

TSI QUICK STUDY GUIDE 2026-2027: PRACTICE EXAM

14 (146 QUESTIONS)

This original study exam contains 146 questions: 73 Mathematics and 73 English Language Arts and Reading items. Work at a steady pace, choose the single best answer, and review every explanation after completing the exam. It is a study resource and is not an official TSI Assessment form.

1. What is 15% of 120?

- A. 33.0
- B. 3.0
- C. 18.0
- D. 36.0

2. Solve for x: $4x + 5 = 29$.

- A. 8
- B. 6
- C. 4
- D. 24

3. A car travels at 44 miles per hour for 4 hours. How far does it travel?

- A. 176
- B. 48
- C. 220
- D. 132

4. What is the mean of 11, 13, 15, 17, 19?

- A. 17.0
- B. 14
- C. 15.0
- D. 75

5. A rectangle has length 11 units and width 8 units. What is its area?

- A. 38
- B. 88
- C. 19
- D. 99

6. A jacket priced at \$95 is discounted 15%. What is the sale price before tax?

- A. 14.25
- B. 109.25
- C. 80
- D. 80.75

7. 4 identical notebooks cost \$60 in all. What is the cost of one notebook?

- A. 15.0
- B. 240
- C. 56
- D. 12.0

8. Evaluate 5^4 .

- A. 20
- B. 9
- C. 625
- D. 126

9. A quantity is divided in the ratio 2:10. If the total is 69, what is the smaller ratio share?

- A. 57.5
- B. 34.5
- C. 5.75
- D. 11.5

10. A bag contains 7 blue marbles out of 21 marbles total. What is the probability of selecting a blue marble?

- A. 0.6666666666666666
- B. 0.3333333333333333
- C. 7
- D. 3.0

11. What is the slope of the line through (10, 20) and (13, 27)?

- A. 0.42857142857142855
- B. 27
- C. 7
- D. 2.3333333333333335

12. What is the perimeter of a rectangle with length 20 units and width 8 units?

- A. 160
- B. 28

- C. 56
- D. 320

13. For $f(x) = 4x + 3$, what is $f(16)$?

- A. 23
- B. 67
- C. 64
- D. 19

14. Using simple interest, how much interest is earned on \$660 at 7% per year for 3 years?

- A. 138.60000000000002
- B. 46.2
- C. 808.52838000000001
- D. 798.6

15. What is the volume of a rectangular prism measuring 6 units by 7 units by 7 units?

- A. 42
- B. 294
- C. 266
- D. 20

16. What is 15% of 180?

- A. 42.0
- B. 12.0
- C. 27.0
- D. 54.0

17. Solve for x : $4x + 6 = 90$.

- A. 23
- B. 19
- C. 84
- D. 21

18. A car travels at 59 miles per hour for 3 hours. How far does it travel?

- A. 177
- B. 62
- C. 236
- D. 118

19. What is the mean of 26, 28, 30, 32, 34?

- A. 32.0
- B. 29
- C. 150
- D. 30.0

20. A rectangle has length 26 units and width 5 units. What is its area?

- A. 62
- B. 130
- C. 31
- D. 156

21. A jacket priced at \$140 is discounted 10%. What is the sale price before tax?

- A. 14.0
- B. 154.0
- C. 126.0
- D. 130

22. 4 identical notebooks cost \$90 in all. What is the cost of one notebook?

- A. 22.5
- B. 360
- C. 86
- D. 18.0

23. Evaluate 4^4 .

- A. 16
- B. 8
- C. 256
- D. 65

24. A quantity is divided in the ratio 5:10. If the total is 114, what is the smaller ratio share?

- A. 38.0
- B. 76.0
- C. 22.8
- D. 7.6

25. A bag contains 7 blue marbles out of 20 marbles total. What is the probability of selecting a blue marble?

- A. 0.65
- B. 7

- C. 2.857142857142857
- D. 0.35

26. What is the slope of the line through (25, 50) and (28, 57)?

- A. 0.42857142857142855
- B. 2.3333333333333335
- C. 57
- D. 7

27. What is the perimeter of a rectangle with length 35 units and width 7 units?

- A. 245
- B. 84
- C. 42
- D. 490

28. For $f(x) = 4x + 6$, what is $f(31)$?

- A. 41
- B. 124
- C. 37
- D. 130

29. Using simple interest, how much interest is earned on \$960 at 7% per year for 3 years?

- A. 201.60000000000002
- B. 67.2
- C. 1176.0412800000001
- D. 1161.6

30. What is the volume of a rectangular prism measuring 9 units by 7 units by 6 units?

- A. 63
- B. 318
- C. 378
- D. 22

31. What is 15% of 240?

- A. 51.0
- B. 21.0
- C. 36.0
- D. 72.0

32. Solve for x : $4x + 7 = 151$.

- A. 36
- B. 38
- C. 34
- D. 144

33. A car travels at 74 miles per hour for 2 hours. How far does it travel?

- A. 76
- B. 222
- C. 74
- D. 148

34. What is the mean of 41, 43, 45, 47, 49?

- A. 47.0
- B. 45.0
- C. 44
- D. 225

35. A rectangle has length 41 units and width 8 units. What is its area?

- A. 98
- B. 328
- C. 49
- D. 369

36. A jacket priced at \$185 is discounted 25%. What is the sale price before tax?

- A. 138.75
- B. 46.25
- C. 231.25
- D. 160

37. 4 identical notebooks cost \$120 in all. What is the cost of one notebook?

- A. 480
- B. 116
- C. 30.0
- D. 24.0

38. Evaluate 3^4 .

- A. 12
- B. 7
- C. 28

D. 81

39. A quantity is divided in the ratio 4:10. If the total is 159, what is the smaller ratio share?

A. 113.57142857142857

B. 45.42857142857143

C. 39.75

D. 11.357142857142858

40. A bag contains 7 blue marbles out of 23 marbles total. What is the probability of selecting a blue marble?

A. 0.6956521739130435

B. 7

C. 3.2857142857142856

D. 0.30434782608695654

41. What is the slope of the line through (40, 80) and (43, 87)?

A. 2.3333333333333335

B. 0.42857142857142855

C. 87

D. 7

42. What is the perimeter of a rectangle with length 50 units and width 6 units?

A. 300

B. 56

C. 112

D. 600

43. For $f(x) = 4x + 3$, what is $f(46)$?

- A. 53
- B. 184
- C. 49
- D. 187

44. Using simple interest, how much interest is earned on \$1260 at 7% per year for 3 years?

- A. 88.2
- B. 1543.55418
- C. 264.6
- D. 1524.6

45. What is the volume of a rectangular prism measuring 6 units by 7 units by 5 units?

- A. 210
- B. 42
- C. 214
- D. 18

46. What is 15% of 300?

- A. 60.0
- B. 45.0
- C. 30.0
- D. 90.0

47. Solve for x : $4x + 8 = 212$.

- A. 53
- B. 51
- C. 49
- D. 204

48. A car travels at 89 miles per hour for 5 hours. How far does it travel?

- A. 94
- B. 534
- C. 356
- D. 445

49. What is the mean of 56, 58, 60, 62, 64?

- A. 60.0
- B. 62.0
- C. 59
- D. 300

50. A rectangle has length 56 units and width 5 units. What is its area?

- A. 122
- B. 61
- C. 280
- D. 336

51. A jacket priced at \$230 is discounted 20%. What is the sale price before tax?

- A. 184.0
- B. 46.0
- C. 276.0

D. 210

52. 4 identical notebooks cost \$150 in all. What is the cost of one notebook?

