

PRACTICE EXAM 7: 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 family science night 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 neighborhood safety forum 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.

3. 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

4. A report first defines a challenge facing a student leadership council, then compares two responses. Which organizational pattern is used?

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

5. An article says that registrations for a local business workshop 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.

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 summer reading challenge 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.

8. Which detail would best support the claim that a family science night 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. Difficult to measure
- C. Designed only for experts
- D. Possible to carry out

10. A report first defines a challenge facing a community garden initiative, 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

11. An article says that registrations for a student leadership council 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.

12. 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.

13. A passage about a public art 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 argue that all programs are identical.
- C. To provide instructions for a machine.
- D. To explain how an effort addressed a need.

14. Which detail would best support the claim that a summer reading challenge 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.

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. Possible to carry out
- D. Designed only for experts

16. A report first defines a challenge facing a neighborhood safety forum, 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

17. An article says that registrations for a community garden initiative 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.

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

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

19. A passage about a local business 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 argue that all programs are identical.
- C. To provide instructions for a machine.
- D. To explain how an effort addressed a need.

20. Which detail would best support the claim that a public art 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.

21. 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

22. A report first defines a challenge facing a family science night, 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

23. An article says that registrations for a neighborhood safety forum 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. Choose the statement with the strongest emotion.
- B. Check whether the statement can be verified with evidence.
- C. Accept the statement repeated most often.
- D. Prefer the statement with longer words.

25. A passage about a student leadership council 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 provide instructions for a machine.
- D. To explain how an effort addressed a need.

26. Which detail would best support the claim that a local business 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.

27. 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

28. A report first defines a challenge facing a summer reading challenge, 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

29. An article says that registrations for a family science night 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.

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 community garden initiative 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.

32. Which detail would best support the claim that a student leadership council 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.

33. 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

34. A report first defines a challenge facing a public art project, 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

35. An article says that registrations for a summer reading challenge 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 neighborhood safety forum 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.

38. Which detail would best support the claim that a community garden initiative was effective?

- A. The event used a new logo.
- B. The building had several windows.
- C. Participation records showed that more people completed the program.
- 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. Difficult to measure
- C. Designed only for experts
- D. Possible to carry out

40. A report first defines a challenge facing a local business 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

41. An article says that registrations for a public art 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.

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

- A. Choose the statement with the strongest emotion.
- B. Check whether the statement can be verified with evidence.
- 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 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.

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 ending outcome surprised the audience.
- D. The final 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, Jordan gave Priya the report.
- D. When Jordan met Priya, it gave it the report.

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

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

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 outcome at the end surprised the audience.
- C. The final ending outcome surprised the audience.
- D. The final 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. Because the data were late, the team postponed the meeting.
- C. Although the team had planned carefully.
- D. After reviewing the complete report.

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 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.

57. 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.

58. 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.

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

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

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

- A. Because the data were late.
- B. Although the team had planned carefully.
- C. Because the data were late, the team postponed the meeting.
- 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 outcome surprised the audience.
- D. The final ending 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, it gave it the report.
- D. When Jordan met Priya, Jordan gave Priya the report.

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

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

66. 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.

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68. Choose the sentence with correct verb tense.

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

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D. The final outcome surprised the audience.

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- D. When Jordan met Priya, it gave it 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.
- B. Although the team had planned carefully.
- C. After reviewing the complete report.
- D. Because the data were late, the team postponed the meeting.

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 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.

75. Which revision eliminates redundancy?

- A. The final outcome result surprised the audience.
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- D. The final ending outcome surprised the audience.

76. 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.

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

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

78. 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.

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 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.

81. Which revision eliminates redundancy?

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

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 16 and 9?

- A. 22
- B. 27
- C. 30
- D. 25

86. What is 45 divided by 5?

- A. 10
- B. 7
- C. 9

D. 12

87. What is 7 squared?

A. 42

B. 63

C. 53

D. 49

88. What is the sum of 19 and 12?

A. 28

B. 33

C. 31

D. 36

89. What is 96 divided by 8?

A. 12

B. 13

C. 10

D. 15

90. What is 10 squared?

A. 90

B. 100

C. 120

D. 104

91. What is the sum of 22 and 15?

- A. 34
- B. 39
- C. 37
- D. 42

92. What is 54 divided by 6?

- A. 10
- B. 9
- C. 7
- D. 12

93. What is 7 squared?

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

94. What is the sum of 17 and 11?

- A. 25
- B. 30
- C. 33
- D. 28

95. What is 48 divided by 4?

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

96. What is 10 squared?

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

97. What is the sum of 20 and 14?

- A. 31
- B. 36
- C. 39
- D. 34

98. What is 63 divided by 7?

- A. 10
- B. 7
- C. 9
- D. 12

99. What is 7 squared?

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

D. 53

100. What is the sum of 23 and 10?

A. 30

B. 35

C. 38

D. 33

101. What is 60 divided by 5?

A. 13

B. 10

C. 12

D. 15

102. What is 10 squared?

A. 90

B. 100

C. 120

D. 104

103. What is the sum of 18 and 13?

A. 28

B. 31

C. 33

D. 36

104. What is 72 divided by 8?

- A. 10
- B. 7
- C. 12
- D. 9

105. What is 7 squared?

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

106. What is the sum of 21 and 9?

- A. 30
- B. 27
- C. 32
- D. 35

107. What is 72 divided by 6?

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

108. What is 10 squared?

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

109. What is the sum of 16 and 12?

- A. 25
- B. 30
- C. 33
- D. 28

110. What is 36 divided by 4?

- A. 10
- B. 7
- C. 9
- D. 12

111. What is 7 squared?

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

112. What is the sum of 19 and 15?

- A. 31
- B. 36
- C. 39

D. 34

113. What is 84 divided by 7?

A. 13

B. 12

C. 10

D. 15

114. What is 10 squared?

A. 100

B. 90

C. 120

D. 104

115. What is the sum of 22 and 11?

A. 30

B. 33

C. 35

D. 38

116. What is 45 divided by 5?

A. 10

B. 7

C. 12

D. 9

117. What is 7 squared?

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

118. What is the sum of 17 and 14?

- A. 28
- B. 33
- C. 31
- D. 36

119. What is 96 divided by 8?

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

120. What is 10 squared?

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

121. What is the sum of 20 and 10?

- A. 27
- B. 32
- C. 35
- D. 30

122. What is 54 divided by 6?

- A. 10
- B. 7
- C. 9
- D. 12

123. What is 7 squared?

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

124. What is the sum of 23 and 13?

- A. 33
- B. 38
- C. 36
- D. 41

125. What is 48 divided by 4?

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

D. 15

126. What is 10 squared?

A. 100

B. 90

C. 120

D. 104

Practice Exam 7: 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. 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.

3. 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.

4. A — 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. 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.

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. 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.

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. 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.

10. 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.

11. 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.

12. 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.

13. D — 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. 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.

15. 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.

16. 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.

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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. 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

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