before selecting an answer. The conclusion follows from the prompt. The conclusion follows from the prompt.

85. D — Add the two given numbers to find their total, then use estimation to confirm the result is reasonable. The correct choice follows the stated evidence or rule. Distractors overlook a key detail, change the relationship, or add unsupported information. Check the wording carefully before selecting an answer. The conclusion follows from the prompt.

86. C — Divide the dividend by the divisor. Multiplying the quotient by the divisor provides a direct check. The correct choice follows the stated evidence or rule. Distractors overlook a key detail, change the relationship, or add unsupported information. Check the wording carefully before selecting an answer. The conclusion follows from the prompt.

87. A — Squaring a number means multiplying it by itself, not doubling it or adding a different value. The correct choice follows the stated evidence or rule. Distractors overlook a key detail, change the

relationship, or add unsupported information. Check the wording carefully before selecting an answer. The conclusion follows from the prompt.

88. C — Add the two given numbers to find their total, then use estimation to confirm the result is reasonable. The correct choice follows the stated evidence or rule. Distractors overlook a key detail, change the relationship, or add unsupported information. Check the wording carefully before selecting an answer. The conclusion follows from the prompt.

89. B — Divide the dividend by the divisor. Multiplying the quotient by the divisor provides a direct check. The correct choice follows the stated evidence or rule. Distractors overlook a key detail, change the relationship, or add unsupported information. Check the wording carefully before selecting an answer. The conclusion follows from the prompt.

90. D — Squaring a number means multiplying it by itself, not doubling it or adding a different value. The correct choice follows the stated evidence or rule. Distractors overlook a key detail, change the relationship, or add unsupported information. Check the wording carefully before selecting an answer. The conclusion follows from the prompt.

91. B — Add the two given numbers to find their total, then use estimation to confirm the result is reasonable. The correct choice follows the stated evidence or rule. Distractors overlook a key detail, change the relationship, or add unsupported information. Check the wording carefully before selecting an answer. The conclusion follows from the prompt.

92. D — Divide the dividend by the divisor. Multiplying the quotient by the divisor provides a direct check. The correct choice follows the stated evidence or rule. Distractors overlook a key detail, change the relationship, or add unsupported information. Check the wording carefully before selecting an answer. The conclusion follows from the prompt.

93. C — Squaring a number means multiplying it by itself, not doubling it or adding a different value. The correct choice follows the stated evidence or rule. Distractors overlook a key detail, change the relationship, or add unsupported information. Check the wording carefully before selecting an answer. The conclusion follows from the prompt.

94. A — Add the two given numbers to find their total, then use estimation to confirm the result is reasonable. The correct choice follows the stated evidence or rule. Distractors overlook a key detail, change the relationship, or add unsupported information. Check the wording carefully before selecting an answer. The conclusion follows from the prompt.

95. C — Divide the dividend by the divisor. Multiplying the quotient by the divisor provides a direct check. The correct choice follows the stated evidence or rule. Distractors overlook a key detail, change the relationship, or add unsupported information. Check the wording carefully before selecting an answer. The conclusion follows from the prompt.

96. A — Squaring a number means multiplying it by itself, not doubling it or adding a different value. The correct choice follows the stated evidence or rule. Distractors overlook a key detail, change the

relationship, or add unsupported information. Check the wording carefully before selecting an answer. The conclusion follows from the prompt.

97. D — Add the two given numbers to find their total, then use estimation to confirm the result is reasonable. The correct choice follows the stated evidence or rule. Distractors overlook a key detail, change the relationship, or add unsupported information. Check the wording carefully before selecting an answer. The conclusion follows from the prompt.

98. B — Divide the dividend by the divisor. Multiplying the quotient by the divisor provides a direct check. The correct choice follows the stated evidence or rule. Distractors overlook a key detail, change the relationship, or add unsupported information. Check the wording carefully before selecting an answer. The conclusion follows from the prompt.

99. C — Squaring a number means multiplying it by itself, not doubling it or adding a different value. The correct choice follows the stated evidence or rule. Distractors overlook a key detail, change the relationship, or add unsupported information. Check the wording carefully before selecting an answer. The conclusion follows from the prompt.

100. B — Add the two given numbers to find their total, then use estimation to confirm the result is reasonable. The correct choice follows the stated evidence or rule. Distractors overlook a key detail, change the relationship, or add unsupported information. Check the wording carefully before selecting an answer. The conclusion follows from the prompt.

101. D — Divide the dividend by the divisor. Multiplying the quotient by the divisor provides a direct check. The correct choice follows the stated evidence or rule. Distractors overlook a key detail, change the relationship, or add unsupported information. Check the wording carefully before selecting an answer. The conclusion follows from the prompt.

102. A — Squaring a number means multiplying it by itself, not doubling it or adding a different value. The correct choice follows the stated evidence or rule. Distractors overlook a key detail, change the relationship, or add unsupported information. Check the wording carefully before selecting an answer. The conclusion follows from the prompt.

103. D — Add the two given numbers to find their total, then use estimation to confirm the result is reasonable. The correct choice follows the stated evidence or rule. Distractors overlook a key detail, change the relationship, or add unsupported information. Check the wording carefully before selecting an answer. The conclusion follows from the prompt.

104. A — Divide the dividend by the divisor. Multiplying the quotient by the divisor provides a direct check. The correct choice follows the stated evidence or rule. Distractors overlook a key detail, change the relationship, or add unsupported information. Check the wording carefully before selecting an answer. The conclusion follows from the prompt.

105. B — Squaring a number means multiplying it by itself, not doubling it or adding a different value. The correct choice follows the stated evidence or rule. Distractors overlook a key detail, change the

relationship, or add unsupported information. Check the wording carefully before selecting an answer. The conclusion follows from the prompt.

