

# NLN® PAX - Quiz Questions with Answers

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## Verbal Ability

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Verbal Ability

1.

Based on the use of word parts, which option means “under the skin”?

**Hypodermic**

Hyperdermic

Hypertrophy

Hypotrophy

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*Correct answer: Hypodermic*

*Hypodermic is the option that means under the skin. The prefix hypo- means under, the root word derm means skin, and the suffix -ic means nature of.*

*Hypertrophy means an enlargement of an organ, and hypotrophy means the reduction of an organ. Hyperdermic means above the skin.*

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**2.**

The following sentence is an example of what common mistake in sentence structure?

“Catherine and Tim danced at their wedding, Catherine's friend took pictures.”

**Comma splice**

Sentence fragment

Compound sentence

Run-on sentence

*Correct answer: Comma splice*

*A comma splice is a sentence error involving the use of a comma to connect two sentences instead of a coordinating conjunction. The sentence provided is two separate ideas joined by only a comma. A semicolon in place of the comma would fix this sentence.*

*A run-on sentence is a sentence in which two or more independent clauses (i.e., complete sentences) are joined without an appropriate punctuation or conjunction. (Example: It is nearly half past six we cannot reach town before dark.)*

*A sentence fragment fails to be a sentence in the sense that it cannot stand by itself. It does not contain even one independent clause.*

*A compound sentence is not a sentence error, but a type of sentence. It contains more than one subject or predicate.*

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**3.**

Closings used to end a piece of writing may include all **except** which of the following?

**An argument to prove a point**

Answers to unresolved questions

An analysis or reflection

A highlight of a key supporting point

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*Correct answer: An argument to prove a point*

*An argument to prove a point would appear in the body, or middle, not at the closing.*

*The closing paragraph is used to tie up the writing's loose ends and may include answers to unresolved questions, an analysis or reflection, or a highlight of a key supporting point.*

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4.

View the *supporting details* to answer the following question.

What can logically be inferred from this passage?

**Rebecca and her manager have different opinions**

Rebecca was following the rules

Rebecca knew all the rules by heart

Rebecca was lazy

*Correct answer: Rebecca and her manager have different opinions*

*A logical inference is a conclusion made based on the logic presented. Since the passage describes the viewpoints of two different people, we cannot be sure which viewpoint is accurate. However, there is enough information to infer that the two subjects have different viewpoints.*

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**5.**

The suffix *-algia* would be used with a word part to indicate which of the following?

**Pain**

Office, state, quality, or skill

Like or manner of

Condition, state, or quality

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*Correct answer: Pain*

*The suffix -algia would be used with a word part to indicate pain. For example, neuralgia means nerve pain.*

*The suffix -ship is used to indicate office, state, quality, or skill. The suffix -ly is used to indicate like or manner of. The suffix -ice is used to indicate condition, state, or quality.*

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**6.**

Sedimentation can be used as a proxy for the agricultural sustainability of ancient coastal plains.

The medium for the above sentence is **most likely** which of the following?

Science report

Business memo

Speech

News story

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*Correct answer: Science report*

*The jargon presented describes the process, progress, and/or results of a technical or scientific research; therefore, it is information that would most likely be found in a science report.*

*Business memo is incorrect because the jargon presented in the passage does not present information that would be distributed within an organization. Speech is incorrect because the jargon presented does not appear as a formal address delivered to an audience. News story is incorrect because the jargon presented in the passage does not describe a factual story for print about a person, place, or event.*

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7.

View the *supporting details* to answer the following question.

According to the passage, what is a dangerous complication associated with pregnancy?

Eclampsia

Migraines

Hormonal changes

Aura pregnancy

*Correct answer: Eclampsia*

*The passage's last paragraph informs the reader that eclampsia is a dangerous complication associated with pregnancy: "...it might be a symptom of eclampsia, a very dangerous complication of pregnancy."*

*Migraines, hormonal changes, and aura pregnancy are incorrect because the passage does not state that they are dangerous complications associated with pregnancy. However, the passage does state that an aura pregnancy could cause migraine symptoms to become worse.*

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8.

Which of the following words is spelled correctly?

**Exceed**

Excede

Exceede

Exceid

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*Correct answer: Exceed*

*Exceed is spelled correctly. Exceed is a verb meaning to be greater in number or size than (a quantity, number, or other measurable property).*

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**9.**

Fill in the blanks with the correctly spelled words.

David hadn't been out in the sun all year, so he was looking very \_\_\_\_\_ as he picked up his plastic \_\_\_\_\_ and headed for the beach.

**pale; pail**

pale; pale

pail; pail

pail; pale

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*Correct answer: pale; pail*

*David hadn't been out in the sun all year, so he was looking very pale as he picked up his plastic pail and headed for the beach.*

*The word pale means washed out or without color. Pail refers to a bucket.*

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**10.**

Which of the following is spelled correctly when adding the suffix *-ful* to the word *beauty*?

Beautiful

Beautyful

Beautyiful

Beautifull

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*Correct answer: Beautiful*

*When adding a suffix to a root word ending in Y that is directly preceded by a consonant, change the Y to I unless the suffix begins with I. In this case, the suffix is (-ful) and the root word, beauty, ends in Y and is preceded by a consonant (t). Therefore, you would change the Y to an I to spell the word as beautiful.*

*As always, there are a few exceptions to this rule. For example, memory + ize = memorize and day + ly = daily.*

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**11.**

When is it appropriate to use a question mark at the end of a sentence?

**When showing uncertainty**

When expressing a strong feeling

When requesting something

When indicating a pause

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*Correct answer: When showing uncertainty*

*It is appropriate to use a question mark at the end of a sentence when showing uncertainty.*

*An exclamation point should be used at the end of a sentence when expressing a strong feeling. A period should be used at the end of a sentence when requesting something. An ellipsis should be used at the end of a sentence when indicating a pause.*

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**12.**

Which stage of writing has a goal of producing a clean, correct final draft?

**Editing**

Revising

Drafting

Prewriting

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*Correct answer: Editing*

*The editing stage of writing has a goal of producing a clean, correct final draft. The editing stage is when the writing is checked for spelling, punctuation, capitalization, and grammar.*

*The prewriting stage is when the writer determines the topic, performs research, and organizes his/her ideas. The drafting stage is when the writer completes the first draft. The revising stage is when the writer revises the first draft to form the second draft.*

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**13.**

View the *supporting details* to answer the following question.

What is the main idea of the passage?

**Gambling laws are inconsistent across communities**

Americans have negative attitudes toward gambling

Churches do not have uniform ideas about gambling

Gambling laws are difficult to enforce

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*Correct answer: Gambling laws are inconsistent across communities*

*The main idea of this paragraph suggests that gambling laws are inconsistent across communities. The main idea of a passage can be identified by answering the following two questions:*

- 1. What is the passage about?*
- 2. What point is the author trying to make?*

*The answer options about churches and gambling laws are supporting details. Americans have contradictory attitudes towards gambling, which means some approve and some do not.*

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**14.**

Which punctuation mark **best** completes the sentence?

I wanted to scream out his name\_\_ but I couldn't find my voice.

,

;

.

:

Correct answer: ,

A comma (,) is the punctuation mark that best completes the sentence. I wanted to scream out his name, but I couldn't find my voice. A comma is used between two independent clauses joined by a coordinating conjunction (i.e., but).

A period (.) would cause the sentence to become two separate sentences, which would not signify that the second clause clarifies the first clause. A semicolon (;) would be used to join the two independent clauses when a transitional phrase or a conjunctive adverb is used, not when a coordinating conjunction is used. A colon (:) is not used to join two independent clauses together.

