

HESI Admission Assessment (A2)

Full-Length All-Area Practice Battery

Use this form for broad review

This original 310-item practice battery covers all seven academic areas. HESI A2 is configured by each school: programs choose sections, set time limits and score requirements, and may use different delivery settings. This battery is not a universal form, an official HESI test, or a score predictor. Before testing, confirm your program's sections, timing, calculator policy, and scoring rules.

Timing

The form is grouped into seven sections with 55, 55, 55, 55, 30, 30, and 30 questions. This is a practice design choice based on a comprehensive seven-area preparation model, not a claim that every institution administers these exact counts or times. Use your program's timing. If none is supplied, complete one section at a time and record your pace.

Reading Comprehension

55 original practice questions

Practice question

001. Which statement best expresses the passage's main idea? Passage (A community garden): A neighborhood garden began with a practical aim: to turn an unused lot into a place where residents could grow vegetables. Within a year, participants also organized tool-sharing, compost collection, and weekend lessons. The harvest mattered, but gardeners said the regular work together was what made neighbors feel connected.

- (A) A community garden can provide social benefits as well as food.
- (B) Composting is the most important activity in a neighborhood.
- (C) A garden succeeds only when it produces a large harvest.
- (D) Residents should replace lessons with tool-sharing.

Practice question

002. What was the lot used for before the garden began? Passage (A community garden): A neighborhood garden began with a practical aim: to turn an unused lot into a place where residents could grow vegetables. Within a year, participants also organized tool-sharing, compost collection, and weekend lessons. The harvest mattered, but gardeners said the regular work together was what made neighbors feel connected.

- (A) It was a public market.
- (B) It was a school garden.
- (C) It held a tool library.
- (D) It was unused.

Practice question

003. What can be inferred about the participants? Passage (A community garden): A neighborhood garden began with a practical aim: to turn an unused lot into a place where residents could grow vegetables. Within a year, participants also organized tool-sharing, compost collection, and weekend lessons. The harvest mattered, but gardeners said the regular work together was what made neighbors feel connected.

- (A) They considered lessons a substitute for harvesting.
- (B) They preferred gardening without other residents.
- (C) They stopped growing vegetables after one year.
- (D) They came to value the relationships formed through the work.

Practice question

004. In the passage, “harvest” most nearly means Passage (A community garden): A neighborhood garden began with a practical aim: to turn an unused lot into a place where residents could grow vegetables. Within a year, participants also organized tool-sharing, compost collection, and weekend lessons. The harvest mattered, but gardeners said the regular work together was what made neighbors feel connected.

- (A) the lot selected for cultivation.
- (B) the crops gathered from the garden.
- (C) the lessons offered on weekends.
- (D) the compost made from food scraps.

Practice question

005. Why does the author mention tool-sharing and weekend lessons? Passage (A community garden): A neighborhood garden began with a practical aim: to turn an unused lot into a place where residents could grow vegetables. Within a year, participants also organized tool-sharing, compost collection, and weekend lessons. The harvest mattered, but gardeners said the regular work together was what made neighbors feel connected.

- (A) To compare the garden with a commercial farm.
- (B) To show how the garden developed activities beyond growing food.
- (C) To argue that residents lacked gardening tools.
- (D) To explain why the lot had been unused.

Practice question

006. What is the main point of the passage? Passage (A library’s late hours): A public library extended its weekday hours after residents reported that closing at five prevented many workers from visiting. Evening attendance was initially modest. After the library added a weekly homework table and a quiet study period, visits rose. Staff then reviewed entry counts and short visitor surveys before deciding to keep the later schedule.

- (A) Homework tables are more useful than quiet study areas.
- (B) A library used attendance evidence to assess an expanded evening schedule.
- (C) Libraries should close before the evening commute.
- (D) Visitor surveys are a substitute for counting attendance.

Practice question

007. Why did residents ask for later hours? Passage (A library's late hours): A public library extended its weekday hours after residents reported that closing at five prevented many workers from visiting. Evening attendance was initially modest. After the library added a weekly homework table and a quiet study period, visits rose. Staff then reviewed entry counts and short visitor surveys before deciding to keep the later schedule.

- (A) Many workers could not visit before the library closed at five.
- (B) The library had no quiet study area.
- (C) The weekday schedule changed every week.
- (D) The homework table was already full.

Practice question

008. What happened after the library added two evening services? Passage (A library's late hours): A public library extended its weekday hours after residents reported that closing at five prevented many workers from visiting. Evening attendance was initially modest. After the library added a weekly homework table and a quiet study period, visits rose. Staff then reviewed entry counts and short visitor surveys before deciding to keep the later schedule.

- (A) The library shortened its weekday hours.
- (B) Attendance remained modest.
- (C) Visitor surveys stopped.
- (D) Evening visits increased.

Practice question

009. In context, "modest" most nearly means Passage (A library's late hours): A public library extended its weekday hours after residents reported that closing at five prevented many workers from visiting. Evening attendance was initially modest. After the library added a weekly homework table and a quiet study period, visits rose. Staff then reviewed entry counts and short visitor surveys before deciding to keep the later schedule.

- (A) small.
- (B) expensive.
- (C) unusual.
- (D) predictable.

Practice question

010. What did staff use before deciding to keep the schedule? Passage (A library's late hours): A public library extended its weekday hours after residents reported that closing at five prevented many workers from visiting. Evening attendance was initially modest. After the library added a weekly homework table and a quiet study period, visits rose. Staff then reviewed entry counts and short visitor surveys before deciding to keep the later schedule.

- (A) Entry counts and visitor surveys.
- (B) A citywide election.
- (C) The number of books checked out in the morning.
- (D) A staff vote alone.

Practice question

011. Which statement best summarizes the passage? Passage (Watering young trees): A parks crew tested two watering schedules for newly planted trees. Trees watered deeply twice a week kept more moisture in the soil than those given a brief daily sprinkle. The crew also measured rainfall so that scheduled watering could be reduced after storms. The trial did not prove that one schedule fits every site; soil and shade differed across the city.