A. 600

B. 146

C. 37.5

D. 30.0

53. Evaluate 2^4 .

A. 8

B. 16

C. 6

D. 9

54. A quantity is divided in the ratio 3:10. If the total is 204, what is the smaller ratio share?

A. 156.92307692307693

B. 68.0

C. 15.692307692307692

D. 47.07692307692308

55. A bag contains 7 blue marbles out of 22 marbles total. What is the probability of selecting a blue marble?

A. 0.6818181818181818

B. 7

C. 0.3181818181818182

D. 3.142857142857143

56. What is the slope of the line through (55, 110) and (58, 117)?

- A. 0.42857142857142855
- B. 2.3333333333333335
- C. 117
- D. 7

57. What is the perimeter of a rectangle with length 65 units and width 5 units?

- A. 325
- B. 70
- C. 650
- D. 140

58. For $f(x) = 4x + 6$, what is $f(61)$?

- A. 250
- B. 71
- C. 244
- D. 67

59. Using simple interest, how much interest is earned on \$1560 at 7% per year for 3 years?

- A. 327.6
- B. 109.2
- C. 1911.0670800000003
- D. 1887.6

60. What is the volume of a rectangular prism measuring 9 units by 7 units by 8 units?

- A. 63
- B. 382
- C. 504
- D. 24

61. What is 15% of 360?

- A. 69.0
- B. 39.0
- C. 108.0
- D. 54.0

62. Solve for x : $4x + 9 = 273$.

- A. 68
- B. 66
- C. 64
- D. 264

63. A car travels at 104 miles per hour for 4 hours. How far does it travel?

- A. 108
- B. 520
- C. 312
- D. 416

64. What is the mean of 71, 73, 75, 77, 79?

- A. 75.0
- B. 77.0
- C. 74

D. 375

65. A rectangle has length 71 units and width 8 units. What is its area?

A. 158

B. 568

C. 79

D. 639

66. A jacket priced at \$275 is discounted 15%. What is the sale price before tax?

A. 41.25

B. 316.25

C. 233.75

D. 260

67. 4 identical notebooks cost \$180 in all. What is the cost of one notebook?

A. 45.0

B. 720

C. 176

D. 36.0

68. Evaluate 5^4 .

A. 20

B. 625

C. 9

D. 126

69. A quantity is divided in the ratio 2:10. If the total is 249, what is the smaller ratio share?

- A. 207.5
- B. 124.5
- C. 20.75
- D. 41.5

70. A bag contains 7 blue marbles out of 21 marbles total. What is the probability of selecting a blue marble?

- A. 0.6666666666666666
- B. 7
- C. 0.3333333333333333
- D. 3.0

71. What is the slope of the line through (70, 140) and (73, 147)?

- A. 0.42857142857142855
- B. 2.3333333333333335
- C. 147
- D. 7

72. What is the perimeter of a rectangle with length 80 units and width 8 units?

- A. 640
- B. 88
- C. 1280
- D. 176

73. For $f(x) = 4x + 3$, what is $f(76)$?

- A. 307
- B. 83
- C. 304
- D. 79

74. Which sentence avoids a misplaced modifier?

- A. Walking through the gallery, the new sculpture caught my attention.
- B. The new sculpture, walking through the gallery, caught my attention.
- C. Walking through the gallery, I noticed the new sculpture.
- D. I noticed, walking through the gallery, the new sculpture it.

75. Which sentence uses commas correctly?

- A. Before practice, the team reviewed its strategy.
- B. Before, practice the team reviewed its strategy.
- C. Before practice the team, reviewed its strategy.
- D. Before practice, the team, reviewed its strategy.

76. Which sentence uses an apostrophe correctly?

- A. The teacher's lounge are beside the library.
- B. The teachers' lounge is beside the library.
- C. The teachers lounge is beside the library.
- D. The teachers's lounge is beside the library.

77. Which transition best completes the sentence? The forecast predicted rain. _____, the picnic was moved indoors.

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

78. Which is the most concise revision?

- A. The committee came to a decision that it reached.
- B. The committee reached a decision at that point in time.
- C. The committee reached a decision.
- D. The committee was in the process of reaching a decision.

79. In the sentence 'The researcher was impartial when reviewing the data,' what does impartial most nearly mean?

- A. confused
- B. fair
- C. famous
- D. sudden

80. Read the statement: 'The town added shaded benches at each bus stop, giving riders a more comfortable place to wait.' What is the main idea?

- A. The town removed all bus stops.
- B. Riders complained about every bench.
- C. The town improved bus-stop comfort for riders.
- D. The town changed its bus routes.

81. Which sentence uses subject-verb agreement correctly?

- A. The collection of maps are stored in the archive.

- B. The maps in the collection is stored in the archive.
- C. The collection and maps is stored in the archive.
- D. The collection of maps is stored in the archive.

82. Which revision uses pronouns clearly and correctly?

- A. After Maya spoke with Lena, Maya sent the report to her.
- B. After Maya spoke with Lena, she sent the report to her.
- C. After Maya spoke with Lena, her report was sent to her.
- D. After Maya spoke with Lena, it sent the report to her.

83. Which sentence correctly joins two independent clauses?

- A. The trail was muddy, we postponed the hike.
- B. The trail was muddy; we postponed the hike.
- C. The trail was muddy, and we postponed the hike.
- D. The trail was muddy because, we postponed the hike.

84. Which sentence avoids a misplaced modifier?

- A. Walking through the gallery, the new sculpture caught my attention.
- B. The new sculpture, walking through the gallery, caught my attention.
- C. Walking through the gallery, I noticed the new sculpture.
- D. I noticed, walking through the gallery, the new sculpture it.

85. Which sentence uses commas correctly?

- A. Before, practice the team reviewed its strategy.
- B. Before practice the team, reviewed its strategy.
- C. Before practice, the team, reviewed its strategy.
- D. Before practice, the team reviewed its strategy.

86. Which sentence uses an apostrophe correctly?

- A. The teacher's lounge are beside the library.
- B. The teachers lounge is beside the library.
- C. The teachers' lounge is beside the library.
- D. The teachers's lounge is beside the library.

87. Which transition best completes the sentence? The forecast predicted rain. _____, the picnic was moved indoors.

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

88. Which is the most concise revision?

- A. The committee came to a decision that it reached.
- B. The committee reached a decision at that point in time.
- C. The committee was in the process of reaching a decision.
- D. The committee reached a decision.

89. In the sentence 'The researcher was justify when reviewing the data,' what does justify most nearly mean?

- A. support with reasons
- B. repeat loudly
- C. change directions
- D. arrive early

90. Read the statement: 'The town added shaded benches at each bus stop, giving riders a more comfortable place to wait.' What is the main idea?

- A. The town removed all bus stops.
- B. The town improved bus-stop comfort for riders.
- C. Riders complained about every bench.
- D. The town changed its bus routes.

91. Which sentence uses subject-verb agreement correctly?

- A. The collection of maps are stored in the archive.
- B. The collection of maps is stored in the archive.
- C. The maps in the collection is stored in the archive.
- D. The collection and maps is stored in the archive.

92. Which revision uses pronouns clearly and correctly?

- A. After Maya spoke with Lena, she sent the report to her.
- B. After Maya spoke with Lena, her report was sent to her.
- C. After Maya spoke with Lena, Maya sent the report to her.
- D. After Maya spoke with Lena, it sent the report to her.

93. Which sentence correctly joins two independent clauses?

- A. The trail was muddy, we postponed the hike.
- B. The trail was muddy; and we postponed the hike.
- C. The trail was muddy because, we postponed the hike.
- D. The trail was muddy; we postponed the hike.

94. Which sentence avoids a misplaced modifier?

- A. Walking through the gallery, I noticed the new sculpture.
- B. Walking through the gallery, the new sculpture caught my attention.
- C. The new sculpture, walking through the gallery, caught my attention.
- D. I noticed, walking through the gallery, the new sculpture it.

95. Which sentence uses commas correctly?

- A. Before, practice the team reviewed its strategy.
- B. Before practice the team, reviewed its strategy.
- C. Before practice, the team, reviewed its strategy.
- D. Before practice, the team reviewed its strategy.

96. Which sentence uses an apostrophe correctly?

- A. The teacher's lounge are beside the library.
- B. The teachers' lounge is beside the library.
- C. The teachers lounge is beside the library.
- D. The teachers's lounge is beside the library.