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**15.**

Which of the following words is spelled correctly?

**Lighted**

Lightted

Lighttid

None of these

*Correct answer: Lighted*

*When adding a suffix (-ed) to a root word that ends in a single consonant, double the consonant if a single vowel directly precedes the consonant and the consonant ends with an accented syllable or one-syllable word. In this case, light ends with a single consonant (t) and a single vowel does not directly precede this consonant; instead, a consonant (h) precedes it. Therefore, you would not double the final consonant (t) and the proper spelling would be lighted.*

*To summarize, this rule is applied when four things are true:*

- 1. Does the word end in a single consonant?*
- 2. Does the word have only one directly preceding vowel?*
- 3. Does the suffix you are going to add begin with a vowel?*
- 4. Is the last syllable accented?*

*In some cases, there isn't a definitive spelling for a word when it comes to this double the consonant rule. Examples include traveling/travelling, canceled/cancelled, profitable, worshiped.*

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**16.**

An association among groups of society is known as which of the following?

**Social structure**

Genre

Social commentary

Theme

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*Correct answer: Social structure*

*Social structure is an association among groups of society. Social structure is social organization based on established patterns of public contact between varying relationships.*

*Genre is a collection of related writings. Social commentary is a rhetorical statement regarding current culture. Theme is an introductory notion meshed with a piece of art.*

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**17.**

Which of the following nouns is written in the correct plural form?

**Jalopies**

Flys

Lunchs

Wifes

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*Correct answer: Jalopies*

*The noun written in the correct plural form is jalopies. When a noun ends in "y" and is preceded by a consonant, the "y" is changed to an "i" and "es" is added to form a plural.*

*The plural form of fly is flies. The plural form of lunch is lunches. The plural form of wife is wives.*

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**18.**

If the root word “arch” means chief, first, or rule, what does the word “monarchy” mean?

**Rule by one person**

Rule by the mother

Chief worker

Chief angel

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*Correct answer: Rule by one person*

*The word “monarchy” means rule by one person. The question informs you that the root word “arch” means rule. The prefix “mono” means one; therefore, “monarchy” means ruled by one.*

*“Matriarchy” means rule by mother. “Architect” means chief worker. “Archangel” means chief angel.*

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19.

View the *supporting details* to answer the following question.

Which of the following age groups is **most likely** to be diagnosed with Alzheimer's?

70-75

40-45

45-50

50-55

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*Correct answer: 70-75*

*The second paragraph informs the reader that Alzheimer's disease most commonly affects those who are 65 or older. Thus, the age group that would most likely be diagnosed with Alzheimer's is 70-75.*

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**20.**

View the *supporting details* to answer the following question.

What can be logically inferred from this passage?

**Claire works at night time**

Claire enjoys spending time with her family

Claire's patients are generally children

Claire's boss is named Stephen

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*Correct answer: Claire works at night time*

*A logical conclusion is a decision made based on the logic presented. Because Claire's shifts require her to sleep during the daytime, we can logically conclude that Claire works at night.*

*The other choices can't be substantiated based on this brief passage.*

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**21.**

Which of the following words is spelled correctly?

**Admitted**

Admited

Admitded

Admitid

*Correct answer: Admitted*

When adding a suffix (-ed) to a root word that ends in a single consonant, double the consonant if a single vowel directly precedes the consonant and the consonant ends with an accented syllable or one-syllable word. In this case, admit ends with a single consonant (t) and a single vowel precedes this consonant (i). Therefore, you would double the consonant to get the proper spelling of admitted.

To summarize, this rule is applied when four things are true:

1. Does the word end in a single consonant?
2. Does the word have only one directly preceding vowel?
3. Does the suffix you are going to add begin with a vowel?
4. Is the last syllable accented?

In some cases, there isn't a definitive spelling for a word when it comes to this double the consonant rule. Examples include traveling/travelling, canceled/cancelled, profitable, worshiped.

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**22.**

Which of the following statements would be considered a fact?

**The hospital was ranked third in a 2012 national health care survey.**

The hospital is considered one of the best in the nation.

The hospital's caring staff treats everyone with love and respect.

The hospital's private ambulance fleet has a terrific response time.

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*Correct answer: The hospital was ranked third in a 2012 national health care survey.*

*Facts should be measurable and substantial. In this example, we can measure the hospital's rank and can substantiate this claim by referencing the national survey.*

*The other statements are opinions because they cannot be measured, or they use abstract or subjective language such as "love" or "like".*

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**23.**

Of the following sentences, which is punctuated correctly?

**Lori attended every class; however, she failed to take notes, resulting in low exam scores.**

Yesterday the student was hit by a car; while walking to class.

Rebecca, however frequently cooks in her kitchen.

Erin doesn't eat meat: resulting in low iron.

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*Correct answer: Lori attended every class; however, she failed to take notes, resulting in low exam scores.*

*This sentence correctly utilizes both commas and a semicolon to combine two related sentences.*

*"Yesterday the student was hit by a car; while walking to class." This sentence would be correct without the semicolon.*

*"Rebecca, however frequently cooks in her kitchen." This sentence fails to place a second comma after the word however. The sentence should read "Rebecca, however, frequently cooks in her kitchen."*

*"Erin doesn't eat meat: resulting in low iron." This sentence incorrectly uses a colon, as the sentence immediately following does not contain a list or corresponding explanation.*

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**24.**

Which of the following statements would be considered an opinion?

**The politician is in over his head with this campaign**

The politician has over twenty years of experience in law enforcement

The politician is married with two children

The politician was elected as a senator

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*Correct answer: The politician is in over his head with this campaign*

*When determining if a statement is a fact or an opinion, look for whether or not the statement can be verified. Often, opinions cannot be verified, while facts can. Also, look closely at the word choices to help you determine if it is a fact or an opinion. In this instance, it is an opinion that the politician is in over his head with the campaign.*

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**25.**

The prefix *vice-* would be used with a word part to indicate which of the following?

**In place of**

From or away

Not or without

Beneath

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*Correct answer: In place of*

*The prefix vice- would be used with a word part to indicate in place of. For example, vice president is in place of the president.*

*The prefix ab- is used to indicate from or away. The prefix an- is used to indicate not or without. The prefix infra- is used to indicate beneath.*

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**26.**

Identify the meaning of *endogenous* in the following sentence.

We realize that *endogenous* forces of patriotism interact with *endogenous* regionalism in areas where people of multiple nations live in close proximity, complicating efforts to satisfy inhabitants of all areas.

**Caused by factors inside the system.**

Caused by factors outside the system.

Caused by external forces applying pressure to internal forces.

Caused by internal forces applying pressure to external forces.

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*Correct answer: Caused by factors inside the system.*

*Endogenous means caused by factors inside the system.*

*Exogenous means caused by external forces (outside the system). Neither term suggests pressure.*

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27.

Which sentence would **most likely** indicate a setting in the United States in the 1950s?

**Judy picked up her new peepers from the eye doctor.**

His new girlfriend is bananas.

When acknowledging the police officer, the man would reply: "Right on!"

The girl's response to the boy asking her out was: "As if!"

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*Correct answer: Judy picked up her new peepers from the eye doctor.*

*The sentence that would most likely indicate a setting in the United States in the 1950s is: "Judy picked up her new peepers from the eye doctor." The use of "peepers" in the sentence is a slang word used in the 1950s to refer to glasses.*

*"His new girlfriend is bananas" indicates a setting from the 1930s, as "bananas" is a slang word used in the 1930s to refer to someone being crazy. "When acknowledging the police officer, the man would reply: "Right on!"" indicates a setting from the 1970s, as "right on!" is slang used in the 1970s to show agreement. "The girl's response to the boy asking her out was: 'As if!'" indicates a setting from the 1990s, as "As is!" is slang used in the 1990s to mean yeah right.*

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**28.**

Which option appropriately follows the rules of capitalization?

