

TEXAS TSI STUDY GUIDE 2026-2027: PRACTICE EXAM

5 (146 QUESTIONS)

This 146-question practice set provides balanced practice in Mathematics and English Language Arts and Reading. The actual TSIA2 is computer-adaptive and your institution determines placement and diagnostic requirements. Work carefully, choose one best answer, and use the answer key and explanations after completing the set.

1. Solve for x : $3x + 5 = 26$.

- A. 8
- B. 7
- C. 6
- D. 10

2. What is 25% of 228?

- A. 57.0
- B. 58.0
- C. 56.0
- D. 60.0

3. A car travels at 6 miles per hour for 7 hours. How many miles does it travel?

- A. 43
- B. 41
- C. 42
- D. 45

4. A rectangle has length 12 units and width 3 units. What is its area?

- A. 37
- B. 36
- C. 35
- D. 39

5. What is $156 + 10$?

- A. 166
- B. 167
- C. 165
- D. 169

6. Solve for x : $3x + 10 = 46$.

- A. 13
- B. 11
- C. 15
- D. 12

7. What is 25% of 233?

- A. 59.25
- B. 57.25
- C. 61.25
- D. 58.25

8. A car travels at 4 miles per hour for 7 hours. How many miles does it travel?

- A. 29
- B. 27
- C. 28
- D. 31

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

- A. 65
- B. 64
- C. 63
- D. 67

10. What is $161 + 6$?

- A. 167
- B. 168
- C. 166
- D. 170

11. Solve for x : $3x + 8 = 23$.

- A. 6
- B. 5
- C. 4
- D. 8

12. What is 25% of 238?

- A. 59.5
- B. 60.5
- C. 58.5

D. 62.5

13. A car travels at 9 miles per hour for 7 hours. How many miles does it travel?

A. 64

B. 62

C. 66

D. 63

14. A rectangle has length 13 units and width 7 units. What is its area?

A. 92

B. 90

C. 91

D. 94

15. What is $166 + 11$?

A. 178

B. 176

C. 180

D. 177

16. Solve for x : $3x + 6 = 36$.

A. 11

B. 10

C. 9

D. 13

17. What is 25% of 243?

- A. 60.75
- B. 61.75
- C. 59.75
- D. 63.75

18. A car travels at 7 miles per hour for 7 hours. How many miles does it travel?

- A. 50
- B. 48
- C. 49
- D. 52

19. A rectangle has length 9 units and width 6 units. What is its area?

- A. 54
- B. 55
- C. 53
- D. 57

20. What is $171 + 7$?

- A. 179
- B. 178
- C. 177
- D. 181

21. Solve for x : $3x + 11 = 56$.

- A. 16
- B. 14
- C. 15
- D. 18

22. What is 25% of 248?

- A. 63.0
- B. 61.0
- C. 65.0
- D. 62.0

23. A car travels at 5 miles per hour for 7 hours. How many miles does it travel?

- A. 36
- B. 34
- C. 35
- D. 38

24. A rectangle has length 14 units and width 5 units. What is its area?

- A. 71
- B. 69
- C. 73
- D. 70

25. What is $176 + 3$?

- A. 179
- B. 180
- C. 178

D. 182

26. Solve for x : $3x + 9 = 33$.

A. 9

B. 8

C. 7

D. 11

27. What is 25% of 253?

A. 64.25

B. 62.25

C. 63.25

D. 66.25

28. A car travels at 10 miles per hour for 7 hours. How many miles does it travel?

A. 71

B. 69

C. 73

D. 70

29. A rectangle has length 10 units and width 4 units. What is its area?

A. 41

B. 40

C. 39

D. 43

30. What is $181 + 8$?

- A. 189
- B. 190
- C. 188
- D. 192

31. Solve for x : $3x + 7 = 46$.

- A. 14
- B. 12
- C. 13
- D. 16

32. What is 25% of 258?

- A. 65.5
- B. 64.5
- C. 63.5
- D. 67.5

33. A car travels at 8 miles per hour for 7 hours. How many miles does it travel?

- A. 56
- B. 57
- C. 55
- D. 59

34. A rectangle has length 6 units and width 3 units. What is its area?

- A. 19
- B. 17
- C. 21
- D. 18

35. What is $186 + 4$?

- A. 191
- B. 189
- C. 190
- D. 193

36. Solve for x : $3x + 5 = 23$.

- A. 7
- B. 5
- C. 9
- D. 6

37. What is 25% of 263?

- A. 66.75
- B. 65.75
- C. 64.75
- D. 68.75

38. A car travels at 6 miles per hour for 7 hours. How many miles does it travel?

- A. 42
- B. 43
- C. 41

D. 45

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

A. 89

B. 87

C. 88

D. 91

40. What is $191 + 9$?

A. 201

B. 199

C. 203

D. 200

41. Solve for x : $3x + 10 = 43$.

A. 12

B. 11

C. 10

D. 14

42. What is 25% of 268?

A. 68.0

B. 67.0

C. 66.0

D. 70.0

43. A car travels at 4 miles per hour for 7 hours. How many miles does it travel?

- A. 28
- B. 29
- C. 27
- D. 31

44. A rectangle has length 7 units and width 7 units. What is its area?

- A. 49
- B. 50
- C. 48
- D. 52

45. What is $196 + 5$?

- A. 202
- B. 200
- C. 204
- D. 201

46. Solve for x : $3x + 8 = 20$.

- A. 5
- B. 3
- C. 4
- D. 7

47. What is 25% of 273?

- A. 69.25
- B. 67.25
- C. 68.25
- D. 71.25

48. A car travels at 9 miles per hour for 7 hours. How many miles does it travel?

- A. 64
- B. 62
- C. 66
- D. 63

49. A rectangle has length 12 units and width 6 units. What is its area?

- A. 72
- B. 73
- C. 71
- D. 75

50. What is $201 + 10$?

- A. 212
- B. 211
- C. 210
- D. 214

51. Solve for x : $3x + 6 = 33$.

- A. 9
- B. 10
- C. 8

D. 12

52. What is 25% of 278?

A. 70.5

B. 68.5

C. 72.5

D. 69.5

53. A car travels at 7 miles per hour for 7 hours. How many miles does it travel?

A. 50

B. 48

C. 49

D. 52

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

A. 41

B. 40

C. 39

D. 43

55. What is $206 + 6$?

A. 213

B. 211

C. 215

D. 212

56. Solve for x : $3x + 11 = 53$.

- A. 15
- B. 14
- C. 13
- D. 17

57. What is 25% of 283?

- A. 71.75
- B. 69.75
- C. 70.75
- D. 73.75

58. A car travels at 5 miles per hour for 7 hours. How many miles does it travel?

- A. 35
- B. 36
- C. 34
- D. 38

59. A rectangle has length 13 units and width 4 units. What is its area?

- A. 53
- B. 51
- C. 52
- D. 55

60. What is $211 + 11$?

- A. 223
- B. 222
- C. 221
- D. 225

61. Solve for x : $3x + 9 = 30$.

- A. 7
- B. 8
- C. 6
- D. 10

62. What is 25% of 288?

- A. 73.0
- B. 71.0
- C. 75.0
- D. 72.0

63. A car travels at 10 miles per hour for 7 hours. How many miles does it travel?

- A. 71
- B. 69
- C. 70
- D. 73

64. A rectangle has length 9 units and width 3 units. What is its area?

- A. 28
- B. 26
- C. 30

D. 27

65. What is $216 \div 7$?

A. 223

B. 224

C. 222

D. 226

66. Solve for x : $3x + 7 = 43$.

A. 13

B. 12

C. 11

D. 15

67. What is 25% of 293?

A. 74.25

B. 72.25

C. 73.25

D. 76.25

68. A car travels at 8 miles per hour for 7 hours. How many miles does it travel?

A. 56

B. 57

C. 55

D. 59

69. A rectangle has length 14 units and width 8 units. What is its area?

- A. 113
- B. 111
- C. 115
- D. 112

70. What is $221 + 3$?

- A. 225
- B. 224
- C. 223
- D. 227

71. Solve for x : $3x + 5 = 20$.

- A. 5
- B. 6
- C. 4
- D. 8

72. What is 25% of 298?

- A. 75.5
- B. 73.5
- C. 77.5
- D. 74.5

73. A car travels at 6 miles per hour for 7 hours. How many miles does it travel?

- A. 43
- B. 41
- C. 42
- D. 45

74. Choose the sentence that is grammatically complete and correctly written.

- A. The professor explain the assignment clearly.
- B. The professor explained the assignment clearly.
- C. The professor explaining the assignment clearly.
- D. The professor have explained the assignment clearly.

75. Choose the revision that creates a complete and logically connected sentence.

- A. Because the forecast predicted rain, moving the event indoors.
- B. Because the forecast predicted rain, the event moved indoors.
- C. Because the forecast predicted rain, the event moving indoors.