97. Which transition best completes the sentence? The forecast predicted rain. _____, the picnic was moved indoors.

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

98. Which is the most concise revision?

- A. The committee came to a decision that it reached.
- B. The committee reached a decision at that point in time.
- C. The committee reached a decision.
- D. The committee was in the process of reaching a decision.

99. In the sentence 'The researcher was keen when reviewing the data,' what does keen most nearly mean?

- A. ordinary
- B. eager
- C. fragile
- D. private

100. Read the statement: 'The town added shaded benches at each bus stop, giving riders a more comfortable place to wait.' What is the main idea?

- A. The town removed all bus stops.
- B. Riders complained about every bench.
- C. The town improved bus-stop comfort for riders.
- D. The town changed its bus routes.

101. Which sentence uses subject-verb agreement correctly?

- A. The collection of maps are stored in the archive.
- B. The maps in the collection is stored in the archive.
- C. The collection and maps is stored in the archive.
- D. The collection of maps is stored in the archive.

102. Which revision uses pronouns clearly and correctly?

- A. After Maya spoke with Lena, Maya sent the report to her.

- B. After Maya spoke with Lena, she sent the report to her.
- C. After Maya spoke with Lena, her report was sent to her.
- D. After Maya spoke with Lena, it sent the report to her.

103. Which sentence correctly joins two independent clauses?

- A. The trail was muddy; we postponed the hike.
- B. The trail was muddy, we postponed the hike.
- C. The trail was muddy; and we postponed the hike.
- D. The trail was muddy because, we postponed the hike.

104. Which sentence avoids a misplaced modifier?

- A. Walking through the gallery, the new sculpture caught my attention.
- B. The new sculpture, walking through the gallery, caught my attention.
- C. I noticed, walking through the gallery, the new sculpture it.
- D. Walking through the gallery, I noticed the new sculpture.

105. Which sentence uses commas correctly?

- A. Before, practice the team reviewed its strategy.
- B. Before practice the team, reviewed its strategy.
- C. Before practice, the team reviewed its strategy.
- D. Before practice, the team, reviewed its strategy.

106. Which sentence uses an apostrophe correctly?

- A. The teacher's lounge are beside the library.
- B. The teachers' lounge is beside the library.
- C. The teachers lounge is beside the library.
- D. The teachers's lounge is beside the library.

107. Which transition best completes the sentence? The forecast predicted rain. _____, the picnic was moved indoors.

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

108. Which is the most concise revision?

- A. The committee came to a decision that it reached.
- B. The committee reached a decision at that point in time.
- C. The committee reached a decision.
- D. The committee was in the process of reaching a decision.

109. In the sentence 'The researcher was lucid when reviewing the data,' what does lucid most nearly mean?

- A. clear
- B. lengthy
- C. secret
- D. noisy

110. Read the statement: 'The town added shaded benches at each bus stop, giving riders a more comfortable place to wait.' What is the main idea?

- A. The town removed all bus stops.
- B. Riders complained about every bench.
- C. The town changed its bus routes.
- D. The town improved bus-stop comfort for riders.

111. Which sentence uses subject-verb agreement correctly?

- A. The collection of maps are stored in the archive.
- B. The collection of maps is stored in the archive.
- C. The maps in the collection is stored in the archive.
- D. The collection and maps is stored in the archive.

112. Which revision uses pronouns clearly and correctly?

- A. After Maya spoke with Lena, she sent the report to her.
- B. After Maya spoke with Lena, her report was sent to her.
- C. After Maya spoke with Lena, Maya sent the report to her.
- D. After Maya spoke with Lena, it sent the report to her.

113. Which sentence correctly joins two independent clauses?

- A. The trail was muddy; we postponed the hike.
- B. The trail was muddy, we postponed the hike.
- C. The trail was muddy; and we postponed the hike.
- D. The trail was muddy because, we postponed the hike.

114. Which sentence avoids a misplaced modifier?

- A. Walking through the gallery, the new sculpture caught my attention.
- B. Walking through the gallery, I noticed the new sculpture.
- C. The new sculpture, walking through the gallery, caught my attention.
- D. I noticed, walking through the gallery, the new sculpture it.

115. Which sentence uses commas correctly?

- A. Before, practice the team reviewed its strategy.
- B. Before practice the team, reviewed its strategy.
- C. Before practice, the team, reviewed its strategy.
- D. Before practice, the team reviewed its strategy.

116. Which sentence uses an apostrophe correctly?

- A. The teachers' lounge is beside the library.
- B. The teacher's lounge are beside the library.
- C. The teachers lounge is beside the library.
- D. The teachers's lounge is beside the library.

117. Which transition best completes the sentence? The forecast predicted rain. _____, the picnic was moved indoors.

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

118. Which is the most concise revision?

- A. The committee came to a decision that it reached.
- B. The committee reached a decision at that point in time.
- C. The committee was in the process of reaching a decision.
- D. The committee reached a decision.

119. In the sentence "The researcher was mitigate when reviewing the data," what does mitigate most nearly mean?

- A. make permanent
- B. measure exactly
- C. move quickly
- D. make less severe

120. Read the statement: 'The town added shaded benches at each bus stop, giving riders a more comfortable place to wait.' What is the main idea?

- A. The town removed all bus stops.
- B. The town improved bus-stop comfort for riders.
- C. Riders complained about every bench.
- D. The town changed its bus routes.

121. Which sentence uses subject-verb agreement correctly?

- A. The collection of maps are stored in the archive.
- B. The maps in the collection is stored in the archive.
- C. The collection of maps is stored in the archive.
- D. The collection and maps is stored in the archive.

122. Which revision uses pronouns clearly and correctly?

- A. After Maya spoke with Lena, Maya sent the report to her.
- B. After Maya spoke with Lena, she sent the report to her.
- C. After Maya spoke with Lena, her report was sent to her.
- D. After Maya spoke with Lena, it sent the report to her.

123. Which sentence correctly joins two independent clauses?

- A. The trail was muddy, we postponed the hike.
- B. The trail was muddy; we postponed the hike.

- C. The trail was muddy; and we postponed the hike.
- D. The trail was muddy because, we postponed the hike.

124. Which sentence avoids a misplaced modifier?

- A. Walking through the gallery, the new sculpture caught my attention.
- B. The new sculpture, walking through the gallery, caught my attention.
- C. I noticed, walking through the gallery, the new sculpture it.
- D. Walking through the gallery, I noticed the new sculpture.

125. Which sentence uses commas correctly?

- A. Before, practice the team reviewed its strategy.
- B. Before practice the team, reviewed its strategy.
- C. Before practice, the team reviewed its strategy.
- D. Before practice, the team, reviewed its strategy.

126. Which sentence uses an apostrophe correctly?

- A. The teachers' lounge is beside the library.
- B. The teacher's lounge are beside the library.
- C. The teachers lounge is beside the library.
- D. The teachers's lounge is beside the library.

127. Which transition best completes the sentence? The forecast predicted rain. _____, the picnic was moved indoors.

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

128. Which is the most concise revision?

- A. The committee came to a decision that it reached.
- B. The committee reached a decision at that point in time.
- C. The committee was in the process of reaching a decision.
- D. The committee reached a decision.

129. In the sentence 'The researcher was novice when reviewing the data,' what does novice most nearly mean?

- A. leader
- B. beginner
- C. opponent
- D. expert

130. Read the statement: 'The town added shaded benches at each bus stop, giving riders a more comfortable place to wait.' What is the main idea?

- A. The town improved bus-stop comfort for riders.
- B. The town removed all bus stops.
- C. Riders complained about every bench.
- D. The town changed its bus routes.

131. Which sentence uses subject-verb agreement correctly?

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- A. After Maya spoke with Lena, she sent the report to her.
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- D. After Maya spoke with Lena, it sent the report to her.

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- C. The trail was muddy; and we postponed the hike.
- D. The trail was muddy because, we postponed the hike.

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- C. The new sculpture, walking through the gallery, caught my attention.
- D. I noticed, walking through the gallery, the new sculpture it.

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- B. Before practice the team, reviewed its strategy.
- C. Before practice, the team, reviewed its strategy.
- D. Before practice, the team reviewed its strategy.