- (A) Daily sprinkling is always harmful to trees.
- (B) All city trees grow in identical soil and shade.
- (C) A tree-watering trial found useful patterns but also noted that local conditions matter.
- (D) Rainfall measurements are unnecessary in parks.

Practice question

012. Which schedule retained more soil moisture in the trial? Passage (Watering young trees): A parks crew tested two watering schedules for newly planted trees. Trees watered deeply twice a week kept more moisture in the soil than those given a brief daily sprinkle. The crew also measured rainfall so that scheduled watering could be reduced after storms. The trial did not prove that one schedule fits every site; soil and shade differed across the city.

- (A) Watering only after a storm.
- (B) Deep watering twice a week.
- (C) A brief daily sprinkle.
- (D) A brief sprinkle once a month.

Practice question

013. Why did the crew measure rainfall? Passage (Watering young trees): A parks crew tested two watering schedules for newly planted trees. Trees watered deeply twice a week kept more moisture in the soil than those given a brief daily sprinkle. The crew also measured rainfall so that scheduled watering could be reduced after storms. The trial did not prove that one schedule fits every site; soil and shade differed across the city.

- (A) To reduce scheduled watering after storms.
- (B) To compare shaded and sunny streets only.
- (C) To replace soil measurements.
- (D) To determine whether the trees produced fruit.

Practice question

014. In context, “trial” means Passage (Watering young trees): A parks crew tested two watering schedules for newly planted trees. Trees watered deeply twice a week kept more moisture in the soil than those given a brief daily sprinkle. The crew also measured rainfall so that scheduled watering could be reduced after storms. The trial did not prove that one schedule fits every site; soil and shade differed across the city.

- (A) a legal hearing.
- (B) a permanent city policy.
- (C) a planned test of different approaches.
- (D) a measurement of tree height.

Practice question

015. Why does the author mention differences in soil and shade? Passage (Watering young trees): A parks crew tested two watering schedules for newly planted trees. Trees watered deeply twice a week kept more moisture in the soil than those given a brief daily sprinkle. The crew also measured rainfall so that scheduled watering could be reduced after storms. The trial did not prove that one schedule fits every site; soil and shade differed across the city.

- (A) To explain why the result should not be treated as universal.
- (B) To argue that rainfall cannot be measured.
- (C) To recommend removing shaded trees.
- (D) To show that the trial measured the wrong outcome.

Practice question

016. What is the main idea? Passage (Repairing a footbridge): After a footbridge was closed for repairs, residents were asked to use a longer route. A temporary sign listed the detour distance but did not show where the alternate path began. Several walkers turned back at the barrier. The parks department later added a map and painted arrows at two intersections; complaints fell the following week.

- (A) A longer route is always unsafe.
- (B) Residents objected to every park sign.
- (C) A footbridge cannot be repaired while open.
- (D) Clear wayfinding helped residents use a bridge detour.

Practice question

017. What was missing from the first sign? Passage (Repairing a footbridge): After a footbridge was closed for repairs, residents were asked to use a longer route. A temporary sign listed the detour distance but did not show where the alternate path began. Several walkers turned back at the barrier. The parks department later added a map and painted arrows at two intersections; complaints fell the following week.

- (A) The reason for the bridge closure.
- (B) The name of the parks department.
- (C) The distance of the detour.
- (D) The location where the alternate path began.

Practice question

018. What most likely caused some walkers to turn back? Passage (Repairing a footbridge): After a footbridge was closed for repairs, residents were asked to use a longer route. A temporary sign listed the detour distance but did not show where the alternate path began. Several walkers turned back at the barrier. The parks department later added a map and painted arrows at two intersections; complaints fell the following week.

- (A) The bridge had reopened.
- (B) The detour was shorter than expected.
- (C) The map showed too many intersections.
- (D) They could not tell where to begin the alternate route.

Practice question

019. In context, “wayfinding” refers to Passage (Repairing a footbridge): After a footbridge was closed for repairs, residents were asked to use a longer route. A temporary sign listed the detour distance but did not show where the alternate path began. Several walkers turned back at the barrier. The parks department later added a map and painted arrows at two intersections; complaints fell the following week.

- (A) reporting a complaint.
- (B) finding and following a route.
- (C) measuring walking speed.
- (D) repairing a structure.

Practice question

020. What evidence suggests the new signs helped? Passage (Repairing a footbridge): After a footbridge was closed for repairs, residents were asked to use a longer route. A temporary sign listed the detour distance but did not show where the alternate path began. Several walkers turned back at the barrier. The parks department later added a map and painted arrows at two intersections; complaints fell the following week.

- (A) Complaints fell the next week.
- (B) The bridge was repaired that day.
- (C) Walkers stopped using the park.
- (D) The detour distance changed.

Practice question

021. What is the passage mainly about? Passage (A school breakfast study): A school compared attendance records before and after adding breakfast service in a classroom. More students arrived before the first bell during the following month. Because the school changed its bus schedule at the same time, administrators said the records could not show which change caused the increase. They plan to compare another term and ask families about transportation and breakfast access.

- (A) Bus schedules do not affect students.
- (B) Breakfast service always improves attendance.
- (C) Families refused to answer school questions.
- (D) A school observed an attendance change but recognized that more than one factor may explain it.

Practice question

022. What other change happened during the study? Passage (A school breakfast study): A school compared attendance records before and after adding breakfast service in a classroom. More students arrived before the first bell during the following month. Because the school changed its bus schedule at the same time, administrators said the records could not show which change caused the increase. They plan to compare another term and ask families about transportation and breakfast access.

- (A) The bus schedule changed.
- (B) The school moved to a new building.
- (C) Families were given new attendance records.
- (D) The first bell was canceled.

Practice question

023. Why will administrators ask families about transportation? Passage (A school breakfast study): A school compared attendance records before and after adding breakfast service in a classroom. More students arrived before the first bell during the following month. Because the school changed its bus schedule at the same time, administrators said the records could not show which change caused the increase. They plan to compare another term and ask families about transportation and breakfast access.

- (A) To prove that the bus change caused the increase.
- (B) To decide which students may eat breakfast.
- (C) To gather information that may help interpret the attendance pattern.
- (D) To replace attendance records with opinions.