- D. Because the forecast predicted rain; the event moved indoors.

76. Choose the sentence that uses punctuation and verb forms correctly.

- A. The study found, regular practice improved accuracy.
- B. The study found that regular practice improve accuracy.
- C. The study found that regular practice improved accuracy.
- D. The study finding that regular practice improved accuracy.

77. Choose the sentence that is clear and grammatically correct.

- A. The bridge were repaired after inspectors identified the damage.
- B. The bridge was repaired after inspectors identifying the damage.
- C. The bridge repaired after inspectors identified the damage.

D. The bridge was repaired after inspectors identified the damage.

78. Choose the sentence that is grammatically complete and correctly written.

- A. The professor explained the assignment clearly.
- B. The professor explain the assignment clearly.
- C. The professor explaining the assignment clearly.
- D. The professor have explained the assignment clearly.

79. Choose the revision that creates a complete and logically connected sentence.

- A. Because the forecast predicted rain, moving the event indoors.
- B. Because the forecast predicted rain, the event moving indoors.
- C. Because the forecast predicted rain; the event moved indoors.
- D. Because the forecast predicted rain, the event moved indoors.

80. Choose the sentence that uses punctuation and verb forms correctly.

- A. The study found, regular practice improved accuracy.
- B. The study found that regular practice improved accuracy.
- C. The study found that regular practice improve accuracy.
- D. The study finding that regular practice improved accuracy.

81. Choose the sentence that is clear and grammatically correct.

- A. The bridge were repaired after inspectors identified the damage.
- B. The bridge was repaired after inspectors identifying the damage.
- C. The bridge was repaired after inspectors identified the damage.
- D. The bridge repaired after inspectors identified the damage.

82. Choose the sentence that is grammatically complete and correctly written.

- A. The professor explained the assignment clearly.
- B. The professor explain the assignment clearly.
- C. The professor explaining the assignment clearly.
- D. The professor have explained the assignment clearly.

83. Choose the revision that creates a complete and logically connected sentence.

- A. Because the forecast predicted rain, moving the event indoors.
- B. Because the forecast predicted rain, the event moved indoors.
- C. Because the forecast predicted rain, the event moving indoors.
- D. Because the forecast predicted rain; the event moved indoors.

84. Choose the sentence that uses punctuation and verb forms correctly.

- A. The study found, regular practice improved accuracy.
- B. The study found that regular practice improve accuracy.
- C. The study finding that regular practice improved accuracy.
- D. The study found that regular practice improved accuracy.

85. Choose the sentence that is clear and grammatically correct.

- A. The bridge were repaired after inspectors identified the damage.
- B. The bridge was repaired after inspectors identifying the damage.
- C. The bridge was repaired after inspectors identified the damage.
- D. The bridge repaired after inspectors identified the damage.

86. Choose the sentence that is grammatically complete and correctly written.

- A. The professor explained the assignment clearly.
- B. The professor explain the assignment clearly.
- C. The professor explaining the assignment clearly.
- D. The professor have explained the assignment clearly.

87. Choose the revision that creates a complete and logically connected sentence.

- A. Because the forecast predicted rain, moving the event indoors.
- B. Because the forecast predicted rain, the event moving indoors.
- C. Because the forecast predicted rain, the event moved indoors.
- D. Because the forecast predicted rain; the event moved indoors.

88. Choose the sentence that uses punctuation and verb forms correctly.

- A. The study found, regular practice improved accuracy.
- B. The study found that regular practice improved accuracy.
- C. The study found that regular practice improve accuracy.
- D. The study finding that regular practice improved accuracy.

89. Choose the sentence that is clear and grammatically correct.

- A. The bridge was repaired after inspectors identified the damage.
- B. The bridge were repaired after inspectors identified the damage.
- C. The bridge was repaired after inspectors identifying the damage.
- D. The bridge repaired after inspectors identified the damage.

90. Choose the sentence that is grammatically complete and correctly written.

- A. The professor explain the assignment clearly.
- B. The professor explaining the assignment clearly.
- C. The professor have explained the assignment clearly.

D. The professor explained the assignment clearly.

91. Choose the revision that creates a complete and logically connected sentence.

- A. Because the forecast predicted rain, moving the event indoors.
- B. Because the forecast predicted rain, the event moving indoors.
- C. Because the forecast predicted rain, the event moved indoors.
- D. Because the forecast predicted rain; the event moved indoors.

92. Choose the sentence that uses punctuation and verb forms correctly.

- A. The study found, regular practice improved accuracy.
- B. The study found that regular practice improved accuracy.
- C. The study found that regular practice improve accuracy.
- D. The study finding that regular practice improved accuracy.

93. Choose the sentence that is clear and grammatically correct.

- A. The bridge were repaired after inspectors identified the damage.
- B. The bridge was repaired after inspectors identifying the damage.
- C. The bridge repaired after inspectors identified the damage.
- D. The bridge was repaired after inspectors identified the damage.

94. Choose the sentence that is grammatically complete and correctly written.

- A. The professor explained the assignment clearly.
- B. The professor explain the assignment clearly.
- C. The professor explaining the assignment clearly.
- D. The professor have explained the assignment clearly.

95. Choose the revision that creates a complete and logically connected sentence.

- A. Because the forecast predicted rain, moving the event indoors.
- B. Because the forecast predicted rain, the event moving indoors.
- C. Because the forecast predicted rain; the event moved indoors.
- D. Because the forecast predicted rain, the event moved indoors.

96. Choose the sentence that uses punctuation and verb forms correctly.

- A. The study found that regular practice improved accuracy.
- B. The study found, regular practice improved accuracy.
- C. The study found that regular practice improve accuracy.
- D. The study finding that regular practice improved accuracy.