**Alexander the Great**

the Rocky mountains

Sequoia national park

North to Alaska

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*Correct answer: Alexander the Great*

*The only option that appropriately follows the rules of capitalization is "Alexander the Great." Formal epithets (term used to characterize a person) are capitalized.*

*The proper capitalization for the other options are: the Rocky Mountains (the full name of landforms are capitalized), Sequoia National Park (the names of public areas are capitalized), and north to Alaska (since north is providing direction, it is not capitalized).*

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**29.**

View the *supporting details* to answer the following question.

Which of the following **most likely** describes the relationship between Krista and Jane?

**Familiarity**

Friendship

Hostility

Disrespect

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*Correct answer: Familiarity*

*The option that most likely describes the relationship between Krista and Jane is familiarity. Jane did not introduce herself to Krista; therefore, the reader can assume that Jane and Krista know each other.*

*Jane's message to Krista did not reflect friendship, hostility, or disrespect.*

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**30.**

Which of the following punctuation marks is used for words and figures in order to clarify something?

**Parentheses**

Periods

Commas

Quotation marks

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*Correct answer: Parentheses*

*Parentheses are used for words and figures to clarify something.*

*For example: "For the last five years (some say longer), the house on the hill has been haunted."*

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**31.**

View the *supporting details* to answer the following question.

What is the meaning of the word “glimmer” as it is used in the passage?

**A small amount**

A dim glow

A faint flashing light

A sparkle

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*Correct answer: A small amount of something*

*The word “glimmer” is used in the passage to mean a small amount of hope. The word “glimmer” is located in the passage’s second paragraph: “A recent study in mice has given a glimmer of hope for people who have lost their hair...” Using the context, the reader can determine that people, who have lost their hair, have a small amount of hope in using stem cells to restore their hair.*

*The other options are incorrect because they would not correctly fit into the context of the passage, as people would not have a dim glow of hope, a faint flashing light of hope, or a sparkle of hope.*

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32.

If during the revision stage of writing you find that you did not maintain the proper voice throughout the writing process, what should you do?

**Rework the material**

Delete information

Move material

Add information

*Correct answer: Rework the material*

*If during the revision stage of writing you find that you did not maintain the proper voice throughout the writing process, you should rework the material. You should also rework the material if it is confusing or unclear and if it needs to be simplified.*

*Information should be deleted if it doesn't support the writing or if it is redundant. Material should be moved around to create a clear flow, to present points in order, or to make a dramatic impact. Information should be added in order to share more details, to clarify an idea, or to link sentences or paragraphs to improve flow.*

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**33.**

View the *supporting details* to answer the following question.

According to the passage, which of the following can sometimes trigger an audit?

**Making multiple Internet type purchases**

Filing state income tax online

Making out-of-state purchases

Paying use tax when filing the state income tax return

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*Correct answer: Making multiple Internet type purchases*

*The passage's last paragraph states: "If you have a lot of Internet type purchases of equipment for use in your business, sometimes these purchases can trigger an audit." Therefore, the reader can determine that making multiple Internet-type purchases can sometimes trigger an audit.*

*The passage does not state that filing state income tax online, making out-of-state purchases, or paying use tax when filing the state income tax return would trigger an audit.*

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**34.**

Identify the adjectives in the following sentence.

After she was bitten, Mary never again touched the big white dog.

**big; white**

after; bitten

Mary; dog

big; dog

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*Correct answer: big; white*

*After she was bitten, Mary never again touched the big white dog.*

*An adjective is a word or phrase naming an attribute, added to or grammatically related to a noun to modify or describe it. Both big and white are adjectives that act as modifiers for the noun dog.*

*In this sentence, after is a preposition, bitten is a verb, Mary is a noun, and dog is a noun.*

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**35.**

Jeremy wants to buy fertilizer at a local home department store. Based on the following, which aisle should he explore?

- Aisle 11: Power tools
- Aisle 14: Lawn care
- Aisle 19: Pesticides
- Aisle 23: Lawnmowers

**Aisle 14**

Aisle 11

Aisle 19

Aisle 23

*Correct answer: Aisle 14*

*Fertilizer is a product one would use on his or her lawn, so Jeremy would want to visit Aisle 14: Lawn care. This question is used to evaluate the reader's ability to comprehend the information that is provided.*

*The other choices are incorrect because fertilizer would not likely be found with the power tools, pesticides, or lawn mowers.*

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**36.**

View the *supporting details* to answer the following question.

Based on the context clues, what does the word "gratifying" mean in this passage?

**Pleasurable**

Healthy

Broken

Free

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*Correct answer: Pleasurable*

*Gratifying means pleasurable or causing pleasure. The context clues are that the passage has a positive tone. Use context clues to determine the meaning of words for which you may not know the definition.*

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37.

Which of the following is the analysis in the given passage?

**“Your father and I are not going to simply replace your phone for you in order for you to have the same style of phone that your friends have. Once your current phone no longer works, we will talk about replacing it with a smartphone.”**

“Mom, I feel that I deserve to have a smartphone. I have had this flip phone for three years and I have not lost or broken it. As you can see, it still looks like new.”

“Daughter, you do not need a new cell phone because your current cell phone still works. As you have stated, you have not broken your phone so it does not need replaced.”

“Once your current phone no longer works, we will talk about replacing it with a smartphone.”

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*Correct answer: “Your father and I are not going to simply replace your phone for you in order for you to have the same style of phone that your friends have. Once your current phone no longer works, we will talk about replacing it with a smartphone.”*

*The analysis in the given passage is: “Your father and I are not going to simply replace your phone for you in order for you to have the same style of phone that your friends have. Once your current phone no longer works, we will talk about replacing it with a smartphone.” A passage’s analysis is used to explain how the evidence is supporting the claim and it wraps up the text. It demonstrates the speaker has contemplated and analyzed the situation, and reached a conclusion (you just want to be like your friends).*

*The statement: “Mom, I feel that I deserve to have a smartphone. I have had this flip phone for three years and I have not lost or broken it. As you can see, it still looks like new” is the claim, reason, and evidence. A claim is the primary argument. The reason supports the claim. Evidence shows what the claim looks like by using facts, details, or examples. The statement: “Daughter, you do not need a new cell phone because your current cell phone still works. As you have stated, you have not broken your phone so it does not need replaced” is the counterclaim, reason, and evidence. A counterclaim is the opposition’s argument (claim) against the author’s claim. The statement: “Once your current phone no longer works, we will talk about replacing it with a smartphone” is only a portion of the analysis, not the complete analysis.*

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**38.**

Which of the following options **best** punctuates the given sentence?

**Yuck! Get the spider off of me!**

Yuck, get the spider off of me?

Yuck, get the spider off of me ...

Yuck, get the spider off of me.

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*Correct answer: Yuck! Get the spider off of me!*

*The statement being made is most likely expressing a strong feeling, as the individual most likely doesn't want the spider on him or her. An exclamation point should be used when expressing a strong feeling.*

*A question mark should not be used because the sentence is not asking a question. A period could be used to complete the sentence; however, since the sentence is demonstrating a strong feeling an exclamation point would be best. An ellipsis could be used for this sentence; however, the sentence doesn't indicate that words are omitted or that a pause is needed.*

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39.

The group decided that Jim should buy dinner, \_\_\_\_\_ he is the one who won a million dollars.