Practice question

024. In context, “records” means Passage (A school breakfast study): A school compared attendance records before and after adding breakfast service in a classroom. More students arrived before the first bell during the following month. Because the school changed its bus schedule at the same time, administrators said the records could not show which change caused the increase. They plan to compare another term and ask families about transportation and breakfast access.

- (A) meal choices.
- (B) documented information.
- (C) school supplies.
- (D) transportation routes.

Practice question

025. Which conclusion is best supported? Passage (A school breakfast study): A school compared attendance records before and after adding breakfast service in a classroom. More students arrived before the first bell during the following month. Because the school changed its bus schedule at the same time, administrators said the records could not show which change caused the increase. They plan to compare another term and ask families about transportation and breakfast access.

- (A) The bus schedule reduced attendance.
- (B) Breakfast was the sole cause of the increase.
- (C) The observed increase alone cannot identify the cause.
- (D) A second term will guarantee the same result.

Practice question

026. Which statement best expresses the passage’s main idea? Passage (Reusable containers): A cafeteria offered a small discount to customers who brought reusable cups. Cup use increased, but staff also found that some containers were difficult to identify as clean. The cafeteria added a clear inspection station and posted washing guidance. In the next review, managers tracked both reusable-cup use and the time workers spent checking containers.

- (A) Discounts eliminate every sanitation concern.
- (B) Reusable cups cannot be used in cafeterias.
- (C) Washing guidance reduces cup use.
- (D) A reuse program required both customer participation and a workable cleanliness process.

Practice question

027. What concern did staff identify? Passage (Reusable containers): A cafeteria offered a small discount to customers who brought reusable cups. Cup use increased, but staff also found that some containers were difficult to identify as clean. The cafeteria added a clear inspection station and posted washing guidance. In the next review, managers tracked both reusable-cup use and the time workers spent checking containers.

- (A) Cup use declined immediately.
- (B) Customers refused the discount.
- (C) The inspection station used too much water.
- (D) Some containers were hard to recognize as clean.

Practice question

028. What did managers track in the next review? Passage (Reusable containers): A cafeteria offered a small discount to customers who brought reusable cups. Cup use increased, but staff also found that some containers were difficult to identify as clean. The cafeteria added a clear inspection station and posted washing guidance. In the next review, managers tracked both reusable-cup use and the time workers spent checking containers.

- (A) Only the water bill.
- (B) The number of cafeteria tables.
- (C) Only the discount amount.
- (D) Reusable-cup use and worker checking time.

Practice question

029. In context, “inspection” means Passage (Reusable containers): A cafeteria offered a small discount to customers who brought reusable cups. Cup use increased, but staff also found that some containers were difficult to identify as clean. The cafeteria added a clear inspection station and posted washing guidance. In the next review, managers tracked both reusable-cup use and the time workers spent checking containers.

- (A) a reusable container.
- (B) a price reduction.
- (C) a customer survey.
- (D) a careful check.

Practice question

030. Why did managers track worker time as well as cup use? Passage (Reusable containers): A cafeteria offered a small discount to customers who brought reusable cups. Cup use increased, but staff also found that some containers were difficult to identify as clean. The cafeteria added a clear inspection station and posted washing guidance. In the next review, managers tracked both reusable-cup use and the time workers spent checking containers.

- (A) To determine whether cups should be sold by weight.
- (B) To replace the cleanliness check.
- (C) To compare the cafeteria with a grocery store.
- (D) To consider whether the program was practical for staff.

Practice question

031. What is the passage primarily explaining? Passage (Rain garden): A rain garden is a shallow planted area designed to collect runoff from nearby pavement. During a storm, water flows into the garden and gradually filters through soil. The garden can reduce the amount of water reaching a drain at once, but it must be placed where water can enter and where the soil drains properly. A blocked inlet can prevent it from working as intended.

- (A) Why pavement should be removed from every street.
- (B) How a rain garden handles runoff and what conditions help it function.
- (C) Why plants cannot grow in wet soil.
- (D) How to measure the age of a storm drain.

Practice question

032. Where does runoff come from in the example? Passage (Rain garden): A rain garden is a shallow planted area designed to collect runoff from nearby pavement. During a storm, water flows into the garden and gradually filters through soil. The garden can reduce the amount of water reaching a drain at once, but it must be placed where water can enter and where the soil drains properly. A blocked inlet can prevent it from working as intended.

- (A) A household water heater.
- (B) Nearby pavement.
- (C) A mountain spring.
- (D) A roof garden only.

Practice question

033. What may happen if the inlet is blocked? Passage (Rain garden): A rain garden is a shallow planted area designed to collect runoff from nearby pavement. During a storm, water flows into the garden and gradually filters through soil. The garden can reduce the amount of water reaching a drain at once, but it must be placed where water can enter and where the soil drains properly. A blocked inlet can prevent it from working as intended.

- (A) Water may not enter the garden as intended.
- (B) The soil will become pavement.
- (C) The garden will create rainfall.
- (D) The drain will stop existing.

Practice question

034. In context, “runoff” means Passage (Rain garden): A rain garden is a shallow planted area designed to collect runoff from nearby pavement. During a storm, water flows into the garden and gradually filters through soil. The garden can reduce the amount of water reaching a drain at once, but it must be placed where water can enter and where the soil drains properly. A blocked inlet can prevent it from working as intended.

- (A) soil carried in a pot.
- (B) water flowing over a surface.
- (C) water stored in a bottle.
- (D) water vapor in the air.

Practice question

035. Which factor does the passage identify as necessary? Passage (Rain garden): A rain garden is a shallow planted area designed to collect runoff from nearby pavement. During a storm, water flows into the garden and gradually filters through soil. The garden can reduce the amount of water reaching a drain at once, but it must be placed where water can enter and where the soil drains properly. A blocked inlet can prevent it from working as intended.

- (A) The inlet must remain covered.
- (B) The garden must be deeper than every drain.
- (C) The pavement must be heated.
- (D) The soil must drain properly.

Practice question

036. What is the main point? Passage (Museum labels): A museum replaced several long exhibit labels with shorter text and a QR code linking to more detail. Visitors who wanted a brief introduction could read the label, while those seeking additional context could scan the code. In a follow-up survey, some visitors reported that they had not noticed the code. The museum plans to test larger signs before deciding whether the design works for different audiences.