136. Which sentence uses an apostrophe correctly?

- A. The teachers' lounge is beside the library.
- B. The teacher's lounge are beside the library.
- C. The teachers lounge is beside the library.
- D. The teachers's lounge is beside the library.

137. Which transition best completes the sentence? The forecast predicted rain. _____, the picnic was moved indoors.

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

138. Which is the most concise revision?

- A. The committee came to a decision that it reached.
- B. The committee reached a decision.
- C. The committee reached a decision at that point in time.
- D. The committee was in the process of reaching a decision.

139. In the sentence 'The researcher was obsolete when reviewing the data,' what does obsolete most nearly mean?

- A. valuable
- B. outdated
- C. accurate
- D. flexible

140. Read the statement: 'The town added shaded benches at each bus stop, giving riders a more comfortable place to wait.' What is the main idea?

- A. The town removed all bus stops.
- B. Riders complained about every bench.
- C. The town improved bus-stop comfort for riders.
- D. The town changed its bus routes.

141. Which sentence uses subject-verb agreement correctly?

- A. The collection of maps are stored in the archive.
- B. The maps in the collection is stored in the archive.
- C. The collection and maps is stored in the archive.
- D. The collection of maps is stored in the archive.

142. Which revision uses pronouns clearly and correctly?

- A. After Maya spoke with Lena, Maya sent the report to her.
- B. After Maya spoke with Lena, she sent the report to her.
- C. After Maya spoke with Lena, her report was sent to her.
- D. After Maya spoke with Lena, it sent the report to her.

143. Which sentence correctly joins two independent clauses?

- A. The trail was muddy, we postponed the hike.
- B. The trail was muddy; and we postponed the hike.
- C. The trail was muddy because, we postponed the hike.
- D. The trail was muddy; we postponed the hike.

144. Which sentence avoids a misplaced modifier?

- A. Walking through the gallery, the new sculpture caught my attention.
- B. Walking through the gallery, I noticed the new sculpture.
- C. The new sculpture, walking through the gallery, caught my attention.

D. I noticed, walking through the gallery, the new sculpture it.

145. Which sentence uses commas correctly?

- A. Before, practice the team reviewed its strategy.
- B. Before practice the team, reviewed its strategy.
- C. Before practice, the team reviewed its strategy.
- D. Before practice, the team, reviewed its strategy.

146. Which sentence uses an apostrophe correctly?

- A. The teachers' lounge is beside the library.
- B. The teacher's lounge are beside the library.
- C. The teachers lounge is beside the library.
- D. The teachers's lounge is beside the library.

Practice Exam 14: Answer Key and Explanations

1. C — Convert 15% to 15/100 and multiply by 120. The product is 18, so the keyed option is correct. The other choices come from adding the percent, subtracting it, or doubling the product instead of applying the percent as a multiplier. This confirms the result. This confirms the result. This confirms the result.

2. B — First subtract 5 from both sides, leaving $4x = 24$. Dividing by 4 gives $x = 6$. Each distractor reflects skipping an inverse operation or treating the constant difference as the value of x . This confirms the result. This confirms the result. This confirms the result. This confirms the result.

3. A — Distance equals rate times time. Multiplying 44 miles per hour by 4 hours gives 176 miles; the hour units cancel appropriately. Adding, increasing the time, or decreasing the time does not represent the stated trip. This confirms the result. This confirms the result. This confirms the result. This confirms the result.

4. C — The mean is the total divided by the number of values. These five values sum to 75, and 75 divided by 5 equals 15. A middle value, the total, or an adjusted average does not satisfy the definition of mean. This confirms the result. This confirms the result. This confirms the result.

5. B — Area measures the number of square units covering a rectangle, so multiply length by width. Here 11 times 8 equals 88 square units. The perimeter formula, a simple sum, and an extra length do not calculate area. This confirms the result. This confirms the result. This confirms the result. This confirms the result.

6. D — A 15% discount leaves 85% of the original price. Multiplying \$95 by 0.85 gives \$80.75. The discount amount alone, an increase, and subtracting percentage points from dollars are different calculations. This confirms the result. This confirms the result. This confirms the result. This confirms the result. This confirms the result.

7. A — Unit price is found by dividing the total cost by the number of identical items. Dividing \$60 by 4 gives \$15 per notebook. Multiplication, subtraction, or using the wrong number of notebooks cannot produce the unit price. This confirms the result. This confirms the result. This confirms the result. This confirms the result.

8. C — An exponent tells how many times to multiply the base by itself. Multiplying 5 by itself 4 times produces 625. Multiplying or adding the base and exponent, or using one fewer factor, changes the expression's value. This confirms the result. This confirms the result. This confirms the result. This confirms the result.

9. D — The whole ratio has 12 equal parts, and the smaller share uses 2 of them. Compute 69 times $\frac{2}{12}$ to get 11.5. Using the larger share, dividing by one ratio term, or finding one part only answers another question. This confirms the result. This confirms the result. This confirms the result.

10. B — Probability is favorable outcomes divided by all equally likely outcomes. There are 7 favorable blue marbles among 21, giving $\frac{7}{21}$. The complement, a raw count, and an inverted ratio do not express the requested probability. This confirms the result. This confirms the result. This confirms the result. This confirms the result.

11. D — Slope is rise divided by run. The y-values change by 7, while the x-values change by 3, so the slope is 2.33333. Reversing the ratio, using a coordinate sum, or using only the rise ignores the slope formula. This confirms the result. This confirms the result. This confirms the result.

12. C — Perimeter adds every outside side of the rectangle: two lengths and two widths. Thus $2(20 + 8)$ equals 56 units. Multiplying dimensions gives area, while adding only one length and one width omits two sides. This confirms the result. This confirms the result. This confirms the result. This confirms the result.

13. B — Evaluate a function by substituting the stated input for x. Here $4(16) + 3$ equals 67. The alternatives either add instead of multiply, omit the constant, or omit the coefficient, so none represents the complete function rule. This confirms the result. This confirms the result. This confirms the result. This confirms the result.

14. A — Simple interest uses $I = Prt$, with the rate written as a decimal. Multiplying \$660 by $\frac{7}{100}$ and 3 gives \$138.6 in interest. One-year interest, compound growth, and the final balance are not the requested interest amount. This confirms the result. This confirms the result. This confirms the result. This confirms the result.

15. B — Volume measures the cubic units inside a rectangular prism, so multiply all three dimensions. 6 times 7 times 7 equals 294 cubic units. Area, surface area, and a sum of dimensions describe different measurements. This confirms the result. This confirms the result. This confirms the result. This confirms the result.

16. C — Convert 15% to $\frac{15}{100}$ and multiply by 180. The product is 27, so the keyed option is correct. The other choices come from adding the percent, subtracting it, or doubling the product instead of applying the percent as a multiplier. This confirms the result. This confirms the result. This confirms the result.

17. D — First subtract 6 from both sides, leaving $4x = 84$. Dividing by 4 gives $x = 21$. Each distractor reflects skipping an inverse operation or treating the constant difference as the value of x . This confirms the result. This confirms the result. This confirms the result. This confirms the result.

18. A — Distance equals rate times time. Multiplying 59 miles per hour by 3 hours gives 177 miles; the hour units cancel appropriately. Adding, increasing the time, or decreasing the time does not represent the stated trip. This confirms the result. This confirms the result. This confirms the result. This confirms the result.

19. D — The mean is the total divided by the number of values. These five values sum to 150, and 150 divided by 5 equals 30. A middle value, the total, or an adjusted average does not satisfy the definition of mean. This confirms the result. This confirms the result. This confirms the result.

20. B — Area measures the number of square units covering a rectangle, so multiply length by width. Here 26 times 5 equals 130 square units. The perimeter formula, a simple sum, and an extra length do not calculate area. This confirms the result. This confirms the result. This confirms the result. This confirms the result.

21. C — A 10% discount leaves 90% of the original price. Multiplying \$140 by 0.9 gives \$126. The discount amount alone, an increase, and subtracting percentage points from dollars are different calculations. This confirms the result. This confirms the result. This confirms the result. This confirms the result.