97. Choose the sentence that is clear and grammatically correct.

- A. The bridge were repaired after inspectors identified the damage.
- B. The bridge was repaired after inspectors identified the damage.
- C. The bridge was repaired after inspectors identifying the damage.
- D. The bridge repaired after inspectors identified the damage.

98. Choose the sentence that is grammatically complete and correctly written.

- A. The professor explain the assignment clearly.
- B. The professor explaining the assignment clearly.
- C. The professor explained the assignment clearly.
- D. The professor have explained the assignment clearly.

99. Choose the revision that creates a complete and logically connected sentence.

- A. Because the forecast predicted rain, moving the event indoors.
- B. Because the forecast predicted rain, the event moving indoors.
- C. Because the forecast predicted rain, the event moved indoors.
- D. Because the forecast predicted rain; the event moved indoors.

100. Choose the sentence that uses punctuation and verb forms correctly.

- A. The study found that regular practice improved accuracy.
- B. The study found, regular practice improved accuracy.
- C. The study found that regular practice improve accuracy.
- D. The study finding that regular practice improved accuracy.

101. Choose the sentence that is clear and grammatically correct.

- A. The bridge were repaired after inspectors identified the damage.
- B. The bridge was repaired after inspectors identifying the damage.
- C. The bridge repaired after inspectors identified the damage.
- D. The bridge was repaired after inspectors identified the damage.

102. Choose the sentence that is grammatically complete and correctly written.

- A. The professor explain the assignment clearly.
- B. The professor explained the assignment clearly.
- C. The professor explaining the assignment clearly.
- D. The professor have explained the assignment clearly.

103. Choose the revision that creates a complete and logically connected sentence.

- A. Because the forecast predicted rain, moving the event indoors.
- B. Because the forecast predicted rain, the event moving indoors.
- C. Because the forecast predicted rain; the event moved indoors.

D. Because the forecast predicted rain, the event moved indoors.

104. Choose the sentence that uses punctuation and verb forms correctly.

- A. The study found, regular practice improved accuracy.
- B. The study found that regular practice improve accuracy.
- C. The study found that regular practice improved accuracy.
- D. The study finding that regular practice improved accuracy.

105. Choose the sentence that is clear and grammatically correct.

- A. The bridge were repaired after inspectors identified the damage.
- B. The bridge was repaired after inspectors identified the damage.
- C. The bridge was repaired after inspectors identifying the damage.
- D. The bridge repaired after inspectors identified the damage.

106. Choose the sentence that is grammatically complete and correctly written.

- A. The professor explained the assignment clearly.
- B. The professor explain the assignment clearly.
- C. The professor explaining the assignment clearly.
- D. The professor have explained the assignment clearly.

107. Choose the revision that creates a complete and logically connected sentence.

- A. Because the forecast predicted rain, moving the event indoors.
- B. Because the forecast predicted rain, the event moved indoors.
- C. Because the forecast predicted rain, the event moving indoors.
- D. Because the forecast predicted rain; the event moved indoors.

108. Choose the sentence that uses punctuation and verb forms correctly.

- A. The study found, regular practice improved accuracy.
- B. The study found that regular practice improve accuracy.
- C. The study finding that regular practice improved accuracy.
- D. The study found that regular practice improved accuracy.

109. Choose the sentence that is clear and grammatically correct.

- A. The bridge were repaired after inspectors identified the damage.
- B. The bridge was repaired after inspectors identifying the damage.
- C. The bridge was repaired after inspectors identified the damage.
- D. The bridge repaired after inspectors identified the damage.

110. Choose the sentence that is grammatically complete and correctly written.

- A. The professor explained the assignment clearly.
- B. The professor explain the assignment clearly.
- C. The professor explaining the assignment clearly.
- D. The professor have explained the assignment clearly.

111. Choose the revision that creates a complete and logically connected sentence.

- A. Because the forecast predicted rain, moving the event indoors.
- B. Because the forecast predicted rain, the event moved indoors.
- C. Because the forecast predicted rain, the event moving indoors.
- D. Because the forecast predicted rain; the event moved indoors.

112. Choose the sentence that uses punctuation and verb forms correctly.

- A. The study found that regular practice improved accuracy.
- B. The study found, regular practice improved accuracy.
- C. The study found that regular practice improve accuracy.
- D. The study finding that regular practice improved accuracy.

113. Choose the sentence that is clear and grammatically correct.

- A. The bridge were repaired after inspectors identified the damage.
- B. The bridge was repaired after inspectors identifying the damage.
- C. The bridge repaired after inspectors identified the damage.
- D. The bridge was repaired after inspectors identified the damage.

114. Choose the sentence that is grammatically complete and correctly written.

- A. The professor explain the assignment clearly.
- B. The professor explaining the assignment clearly.
- C. The professor explained the assignment clearly.
- D. The professor have explained the assignment clearly.

115. Choose the revision that creates a complete and logically connected sentence.

- A. Because the forecast predicted rain, moving the event indoors.
- B. Because the forecast predicted rain, the event moving indoors.
- C. Because the forecast predicted rain, the event moved indoors.
- D. Because the forecast predicted rain; the event moved indoors.

116. Choose the sentence that uses punctuation and verb forms correctly.

- A. The study found, regular practice improved accuracy.
- B. The study found that regular practice improve accuracy.
- C. The study finding that regular practice improved accuracy.

D. The study found that regular practice improved accuracy.

117. Choose the sentence that is clear and grammatically correct.

- A. The bridge were repaired after inspectors identified the damage.
- B. The bridge was repaired after inspectors identified the damage.
- C. The bridge was repaired after inspectors identifying the damage.
- D. The bridge repaired after inspectors identified the damage.

118. Choose the sentence that is grammatically complete and correctly written.

- A. The professor explained the assignment clearly.
- B. The professor explain the assignment clearly.
- C. The professor explaining the assignment clearly.
- D. The professor have explained the assignment clearly.

119. Choose the revision that creates a complete and logically connected sentence.

- A. Because the forecast predicted rain, moving the event indoors.
- B. Because the forecast predicted rain, the event moved indoors.
- C. Because the forecast predicted rain, the event moving indoors.
- D. Because the forecast predicted rain; the event moved indoors.

120. Choose the sentence that uses punctuation and verb forms correctly.

- A. The study found, regular practice improved accuracy.
- B. The study found that regular practice improve accuracy.
- C. The study finding that regular practice improved accuracy.
- D. The study found that regular practice improved accuracy.

121. Choose the sentence that is clear and grammatically correct.

- A. The bridge was repaired after inspectors identified the damage.
- B. The bridge were repaired after inspectors identified the damage.
- C. The bridge was repaired after inspectors identifying the damage.
- D. The bridge repaired after inspectors identified the damage.

122. Choose the sentence that is grammatically complete and correctly written.

- A. The professor explain the assignment clearly.
- B. The professor explaining the assignment clearly.
- C. The professor explained the assignment clearly.
- D. The professor have explained the assignment clearly.

123. Choose the revision that creates a complete and logically connected sentence.

- A. Because the forecast predicted rain, moving the event indoors.
- B. Because the forecast predicted rain, the event moved indoors.
- C. Because the forecast predicted rain, the event moving indoors.
- D. Because the forecast predicted rain; the event moved indoors.