- (A) QR codes make exhibit labels unnecessary.
- (B) The museum is evaluating whether a two-level label design serves visitors well.
- (C) The museum plans to remove its exhibits.
- (D) All visitors prefer short labels.

Practice question

037. What did the QR code provide? Passage (Museum labels): A museum replaced several long exhibit labels with shorter text and a QR code linking to more detail. Visitors who wanted a brief introduction could read the label, while those seeking additional context could scan the code. In a follow-up survey, some visitors reported that they had not noticed the code. The museum plans to test larger signs before deciding whether the design works for different audiences.

- (A) A translation of every label.
- (B) A link to more detail.
- (C) A ticket discount.
- (D) A map to the museum entrance.

Practice question

038. Why test larger signs? Passage (Museum labels): A museum replaced several long exhibit labels with shorter text and a QR code linking to more detail. Visitors who wanted a brief introduction could read the label, while those seeking additional context could scan the code. In a follow-up survey, some visitors reported that they had not noticed the code. The museum plans to test larger signs before deciding whether the design works for different audiences.

- (A) The museum had no survey results.
- (B) Visitors were unable to read any label.
- (C) Some visitors did not notice the code.
- (D) The exhibits were too large.

Practice question

039. In context, “follow-up” means Passage (Museum labels): A museum replaced several long exhibit labels with shorter text and a QR code linking to more detail. Visitors who wanted a brief introduction could read the label, while those seeking additional context could scan the code. In a follow-up survey, some visitors reported that they had not noticed the code. The museum plans to test larger signs before deciding whether the design works for different audiences.

- (A) done after an earlier activity to learn more.
- (B) unrelated to a previous event.
- (C) used instead of a museum label.
- (D) posted before an exhibit opens.

Practice question

040. What has the museum not yet decided? Passage (Museum labels): A museum replaced several long exhibit labels with shorter text and a QR code linking to more detail. Visitors who wanted a brief introduction could read the label, while those seeking additional context could scan the code. In a follow-up survey, some visitors reported that they had not noticed the code. The museum plans to test larger signs before deciding whether the design works for different audiences.

- (A) Whether the QR code contains more detail.
- (B) Whether the old labels were long.
- (C) Whether to open the exhibit.
- (D) Whether the design works for different audiences.

Practice question

041. Which statement best summarizes the passage? Passage (Clinic reminders): A clinic sent appointment reminders by text to patients who had agreed to receive them. More patients confirmed their visits, but the clinic learned that some phone numbers had changed. Staff added a step for verifying contact details at each visit and continued to offer phone reminders for patients who preferred them. The clinic judged the change by missed appointments, not confirmations alone.

- (A) Confirmations and appointments are identical measures.
- (B) Text reminders work equally well for every patient.
- (C) Phone reminders should be discontinued.
- (D) A clinic adjusted its reminder system and measured success by attendance outcomes.

Practice question

042. What problem did the clinic discover? Passage (Clinic reminders): A clinic sent appointment reminders by text to patients who had agreed to receive them. More patients confirmed their visits, but the clinic learned that some phone numbers had changed. Staff added a step for verifying contact details at each visit and continued to offer phone reminders for patients who preferred them. The clinic judged the change by missed appointments, not confirmations alone.

- (A) No one agreed to receive reminders.
- (B) Staff did not have appointment records.
- (C) Patients were unable to confirm appointments.
- (D) Some patients’ phone numbers had changed.

Practice question

043. Why retain phone reminders? Passage (Clinic reminders): A clinic sent appointment reminders by text to patients who had agreed to receive them. More patients confirmed their visits, but the clinic learned that some phone numbers had changed. Staff added a step for verifying contact details at each visit and continued to offer phone reminders for patients who preferred them. The clinic judged the change by missed appointments, not confirmations alone.

- (A) Some patients preferred them.
- (B) The clinic wanted to stop verifying numbers.
- (C) Texts could not be sent at all.
- (D) Phone reminders reduced clinic hours.

Practice question

044. In context, “verifying” means Passage (Clinic reminders): A clinic sent appointment reminders by text to patients who had agreed to receive them. More patients confirmed their visits, but the clinic learned that some phone numbers had changed. Staff added a step for verifying contact details at each visit and continued to offer phone reminders for patients who preferred them. The clinic judged the change by missed appointments, not confirmations alone.

- (A) estimating the number of visits.
- (B) sending information repeatedly.
- (C) removing a patient’s appointment.
- (D) checking that information is correct.

Practice question

045. Why did the clinic focus on missed appointments? Passage (Clinic reminders): A clinic sent appointment reminders by text to patients who had agreed to receive them. More patients confirmed their visits, but the clinic learned that some phone numbers had changed. Staff added a step for verifying contact details at each visit and continued to offer phone reminders for patients who preferred them. The clinic judged the change by missed appointments, not confirmations alone.

- (A) Phone numbers affect clinic hours.
- (B) Confirmations were not recorded.
- (C) That outcome shows whether reminders helped patients attend.
- (D) Missed appointments are easier to text.

Practice question

046. What is the passage mainly about? Passage (Seed storage): A seed bank stores samples under controlled conditions so that plant varieties can be preserved. Staff label each sample with its source and collection date, then monitor temperature and moisture. Seeds do not remain viable forever, so a bank periodically tests germination and grows replacement samples when needed. Storage is therefore an ongoing conservation process, not simply a matter of placing seeds in a container.

- (A) Germination testing destroys every sample.
- (B) Seeds remain usable forever if placed in any container.
- (C) Seed banks focus only on collecting dates.
- (D) Seed preservation requires tracking, monitoring, and renewal.

Practice question

047. What information is placed on each sample label? Passage (Seed storage): A seed bank stores samples under controlled conditions so that plant varieties can be preserved. Staff label each sample with its source and collection date, then monitor temperature and moisture. Seeds do not remain viable forever, so a bank periodically tests germination and grows replacement samples when needed. Storage is therefore an ongoing conservation process, not simply a matter of placing seeds in a container.