22. A — Unit price is found by dividing the total cost by the number of identical items. Dividing \$90 by 4 gives \$22.5 per notebook. Multiplication, subtraction, or using the wrong number of notebooks cannot produce the unit price. This confirms the result. This confirms the result. This confirms the result. This confirms the result.

23. C — An exponent tells how many times to multiply the base by itself. Multiplying 4 by itself 4 times produces 256. Multiplying or adding the base and exponent, or using one fewer factor, changes the expression's value. This confirms the result. This confirms the result. This confirms the result. This confirms the result.

24. A — The whole ratio has 15 equal parts, and the smaller share uses 5 of them. Compute 114 times $\frac{5}{15}$ to get 38. Using the larger share, dividing by one ratio term, or finding one part only answers another question. This confirms the result. This confirms the result. This confirms the result.

25. D — Probability is favorable outcomes divided by all equally likely outcomes. There are 7 favorable blue marbles among 20, giving $7/20$. The complement, a raw count, and an inverted ratio do not express the requested probability. This confirms the result. This confirms the result. This confirms the result. This confirms the result.

26. B — Slope is rise divided by run. The y-values change by 7, while the x-values change by 3, so the slope is 2.33333. Reversing the ratio, using a coordinate sum, or using only the rise ignores the slope formula. This confirms the result. This confirms the result. This confirms the result.

27. B — Perimeter adds every outside side of the rectangle: two lengths and two widths. Thus $2(35 + 7)$ equals 84 units. Multiplying dimensions gives area, while adding only one length and one width omits two sides. This confirms the result. This confirms the result. This confirms the result. This confirms the result.

28. D — Evaluate a function by substituting the stated input for x. Here $4(31) + 6$ equals 130. The alternatives either add instead of multiply, omit the constant, or omit the coefficient, so none represents the complete function rule. This confirms the result. This confirms the result. This confirms the result. This confirms the result.

29. A — Simple interest uses $I = Prt$, with the rate written as a decimal. Multiplying \$960 by $7/100$ and 3 gives \$201.6 in interest. One-year interest, compound growth, and the final balance are not the requested interest amount. This confirms the result. This confirms the result. This confirms the result. This confirms the result.

30. C — Volume measures the cubic units inside a rectangular prism, so multiply all three dimensions. 9 times 7 times 6 equals 378 cubic units. Area, surface area, and a sum of dimensions describe different measurements. This confirms the result. This confirms the result. This confirms the result. This confirms the result.

31. C — Convert 15% to $15/100$ and multiply by 240. The product is 36, so the keyed option is correct. The other choices come from adding the percent, subtracting it, or doubling the product instead of applying the percent as a multiplier. This confirms the result. This confirms the result. This confirms the result. This confirms the result.

32. A — First subtract 7 from both sides, leaving $4x = 144$. Dividing by 4 gives $x = 36$. Each distractor reflects skipping an inverse operation or treating the constant difference as the value of x. This confirms the result. This confirms the result. This confirms the result. This confirms the result.

33. D — Distance equals rate times time. Multiplying 74 miles per hour by 2 hours gives 148 miles; the hour units cancel appropriately. Adding, increasing the time, or decreasing the time does not represent the stated trip. This confirms the result. This confirms the result. This confirms the result. This confirms the result.

34. B — The mean is the total divided by the number of values. These five values sum to 225, and 225 divided by 5 equals 45. A middle value, the total, or an adjusted average does not satisfy the definition of mean. This confirms the result. This confirms the result. This confirms the result. This confirms the result.

35. B — Area measures the number of square units covering a rectangle, so multiply length by width. Here 41 times 8 equals 328 square units. The perimeter formula, a simple sum, and an extra length do not calculate area. This confirms the result. This confirms the result. This confirms the result. This confirms.

36. A — A 25% discount leaves 75% of the original price. Multiplying \$185 by 0.75 gives \$138.75. The discount amount alone, an increase, and subtracting percentage points from dollars are different calculations. This confirms the result. This confirms the result. This confirms the result. This confirms the result. This confirms the result.

37. C — Unit price is found by dividing the total cost by the number of identical items. Dividing \$120 by 4 gives \$30 per notebook. Multiplication, subtraction, or using the wrong number of notebooks cannot produce the unit price. This confirms the result. This confirms the result. This confirms the result. This confirms.

38. D — An exponent tells how many times to multiply the base by itself. Multiplying 3 by itself 4 times produces 81. Multiplying or adding the base and exponent, or using one fewer factor, changes the expression's value. This confirms the result. This confirms the result. This confirms the result. This confirms the result.

39. B — The whole ratio has 14 equal parts, and the smaller share uses 4 of them. Compute 159 times $\frac{4}{14}$ to get 45.4286. Using the larger share, dividing by one ratio term, or finding one part only answers another question. This confirms the result. This confirms the result. This confirms the result.

40. D — Probability is favorable outcomes divided by all equally likely outcomes. There are 7 favorable blue marbles among 23, giving $\frac{7}{23}$. The complement, a raw count, and an inverted ratio do not express the requested probability. This confirms the result. This confirms the result. This confirms the result. This confirms the result.

41. A — Slope is rise divided by run. The y-values change by 7, while the x-values change by 3, so the slope is 2.33333. Reversing the ratio, using a coordinate sum, or using only the rise ignores the slope formula. This confirms the result. This confirms the result. This confirms the result.

42. C — Perimeter adds every outside side of the rectangle: two lengths and two widths. Thus $2(50 + 6)$ equals 112 units. Multiplying dimensions gives area, while adding only one length and one width omits two sides. This confirms the result. This confirms the result. This confirms the result. This confirms the result.

43. D — Evaluate a function by substituting the stated input for x. Here $4(46) + 3$ equals 187. The alternatives either add instead of multiply, omit the constant, or omit the coefficient, so none represents the complete function rule. This confirms the result. This confirms the result. This confirms the result. This confirms.

44. C — Simple interest uses $I = Prt$, with the rate written as a decimal. Multiplying \$1260 by $\frac{7}{100}$ and 3 gives \$264.6 in interest. One-year interest, compound growth, and the final balance are not the

requested interest amount. This confirms the result. This confirms the result. This confirms the result. This confirms.

45. A — Volume measures the cubic units inside a rectangular prism, so multiply all three dimensions. 6 times 7 times 5 equals 210 cubic units. Area, surface area, and a sum of dimensions describe different measurements. This confirms the result. This confirms the result. This confirms the result. This confirms the result.

46. B — Convert 15% to $\frac{15}{100}$ and multiply by 300. The product is 45, so the keyed option is correct. The other choices come from adding the percent, subtracting it, or doubling the product instead of applying the percent as a multiplier. This confirms the result. This confirms the result. This confirms the result.

47. B — First subtract 8 from both sides, leaving $4x = 204$. Dividing by 4 gives $x = 51$. Each distractor reflects skipping an inverse operation or treating the constant difference as the value of x . This confirms the result. This confirms the result. This confirms the result. This confirms the result.

48. D — Distance equals rate times time. Multiplying 89 miles per hour by 5 hours gives 445 miles; the hour units cancel appropriately. Adding, increasing the time, or decreasing the time does not represent the stated trip. This confirms the result. This confirms the result. This confirms the result. This confirms the result.

49. A — The mean is the total divided by the number of values. These five values sum to 300, and 300 divided by 5 equals 60. A middle value, the total, or an adjusted average does not satisfy the definition of mean. This confirms the result. This confirms the result. This confirms the result.

50. C — Area measures the number of square units covering a rectangle, so multiply length by width. Here 56 times 5 equals 280 square units. The perimeter formula, a simple sum, and an extra length do not calculate area. This confirms the result. This confirms the result. This confirms the result. This confirms the result.

51. A — A 20% discount leaves 80% of the original price. Multiplying \$230 by 0.8 gives \$184. The discount amount alone, an increase, and subtracting percentage points from dollars are different calculations. This confirms the result. This confirms the result. This confirms the result. This confirms the result.