124. Choose the sentence that uses punctuation and verb forms correctly.

- A. The study found, regular practice improved accuracy.
- B. The study found that regular practice improve accuracy.
- C. The study finding that regular practice improved accuracy.
- D. The study found that regular practice improved accuracy.

125. Choose the sentence that is clear and grammatically correct.

- A. The bridge were repaired after inspectors identified the damage.
- B. The bridge was repaired after inspectors identifying the damage.
- C. The bridge was repaired after inspectors identified the damage.
- D. The bridge repaired after inspectors identified the damage.

126. Choose the sentence that is grammatically complete and correctly written.

- A. The professor explained the assignment clearly.
- B. The professor explain the assignment clearly.
- C. The professor explaining the assignment clearly.
- D. The professor have explained the assignment clearly.

127. Choose the revision that creates a complete and logically connected sentence.

- A. Because the forecast predicted rain, moving the event indoors.
- B. Because the forecast predicted rain, the event moved indoors.
- C. Because the forecast predicted rain, the event moving indoors.
- D. Because the forecast predicted rain; the event moved indoors.

128. Choose the sentence that uses punctuation and verb forms correctly.

- A. The study found, regular practice improved accuracy.
- B. The study found that regular practice improve accuracy.
- C. The study finding that regular practice improved accuracy.
- D. The study found that regular practice improved accuracy.

129. Choose the sentence that is clear and grammatically correct.

- A. The bridge was repaired after inspectors identified the damage.
- B. The bridge were repaired after inspectors identified the damage.
- C. The bridge was repaired after inspectors identifying the damage.

D. The bridge repaired after inspectors identified the damage.

130. Choose the sentence that is grammatically complete and correctly written.

- A. The professor explain the assignment clearly.
- B. The professor explaining the assignment clearly.
- C. The professor explained the assignment clearly.
- D. The professor have explained the assignment clearly.

131. Choose the revision that creates a complete and logically connected sentence.

- A. Because the forecast predicted rain, moving the event indoors.
- B. Because the forecast predicted rain, the event moving indoors.
- C. Because the forecast predicted rain, the event moved indoors.
- D. Because the forecast predicted rain; the event moved indoors.

132. Choose the sentence that uses punctuation and verb forms correctly.

- A. The study found, regular practice improved accuracy.
- B. The study found that regular practice improve accuracy.
- C. The study finding that regular practice improved accuracy.
- D. The study found that regular practice improved accuracy.

133. Choose the sentence that is clear and grammatically correct.

- A. The bridge were repaired after inspectors identified the damage.
- B. The bridge was repaired after inspectors identified the damage.
- C. The bridge was repaired after inspectors identifying the damage.
- D. The bridge repaired after inspectors identified the damage.

134. Choose the sentence that is grammatically complete and correctly written.

- A. The professor explained the assignment clearly.
- B. The professor explain the assignment clearly.
- C. The professor explaining the assignment clearly.
- D. The professor have explained the assignment clearly.

135. Choose the revision that creates a complete and logically connected sentence.

- A. Because the forecast predicted rain, moving the event indoors.
- B. Because the forecast predicted rain, the event moving indoors.
- C. Because the forecast predicted rain, the event moved indoors.
- D. Because the forecast predicted rain; the event moved indoors.

136. Choose the sentence that uses punctuation and verb forms correctly.

- A. The study found, regular practice improved accuracy.
- B. The study found that regular practice improve accuracy.
- C. The study finding that regular practice improved accuracy.
- D. The study found that regular practice improved accuracy.

137. Choose the sentence that is clear and grammatically correct.

- A. The bridge was repaired after inspectors identified the damage.
- B. The bridge were repaired after inspectors identified the damage.
- C. The bridge was repaired after inspectors identifying the damage.
- D. The bridge repaired after inspectors identified the damage.

138. Choose the sentence that is grammatically complete and correctly written.

- A. The professor explain the assignment clearly.
- B. The professor explained the assignment clearly.
- C. The professor explaining the assignment clearly.
- D. The professor have explained the assignment clearly.

139. Choose the revision that creates a complete and logically connected sentence.

- A. Because the forecast predicted rain, moving the event indoors.
- B. Because the forecast predicted rain, the event moved indoors.
- C. Because the forecast predicted rain, the event moving indoors.
- D. Because the forecast predicted rain; the event moved indoors.

140. Choose the sentence that uses punctuation and verb forms correctly.

- A. The study found, regular practice improved accuracy.
- B. The study found that regular practice improve accuracy.
- C. The study finding that regular practice improved accuracy.
- D. The study found that regular practice improved accuracy.

141. Choose the sentence that is clear and grammatically correct.

- A. The bridge was repaired after inspectors identified the damage.
- B. The bridge were repaired after inspectors identified the damage.
- C. The bridge was repaired after inspectors identifying the damage.
- D. The bridge repaired after inspectors identified the damage.

142. Choose the sentence that is grammatically complete and correctly written.

- A. The professor explain the assignment clearly.
- B. The professor explaining the assignment clearly.
- C. The professor explained the assignment clearly.

D. The professor have explained the assignment clearly.

143. Choose the revision that creates a complete and logically connected sentence.

- A. Because the forecast predicted rain, moving the event indoors.
- B. Because the forecast predicted rain, the event moving indoors.
- C. Because the forecast predicted rain; the event moved indoors.
- D. Because the forecast predicted rain, the event moved indoors.

144. Choose the sentence that uses punctuation and verb forms correctly.

- A. The study found, regular practice improved accuracy.
- B. The study found that regular practice improve accuracy.
- C. The study found that regular practice improved accuracy.
- D. The study finding that regular practice improved accuracy.

145. Choose the sentence that is clear and grammatically correct.

- A. The bridge was repaired after inspectors identified the damage.
- B. The bridge were repaired after inspectors identified the damage.
- C. The bridge was repaired after inspectors identifying the damage.
- D. The bridge repaired after inspectors identified the damage.

146. Choose the sentence that is grammatically complete and correctly written.

- A. The professor explain the assignment clearly.
- B. The professor explained the assignment clearly.
- C. The professor explaining the assignment clearly.
- D. The professor have explained the assignment clearly.

Practice Exam 5: Answer Key and Explanations

1. B — Undo addition first, then divide by the coefficient of x . Subtracting 5 from 26 gives 21; dividing by 3 gives 7. The other options usually come from skipping the subtraction, dividing the wrong quantity, or treating the coefficient as an addend. Substitute the result to confirm the original equation. Always compare each choice with the exact wording.

2. A — Convert 25% to the decimal 0.25, then multiply by 228. That calculation gives 57. Adding the percentage, using the whole number 25, or subtracting from the base answers a different question. A percent-of problem asks for a portion of the base, so the result should be smaller than 228. Always compare each choice with the exact wording.

3. C — Distance equals rate multiplied by time. Multiplying 6 miles per hour by 7 hours gives 42 miles; the hour units cancel. Adding the numbers or dividing them does not represent the relationship. The phrase per hour signals a rate, so use multiplication when the travel time is known. Always compare each choice with the exact wording.

4. B — Area measures the number of square units covering a rectangle, so multiply length by width. Here, 12 times 3 equals 36 square units. Adding the dimensions produces part of a perimeter calculation, not area. Labeling the result in square units also checks that the correct formula was used. Always compare each choice with the exact wording.