Which transition phrase **best** completes the above sentence?

after all

in addition

in other words

then again

*Correct answer: after all*

*The transition phrase that best completes the sentence is "after all." The group decided that Jim should buy dinner, after all he is the one who won a million dollars. The transition phrase "after all" is used to show conclusion, which is the best choice for this sentence since the group concluded that Jim should buy dinner since he had the money to do so. Transition words or phrases help tie ideas together.*

*The transition phrase "in addition" is best used in a sentence that shows agreement. The transition phrase "in other words" is best used in a sentence providing an example. The transition phrase "then again" is best used in a sentence demonstrating opposition.*

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**40.**

A tiger will study his prey before it attacks.

Which of the following parts of speech is “before” as it is used in the above sentence?

Conjunction

Pronoun

Verb

Adverb

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*Correct answer: Conjunction*

*The word “before” is used as a conjunction in the given sentence, as it connects two clauses that are not equally important. A conjunction is a word that connects individual words or groups of words.*

*A pronoun is a word used in place of a noun (i.e., it). A verb expresses action (i.e., will). An adverb describes or modifies a verb, an adjective, or another adverb.*

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**41.**

View the *supporting details* to answer the following question.

What is the meaning of the word “dissertation” as it is used in the passage?

**Paper**

Discussion

Application

Research

*Correct answer: Paper*

*The word “dissertation” is used in the passage to mean paper. The reader can find the meaning of the word directly in the context of the passage: “Dissertation is mainly an assignment paper of higher degrees ...”.*

*The passage does not describe the meaning of the word “dissertation” as discussion, application, or research. However, a dissertation paper may require research and may be submitted with an application.*

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42.

View the *supporting details* to answer the following question.

What is Barb's main argument in the provided communication?

**Hannah should hire Dan**

Dan is an excellent employee

Barb would like to promote Dan

Barb has no open positions in her department

*Correct answer: Hannah should hire Dan*

*The author's main argument is that Hannah should hire Dan, as stated in the following sentence: "While I do not wish to lose Dan, I will tell you that he is an excellent employee and you would be lucky to have him." An argument is a set of reasons to make a case and it also represents the main purpose of the letter.*

*"Dan is an excellent employee" and "Barb would like to promote Dan" are statements used to support Barb's argument. "Barb has no open positions in her department" is a claim that indirectly supports the main argument.*

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**43.**

The children were running away from the snake.

Which of the following parts of speech is “away from” as it is used in the above sentence?

**Preposition**

Conjunction

Adverb

Pronoun

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*Correct answer: Preposition*

*The words “away from” are used as a preposition in the given sentence. A preposition appears first in a prepositional phrase (away from the snake) and shows the relationship between its object (snake) and another word in the sentence (running).*

*A conjunction connects individual words or groups of words. An adverb describes or modifies a verb, an adjective, or another adverb. A pronoun is a word used in place of a noun.*

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**44.**

Fill in the blanks with the correctly spelled words.

\_\_\_\_\_ about time we took the dog in and got \_\_\_\_\_ hair cut.

**It's; its**

Its; its

It's; it's

Its; it's

*Correct answer: It's; its**It's about time we took the dog in and got its hair cut.**It's is a contraction for it is. Its without an apostrophe is a possessive pronoun, in this case referring to the dog's hair.*

**45.**

View the *supporting details* to answer the following question.

What is the main point of the passage?

**To discuss the expenses that fantasy football cost employers**

To explain how to pick your fantasy football league

To explain how to play and manage your fantasy football league

To imply that fantasy football is more popular than actual football

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*Correct answer: To discuss the expenses that fantasy football cost employers*

*The main point of a passage can be identified by answering the following two questions:*

- 1. What is the passage about?*
- 2. What point is the author trying to make?*

*The passage starts by explaining what fantasy football is and then finishes by explaining how much it costs employers each season. Therefore, the passage's main point is to discuss the expenses that fantasy football cost employers.*

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**46.**

View the *supporting details* to answer the following question.

Using context clues, what is the meaning of the word "cascaded" in this passage?

**Plummeted**

Trickled

Roared

Smoothed

---

*Correct answer: Plummeted*

*The word cascaded means to plummet or fall quickly. Context clues such as "flowed heavily" and "waterfall" can help the reader determine the meaning of the word.*

*Trickled, roared, and smoothed are not words that describe how "cascaded" is used in the given text.*

---

**47.**

View the *supporting details* to answer the following question.

Which of following options **best** represents the opinion of the author?

**The football team should have won**

The football team was beaten fairly

The game last week was close

The rival school has a good football team

---

*Correct answer: The football team should have won*

*Using words such as "unfairly" and "robbed", the author displays his opinion that the football team should have won. Using context clues like this can help the reader understand what the author is trying to state in a passage.*

---

48.

View the *supporting details* to answer the following question.

After reading this passage, all **except** which of the following could be inferred by the reader?

**Businesses are exempt from paying use tax**

Use tax must be reported when filing income tax returns

Internet purchases are not truly free of tax

Identifying individuals who don't pay use tax has become easier

*Correct answer: Businesses are exempt from paying use tax*

*An inference is similar to determining if a statement is true or false; however, it requires the reader to take an educated guess based on the given facts. The reader cannot infer that businesses are exempt from paying use tax because the passage states: "If you have a lot of Internet type purchases of equipment for use in your business, sometimes these purchases can trigger an audit." The business's Internet type purchases of equipment can trigger an audit because the business is subject to use tax.*

*The reader can infer that use tax must be reported when filing income tax returns because the passage states that there is now a box that asks whether or not the taxpayer made any purchases outside of the state that would be subject to use tax. The reader can infer that Internet purchases are not truly free of tax because the end user should pay use tax on that item. The reader can infer that identifying individuals who don't pay use tax has become easier because the passage states: "As the computer systems at the taxation agencies have improved and more transactions are being digitized, the enforcement of Illinois Use Tax collection has improved greatly."*

---

**49.**

View the *supporting details* to answer the following question.

The passage answers all of the following questions **except**:

**Did the father put on his seat belt after hearing the information?**

Does wearing a seat belt help prevent injuries?

Is wearing your seat belt a law in all states?

How long was the author's road trip with his father?

---

*Correct answer: Did the father put on his seat belt after hearing the information?*

*Although the last paragraph states that the author's father did not appreciate the information, it does not state if he put on his seat belt or not.*

---

**50.**

Identify the pronoun in the following sentence.

He ran over the bike with a yellow truck.

**He**

Bike

Yellow

Over

*Correct answer: He**He ran over the bike with a yellow truck.**A pronoun is a word that takes the place of a noun. In this case, the word he replaces the name of the person who ran over the bike.**In this sentence, bike is a noun, yellow is an adjective, and over is a preposition.*

---

**51.**

The prefix *meta-* would be used with a word part to indicate which of the following?

**Beyond, after, or with**

By oneself

Forward or in favor of

Back or again

---

*Correct answer: Beyond, after, or with*

*The prefix meta- would be used with a word part to indicate beyond, after, or with. For example, metaphor means a word or phrase that has a meaning beyond its true meaning (not a literal meaning).*

*The prefix self- is used to indicate by oneself. The prefix pro- is used to indicate forward or in favor of. The prefix re- is used to indicate back or again.*

---

52.

Which of the following sentences is an example of a simile?

**She shook her hair out like a wet dog.**

The driver is a maniac.

The car smoked the truck.

The lady is a cougar.

---

*Correct answer: She shook her hair out like a wet dog.*

*An example of a simile is: "She shook her hair out like a wet dog." A simile is a comparison between two unlike objects using the words "like" or "as". A simile is a figurative device.*

*"The driver is a maniac" and "The lady is a cougar" are examples of a metaphor. "The car smoked the truck" is an example of personification.*

---

**53.**

Hyphens are used in all **except** which of the following instances?