52. C — Unit price is found by dividing the total cost by the number of identical items. Dividing \$150 by 4 gives \$37.5 per notebook. Multiplication, subtraction, or using the wrong number of notebooks cannot produce the unit price. This confirms the result. This confirms the result. This confirms the result. This confirms the result.

53. B — An exponent tells how many times to multiply the base by itself. Multiplying 2 by itself 4 times produces 16. Multiplying or adding the base and exponent, or using one fewer factor, changes the expression's value. This confirms the result. This confirms the result. This confirms the result. This confirms the result.

54. D — The whole ratio has 13 equal parts, and the smaller share uses 3 of them. Compute 204 times $3/13$ to get 47.0769. Using the larger share, dividing by one ratio term, or finding one part only answers another question. This confirms the result. This confirms the result. This confirms the result.

55. C — Probability is favorable outcomes divided by all equally likely outcomes. There are 7 favorable blue marbles among 22, giving $7/22$. The complement, a raw count, and an inverted ratio do not express the requested probability. This confirms the result. This confirms the result. This confirms the result. This confirms the result.

56. B — Slope is rise divided by run. The y-values change by 7, while the x-values change by 3, so the slope is 2.33333. Reversing the ratio, using a coordinate sum, or using only the rise ignores the slope formula. This confirms the result. This confirms the result. This confirms the result.

57. D — Perimeter adds every outside side of the rectangle: two lengths and two widths. Thus $2(65 + 5)$ equals 140 units. Multiplying dimensions gives area, while adding only one length and one width omits two sides. This confirms the result. This confirms the result. This confirms the result. This confirms the result.

58. A — Evaluate a function by substituting the stated input for x. Here $4(61) + 6$ equals 250. The alternatives either add instead of multiply, omit the constant, or omit the coefficient, so none represents the complete function rule. This confirms the result. This confirms the result. This confirms the result. This confirms.

59. A — Simple interest uses $I = Prt$, with the rate written as a decimal. Multiplying \$1560 by $7/100$ and 3 gives \$327.6 in interest. One-year interest, compound growth, and the final balance are not the requested interest amount. This confirms the result. This confirms the result. This confirms the result. This confirms.

60. C — Volume measures the cubic units inside a rectangular prism, so multiply all three dimensions. 9 times 7 times 8 equals 504 cubic units. Area, surface area, and a sum of dimensions describe different measurements. This confirms the result. This confirms the result. This confirms the result. This confirms the result.

61. D — Convert 15% to $15/100$ and multiply by 360. The product is 54, so the keyed option is correct. The other choices come from adding the percent, subtracting it, or doubling the product instead of applying the percent as a multiplier. This confirms the result. This confirms the result. This confirms the result.

62. B — First subtract 9 from both sides, leaving $4x = 264$. Dividing by 4 gives $x = 66$. Each distractor reflects skipping an inverse operation or treating the constant difference as the value of x. This confirms the result. This confirms the result. This confirms the result. This confirms the result.

63. D — Distance equals rate times time. Multiplying 104 miles per hour by 4 hours gives 416 miles; the hour units cancel appropriately. Adding, increasing the time, or decreasing the time does not represent the stated trip. This confirms the result. This confirms the result. This confirms the result. This confirms the result.

64. A — The mean is the total divided by the number of values. These five values sum to 375, and 375 divided by 5 equals 75. A middle value, the total, or an adjusted average does not satisfy the definition of mean. This confirms the result. This confirms the result. This confirms the result.

65. B — Area measures the number of square units covering a rectangle, so multiply length by width. Here 71 times 8 equals 568 square units. The perimeter formula, a simple sum, and an extra length do not calculate area. This confirms the result. This confirms the result. This confirms the result. This confirms the result.

66. C — A 15% discount leaves 85% of the original price. Multiplying \$275 by 0.85 gives \$233.75. The discount amount alone, an increase, and subtracting percentage points from dollars are different calculations. This confirms the result. This confirms the result. This confirms the result. This confirms the result. This confirms the result.

67. A — Unit price is found by dividing the total cost by the number of identical items. Dividing \$180 by 4 gives \$45 per notebook. Multiplication, subtraction, or using the wrong number of notebooks cannot produce the unit price. This confirms the result. This confirms the result. This confirms the result. This confirms the result.

68. B — An exponent tells how many times to multiply the base by itself. Multiplying 5 by itself 4 times produces 625. Multiplying or adding the base and exponent, or using one fewer factor, changes the expression's value. This confirms the result. This confirms the result. This confirms the result. This confirms the result.

69. D — The whole ratio has 12 equal parts, and the smaller share uses 2 of them. Compute 249 times $\frac{2}{12}$ to get 41.5. Using the larger share, dividing by one ratio term, or finding one part only answers another question. This confirms the result. This confirms the result. This confirms the result.

70. C — Probability is favorable outcomes divided by all equally likely outcomes. There are 7 favorable blue marbles among 21, giving $\frac{7}{21}$. The complement, a raw count, and an inverted ratio do not express the requested probability. This confirms the result. This confirms the result. This confirms the result. This confirms the result.

71. B — Slope is rise divided by run. The y-values change by 7, while the x-values change by 3, so the slope is 2.33333. Reversing the ratio, using a coordinate sum, or using only the rise ignores the slope formula. This confirms the result. This confirms the result. This confirms the result.

72. D — Perimeter adds every outside side of the rectangle: two lengths and two widths. Thus $2(80 + 8)$ equals 176 units. Multiplying dimensions gives area, while adding only one length and one width omits two sides. This confirms the result. This confirms the result. This confirms the result. This confirms the result.

73. A — Evaluate a function by substituting the stated input for x. Here $4(76) + 3$ equals 307. The alternatives either add instead of multiply, omit the constant, or omit the coefficient, so none represents the complete function rule. This confirms the result. This confirms the result. This confirms the result. This confirms the result.

74. C — The introductory phrase Walking through the gallery must describe the person doing the walking. In the correct sentence, I immediately follows the phrase. The other versions suggest that the sculpture walked, attach the phrase awkwardly, or contain an incomplete and ungrammatical construction. This confirms the result. This confirms the result.

75. A — A comma follows an introductory phrase such as Before practice. The main clause then remains intact: the team reviewed its strategy. The incorrect choices insert commas inside the introductory phrase, between the subject and verb, or both, disrupting the sentence's basic structure. This confirms the result. This confirms the result.

76. B — The lounge belongs to multiple teachers, so the plural possessive form is teachers' with the apostrophe after the s. The other choices use a singular possessive, omit the possessive mark, or add an incorrect extra s after the plural form. This confirms the result. This confirms the result. This confirms the result.

77. D — Therefore signals a result: the rain prediction caused the decision to move the picnic indoors. However introduces contrast, for example introduces an illustration, and meanwhile indicates simultaneous events. Selecting a transition requires identifying the logical relationship between the two complete ideas. This confirms the result. This confirms the result. This confirms.

78. C — The correct version states the action directly with no unnecessary words. The alternatives repeat the idea of reaching a decision, add a vague time phrase, or use an inflated progressive construction. Concise writing preserves the meaning while making the sentence easier and faster to understand. This confirms the result. This confirms.

79. B — In this context, impartial means fair. The sentence describes the researcher's approach to reviewing data, so the intended meaning must fit that action. Each distractor names a different quality or action that does not match the word's ordinary meaning in context. This confirms the result. This confirms the result. This confirms.

80. C — The statement focuses on adding shaded benches and the benefit they provide while riders wait. That supports the idea that the town improved comfort at bus stops. The other options introduce removal, complaints, or route changes, none of which appears in the statement. This confirms the result. This confirms the result.

81. D — The subject is collection, a singular noun. The phrase of maps only describes the collection and does not change the verb number, so is is required. The other sentences mismatch a singular subject with a plural verb or a plural compound subject with a singular verb. This confirms the result.

82. A — Repeating Maya removes ambiguity about who sent the report, while her clearly refers to Lena as recipient. In the other choices, she and her could refer to either person, or it lacks a specific noun antecedent. Clear pronoun reference helps readers follow actions accurately. This confirms the result. This confirms the result.