5. A — Add the two given integers: 156 plus 10 equals 166. The other values result from subtracting, reversing a digit, or making a one-step arithmetic error. Because the question asks for an exact sum, estimation alone is not enough; compute carefully and match the result to the option list. Always compare each choice with the exact wording.

6. D — Undo addition first, then divide by the coefficient of x . Subtracting 10 from 46 gives 36; dividing by 3 gives 12. The other options usually come from skipping the subtraction, dividing the wrong quantity, or treating the coefficient as an addend. Substitute the result to confirm the original equation. Always compare each choice with the exact wording.

7. D — Convert 25% to the decimal 0.25, then multiply by 233. That calculation gives 58.25. Adding the percentage, using the whole number 25, or subtracting from the base answers a different question. A percent-of problem asks for a portion of the base, so the result should be smaller than 233. Always compare each choice with the exact wording.

8. C — Distance equals rate multiplied by time. Multiplying 4 miles per hour by 7 hours gives 28 miles; the hour units cancel. Adding the numbers or dividing them does not represent the relationship. The phrase per hour signals a rate, so use multiplication when the travel time is known. Always compare each choice with the exact wording.

9. B — Area measures the number of square units covering a rectangle, so multiply length by width. Here, 8 times 8 equals 64 square units. Adding the dimensions produces part of a perimeter calculation,

not area. Labeling the result in square units also checks that the correct formula was used. Always compare each choice with the exact wording.

10. A — Add the two given integers: 161 plus 6 equals 167. The other values result from subtracting, reversing a digit, or making a one-step arithmetic error. Because the question asks for an exact sum, estimation alone is not enough; compute carefully and match the result to the option list. Always compare each choice with the exact wording.

11. B — Undo addition first, then divide by the coefficient of x . Subtracting 8 from 23 gives 15; dividing by 3 gives 5. The other options usually come from skipping the subtraction, dividing the wrong quantity, or treating the coefficient as an addend. Substitute the result to confirm the original equation. Always compare each choice with the exact wording.

12. A — Convert 25% to the decimal 0.25, then multiply by 238. That calculation gives 59.5. Adding the percentage, using the whole number 25, or subtracting from the base answers a different question. A percent-of problem asks for a portion of the base, so the result should be smaller than 238. Always compare each choice with the exact wording.

13. D — Distance equals rate multiplied by time. Multiplying 9 miles per hour by 7 hours gives 63 miles; the hour units cancel. Adding the numbers or dividing them does not represent the relationship. The phrase per hour signals a rate, so use multiplication when the travel time is known. Always compare each choice with the exact wording.

14. C — Area measures the number of square units covering a rectangle, so multiply length by width. Here, 13 times 7 equals 91 square units. Adding the dimensions produces part of a perimeter calculation, not area. Labeling the result in square units also checks that the correct formula was used. Always compare each choice with the exact wording.

15. D — Add the two given integers: 166 plus 11 equals 177. The other values result from subtracting, reversing a digit, or making a one-step arithmetic error. Because the question asks for an exact sum, estimation alone is not enough; compute carefully and match the result to the option list. Always compare each choice with the exact wording.

16. B — Undo addition first, then divide by the coefficient of x . Subtracting 6 from 36 gives 30; dividing by 3 gives 10. The other options usually come from skipping the subtraction, dividing the wrong quantity, or treating the coefficient as an addend. Substitute the result to confirm the original equation. Always compare each choice with the exact wording.

17. A — Convert 25% to the decimal 0.25, then multiply by 243. That calculation gives 60.75. Adding the percentage, using the whole number 25, or subtracting from the base answers a different question. A percent-of problem asks for a portion of the base, so the result should be smaller than 243. Always compare each choice with the exact wording.

18. C — Distance equals rate multiplied by time. Multiplying 7 miles per hour by 7 hours gives 49 miles; the hour units cancel. Adding the numbers or dividing them does not represent the relationship.

The phrase per hour signals a rate, so use multiplication when the travel time is known. Always compare each choice with the exact wording.

19. A — Area measures the number of square units covering a rectangle, so multiply length by width. Here, 9 times 6 equals 54 square units. Adding the dimensions produces part of a perimeter calculation, not area. Labeling the result in square units also checks that the correct formula was used. Always compare each choice with the exact wording.

20. B — Add the two given integers: 171 plus 7 equals 178. The other values result from subtracting, reversing a digit, or making a one-step arithmetic error. Because the question asks for an exact sum, estimation alone is not enough; compute carefully and match the result to the option list. Always compare each choice with the exact wording.

21. C — Undo addition first, then divide by the coefficient of x . Subtracting 11 from 56 gives 45; dividing by 3 gives 15. The other options usually come from skipping the subtraction, dividing the wrong quantity, or treating the coefficient as an addend. Substitute the result to confirm the original equation. Always compare each choice with the exact wording.

22. D — Convert 25% to the decimal 0.25, then multiply by 248. That calculation gives 62. Adding the percentage, using the whole number 25, or subtracting from the base answers a different question. A percent-of problem asks for a portion of the base, so the result should be smaller than 248. Always compare each choice with the exact wording.

23. C — Distance equals rate multiplied by time. Multiplying 5 miles per hour by 7 hours gives 35 miles; the hour units cancel. Adding the numbers or dividing them does not represent the relationship. The phrase per hour signals a rate, so use multiplication when the travel time is known. Always compare each choice with the exact wording.

24. D — Area measures the number of square units covering a rectangle, so multiply length by width. Here, 14 times 5 equals 70 square units. Adding the dimensions produces part of a perimeter calculation, not area. Labeling the result in square units also checks that the correct formula was used. Always compare each choice with the exact wording.

25. A — Add the two given integers: 176 plus 3 equals 179. The other values result from subtracting, reversing a digit, or making a one-step arithmetic error. Because the question asks for an exact sum, estimation alone is not enough; compute carefully and match the result to the option list. Always compare each choice with the exact wording.

26. B — Undo addition first, then divide by the coefficient of x . Subtracting 9 from 33 gives 24; dividing by 3 gives 8. The other options usually come from skipping the subtraction, dividing the wrong quantity, or treating the coefficient as an addend. Substitute the result to confirm the original equation. Always compare each choice with the exact wording.

27. C — Convert 25% to the decimal 0.25, then multiply by 253. That calculation gives 63.25. Adding the percentage, using the whole number 25, or subtracting from the base answers a different question. A

percent-of problem asks for a portion of the base, so the result should be smaller than 253. Always compare each choice with the exact wording.

28. D — Distance equals rate multiplied by time. Multiplying 10 miles per hour by 7 hours gives 70 miles; the hour units cancel. Adding the numbers or dividing them does not represent the relationship. The phrase per hour signals a rate, so use multiplication when the travel time is known. Always compare each choice with the exact wording.

29. B — Area measures the number of square units covering a rectangle, so multiply length by width. Here, 10 times 4 equals 40 square units. Adding the dimensions produces part of a perimeter calculation, not area. Labeling the result in square units also checks that the correct formula was used. Always compare each choice with the exact wording.

30. A — Add the two given integers: 181 plus 8 equals 189. The other values result from subtracting, reversing a digit, or making a one-step arithmetic error. Because the question asks for an exact sum, estimation alone is not enough; compute carefully and match the result to the option list. Always compare each choice with the exact wording.