**To form singular possessives**

To create new words

To divide a word

To join numbers

---

*Correct answer: To form singular possessives*

*Apostrophes, not hyphens, are used to form singular possessives (i.e., Bryan's truck or the dog's food).*

*Hyphens are used in compound words, to create new words, to form an adjective, to join letters and words, between numbers and fractions, in a special series, to join numbers, to prevent confusion, and to divide a word.*

---

**54.**

Choose the sentence that is correctly punctuated.

**The author stated, "I will not write a word that I do not believe."**

The author stated "I will not write a word that I do not believe."

The author stated, "I will not write a word that I do not believe".

The author stated: "I will not write a word that I do not believe".

*Correct answer: The author stated, "I will not write a word that I do not believe."*

*The sentence requires the use of a comma after the word stated, because commas are used to set off dialogue, and periods should always be placed inside of quotation marks in U.S. usage. The author's statement also needs to be in quotes since it is a direct quote from the author.*

---

**55.**

Change the following sentence from passive to active voice.

“Over the course of the year, many errors were made.”

**We made many errors over the course of the year.**

Many errors have been made throughout the year.

Though errors were made, they are being rectified.

If errors were made, we are unaware of them.

---

*Correct answer: We made many errors over the course of the year.*

*Passive voice does not assign an action to a specific source. “We made many errors over the course of the year.” This choice identifies the perpetrator of the action as “we” which changes the sentence to an active voice.*

*“Many errors have been made throughout the year.” Although this answer changed some of the sentence structure, it does not place the action of the sentence on an entity or individual.*

*“Though errors were made, they are being rectified.” This option is an example of using both passive and active voice in a single sentence, rather than changing a passive sentence to an active sentence.*

*“If errors were made, we are unaware of them.” This option combines passive and active voice in addition to changing the original sentence’s meaning.*

---

56.

Identify the sentence in the present tense.

**I've already told him three times.**

She said she was having a little trouble.

He'll regret telling her.

We shouldn't have been so hasty.

*Correct answer: I've already told him three times.*

*In the sentence "I've already told him three times", the main verb is "have". It is contracted in this sentence to "I've", but that doesn't change the verb tense. The form "have" is a present tense verb. This sentence is in the present perfect form, which is a present tense.*

*"She said she was having a little trouble" is in the past tense, as indicated by past tense verbs "said" and "was". "He'll regret telling her" is in the future tense, indicated by the (contracted) "will". "We shouldn't have been so hasty" is in the past tense, indicated by the "should" + "have been", a past tense form for the modal verb "should".*

---

57.

If an author writes a procedure, which signal word or phrase would the author **most likely** use?

To begin with

Until now

This led to

Since

*Correct answer: To begin with*

*The phrase "to begin with" is a signal that the author is writing a procedure. Other signal words and phrases used for procedures are: first, next, then, in closing, accordingly, last, and to finish.*

*"Until now" is a signal phrase for a narrative. "This led to" is a signal phrase for a problem/solution. "Since" is a signal word for cause and effect.*

---

**58.**

Which of the following words is spelled correctly?

**Accommodate**

Acomodate

Accomodate

Accommidate

---

*Correct answer: Accommodate*

*Accommodate is a verb meaning (of physical space, especially a building) provide lodging or sufficient space for.*

- *Example: "The house accommodates up to eight people."*

*Accommodate can also mean fit in with the wishes or needs of.*

- *Example: "People must accommodate new concepts."*
-

**59.**

All **except** which option appropriately follows the rules of capitalization?

**my Aunt**

Oscar Mayer hot dogs

Mayor Jack Finton

Republican Party

---

*Correct answer: my Aunt*

*The only option that does not follow the rules of capitalization is "my Aunt." Since the word "aunt" is not part of a name, it should not be capitalized. If the word "aunt" followed a name (i.e., Aunt Jane), it would be capitalized.*

*Trade names (Oscar Mayer), official titles used with names (Mayor Jack Finton), and political parties (Republican Party) should all be capitalized.*

---

60.

Which of the given sentences provides the **best** topic sentence?

**It was extremely sunny out, so Jordin wanted to use an umbrella to shade the table while her family ate dinner.**

When Jordin went to the garage to grab the umbrella, she noticed that it was buried under a few heavy boxes.

Jordin went in to the house and asked her husband to help her move the boxes off of the umbrella.

After some unexpected work, Jordin was able to place the umbrella in the table so her family would have shade as they ate.

---

*Correct answer: It was extremely sunny out, so Jordin wanted to use an umbrella to shade the table while her family ate dinner.*

*A paragraph's topic sentence tells the reader what the paragraph is about. A topic sentence states a specific topic and then states a particular feeling or a feature about the topic. The sentence that is the best topic sentence is: "It was extremely sunny out, so Jordin wanted to use an umbrella to shade the table while her family ate dinner."*

*The sentences: "When Jordin went to the garage to grab the umbrella, she noticed that it was buried under a few heavy boxes." and "Jordin went in to the house and asked her husband to help her move the boxes off of the umbrella." are supporting sentences. The sentence: "After some unexpected work, Jordin was able to place the umbrella in the table so her family would have shade as they ate." is a closing sentence.*

---

**61.**

When revising your writing, you should add to your writing for all **except** which of the following reasons?

To exclude ideas that fail to support the focus

To link sentences to improve flow and clarity

To share more details to make a point

To clarify an interesting idea

---

*Correct answer: To exclude ideas that fail to support the focus*

*When revising your writing, you should add to your writing in order to link sentences to improve flow and clarity, to share more details to make a point, and to clarify an interesting idea.*

*You would delete information from your writing if it does not support the focus of your writing.*

---

62.

Which sentence is a complete sentence?

**The children tracked sand throughout the house.**

The majestic mountainside with vibrant, forest-like pines.

If you approach Front Beach Road from the east.

When the sun sets on the pristine white beaches at Destin.

---

*Correct answer: The children tracked sand throughout the house.*

*A sentence is a group of words that form a complete thought and contain both a subject and a verb. The sentence: "The children tracked sand throughout the house" meets the definition of a sentence, as it contains a verb (tracked), a subject (sand), and completes a thought.*

*The other three options are all sentence fragments, as they do not form complete thoughts.*

---

**63.**

View the *supporting details* to answer the following question.

Which of the following options identifies the author's purpose for writing this article?

**To inform the reader about how ovarian cancer is treated**

To persuade women to get checked for ovarian cancer

To discuss the surgeon's responsibilities during surgery

To analyze the different stages of ovarian cancer

---

*Correct answer: To inform the reader about how ovarian cancer is treated*

*The purpose of the passage is the reason for both writing and reading it. This passage discusses how ovarian cancer is treated.*

*It does not mention that women should get checked for ovarian cancer. It informs the reader of what the surgeon removes during surgery, but it does not discuss the surgeon's responsibilities during surgery. The passage only talks about one stage of ovarian cancer, not all of the different stages.*

---

**64.**

“The man was severely punished for his egregious mistake.”

Based on the sentence above, what is the correct meaning of the word *egregious*?

**terrible, exceedingly bad**

tragic, unforeseen

simple, rudimentary

misunderstood, or false

---

*Correct answer: terrible, exceedingly bad*

*Given the context clues of severely and punished, the word egregious can be understood to mean terrible or exceedingly bad.*

*A misunderstood or false mistake would necessitate an unjust or unnecessary punishment. A simple or rudimentary mistake would not require a harsh punishment, but a correspondingly small punishment. Finally, a tragic or unforeseen mistake would warrant not a harsh punishment, but an unanticipated or tragic punishment.*

---

**65.**

Which suffix should be added to a word function to indicate a result of action?