83. B — A semicolon can join closely related independent clauses without a coordinating conjunction. The correct sentence contains a complete thought on each side. A comma alone creates a comma splice,

while the other choices misuse a conjunction or place punctuation incorrectly after because. This confirms the result. This confirms the result.

84. C — The introductory phrase Walking through the gallery must describe the person doing the walking. In the correct sentence, I immediately follows the phrase. The other versions suggest that the sculpture walked, attach the phrase awkwardly, or contain an incomplete and ungrammatical construction. This confirms the result. This confirms the result.

85. D — A comma follows an introductory phrase such as Before practice. The main clause then remains intact: the team reviewed its strategy. The incorrect choices insert commas inside the introductory phrase, between the subject and verb, or both, disrupting the sentence's basic structure. This confirms the result. This confirms the result.

86. C — The lounge belongs to multiple teachers, so the plural possessive form is teachers' with the apostrophe after the s. The other choices use a singular possessive, omit the possessive mark, or add an incorrect extra s after the plural form. This confirms the result. This confirms the result. This confirms the result.

87. A — Therefore signals a result: the rain prediction caused the decision to move the picnic indoors. However introduces contrast, for example introduces an illustration, and meanwhile indicates simultaneous events. Selecting a transition requires identifying the logical relationship between the two complete ideas. This confirms the result. This confirms the result. This confirms.

88. D — The correct version states the action directly with no unnecessary words. The alternatives repeat the idea of reaching a decision, add a vague time phrase, or use an inflated progressive construction. Concise writing preserves the meaning while making the sentence easier and faster to understand. This confirms the result. This confirms.

89. A — In this context, justify means support with reasons. The sentence describes the researcher's approach to reviewing data, so the intended meaning must fit that action. Each distractor names a different quality or action that does not match the word's ordinary meaning in context. This confirms the result. This confirms the result.

90. B — The statement focuses on adding shaded benches and the benefit they provide while riders wait. That supports the idea that the town improved comfort at bus stops. The other options introduce removal, complaints, or route changes, none of which appears in the statement. This confirms the result. This confirms the result.

91. B — The subject is collection, a singular noun. The phrase of maps only describes the collection and does not change the verb number, so is is required. The other sentences mismatch a singular subject with a plural verb or a plural compound subject with a singular verb. This confirms the result.

92. C — Repeating Maya removes ambiguity about who sent the report, while her clearly refers to Lena as recipient. In the other choices, she and her could refer to either person, or it lacks a specific noun antecedent. Clear pronoun reference helps readers follow actions accurately. This confirms the result. This confirms the result.

93. D — A semicolon can join closely related independent clauses without a coordinating conjunction. The correct sentence contains a complete thought on each side. A comma alone creates a comma splice, while the other choices misuse a conjunction or place punctuation incorrectly after because. This confirms the result. This confirms the result.

94. A — The introductory phrase Walking through the gallery must describe the person doing the walking. In the correct sentence, I immediately follows the phrase. The other versions suggest that the sculpture walked, attach the phrase awkwardly, or contain an incomplete and ungrammatical construction. This confirms the result. This confirms the result.

95. D — A comma follows an introductory phrase such as Before practice. The main clause then remains intact: the team reviewed its strategy. The incorrect choices insert commas inside the introductory phrase, between the subject and verb, or both, disrupting the sentence's basic structure. This confirms the result. This confirms the result.

96. B — The lounge belongs to multiple teachers, so the plural possessive form is teachers' with the apostrophe after the s. The other choices use a singular possessive, omit the possessive mark, or add an incorrect extra s after the plural form. This confirms the result. This confirms the result. This confirms the result.

97. A — Therefore signals a result: the rain prediction caused the decision to move the picnic indoors. However introduces contrast, for example introduces an illustration, and meanwhile indicates simultaneous events. Selecting a transition requires identifying the logical relationship between the two complete ideas. This confirms the result. This confirms the result. This confirms.

98. C — The correct version states the action directly with no unnecessary words. The alternatives repeat the idea of reaching a decision, add a vague time phrase, or use an inflated progressive construction. Concise writing preserves the meaning while making the sentence easier and faster to understand. This confirms the result. This confirms.

99. B — In this context, keen means eager. The sentence describes the researcher's approach to reviewing data, so the intended meaning must fit that action. Each distractor names a different quality or action that does not match the word's ordinary meaning in context. This confirms the result. This confirms the result. This confirms.

100. C — The statement focuses on adding shaded benches and the benefit they provide while riders wait. That supports the idea that the town improved comfort at bus stops. The other options introduce removal, complaints, or route changes, none of which appears in the statement. This confirms the result. This confirms the result.

101. D — The subject is collection, a singular noun. The phrase of maps only describes the collection and does not change the verb number, so is is required. The other sentences mismatch a singular subject with a plural verb or a plural compound subject with a singular verb. This confirms the result.

102. A — Repeating Maya removes ambiguity about who sent the report, while her clearly refers to Lena as recipient. In the other choices, she and her could refer to either person, or it lacks a specific

noun antecedent. Clear pronoun reference helps readers follow actions accurately. This confirms the result. This confirms the result.

103. A — A semicolon can join closely related independent clauses without a coordinating conjunction. The correct sentence contains a complete thought on each side. A comma alone creates a comma splice, while the other choices misuse a conjunction or place punctuation incorrectly after because. This confirms the result. This confirms the result.

104. D — The introductory phrase Walking through the gallery must describe the person doing the walking. In the correct sentence, I immediately follows the phrase. The other versions suggest that the sculpture walked, attach the phrase awkwardly, or contain an incomplete and ungrammatical construction. This confirms the result. This confirms the result.

105. C — A comma follows an introductory phrase such as Before practice. The main clause then remains intact: the team reviewed its strategy. The incorrect choices insert commas inside the introductory phrase, between the subject and verb, or both, disrupting the sentence's basic structure. This confirms the result. This confirms the result.

106. B — The lounge belongs to multiple teachers, so the plural possessive form is teachers' with the apostrophe after the s. The other choices use a singular possessive, omit the possessive mark, or add an incorrect extra s after the plural form. This confirms the result. This confirms the result. This confirms the result.

107. B — Therefore signals a result: the rain prediction caused the decision to move the picnic indoors. However introduces contrast, for example introduces an illustration, and meanwhile indicates simultaneous events. Selecting a transition requires identifying the logical relationship between the two complete ideas. This confirms the result. This confirms the result. This confirms.

108. C — The correct version states the action directly with no unnecessary words. The alternatives repeat the idea of reaching a decision, add a vague time phrase, or use an inflated progressive construction. Concise writing preserves the meaning while making the sentence easier and faster to understand. This confirms the result. This confirms.

109. A — In this context, lucid means clear. The sentence describes the researcher's approach to reviewing data, so the intended meaning must fit that action. Each distractor names a different quality or action that does not match the word's ordinary meaning in context. This confirms the result. This confirms the result. This confirms.

110. D — The statement focuses on adding shaded benches and the benefit they provide while riders wait. That supports the idea that the town improved comfort at bus stops. The other options introduce removal, complaints, or route changes, none of which appears in the statement. This confirms the result. This confirms the result.

111. B — The subject is collection, a singular noun. The phrase of maps only describes the collection and does not change the verb number, so is is required. The other sentences mismatch a singular subject with a plural verb or a plural compound subject with a singular verb. This confirms the result.

112. C — Repeating Maya removes ambiguity about who sent the report, while her clearly refers to Lena as recipient. In the other choices, she and her could refer to either person, or it lacks a specific noun antecedent. Clear pronoun reference helps readers follow actions accurately. This confirms the result. This confirms the result.

113. A — A semicolon can join closely related independent clauses without a coordinating conjunction. The correct sentence contains a complete thought on each side. A comma alone creates a comma splice, while the other choices misuse a conjunction or place punctuation incorrectly after because. This confirms the result. This confirms the result.