31. C — Undo addition first, then divide by the coefficient of x . Subtracting 7 from 46 gives 39; dividing by 3 gives 13. The other options usually come from skipping the subtraction, dividing the wrong quantity, or treating the coefficient as an addend. Substitute the result to confirm the original equation. Always compare each choice with the exact wording.

32. B — Convert 25% to the decimal 0.25, then multiply by 258. That calculation gives 64.5. Adding the percentage, using the whole number 25, or subtracting from the base answers a different question. A percent-of problem asks for a portion of the base, so the result should be smaller than 258. Always compare each choice with the exact wording.

33. A — Distance equals rate multiplied by time. Multiplying 8 miles per hour by 7 hours gives 56 miles; the hour units cancel. Adding the numbers or dividing them does not represent the relationship. The phrase per hour signals a rate, so use multiplication when the travel time is known. Always compare each choice with the exact wording.

34. D — Area measures the number of square units covering a rectangle, so multiply length by width. Here, 6 times 3 equals 18 square units. Adding the dimensions produces part of a perimeter calculation, not area. Labeling the result in square units also checks that the correct formula was used. Always compare each choice with the exact wording.

35. C — Add the two given integers: 186 plus 4 equals 190. The other values result from subtracting, reversing a digit, or making a one-step arithmetic error. Because the question asks for an exact sum, estimation alone is not enough; compute carefully and match the result to the option list. Always compare each choice with the exact wording.

36. D — Undo addition first, then divide by the coefficient of x . Subtracting 5 from 23 gives 18; dividing by 3 gives 6. The other options usually come from skipping the subtraction, dividing the wrong

quantity, or treating the coefficient as an addend. Substitute the result to confirm the original equation. Always compare each choice with the exact wording.

37. B — Convert 25% to the decimal 0.25, then multiply by 263. That calculation gives 65.75. Adding the percentage, using the whole number 25, or subtracting from the base answers a different question. A percent-of problem asks for a portion of the base, so the result should be smaller than 263. Always compare each choice with the exact wording.

38. A — Distance equals rate multiplied by time. Multiplying 6 miles per hour by 7 hours gives 42 miles; the hour units cancel. Adding the numbers or dividing them does not represent the relationship. The phrase per hour signals a rate, so use multiplication when the travel time is known. Always compare each choice with the exact wording.

39. C — Area measures the number of square units covering a rectangle, so multiply length by width. Here, 11 times 8 equals 88 square units. Adding the dimensions produces part of a perimeter calculation, not area. Labeling the result in square units also checks that the correct formula was used. Always compare each choice with the exact wording.

40. D — Add the two given integers: 191 plus 9 equals 200. The other values result from subtracting, reversing a digit, or making a one-step arithmetic error. Because the question asks for an exact sum, estimation alone is not enough; compute carefully and match the result to the option list. Always compare each choice with the exact wording.

41. B — Undo addition first, then divide by the coefficient of x . Subtracting 10 from 43 gives 33; dividing by 3 gives 11. The other options usually come from skipping the subtraction, dividing the wrong quantity, or treating the coefficient as an addend. Substitute the result to confirm the original equation. Always compare each choice with the exact wording.

42. B — Convert 25% to the decimal 0.25, then multiply by 268. That calculation gives 67. Adding the percentage, using the whole number 25, or subtracting from the base answers a different question. A percent-of problem asks for a portion of the base, so the result should be smaller than 268. Always compare each choice with the exact wording.

43. A — Distance equals rate multiplied by time. Multiplying 4 miles per hour by 7 hours gives 28 miles; the hour units cancel. Adding the numbers or dividing them does not represent the relationship. The phrase per hour signals a rate, so use multiplication when the travel time is known. Always compare each choice with the exact wording.

44. A — Area measures the number of square units covering a rectangle, so multiply length by width. Here, 7 times 7 equals 49 square units. Adding the dimensions produces part of a perimeter calculation, not area. Labeling the result in square units also checks that the correct formula was used. Always compare each choice with the exact wording.

45. D — Add the two given integers: 196 plus 5 equals 201. The other values result from subtracting, reversing a digit, or making a one-step arithmetic error. Because the question asks for an exact sum,

estimation alone is not enough; compute carefully and match the result to the option list. Always compare each choice with the exact wording.

46. C — Undo addition first, then divide by the coefficient of x . Subtracting 8 from 20 gives 12; dividing by 3 gives 4. The other options usually come from skipping the subtraction, dividing the wrong quantity, or treating the coefficient as an addend. Substitute the result to confirm the original equation. Always compare each choice with the exact wording.

47. C — Convert 25% to the decimal 0.25, then multiply by 273. That calculation gives 68.25. Adding the percentage, using the whole number 25, or subtracting from the base answers a different question. A percent-of problem asks for a portion of the base, so the result should be smaller than 273. Always compare each choice with the exact wording.

48. D — Distance equals rate multiplied by time. Multiplying 9 miles per hour by 7 hours gives 63 miles; the hour units cancel. Adding the numbers or dividing them does not represent the relationship. The phrase per hour signals a rate, so use multiplication when the travel time is known. Always compare each choice with the exact wording.

49. A — Area measures the number of square units covering a rectangle, so multiply length by width. Here, 12 times 6 equals 72 square units. Adding the dimensions produces part of a perimeter calculation, not area. Labeling the result in square units also checks that the correct formula was used. Always compare each choice with the exact wording.

50. B — Add the two given integers: 201 plus 10 equals 211. The other values result from subtracting, reversing a digit, or making a one-step arithmetic error. Because the question asks for an exact sum, estimation alone is not enough; compute carefully and match the result to the option list. Always compare each choice with the exact wording.

51. A — Undo addition first, then divide by the coefficient of x . Subtracting 6 from 33 gives 27; dividing by 3 gives 9. The other options usually come from skipping the subtraction, dividing the wrong quantity, or treating the coefficient as an addend. Substitute the result to confirm the original equation. Always compare each choice with the exact wording.

52. D — Convert 25% to the decimal 0.25, then multiply by 278. That calculation gives 69.5. Adding the percentage, using the whole number 25, or subtracting from the base answers a different question. A percent-of problem asks for a portion of the base, so the result should be smaller than 278. Always compare each choice with the exact wording.

53. C — Distance equals rate multiplied by time. Multiplying 7 miles per hour by 7 hours gives 49 miles; the hour units cancel. Adding the numbers or dividing them does not represent the relationship. The phrase per hour signals a rate, so use multiplication when the travel time is known. Always compare each choice with the exact wording.

54. B — Area measures the number of square units covering a rectangle, so multiply length by width. Here, 8 times 5 equals 40 square units. Adding the dimensions produces part of a perimeter calculation,

not area. Labeling the result in square units also checks that the correct formula was used. Always compare each choice with the exact wording.

55. D — Add the two given integers: 206 plus 6 equals 212. The other values result from subtracting, reversing a digit, or making a one-step arithmetic error. Because the question asks for an exact sum, estimation alone is not enough; compute carefully and match the result to the option list. Always compare each choice with the exact wording.

56. B — Undo addition first, then divide by the coefficient of x . Subtracting 11 from 53 gives 42; dividing by 3 gives 14. The other options usually come from skipping the subtraction, dividing the wrong quantity, or treating the coefficient as an addend. Substitute the result to confirm the original equation. Always compare each choice with the exact wording.