- (A) The name of every visitor.
- (B) Its source and collection date.
- (C) Its future market price.
- (D) The temperature of the growing season only.

Practice question

048. Why grow replacement samples? Passage (Seed storage): A seed bank stores samples under controlled conditions so that plant varieties can be preserved. Staff label each sample with its source and collection date, then monitor temperature and moisture. Seeds do not remain viable forever, so a bank periodically tests germination and grows replacement samples when needed. Storage is therefore an ongoing conservation process, not simply a matter of placing seeds in a container.

- (A) Temperature monitoring creates new varieties.
- (B) Labels become too small.
- (C) Seeds cannot be stored in a bank.
- (D) Stored seeds may lose the ability to germinate over time.

Practice question

049. In context, “viable” most nearly means Passage (Seed storage): A seed bank stores samples under controlled conditions so that plant varieties can be preserved. Staff label each sample with its source and collection date, then monitor temperature and moisture. Seeds do not remain viable forever, so a bank periodically tests germination and grows replacement samples when needed. Storage is therefore an ongoing conservation process, not simply a matter of placing seeds in a container.

- (A) easy to label.
- (B) stored at room temperature.
- (C) ready to be sold.
- (D) able to grow or develop.

Practice question

050. What does the author mean by calling storage an ongoing process? Passage (Seed storage): A seed bank stores samples under controlled conditions so that plant varieties can be preserved. Staff label each sample with its source and collection date, then monitor temperature and moisture. Seeds do not remain viable forever, so a bank periodically tests germination and grows replacement samples when needed. Storage is therefore an ongoing conservation process, not simply a matter of placing seeds in a container.

- (A) Collection dates need not be recorded.
- (B) A container is never useful.
- (C) Seeds should be moved daily.

(D) The bank must keep monitoring and renewing samples.

Practice question

051. What is the main idea? Passage (Transit information): A transit agency added real-time arrival estimates to its bus displays. The estimates updated as buses moved, but riders noticed that a displayed arrival could change when traffic slowed. The agency explained that an estimate is not a guarantee and added an indicator showing when data was last refreshed. Riders could then distinguish a recent estimate from older information.

- (A) Traffic has no effect on buses.
- (B) Real-time estimates guarantee an exact arrival.
- (C) Transit estimates are useful when riders can see that they are changing and when they were updated.
- (D) Displays should show only printed schedules.

Practice question

052. Why might a displayed arrival change? Passage (Transit information): A transit agency added real-time arrival estimates to its bus displays. The estimates updated as buses moved, but riders noticed that a displayed arrival could change when traffic slowed. The agency explained that an estimate is not a guarantee and added an indicator showing when data was last refreshed. Riders could then distinguish a recent estimate from older information.

- (A) The display measures rainfall.
- (B) Traffic may slow the bus.
- (C) Riders changed the bus's destination.
- (D) The route is permanently canceled.

Practice question

053. What does the refresh indicator help riders determine? Passage (Transit information): A transit agency added real-time arrival estimates to its bus displays. The estimates updated as buses moved, but riders noticed that a displayed arrival could change when traffic slowed. The agency explained that an estimate is not a guarantee and added an indicator showing when data was last refreshed. Riders could then distinguish a recent estimate from older information.

- (A) Which driver is on duty.
- (B) How recently the information was updated.
- (C) How many seats remain on the bus.
- (D) Whether the fare was paid.

Practice question

054. In context, “estimate” means Passage (Transit information): A transit agency added real-time arrival estimates to its bus displays. The estimates updated as buses moved, but riders noticed that a displayed arrival could change when traffic slowed. The agency explained that an estimate is not a guarantee and added an indicator showing when data was last refreshed. Riders could then distinguish a recent estimate from older information.

- (A) a guaranteed exact time.
- (B) an approximate calculation or prediction.

- (C) a report of past ridership.
- (D) a bus stop sign.

Practice question

055. Which claim is supported? Passage (Transit information): A transit agency added real-time arrival estimates to its bus displays. The estimates updated as buses moved, but riders noticed that a displayed arrival could change when traffic slowed. The agency explained that an estimate is not a guarantee and added an indicator showing when data was last refreshed. Riders could then distinguish a recent estimate from older information.

- (A) A display can predict every event exactly.
- (B) A current estimate can still change as conditions change.
- (C) A recent update prevents traffic delays.
- (D) Older information is always more accurate.

Vocabulary and General Knowledge

55 original practice questions

Practice question

056. In the sentence, “The report described the finding as acute,” acute most nearly means

- (A) to take in or soak up
- (B) identification of a condition from available evidence
- (C) having a fever
- (D) having a sudden onset or a short, intense course

Practice question

057. In the sentence, “The report described the finding as chronic,” chronic most nearly means

- (A) to remove waste from the body
- (B) without a fever
- (C) continuing over a long period
- (D) a change or problem experienced by a person

Practice question

058. In the sentence, “The report described the finding as benign,” benign most nearly means

- (A) an observable finding
- (B) affecting or relating to both sides
- (C) not cancerous or harmful in the specific context
- (D) to produce and release a substance

Practice question

059. In the sentence, “The report described the finding as malignant,” malignant most nearly means

- (A) to give or apply a treatment or substance
- (B) cancerous or tending to invade nearby tissue
- (C) affecting or relating to one side

(D) the chemical processes that sustain an organism

Practice question

060. In the sentence, “The report described the finding as edema,” edema most nearly means

- (A) a condition that makes a treatment inadvisable
- (B) farther from the trunk or point of attachment
- (C) a substance needed for growth or normal function
- (D) swelling caused by excess fluid in tissues

Practice question

061. In the sentence, “The report described the finding as inflammation,” inflammation most nearly means

- (A) nearer to the trunk or point of attachment
- (B) an amount below what is needed
- (C) the body’s response to injury or irritation
- (D) free of viable microorganisms

Practice question

062. In the sentence, “The report described the finding as prognosis,” prognosis most nearly means

- (A) sufficient for a particular need
- (B) an expected course or outcome of a condition
- (C) toward the front of the body
- (D) performed to reduce contamination by microbes