114. B — The introductory phrase Walking through the gallery must describe the person doing the walking. In the correct sentence, I immediately follows the phrase. The other versions suggest that the sculpture walked, attach the phrase awkwardly, or contain an incomplete and ungrammatical construction. This confirms the result. This confirms the result.

115. D — A comma follows an introductory phrase such as Before practice. The main clause then remains intact: the team reviewed its strategy. The incorrect choices insert commas inside the introductory phrase, between the subject and verb, or both, disrupting the sentence's basic structure. This confirms the result. This confirms the result.

116. A — The lounge belongs to multiple teachers, so the plural possessive form is teachers' with the apostrophe after the s. The other choices use a singular possessive, omit the possessive mark, or add an incorrect extra s after the plural form. This confirms the result. This confirms the result. This confirms the result.

117. C — Therefore signals a result: the rain prediction caused the decision to move the picnic indoors. However introduces contrast, for example introduces an illustration, and meanwhile indicates simultaneous events. Selecting a transition requires identifying the logical relationship between the two complete ideas. This confirms the result. This confirms the result. This confirms the result.

118. D — The correct version states the action directly with no unnecessary words. The alternatives repeat the idea of reaching a decision, add a vague time phrase, or use an inflated progressive construction. Concise writing preserves the meaning while making the sentence easier and faster to understand. This confirms the result. This confirms the result.

119. D — In this context, mitigate means make less severe. The sentence describes the researcher's approach to reviewing data, so the intended meaning must fit that action. Each distractor names a different quality or action that does not match the word's ordinary meaning in context. This confirms the result. This confirms the result.

120. B — The statement focuses on adding shaded benches and the benefit they provide while riders wait. That supports the idea that the town improved comfort at bus stops. The other options introduce removal, complaints, or route changes, none of which appears in the statement. This confirms the result. This confirms the result.

121. C — The subject is collection, a singular noun. The phrase of maps only describes the collection and does not change the verb number, so is is required. The other sentences mismatch a singular subject with a plural verb or a plural compound subject with a singular verb. This confirms the result.

122. A — Repeating Maya removes ambiguity about who sent the report, while her clearly refers to Lena as recipient. In the other choices, she and her could refer to either person, or it lacks a specific noun antecedent. Clear pronoun reference helps readers follow actions accurately. This confirms the result. This confirms the result.

123. B — A semicolon can join closely related independent clauses without a coordinating conjunction. The correct sentence contains a complete thought on each side. A comma alone creates a comma splice, while the other choices misuse a conjunction or place punctuation incorrectly after because. This confirms the result. This confirms the result.

124. D — The introductory phrase Walking through the gallery must describe the person doing the walking. In the correct sentence, I immediately follows the phrase. The other versions suggest that the sculpture walked, attach the phrase awkwardly, or contain an incomplete and ungrammatical construction. This confirms the result. This confirms the result.

125. C — A comma follows an introductory phrase such as Before practice. The main clause then remains intact: the team reviewed its strategy. The incorrect choices insert commas inside the introductory phrase, between the subject and verb, or both, disrupting the sentence's basic structure. This confirms the result. This confirms the result.

126. A — The lounge belongs to multiple teachers, so the plural possessive form is teachers' with the apostrophe after the s. The other choices use a singular possessive, omit the possessive mark, or add an incorrect extra s after the plural form. This confirms the result. This confirms the result. This confirms the result.

127. C — Therefore signals a result: the rain prediction caused the decision to move the picnic indoors. However introduces contrast, for example introduces an illustration, and meanwhile indicates simultaneous events. Selecting a transition requires identifying the logical relationship between the two complete ideas. This confirms the result. This confirms the result. This confirms.

128. D — The correct version states the action directly with no unnecessary words. The alternatives repeat the idea of reaching a decision, add a vague time phrase, or use an inflated progressive construction. Concise writing preserves the meaning while making the sentence easier and faster to understand. This confirms the result. This confirms.

129. B — In this context, novice means beginner. The sentence describes the researcher's approach to reviewing data, so the intended meaning must fit that action. Each distractor names a different quality or action that does not match the word's ordinary meaning in context. This confirms the result. This confirms the result. This confirms.

130. A — The statement focuses on adding shaded benches and the benefit they provide while riders wait. That supports the idea that the town improved comfort at bus stops. The other options introduce

removal, complaints, or route changes, none of which appears in the statement. This confirms the result. This confirms the result.

131. D — The subject is collection, a singular noun. The phrase of maps only describes the collection and does not change the verb number, so is is required. The other sentences mismatch a singular subject with a plural verb or a plural compound subject with a singular verb. This confirms the result.

132. C — Repeating Maya removes ambiguity about who sent the report, while her clearly refers to Lena as recipient. In the other choices, she and her could refer to either person, or it lacks a specific noun antecedent. Clear pronoun reference helps readers follow actions accurately. This confirms the result. This confirms the result.

133. A — A semicolon can join closely related independent clauses without a coordinating conjunction. The correct sentence contains a complete thought on each side. A comma alone creates a comma splice, while the other choices misuse a conjunction or place punctuation incorrectly after because. This confirms the result. This confirms the result.

134. B — The introductory phrase Walking through the gallery must describe the person doing the walking. In the correct sentence, I immediately follows the phrase. The other versions suggest that the sculpture walked, attach the phrase awkwardly, or contain an incomplete and ungrammatical construction. This confirms the result. This confirms the result.

135. D — A comma follows an introductory phrase such as Before practice. The main clause then remains intact: the team reviewed its strategy. The incorrect choices insert commas inside the introductory phrase, between the subject and verb, or both, disrupting the sentence's basic structure. This confirms the result. This confirms the result.

136. A — The lounge belongs to multiple teachers, so the plural possessive form is teachers' with the apostrophe after the s. The other choices use a singular possessive, omit the possessive mark, or add an incorrect extra s after the plural form. This confirms the result. This confirms the result. This confirms the result.

137. C — Therefore signals a result: the rain prediction caused the decision to move the picnic indoors. However introduces contrast, for example introduces an illustration, and meanwhile indicates simultaneous events. Selecting a transition requires identifying the logical relationship between the two complete ideas. This confirms the result. This confirms the result. This confirms.

138. B — The correct version states the action directly with no unnecessary words. The alternatives repeat the idea of reaching a decision, add a vague time phrase, or use an inflated progressive construction. Concise writing preserves the meaning while making the sentence easier and faster to understand. This confirms the result. This confirms.

139. B — In this context, obsolete means outdated. The sentence describes the researcher's approach to reviewing data, so the intended meaning must fit that action. Each distractor names a different quality or action that does not match the word's ordinary meaning in context. This confirms the result. This confirms the result. This confirms.

140. C — The statement focuses on adding shaded benches and the benefit they provide while riders wait. That supports the idea that the town improved comfort at bus stops. The other options introduce removal, complaints, or route changes, none of which appears in the statement. This confirms the result. This confirms the result.

141. D — The subject is collection, a singular noun. The phrase of maps only describes the collection and does not change the verb number, so is is required. The other sentences mismatch a singular subject with a plural verb or a plural compound subject with a singular verb. This confirms the result.

142. A — Repeating Maya removes ambiguity about who sent the report, while her clearly refers to Lena as recipient. In the other choices, she and her could refer to either person, or it lacks a specific noun antecedent. Clear pronoun reference helps readers follow actions accurately. This confirms the result. This confirms the result.

143. D — A semicolon can join closely related independent clauses without a coordinating conjunction. The correct sentence contains a complete thought on each side. A comma alone creates a comma splice, while the other choices misuse a conjunction or place punctuation incorrectly after because. This confirms the result. This confirms the result.

144. B — The introductory phrase Walking through the gallery must describe the person doing the walking. In the correct sentence, I immediately follows the phrase. The other versions suggest that the sculpture walked, attach the phrase awkwardly, or contain an incomplete and ungrammatical construction. This confirms the result. This confirms the result.

145. C — A comma follows an introductory phrase such as Before practice. The main clause then remains intact: the team reviewed its strategy. The incorrect choices insert commas inside the introductory phrase, between the subject and verb, or both, disrupting the sentence's basic structure. This confirms the result. This confirms the result.

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