**-ade**

-ine

-ology

-ance

---

*Correct answer: -ade*

*The suffix -ade is added to a word function to indicate a result of action. For example, blockade means the result of a blocking action.*

*The suffix -ine is added to a word function to indicate the nature of. The suffix -ology is added to a word function to indicate the study, science, or theory. The suffix -ance is added to a word function to indicate action, process, or state.*

---

66.

Which of the following words is spelled correctly?

**Derangement**

Derangment

Derangeament

Derangmint

*Correct answer: Derangement*

*When adding a suffix (-ment) to a root word that ends in E (derange), do not drop the E if the suffix begins with a consonant. In this case, the suffix begins with the letter M, so the E in the root word derange should stay. The proper spelling of the word is derangement.*

*Drop the E if the suffix begins with a vowel. Consider the word take. If you wanted to add the suffix -ing, you would drop the E to end with taking.*

*There are a few exceptions to this rule such as due + ly = duly, peace + able = peaceable, true + ly = truly.*

---

67.

Which of the following words is spelled correctly?

**Enforcing**

Stareing

Postureing

Resembleing

*Correct answer: Enforcing*

*When adding a suffix (-ing) to a root word that ends in E (enforce), drop the E if the suffix begins with a vowel. In this case, the suffix begins with the letter I, so the E in the root word enforce should be dropped. The proper spelling of this word is enforcing.*

*Do not drop the E if the suffix begins with a consonant. Consider the word like. If you wanted to add the suffix -ly, you would keep the E to end with likely.*

*There are a few exceptions to this rule such as due + ly = duly, peace + able = peaceable, true + ly = truly.*

*The proper spelling for the incorrect answer choices is staring, posturing, and resembling.*

---

**68.**

View the *supporting details* to answer the following question.

Which of the following identifies the passage's main idea?

**We pay more taxes than we may realize**

Some taxes are hidden

Taxes are much too high

Inheritance taxes and real estate taxes are unfair

---

*Correct answer: We pay more taxes than we may realize*

*The main idea of this paragraph suggests that we pay more in taxes than we may realize. A main idea contains the topic (the word, name or phrase) that tells who or what the paragraph is about.*

*The other choices are supporting details to the paragraph's main idea. The supporting details point to the fact that taxes are higher than we think.*

---

69.

Which of the following is considered a compound sentence?

**I generally don't mind cooking, but this kitchen is too small to cook in.**

When I get to go home, I'm actually going to appreciate it.

If I ever see land again, I'm never stepping a foot off of it again.

My eyes and my nose hurt and look red.

*Correct answer: I generally don't mind cooking, but this kitchen is too small to cook in.*

*The option that is a compound sentence is: I generally don't mind cooking, but this kitchen is too small to cook in. Compound sentences consist of two independent clauses, and they are joined by a comma and a coordinating conjunction or by a semicolon.*

*Two of the sentence options ("When I get to go home, I'm actually going to appreciate it." and "If I ever see land again, I'm never stepping a foot off of it again.") are complex sentences, as they contain one independent clause and one dependent clause. The other sentence option ("My eyes and my nose hurt and look red.") is a simple sentence, as it only contains one independent clause and no dependent clause.*

---

**70.**

Which sentence is a run-on sentence?

**Misty fixed lasagna for dinner I had two helpings of it.**

Sherri wanted pasta for dinner, so I made spaghetti.

Roger had ice tea with his meal and Joe had soda.

Christy has never eaten seafood, nor will she.

*Correct answer: Misty fixed lasagna for dinner I had two helpings of it.*

*A run-on sentence is two sentences joined without adequate punctuation or a connecting word. The incorrect sentence could be written: "Misty fixed lasagna for dinner. I had two helpings of it."*

*The other three options are all complete sentences, as they form complete thoughts and use proper punctuation and/or connecting words.*

---

71.

View the *supporting details* to answer the following question.

What is a major supporting detail to the paragraph's main idea?

**Sugar can be added to iced tea and it can be brewed with different types of leaves.**

Iced tea can be enjoyed on a hot summer's day.

Natural caffeine found in iced tea helps provide energy.

Iced tea can be brewed hot or cold depending on taste.

*Correct answer: Sugar can be added to iced tea and it can be brewed with different types of leaves.*

*The main idea of a passage can be identified by answering the following two questions:*

- 1. What is the passage about?*
- 2. What point is the author trying to make?*

*To identify the supporting details, we must first identify the main idea, which is contained in the opening sentence. We then ask ourselves the question: why is iced tea a refreshing summertime beverage? This helps identify supporting details. There are two supporting details in this passage. The first addresses the sweetness of the beverage while the second talks about the types of leaves used. The correct answer choice combines them both.*

---

72.

Which sentence would **most likely** indicate a setting in the United States in the 1970s?

**John thought the woman was built like a brick house.**

If the blimp in front of me would move, I'd be able to see.

The greasers from school are racing this afternoon.

The rapper's bling-bling was blinding when the stage lights hit it.

*Correct answer: John thought the woman was built like a brick house.*

*The sentence that would most likely indicate a setting in the United States in the 1970s is: "John thought the woman was built like a brick house." The use of "brick house" in the sentence is slang used in the 1970s to indicate that someone was physically built well.*

*"If the blimp in front of me would move, I'd be able to see" indicates a setting from the 1930s, as "blimp" is a slang word used in the 1930s to refer to someone who was heavy. "The greasers from school are racing this afternoon" indicates a setting from the 1950s, as "greasers" is a slang word used in the 1950s to refer to men who used too much grease in their hair. "The rapper's bling-bling was blinding when the stage lights hit it" indicates a setting from the 1990s, as "bling-bling" is slang used in the 1990s to refer to jewelry.*

---

73.

Which of these sentences is correct?

**I'd like to have several kinds of dogs: Chihuahuas, German Shepherds, and Poodles.**

I'd like to have several kinds of dogs; Chihuahuas, German Shepherds, and Poodles.

I'd like to have several kinds of dogs: Chihuahuas: German Shepherds: and Poodles.

I'd like to have several kinds of dogs: including Chihuahuas, German Shepherds, and Poodles.

---

*Correct answer: I'd like to have several kinds of dogs: Chihuahuas, German Shepherds, and Poodles.*

*A colon is a punctuation mark used in the introduction of a quote or list, ratio, and time. Within the list, commas are used to separate the items.*

---

**74.**

View the *supporting details* to answer the following question.

What is the main theme of this passage?

**Basic cooking skills are needed to live on one's own.**

Basic cooking skills include boiling water and cooking meats.

Food safety is very important for all cooks.

Not many cooking skills are needed to survive.

---

*Correct answer: Basic cooking skills are needed to live on one's own.*

*The main theme can often be found in the introduction or closing sentences. In this case, the first sentence of the passage contains the main theme: "Before living on your own, you need to hone some basic cooking skills."*

*The other indicator is that all the other sentences support that one main theme.*

---

**75.**

View the *supporting details* to answer the following question.

Using context clues, what does the word "rival" mean in this sentence?

**Enemy**

Friend

Distant

Close

---

*Correct answer: Enemy*

*The word rival denotes a competitive relationship between two things, similar to an enemy. Context clues can help the reader to determine the meaning of a word that they do not know. Use context clues as a way to understand more words in a passage.*

---

**76.**

View the *supporting details* to answer the following question.

Which of the following is the definition of the word "eschew"?