Practice question

063. In the sentence, “The report described the finding as diagnosis,” diagnosis most nearly means

- (A) identification of a condition from available evidence
- (B) capable of spreading from one person to another
- (C) to judge or determine the significance of something
- (D) toward the back of the body

Practice question

064. In the sentence, “The report described the finding as symptom,” symptom most nearly means

- (A) to observe or measure over time
- (B) toward the side, away from the midline
- (C) more likely to be affected by a particular condition
- (D) a change or problem experienced by a person

Practice question

065. In the sentence, “The report described the finding as sign,” sign most nearly means

- (A) an observable finding
- (B) toward the midline
- (C) to change partly
- (D) protected against a particular infection or effect

Practice question

066. In the sentence, “The report described the finding as administer,” administer most nearly means

- (A) to reduce or restrain an activity
- (B) the quality of lasting over time
- (C) to give or apply a treatment or substance
- (D) to keep in a stated condition

Practice question

067. In the sentence, “The report described the finding as contraindication,” contraindication most nearly means

- (A) occurring at intervals rather than continuously
- (B) to walk or move from place to place
- (C) to increase or activate an activity
- (D) a condition that makes a treatment inadvisable

Practice question

068. In the sentence, “The report described the finding as sterile,” sterile most nearly means

- (A) having a fever
- (B) free of viable microorganisms
- (C) to take in or soak up
- (D) continuing or recurring over time

Practice question

069. In the sentence, “The report described the finding as aseptic,” aseptic most nearly means

- (A) without a fever
- (B) performed to reduce contamination by microbes
- (C) to remove waste from the body
- (D) to reduce the severity of discomfort or a problem

Practice question

070. In the sentence, “The report described the finding as contagious,” contagious most nearly means

- (A) capable of spreading from one person to another
- (B) to produce and release a substance

- (C) affecting or relating to both sides
- (D) to make a condition or problem worse

Practice question

071. In the sentence, “The report described the finding as susceptible,” susceptible most nearly means

- (A) affecting or relating to one side
- (B) following an agreed direction or requirement
- (C) more likely to be affected by a particular condition
- (D) the chemical processes that sustain an organism

Practice question

072. In the sentence, “The report described the finding as immune,” immune most nearly means

- (A) voluntary agreement after relevant information is given
- (B) a substance needed for growth or normal function
- (C) farther from the trunk or point of attachment
- (D) protected against a particular infection or effect

Practice question

073. In the sentence, “The report described the finding as chronicity,” chronicity most nearly means

- (A) nearer to the trunk or point of attachment
- (B) kept private from people without authorization
- (C) the quality of lasting over time
- (D) an amount below what is needed

Practice question

074. In the sentence, “The report described the finding as ambulate,” ambulate most nearly means

- (A) sufficient for a particular need
- (B) to walk or move from place to place
- (C) to formally forbid
- (D) toward the front of the body

Practice question

075. In the sentence, “The report described the finding as febrile,” febrile most nearly means

- (A) an action taken in advance to reduce risk
- (B) having a fever
- (C) toward the back of the body
- (D) to judge or determine the significance of something

Practice question

- 076.** In the sentence, “The report described the finding as afebrile,” afebrile most nearly means
- (A) toward the side, away from the midline
 - (B) to pass something from one place or person to another
 - (C) without a fever
 - (D) to observe or measure over time

Practice question

- 077.** In the sentence, “The report described the finding as bilateral,” bilateral most nearly means
- (A) toward the midline
 - (B) affecting or relating to both sides
 - (C) to return toward health or a previous state
 - (D) to change partly

Practice question

- 078.** In the sentence, “The report described the finding as unilateral,” unilateral most nearly means
- (A) to keep in a stated condition
 - (B) affecting or relating to one side
 - (C) to reduce or restrain an activity
 - (D) to happen again

Practice question

- 079.** In the sentence, “The report described the finding as distal,” distal most nearly means
- (A) to check that information is accurate
 - (B) occurring at intervals rather than continuously
 - (C) to increase or activate an activity
 - (D) farther from the trunk or point of attachment

Practice question

- 080.** In the sentence, “The report described the finding as proximal,” proximal most nearly means
- (A) continuing or recurring over time
 - (B) to take in or soak up
 - (C) to explain or determine the meaning of information
 - (D) nearer to the trunk or point of attachment

Practice question

- 081.** In the sentence, “The report described the finding as anterior,” anterior most nearly means
- (A) having a sudden onset or a short, intense course
 - (B) to reduce the severity of discomfort or a problem
 - (C) toward the front of the body
 - (D) to remove waste from the body

Practice question

082. In the sentence, “The report described the finding as posterior,” posterior most nearly means

- (A) to make a condition or problem worse
- (B) to produce and release a substance
- (C) continuing over a long period
- (D) toward the back of the body

Practice question

083. In the sentence, “The report described the finding as lateral,” lateral most nearly means

- (A) following an agreed direction or requirement
- (B) toward the side, away from the midline
- (C) not cancerous or harmful in the specific context
- (D) the chemical processes that sustain an organism

Practice question

084. In the sentence, “The report described the finding as medial,” medial most nearly means

- (A) voluntary agreement after relevant information is given
- (B) toward the midline
- (C) a substance needed for growth or normal function
- (D) cancerous or tending to invade nearby tissue

Practice question

085. In the sentence, “The report described the finding as inhibit,” inhibit most nearly means

- (A) to reduce or restrain an activity
- (B) an amount below what is needed
- (C) kept private from people without authorization
- (D) swelling caused by excess fluid in tissues

Practice question

086. In the sentence, “The report described the finding as stimulate,” stimulate most nearly means

- (A) to increase or activate an activity
- (B) to formally forbid
- (C) sufficient for a particular need
- (D) the body’s response to injury or irritation

Practice question

087. In the sentence, “The report described the finding as absorb,” absorb most nearly means

- (A) an action taken in advance to reduce risk
- (B) to judge or determine the significance of something
- (C) to take in or soak up
- (D) an expected course or outcome of a condition

Practice question

088. In the sentence, “The report described the finding as excrete,” excrete most nearly means

- (A) to observe or measure over time
- (B) to remove waste from the body
- (C) identification of a condition from available evidence
- (D) to pass something from one place or person to another