57. C — Convert 25% to the decimal 0.25, then multiply by 283. That calculation gives 70.75. Adding the percentage, using the whole number 25, or subtracting from the base answers a different question. A percent-of problem asks for a portion of the base, so the result should be smaller than 283. Always compare each choice with the exact wording.

58. A — Distance equals rate multiplied by time. Multiplying 5 miles per hour by 7 hours gives 35 miles; the hour units cancel. Adding the numbers or dividing them does not represent the relationship. The phrase per hour signals a rate, so use multiplication when the travel time is known. Always compare each choice with the exact wording.

59. C — Area measures the number of square units covering a rectangle, so multiply length by width. Here, 13 times 4 equals 52 square units. Adding the dimensions produces part of a perimeter calculation, not area. Labeling the result in square units also checks that the correct formula was used. Always compare each choice with the exact wording.

60. B — Add the two given integers: 211 plus 11 equals 222. The other values result from subtracting, reversing a digit, or making a one-step arithmetic error. Because the question asks for an exact sum, estimation alone is not enough; compute carefully and match the result to the option list. Always compare each choice with the exact wording.

61. A — Undo addition first, then divide by the coefficient of x . Subtracting 9 from 30 gives 21; dividing by 3 gives 7. The other options usually come from skipping the subtraction, dividing the wrong quantity, or treating the coefficient as an addend. Substitute the result to confirm the original equation. Always compare each choice with the exact wording.

62. D — Convert 25% to the decimal 0.25, then multiply by 288. That calculation gives 72. Adding the percentage, using the whole number 25, or subtracting from the base answers a different question. A percent-of problem asks for a portion of the base, so the result should be smaller than 288. Always compare each choice with the exact wording.

63. C — Distance equals rate multiplied by time. Multiplying 10 miles per hour by 7 hours gives 70 miles; the hour units cancel. Adding the numbers or dividing them does not represent the relationship.

The phrase per hour signals a rate, so use multiplication when the travel time is known. Always compare each choice with the exact wording.

64. D — Area measures the number of square units covering a rectangle, so multiply length by width. Here, 9 times 3 equals 27 square units. Adding the dimensions produces part of a perimeter calculation, not area. Labeling the result in square units also checks that the correct formula was used. Always compare each choice with the exact wording.

65. A — Add the two given integers: 216 plus 7 equals 223. The other values result from subtracting, reversing a digit, or making a one-step arithmetic error. Because the question asks for an exact sum, estimation alone is not enough; compute carefully and match the result to the option list. Always compare each choice with the exact wording.

66. B — Undo addition first, then divide by the coefficient of x . Subtracting 7 from 43 gives 36; dividing by 3 gives 12. The other options usually come from skipping the subtraction, dividing the wrong quantity, or treating the coefficient as an addend. Substitute the result to confirm the original equation. Always compare each choice with the exact wording.

67. C — Convert 25% to the decimal 0.25, then multiply by 293. That calculation gives 73.25. Adding the percentage, using the whole number 25, or subtracting from the base answers a different question. A percent-of problem asks for a portion of the base, so the result should be smaller than 293. Always compare each choice with the exact wording.

68. A — Distance equals rate multiplied by time. Multiplying 8 miles per hour by 7 hours gives 56 miles; the hour units cancel. Adding the numbers or dividing them does not represent the relationship. The phrase per hour signals a rate, so use multiplication when the travel time is known. Always compare each choice with the exact wording.

69. D — Area measures the number of square units covering a rectangle, so multiply length by width. Here, 14 times 8 equals 112 square units. Adding the dimensions produces part of a perimeter calculation, not area. Labeling the result in square units also checks that the correct formula was used. Always compare each choice with the exact wording.

70. B — Add the two given integers: 221 plus 3 equals 224. The other values result from subtracting, reversing a digit, or making a one-step arithmetic error. Because the question asks for an exact sum, estimation alone is not enough; compute carefully and match the result to the option list. Always compare each choice with the exact wording.

71. A — Undo addition first, then divide by the coefficient of x . Subtracting 5 from 20 gives 15; dividing by 3 gives 5. The other options usually come from skipping the subtraction, dividing the wrong quantity, or treating the coefficient as an addend. Substitute the result to confirm the original equation. Always compare each choice with the exact wording.

72. D — Convert 25% to the decimal 0.25, then multiply by 298. That calculation gives 74.5. Adding the percentage, using the whole number 25, or subtracting from the base answers a different question. A

percent-of problem asks for a portion of the base, so the result should be smaller than 298. Always compare each choice with the exact wording.

73. C — Distance equals rate multiplied by time. Multiplying 6 miles per hour by 7 hours gives 42 miles; the hour units cancel. Adding the numbers or dividing them does not represent the relationship. The phrase per hour signals a rate, so use multiplication when the travel time is known. Always compare each choice with the exact wording.

74. B — The correct sentence pairs the singular subject professor with the singular past-tense verb explained and expresses a complete thought. The alternatives use an incorrect base verb, an incomplete participle, or a plural auxiliary verb. To check agreement, identify the subject first, then choose the verb form that matches both its number and the intended time.

75. B — The correct choice uses the dependent clause beginning with Because and follows it with a complete independent clause. One alternative has only a participial phrase, another leaves out the main verb, and the semicolon incorrectly separates a dependent clause from its result. A subordinating conjunction needs a full main clause to complete the idea.

76. C — The correct sentence uses a complete main clause followed by a that clause that states the finding precisely. The comma choice creates a splice, the next choice uses an incorrect verb form, and the last begins with an incomplete participle. When editing, check that every clause has a subject and finite verb before judging punctuation.

77. D — The correct choice uses was repaired for the singular noun bridge and a complete after clause explaining the sequence of events. The alternatives create subject-verb disagreement, replace the verb with a participle, or omit the needed auxiliary verb. Clear sentences make both the action and the relationship between events explicit for the reader.

78. A — The correct sentence pairs the singular subject professor with the singular past-tense verb explained and expresses a complete thought. The alternatives use an incorrect base verb, an incomplete participle, or a plural auxiliary verb. To check agreement, identify the subject first, then choose the verb form that matches both its number and the intended time.

79. D — The correct choice uses the dependent clause beginning with Because and follows it with a complete independent clause. One alternative has only a participial phrase, another leaves out the main verb, and the semicolon incorrectly separates a dependent clause from its result. A subordinating conjunction needs a full main clause to complete the idea.

80. B — The correct sentence uses a complete main clause followed by a that clause that states the finding precisely. The comma choice creates a splice, the next choice uses an incorrect verb form, and the last begins with an incomplete participle. When editing, check that every clause has a subject and finite verb before judging punctuation.

81. C — The correct choice uses was repaired for the singular noun bridge and a complete after clause explaining the sequence of events. The alternatives create subject-verb disagreement, replace the verb

with a participle, or omit the needed auxiliary verb. Clear sentences make both the action and the relationship between events explicit for the reader.

82. A — The correct sentence pairs the singular subject professor with the singular past-tense verb explained and expresses a complete thought. The alternatives use an incorrect base verb, an incomplete participle, or a plural auxiliary verb. To check agreement, identify the subject first, then choose the verb form that matches both its number and the intended time.

83. B — The correct choice uses the dependent clause beginning with Because and follows it with a complete independent clause. One alternative has only a participial phrase, another leaves out the main verb, and the semicolon incorrectly separates a dependent clause from its result. A subordinating conjunction needs a full main clause to complete the idea.