To steer clear of

To play the part of

To donate to

To be a factor in

*Correct answer: To steer clear of*

*Eschew means to steer clear of or abstain from. Even if you've never seen the word before, try to determine the meaning from the sentence context. It would frustrate Paul's more opinionated friends if he steered clear of them instead of joining in on their way of thinking.*

---

77.

Which of the following words is spelled correctly?

**Controllable**

Controlable

Controllible

Controlible

*Correct answer: Controllable*

*When adding a suffix (-able) to a root word that ends in a single consonant, double the consonant if a single vowel directly precedes the consonant and the consonant ends with an accented syllable or one-syllable word. In this case, control ends with a single consonant (l) and a single vowel precedes this consonant (o). Therefore, you would double the consonant to get the proper spelling of controllable.*

*To summarize, this rule is applied when four things are true:*

- 1. Does the word end in a single consonant?*
- 2. Does the word have only one directly preceding vowel?*
- 3. Does the suffix you are going to add begin with a vowel?*
- 4. Is the last syllable accented?*

*In some cases, there isn't a definitive spelling for a word when it comes to this double the consonant rule. Examples include traveling/travelling, canceled/cancelled, profitable, worshiped.*

---

78.

Which of the following words is spelled correctly?

**Guidance**

Guideance

Guidence

Guideence

*Correct answer: Guidance*

*When adding a suffix (-ance) to a root word that ends in E (guide), drop the E if the suffix begins with a vowel. In this case, the suffix begins with the letter A, so the E in the root word guide should be dropped. The proper spelling of this word is guidance.*

*Do not drop the E if the suffix begins with a consonant. Consider the word like. If you wanted to add the suffix -ly, you would keep the E to end with likely.*

*There are a few exceptions to this rule such as due + ly = duly, peace + able = peaceable, true + ly = truly.*

---

**79.**

When revising your writing, you should move text in your writing for which of the following reasons?

**To make a dramatic impact**

To share more details

To expand an interesting idea

To remove non-supporting ideas

---

*Correct answer: To make a dramatic impact*

*When revising your writing, you should move text in your writing to make a dramatic impact, to create a clear flow of ideas, and to present points in order.*

*You should add to your writing to share more details or to expand an interesting idea. You should delete material from your writing to remove non-supporting ideas.*

---

80.

Graphic organizers, such as time lines or cause-effect organizers, are used during which stage of writing?

Prewriting

Drafting

Revising

Editing

*Correct answer: Prewriting*

*Graphic organizers, such as time lines or cause-effect organizers, are used during the prewriting stage of writing. Prewriting is the stage in which the writer will select a topic, research, and reflect on the topic. The graphic organizers will help the writer gather and organize the details that will be used for the writing process.*

*The drafting stage is when the writer completes the first draft. The revising stage is when the writer revises the first draft to form the second draft. The editing stage is when the second draft is reviewed and edited to form the final draft.*

---

81.

Which of the following is an example of the past perfect tense?

**had offered**

has offered

will describe

indicated

*Correct answer: had offered*

*Had offered is an example of the past perfect tense, combining the past tense (offered) with had, indicating a fixed point in the past compared to another point in the past.*

*Though it is in the past tense, the word indicated does not convey a fixed point in time, but instead describes an action that took place at any point in the past, rendering it the simple past tense rather than the past perfect tense.*

*Will describe is an example of the future perfect, as evidenced by the use of the word will, indicating the intent to carry out an action in the future.*

*Has offered is an example of the present perfect, evidenced by the use of has to indicate a pursuit that has happened in the past, and will continue to occur.*

---

**82.**

Jane realized the kittens were running away from dogs.

Which option represents the given sentence's prepositional phrase?

**away from dogs**

were running away

Jane realized

the kittens were running

*Correct answer: away from dogs*

*The given sentence's prepositional phrase is: "away from dogs." This phrase functions as an adverb and modifies the word "running." A prepositional phrase includes the preposition (away from), the object of the preposition (dogs), and the modifiers of the object.*

*The other options are not considered prepositional phrases, as they do not begin with prepositions.*

---

**83.**

Using the given options, select the meaning of the italicized word.

The nurse noted that the patient had *halitosis* and asked the physician to check the patient's teeth.

**Bad breath**

Yellowed teeth

Chapped lips

Drooling

---

*Correct answer: Bad breath*

*The word halitosis means bad breath. If you did not know the meaning of the word, you could use the sentence to help identify the correct answer. The nurse was going to have the physician check the patient's teeth; therefore, you can eliminate chapped lips and drooling, as they would not cause bad breath.*

---

84.

Which option is a sentence fragment?

**When you use State Route 60 South as your route.**

I took State Route 60 South when I drove to Aaron's house.

State Route 60 South is closed for six months for repairs.

Each time I travel State Route 60 South, there is an accident.

*Correct answer: When you use State Route 60 South as your route.*

*A sentence fragment is a group of words that do not form a sentence because they are missing a subject, a verb, or another essential part. "When you use State Route 60 South as your route" is not a complete thought. To make this group of words a sentence, it needs to become a complete thought. The words could be written: "When you use State Route 60 South as your route, be sure to allow a few extra minutes for traffic."*

*The other three options are all complete sentences, as they form complete thoughts and use proper punctuation and/or connecting words.*

---

**85.**

Which of the following words is spelled correctly?

**Achieve**

Acheive

Acheeve

Acheve

*Correct answer: Achieve*

*Achieve is spelled correctly. This follows the 'I before E' rule.*

*The rule 'I before E' does have numerous exceptions including 'I before E except after C'.*

---

86.

View the *supporting details* to answer the following question.

According to the passage, what does the word *lycopene* mean?

**Pigment that produces a red color**

Immune system booster

Fluid that causes muscle cramps

Vitamin that promotes eye health

*Correct answer: Pigment that produces a red color*

*The reader can find the meaning of lycopene directly in the context of the passage, as the writer provides an explanation directly after the word: "...lycopene, which is the pigment that gives the melon and other produce the red color."*

*The other options are incorrect, as they do not appropriately identify the meaning of lycopene. A vitamin that promotes eye health is Vitamin A. Vitamin A also helps boost the immune system. The passage does not state that there is a fluid that causes muscle cramps; however, it does state that watermelon contains fluids that will help prevent muscle cramps.*

---

**87.**

The steps to complete the document are as follows\_\_ Fill in all the question blanks, fold the document on the dotted lines, and place the document in the pre-addressed envelope.

In order to correctly complete the above sentence, which of the following punctuation marks should be used?

:

;

,

...

*Correct answer: :*

*The steps to complete the document are as follows: Fill in all the question blanks, fold the document on the dotted lines, and place the document in the pre-addressed envelope.*

*The correct punctuation mark is a colon (:). When a sentence contains a list, a colon should be used to introduce the list of items or, in this case, the list of steps.*

---

**88.**

View the *supporting details* to answer the following question.

Which of the following statements from the passage is an opinion?

**Although it is still in the testing phase, the study surely is an important step in natural hair restoration.**

Hair follicles contain a second type of cell known as dermal papillae, which are also lost with hair loss.

The researchers were able to generate these cells in adequate numbers for hair regeneration, which was previously not done.

Similar studies are being held in the field of hair care and some success has been had in recent times.

---

*Correct answer: Although it is still in the testing phase, the study surely is an important step in natural hair restoration.*

*The statement from the passage that is an opinion is: "Although it is still in the testing phase, the study surely is an important step in natural hair restoration." This statement is considered an opinion because it cannot be proven. The author used a judgmental word "surely" in this sentence, which helps identify it as an opinion.*

*The other options are all facts because they can all be proved to be true. It can be proved that a hair follicle's second type of cell is known as dermal papillae. It can be proved that researchers generated the cells in adequate numbers. It can be proved that similar studies have been held and some of them have had success.*

---

**89.**

I went out to the forest to see if I could discover what was making the loud squeal.