106. C — Add the two given numbers to find their total, then use estimation to confirm the result is reasonable. The correct choice follows the stated evidence or rule. Distractors overlook a key detail, change the relationship, or add unsupported information. Check the wording carefully before selecting an answer. The conclusion follows from the prompt.

107. B — Divide the dividend by the divisor. Multiplying the quotient by the divisor provides a direct check. The correct choice follows the stated evidence or rule. Distractors overlook a key detail, change the relationship, or add unsupported information. Check the wording carefully before selecting an answer. The conclusion follows from the prompt.

108. A — Squaring a number means multiplying it by itself, not doubling it or adding a different value. The correct choice follows the stated evidence or rule. Distractors overlook a key detail, change the relationship, or add unsupported information. Check the wording carefully before selecting an answer. The conclusion follows from the prompt.

109. C — Add the two given numbers to find their total, then use estimation to confirm the result is reasonable. The correct choice follows the stated evidence or rule. Distractors overlook a key detail, change the relationship, or add unsupported information. Check the wording carefully before selecting an answer. The conclusion follows from the prompt.

110. D — Divide the dividend by the divisor. Multiplying the quotient by the divisor provides a direct check. The correct choice follows the stated evidence or rule. Distractors overlook a key detail, change the relationship, or add unsupported information. Check the wording carefully before selecting an answer. The conclusion follows from the prompt.

111. C — Squaring a number means multiplying it by itself, not doubling it or adding a different value. The correct choice follows the stated evidence or rule. Distractors overlook a key detail, change the relationship, or add unsupported information. Check the wording carefully before selecting an answer. The conclusion follows from the prompt.

112. B — Add the two given numbers to find their total, then use estimation to confirm the result is reasonable. The correct choice follows the stated evidence or rule. Distractors overlook a key detail, change the relationship, or add unsupported information. Check the wording carefully before selecting an answer. The conclusion follows from the prompt.

113. A — Divide the dividend by the divisor. Multiplying the quotient by the divisor provides a direct check. The correct choice follows the stated evidence or rule. Distractors overlook a key detail, change the relationship, or add unsupported information. Check the wording carefully before selecting an answer. The conclusion follows from the prompt.

114. D — Squaring a number means multiplying it by itself, not doubling it or adding a different value. The correct choice follows the stated evidence or rule. Distractors overlook a key detail, change the

relationship, or add unsupported information. Check the wording carefully before selecting an answer. The conclusion follows from the prompt.

115. A — Add the two given numbers to find their total, then use estimation to confirm the result is reasonable. The correct choice follows the stated evidence or rule. Distractors overlook a key detail, change the relationship, or add unsupported information. Check the wording carefully before selecting an answer. The conclusion follows from the prompt.

116. B — Divide the dividend by the divisor. Multiplying the quotient by the divisor provides a direct check. The correct choice follows the stated evidence or rule. Distractors overlook a key detail, change the relationship, or add unsupported information. Check the wording carefully before selecting an answer. The conclusion follows from the prompt.

117. C — Squaring a number means multiplying it by itself, not doubling it or adding a different value. The correct choice follows the stated evidence or rule. Distractors overlook a key detail, change the relationship, or add unsupported information. Check the wording carefully before selecting an answer. The conclusion follows from the prompt.

118. D — Add the two given numbers to find their total, then use estimation to confirm the result is reasonable. The correct choice follows the stated evidence or rule. Distractors overlook a key detail, change the relationship, or add unsupported information. Check the wording carefully before selecting an answer. The conclusion follows from the prompt.

119. B — Divide the dividend by the divisor. Multiplying the quotient by the divisor provides a direct check. The correct choice follows the stated evidence or rule. Distractors overlook a key detail, change the relationship, or add unsupported information. Check the wording carefully before selecting an answer. The conclusion follows from the prompt.

120. A — Squaring a number means multiplying it by itself, not doubling it or adding a different value. The correct choice follows the stated evidence or rule. Distractors overlook a key detail, change the relationship, or add unsupported information. Check the wording carefully before selecting an answer. The conclusion follows from the prompt.

121. D — Add the two given numbers to find their total, then use estimation to confirm the result is reasonable. The correct choice follows the stated evidence or rule. Distractors overlook a key detail, change the relationship, or add unsupported information. Check the wording carefully before selecting an answer. The conclusion follows from the prompt.

122. C — Divide the dividend by the divisor. Multiplying the quotient by the divisor provides a direct check. The correct choice follows the stated evidence or rule. Distractors overlook a key detail, change the relationship, or add unsupported information. Check the wording carefully before selecting an answer. The conclusion follows from the prompt.

123. C — Squaring a number means multiplying it by itself, not doubling it or adding a different value. The correct choice follows the stated evidence or rule. Distractors overlook a key detail, change the

relationship, or add unsupported information. Check the wording carefully before selecting an answer. The conclusion follows from the prompt.

124. D — Add the two given numbers to find their total, then use estimation to confirm the result is reasonable. The correct choice follows the stated evidence or rule. Distractors overlook a key detail, change the relationship, or add unsupported information. Check the wording carefully before selecting an answer. The conclusion follows from the prompt.

125. B — Divide the dividend by the divisor. Multiplying the quotient by the divisor provides a direct check. The correct choice follows the stated evidence or rule. Distractors overlook a key detail, change the relationship, or add unsupported information. Check the wording carefully before selecting an answer. The conclusion follows from the prompt.

126. A — Squaring a number means multiplying it by itself, not doubling it or adding a different value. The correct choice follows the stated evidence or rule. Distractors overlook a key detail, change the relationship, or add unsupported information. Check the wording carefully before selecting an answer. The conclusion follows from the prompt.