Practice question

089. In the sentence, “The report described the finding as secrete,” secrete most nearly means

- (A) to change partly
- (B) a change or problem experienced by a person
- (C) to return toward health or a previous state
- (D) to produce and release a substance

Practice question

090. In the sentence, “The report described the finding as metabolism,” metabolism most nearly means

- (A) the chemical processes that sustain an organism
- (B) an observable finding
- (C) to keep in a stated condition
- (D) to happen again

Practice question

091. In the sentence, “The report described the finding as nutrient,” nutrient most nearly means

- (A) a substance needed for growth or normal function
- (B) to give or apply a treatment or substance
- (C) occurring at intervals rather than continuously
- (D) to check that information is accurate

Practice question

092. In the sentence, “The report described the finding as deficiency,” deficiency most nearly means

- (A) to explain or determine the meaning of information
- (B) a condition that makes a treatment inadvisable
- (C) an amount below what is needed
- (D) continuing or recurring over time

Practice question

093. In the sentence, “The report described the finding as adequate,” adequate most nearly means

- (A) having a sudden onset or a short, intense course
- (B) to reduce the severity of discomfort or a problem
- (C) sufficient for a particular need
- (D) free of viable microorganisms

Practice question

- 094.** In the sentence, “The report described the finding as evaluate,” evaluate most nearly means
- (A) to make a condition or problem worse
 - (B) performed to reduce contamination by microbes
 - (C) continuing over a long period
 - (D) to judge or determine the significance of something

Practice question

- 095.** In the sentence, “The report described the finding as monitor,” monitor most nearly means
- (A) following an agreed direction or requirement
 - (B) capable of spreading from one person to another
 - (C) not cancerous or harmful in the specific context
 - (D) to observe or measure over time

Practice question

- 096.** In the sentence, “The report described the finding as modify,” modify most nearly means
- (A) more likely to be affected by a particular condition
 - (B) to change partly
 - (C) voluntary agreement after relevant information is given
 - (D) cancerous or tending to invade nearby tissue

Practice question

- 097.** In the sentence, “The report described the finding as maintain,” maintain most nearly means
- (A) swelling caused by excess fluid in tissues
 - (B) protected against a particular infection or effect
 - (C) kept private from people without authorization
 - (D) to keep in a stated condition

Practice question

- 098.** In the sentence, “The report described the finding as intermittent,” intermittent most nearly means
- (A) occurring at intervals rather than continuously
 - (B) the quality of lasting over time
 - (C) the body’s response to injury or irritation
 - (D) to formally forbid

Practice question

- 099.** In the sentence, “The report described the finding as persistent,” persistent most nearly means
- (A) continuing or recurring over time
 - (B) to walk or move from place to place
 - (C) an expected course or outcome of a condition
 - (D) an action taken in advance to reduce risk

Practice question

- 100.** In the sentence, “The report described the finding as relieve,” relieve most nearly means
- (A) identification of a condition from available evidence
 - (B) to pass something from one place or person to another
 - (C) having a fever
 - (D) to reduce the severity of discomfort or a problem

Practice question

- 101.** In the sentence, “The report described the finding as aggravate,” aggravate most nearly means
- (A) without a fever
 - (B) to return toward health or a previous state
 - (C) to make a condition or problem worse
 - (D) a change or problem experienced by a person

Practice question

- 102.** In the sentence, “The report described the finding as compliance,” compliance most nearly means
- (A) an observable finding
 - (B) following an agreed direction or requirement
 - (C) to happen again
 - (D) affecting or relating to both sides

Practice question

- 103.** In the sentence, “The report described the finding as consent,” consent most nearly means
- (A) to check that information is accurate
 - (B) voluntary agreement after relevant information is given
 - (C) to give or apply a treatment or substance
 - (D) affecting or relating to one side

Practice question

- 104.** In the sentence, “The report described the finding as confidential,” confidential most nearly means
- (A) farther from the trunk or point of attachment
 - (B) kept private from people without authorization
 - (C) to explain or determine the meaning of information
 - (D) a condition that makes a treatment inadvisable

Practice question

- 105.** In the sentence, “The report described the finding as prohibit,” prohibit most nearly means
- (A) nearer to the trunk or point of attachment
 - (B) free of viable microorganisms
 - (C) having a sudden onset or a short, intense course

(D) to formally forbid

Practice question

106. In the sentence, “The report described the finding as precaution,” precaution most nearly means

- (A) toward the front of the body
- (B) performed to reduce contamination by microbes
- (C) an action taken in advance to reduce risk
- (D) continuing over a long period

Practice question

107. In the sentence, “The report described the finding as transmit,” transmit most nearly means

- (A) toward the back of the body
- (B) to pass something from one place or person to another
- (C) not cancerous or harmful in the specific context
- (D) capable of spreading from one person to another

Practice question

108. In the sentence, “The report described the finding as recover,” recover most nearly means

- (A) to return toward health or a previous state
- (B) cancerous or tending to invade nearby tissue
- (C) more likely to be affected by a particular condition
- (D) toward the side, away from the midline

Practice question

109. In the sentence, “The report described the finding as recur,” recur most nearly means

- (A) toward the midline
- (B) to happen again
- (C) swelling caused by excess fluid in tissues
- (D) protected against a particular infection or effect

Practice question

110. In the sentence, “The report described the finding as verify,” verify most nearly means

- (A) to check that information is accurate
- (B) the body’s response to injury or irritation
- (C) the quality of lasting over time
- (D) to reduce or restrain an activity