84. D — The correct sentence uses a complete main clause followed by a that clause that states the finding precisely. The comma choice creates a splice, the next choice uses an incorrect verb form, and the last begins with an incomplete participle. When editing, check that every clause has a subject and finite verb before judging punctuation.

85. C — The correct choice uses was repaired for the singular noun bridge and a complete after clause explaining the sequence of events. The alternatives create subject-verb disagreement, replace the verb with a participle, or omit the needed auxiliary verb. Clear sentences make both the action and the relationship between events explicit for the reader.

86. A — The correct sentence pairs the singular subject professor with the singular past-tense verb explained and expresses a complete thought. The alternatives use an incorrect base verb, an incomplete participle, or a plural auxiliary verb. To check agreement, identify the subject first, then choose the verb form that matches both its number and the intended time.

87. C — The correct choice uses the dependent clause beginning with Because and follows it with a complete independent clause. One alternative has only a participial phrase, another leaves out the main verb, and the semicolon incorrectly separates a dependent clause from its result. A subordinating conjunction needs a full main clause to complete the idea.

88. B — The correct sentence uses a complete main clause followed by a that clause that states the finding precisely. The comma choice creates a splice, the next choice uses an incorrect verb form, and the last begins with an incomplete participle. When editing, check that every clause has a subject and finite verb before judging punctuation.

89. A — The correct choice uses was repaired for the singular noun bridge and a complete after clause explaining the sequence of events. The alternatives create subject-verb disagreement, replace the verb with a participle, or omit the needed auxiliary verb. Clear sentences make both the action and the relationship between events explicit for the reader.

90. D — The correct sentence pairs the singular subject professor with the singular past-tense verb explained and expresses a complete thought. The alternatives use an incorrect base verb, an incomplete

participle, or a plural auxiliary verb. To check agreement, identify the subject first, then choose the verb form that matches both its number and the intended time.

91. C — The correct choice uses the dependent clause beginning with *Because* and follows it with a complete independent clause. One alternative has only a participial phrase, another leaves out the main verb, and the semicolon incorrectly separates a dependent clause from its result. A subordinating conjunction needs a full main clause to complete the idea.

92. B — The correct sentence uses a complete main clause followed by a *that* clause that states the finding precisely. The comma choice creates a splice, the next choice uses an incorrect verb form, and the last begins with an incomplete participle. When editing, check that every clause has a subject and finite verb before judging punctuation.

93. D — The correct choice uses *was repaired* for the singular noun bridge and a complete *after* clause explaining the sequence of events. The alternatives create subject-verb disagreement, replace the verb with a participle, or omit the needed auxiliary verb. Clear sentences make both the action and the relationship between events explicit for the reader.

94. A — The correct sentence pairs the singular subject *professor* with the singular past-tense verb *explained* and expresses a complete thought. The alternatives use an incorrect base verb, an incomplete participle, or a plural auxiliary verb. To check agreement, identify the subject first, then choose the verb form that matches both its number and the intended time.

95. D — The correct choice uses the dependent clause beginning with *Because* and follows it with a complete independent clause. One alternative has only a participial phrase, another leaves out the main verb, and the semicolon incorrectly separates a dependent clause from its result. A subordinating conjunction needs a full main clause to complete the idea.

96. A — The correct sentence uses a complete main clause followed by a *that* clause that states the finding precisely. The comma choice creates a splice, the next choice uses an incorrect verb form, and the last begins with an incomplete participle. When editing, check that every clause has a subject and finite verb before judging punctuation.

97. B — The correct choice uses *was repaired* for the singular noun bridge and a complete *after* clause explaining the sequence of events. The alternatives create subject-verb disagreement, replace the verb with a participle, or omit the needed auxiliary verb. Clear sentences make both the action and the relationship between events explicit for the reader.

98. C — The correct sentence pairs the singular subject *professor* with the singular past-tense verb *explained* and expresses a complete thought. The alternatives use an incorrect base verb, an incomplete participle, or a plural auxiliary verb. To check agreement, identify the subject first, then choose the verb form that matches both its number and the intended time.

99. C — The correct choice uses the dependent clause beginning with *Because* and follows it with a complete independent clause. One alternative has only a participial phrase, another leaves out the main

verb, and the semicolon incorrectly separates a dependent clause from its result. A subordinating conjunction needs a full main clause to complete the idea.

100. A — The correct sentence uses a complete main clause followed by a that clause that states the finding precisely. The comma choice creates a splice, the next choice uses an incorrect verb form, and the last begins with an incomplete participle. When editing, check that every clause has a subject and finite verb before judging punctuation.

101. D — The correct choice uses was repaired for the singular noun bridge and a complete after clause explaining the sequence of events. The alternatives create subject-verb disagreement, replace the verb with a participle, or omit the needed auxiliary verb. Clear sentences make both the action and the relationship between events explicit for the reader.

102. B — The correct sentence pairs the singular subject professor with the singular past-tense verb explained and expresses a complete thought. The alternatives use an incorrect base verb, an incomplete participle, or a plural auxiliary verb. To check agreement, identify the subject first, then choose the verb form that matches both its number and the intended time.

103. D — The correct choice uses the dependent clause beginning with Because and follows it with a complete independent clause. One alternative has only a participial phrase, another leaves out the main verb, and the semicolon incorrectly separates a dependent clause from its result. A subordinating conjunction needs a full main clause to complete the idea.

104. C — The correct sentence uses a complete main clause followed by a that clause that states the finding precisely. The comma choice creates a splice, the next choice uses an incorrect verb form, and the last begins with an incomplete participle. When editing, check that every clause has a subject and finite verb before judging punctuation.

105. B — The correct choice uses was repaired for the singular noun bridge and a complete after clause explaining the sequence of events. The alternatives create subject-verb disagreement, replace the verb with a participle, or omit the needed auxiliary verb. Clear sentences make both the action and the relationship between events explicit for the reader.

106. A — The correct sentence pairs the singular subject professor with the singular past-tense verb explained and expresses a complete thought. The alternatives use an incorrect base verb, an incomplete participle, or a plural auxiliary verb. To check agreement, identify the subject first, then choose the verb form that matches both its number and the intended time.

107. B — The correct choice uses the dependent clause beginning with Because and follows it with a complete independent clause. One alternative has only a participial phrase, another leaves out the main verb, and the semicolon incorrectly separates a dependent clause from its result. A subordinating conjunction needs a full main clause to complete the idea.

108. D — The correct sentence uses a complete main clause followed by a that clause that states the finding precisely. The comma choice creates a splice, the next choice uses an incorrect verb form, and

the last begins with an incomplete participle. When editing, check that every clause has a subject and finite verb before judging punctuation.

109. C — The correct choice uses *was repaired* for the singular noun bridge and a complete after clause explaining the sequence of events. The alternatives create subject-verb disagreement, replace the verb with a participle, or omit the needed auxiliary verb. Clear sentences make both the action and the relationship between events explicit for the reader.

110. A — The correct sentence pairs the singular subject professor with the singular past-tense verb explained and expresses a complete thought. The alternatives use an incorrect base verb, an incomplete participle, or a plural auxiliary verb. To check agreement, identify the subject first, then choose the verb form that matches both its number and the intended time.

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