Which of the following words from the above sentence is a verb?

**discover**

forest

what

loud

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*Correct answer: discover*

*The word "discover" is a verb. A verb is a word that expresses action. Other verbs used in the sentence include: went, see, was, and squeal.*

*The word "loud" is an adjective. The word "forest" is a noun. The word "what" is a pronoun.*

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**90.**

Which of the following options is a complete sentence?

**I ate lasagna for lunch.**

If you go to the grocery store today.

When I go to Arizona in two weeks.

I thought my cold would never get better I was sick for three weeks.

*Correct answer: I ate lasagna for lunch.*

*A sentence is a group of words that form a complete thought and contain both a subject and a verb. The sentence: "I ate lasagna for lunch" meets the definition of a sentence, as it contains a verb (ate), a subject (lasagna), and completes a thought.*

*"If you go to the grocery store today" and "When I go to Arizona in two weeks" are sentence fragments, as they do not form a complete thought. "I thought my cold would never get better I was sick for three weeks" is a run-on sentence, as it contains two complete thoughts without proper punctuation.*

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91.

Which of the following is an example of a compound sentence?

**Brittany finished reading her nursing school textbook, and then she began reading a fashion magazine.**

Carl and Andrew are not speaking because Andrew forgot to invite Carl to his birthday party.

After he woke up late, Mark had to race to get to work.

Jack walked his dog to the park.

---

*Correct answer: Brittany finished reading her nursing school textbook, and then she began reading a fashion magazine.*

*"Brittany finished reading her nursing school textbook, and then she began reading a fashion magazine." This is a compound sentence. A compound sentence contains two complete, stand-alone sentences, which are connected by a coordinating conjunction, in this case, and.*

*"Carl and Andrew are not speaking because Andrew forgot to invite Carl to his birthday party." This is an example of a complex sentence. It contains two ideas that are dependent upon each other.*

*"After he woke up late, Mark had to race to get to work." This is an example of a complex sentence. It contains two ideas that are dependent upon each other.*

*"Jack walked his dog to the park." This is a simple sentence as it contains a subject and a verb and expresses a complete thought.*

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92.

A paragraph's topic sentence does which of the following?

**Tells the reader what the paragraph is about**

Gains the reader's attention, establishes a tone, and suggests a thesis

Provides the reader with information in order to understand the paragraph's topic

Reminds the reader of the topic, summarizes the paragraph, and transitions to the next paragraph

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*Correct answer: Tells the reader what the paragraph is about*

*A paragraph's topic sentence tells the reader what the paragraph is about. A topic sentence states a specific topic and then states a particular feeling or a feature about the topic.*

*Supporting sentences within a paragraph provide the reader with information in order to understand the paragraph's topic. A closing sentence reminds the reader of the topic, summarizes the paragraph, and transitions to the next paragraph. An opening paragraph gains the reader's attention, establishes a tone, and suggests a thesis.*

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**93.**

The man quit eating his dinner so he would have room for a piece of pie.

Which of the following words from the above sentence is a conjunction?

so

his

piece

would

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*Correct answer: so*

*The word "so" is a conjunction. A conjunction connects individual words or groups of words.*

*The word "his" is a pronoun. The word "piece" is a noun. The word "would" is a verb.*

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**94.**

View the *supporting details* to answer the following question.

According to the passage, which form of glaucoma causes excessive tearing?

**Congenital**

Angle-closure

Low-tension

Normal-tension

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*Correct answer: Congenital*

*As stated in the passage's fourth paragraph, congenital glaucoma is the form of glaucoma that causes excessive tearing. Congenital glaucoma also has the following symptoms: cloudy eyes and sensitivity to light.*

*Low- or normal-tension glaucoma does not list any symptoms and angle-closure glaucoma's symptoms are severe pain, nausea, redness of the eye, and blurred vision.*

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95.

Which of the following options correctly punctuates the given sentence?

**I'm pleased to introduce Marianne – did I mention that she's a lawyer? – and her husband, Clay.**

I'm pleased to introduce Marianne – did I mention that she's a lawyer – and her husband, Clay.

I'm pleased to introduce Marianne – did I mention that she's a lawyer – and her husband Clay.

I'm pleased to introduce Marianne – did I mention that she's a lawyer? – and her husband Clay.

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*Correct answer: I'm pleased to introduce Marianne – did I mention that she's a lawyer? – and her husband, Clay.*

*The sentence that is punctuated correctly is: I'm pleased to introduce Marianne – did I mention that she's a lawyer? – and her husband, Clay. A question mark should be used with a short question within dashes, the statement should end with a period, the dashes are used appropriately to set off the short question, and the comma is used appropriately to set off a direct address (name of person).*

*The other sentence options are incorrect because they are not appropriately punctuated.*

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**96.**

Which of the following nouns is written in the correct plural form?

**Lunches**

Dishs

Foxs

Churchs

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*Correct answer: Lunches*

*The noun written in the correct plural form is lunches. When a noun ends in "sh," "ch," "x," "s," or "z," it becomes plural by adding "es."*

*The plural for dish is dishes. The plural for fox is foxes. The plural for church is churches.*

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**97.**

Darla takes a walk daily to reduce her stress level.

Which of the following parts of speech is "daily" as it is used in the above sentence?

**Adverb**

Adjective

Preposition

Conjunction

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*Correct answer: Adverb*

*The word "daily" is used as an adverb in the given sentence, as it tells when or how often Darla takes a walk. An adverb describes or modifies a verb, an adjective, or another adverb.*

*An adjective describes or modifies a noun or a pronoun. A preposition appears first in a prepositional phrase and shows the relationship between its object and another word in the sentence. A conjunction connects individual words or groups of words.*

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**98.**

Choose the correct words to fill in the blanks.

He was never able to \_\_\_\_\_ that everyone \_\_\_\_\_ him had been invited to the dance.

**accept; except**

accept; accept

except; accept

except; except

*Correct answer: accept; except**He was never able to accept that everyone except him had been invited to the dance.**The word accept is a verb that means to receive. The word except can be either a preposition or a verb, meaning to exclude.*

**99.**

View the *supporting details* to answer the following question.

Which of the following statements from the passage is an opinion?

**If you have substantial claims on an insurance policy, your rates will probably increase.**

If a company employs someone that works for only 29 “working” days, then they are not responsible.

An employer is automatically given a percentage rate for unemployment compensation upon the start up of their business.

Only the last employer who has employed this person for over 30 “working” days is responsible for this person’s unemployment compensation.

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*Correct answer: If you have substantial claims on an insurance policy, your rates will probably increase.*

*The statement from the passage that is an opinion is: “If you have substantial claims on an insurance policy, your rates will probably increase.” This statement is considered an opinion because it cannot be proven. The author used a judgmental word “probably” in this sentence, which helps identify it as an opinion.*

*The other options are all facts because they can all be proved to be true. It can be proved that a company is not responsible for unemployment compensation if they employ someone who only works 29 working days. It can be proved that an employer is automatically given a percentage rate for unemployment compensation when they start the business. It can be proved that only the last employer who employed the individual for over 30 working days is responsible for the individual’s unemployment claim.*

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**100.**

View the *supporting details* to answer the following question.

Which of the following options **best** defines glaucoma?

**A group of diseases that damage the eye**

A laceration on the eye

A cyst located on the eye

An infection that causes swelling in the eye

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*Correct answer: A group of diseases that damage the eye*

*The answer to this question can be found in the passage's first paragraph. The first sentence informs you that "glaucoma is a group of diseases that damage the eye's optic nerve."*

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