Practice question

111. Each of the applicants _____ a separate appointment.

- (A) has
- (B) are having
- (C) were having
- (D) have

Practice question

112. Neither the instructor nor the students _____ ready to begin.

- (A) are
- (B) was
- (C) is
- (D) has been

Practice question

113. The list of required documents _____ on the website.

- (A) appear
- (B) appears
- (C) have appeared
- (D) are appearing

Practice question

114. The nurse and the technician _____ the labels before filing them.

- (A) check
- (B) checks
- (C) has checked
- (D) checking

Practice question

115. The equipment, along with the spare parts, _____ stored securely.

- (A) are
- (B) is
- (C) were
- (D) have been

Practice question

116. By the time the clinic opened, the staff _____ the rooms.

- (A) will prepare
- (B) had prepared
- (C) prepare
- (D) has prepare

Practice question

117. Yesterday, the instructor _____ the procedure to the class.

- (A) will explain
- (B) explains
- (C) explained
- (D) has explain

Practice question

118. The report _____ the results each Friday.

- (A) summarizes
- (B) summarize
- (C) summarizing
- (D) summarized tomorrow

Practice question

119. The students have _____ their forms before class.

- (A) submitted
- (B) submit
- (C) submits
- (D) submitting

Practice question

120. If I _____ more time, I would review the chapter again.

- (A) am having
- (B) have
- (C) will have
- (D) had

Practice question

121. The instructor spoke _____ during the demonstration.

- (A) clearest
- (B) clear
- (C) clarity
- (D) clearly

Practice question

122. The _____ explanation helped the class follow each step.

- (A) care
- (B) carefulness
- (C) careful
- (D) carefully

Practice question

123. The patient answered the questions ____.

- (A) accurately
- (B) accurate
- (C) accuracy
- (D) more accurate

Practice question

124. The medication had a ____ effect on the sample.

- (A) noticeable
- (B) noticing
- (C) notice
- (D) noticeably

Practice question

125. The class completed the assignment ____ than expected.

- (A) more soon
- (B) sooner
- (C) most soon
- (D) soonest

Practice question

126. The instructor gave the award to Elena and ____.

- (A) me
- (B) mine
- (C) myself
- (D) I

Practice question

127. The student ____ completed the review received feedback.

- (A) which
- (B) who
- (C) whom
- (D) whose

Practice question

128. The counselor spoke with ____ before the session.

- (A) him
- (B) he
- (C) himself
- (D) his

Practice question

129. The committee announced ____ decision after the meeting.

- (A) it
- (B) it's
- (C) its
- (D) their

Practice question

130. The student placed the books beside ____.

- (A) our
- (B) we
- (C) ours
- (D) us

Practice question

131. The lecture ended early, ____ the instructor stayed to answer questions.

- (A) but
- (B) therefore
- (C) because
- (D) unless

Practice question

132. ____ the room was quiet, the group could hear the recording.

- (A) Because
- (B) Despite
- (C) Unless of
- (D) Although of

Practice question

133. The form was complete; ____, it still needed a signature.

- (A) similarly
- (B) therefore
- (C) however
- (D) for example

Practice question

134. The lab was closed ____ the equipment was being repaired.

- (A) while
- (B) unless
- (C) despite
- (D) therefore

Practice question

135. The directions are brief, _____ they include every required step.

- (A) yet
- (B) since
- (C) unless
- (D) because of

Practice question

136. Choose the complete sentence.

- (A) The group reviewed the chart before the meeting.
- (B) Because the group reviewed the chart.
- (C) Before the meeting, reviewing the chart.
- (D) The group before the meeting reviewed.

Practice question

137. Choose the complete sentence.

- (A) Arriving late the bus, the class began.
- (B) The class began on time, although.
- (C) Although the bus arrived late.
- (D) Although the bus arrived late, the class began on time.

Practice question

138. Which revision fixes the run-on?

- (A) The lab closed and, the students left.
- (B) The lab closed, and the students left.
- (C) The lab closed, the students left.
- (D) The lab closed the students left.

Practice question

139. Choose the sentence without a fragment.

- (A) Because everyone took notes.
- (B) The coach explaining the schedule.
- (C) While the schedule on the board.
- (D) The coach explained the schedule, and everyone took notes.

Practice question

140. Choose the sentence that avoids a comma splice.

- (A) The file was missing, so the clerk requested another copy.
- (B) The file was missing, the clerk requested another copy.
- (C) The file, was missing so the clerk requested another copy.
- (D) The file was missing the clerk, requested another copy.

Practice question

141. Choose the correctly punctuated sentence.

- (A) After, the exam the students compared their notes.
- (B) After the exam, the students compared their notes.
- (C) After the exam the students compared, their notes.
- (D) After the exam the students, compared their notes.

Practice question

142. Choose the correctly punctuated sentence.

- (A) The schedule, which was posted yesterday has changed.
- (B) The schedule which was posted yesterday has changed.
- (C) The schedule which, was posted yesterday, has changed.
- (D) The schedule, which was posted yesterday, has changed.

Practice question

143. Choose the correctly punctuated sentence.

- (A) The instructor asked “Are you ready?”
- (B) The instructor asked, “Are you ready”?
- (C) The instructor asked, “Are you ready?”
- (D) The instructor asked “Are you ready”.

Practice question

144. Choose the correctly punctuated sentence.

- (A) Bring a pencil, an eraser and, a calculator.
- (B) Bring a pencil; an eraser; and a calculator.
- (C) Bring a pencil, an eraser, and a calculator.
- (D) Bring a pencil an eraser, and a calculator.

Practice question

145. Choose the correct possessive form: the notes belonging to several students.

- (A) student’s notes
- (B) students’s notes
- (C) students notes’
- (D) students’ notes

Practice question

146. Choose the correct word: ____ going to review the chapter tonight.

- (A) There
- (B) They’re
- (C) Theirs
- (D) Their

Practice question

147. Choose the correct word: The new rule may ____ how the schedule is made.

- (A) effect
- (B) affects
- (C) effects
- (D) affect

Practice question

148. Choose the correct word: The clinic revised ____ appointment policy.

- (A) it's
- (B) its'
- (C) its
- (D) it

Practice question

149. Choose the correct word: The report has ____ errors than the earlier draft.

- (A) less
- (B) fewer
- (C) fewest amount of
- (D) little

Practice question

150. Choose the correct word: The technician ____ the sample on the table yesterday.

- (A) laid
- (B) lain
- (C) lay
- (D) lied

Practice question

151. Choose the correct word: The team worked ____ to finish the review.

- (A) betterly
- (B) bestly
- (C) good
- (D) well

Practice question

152. Choose the correct word: The result was different ____ the first estimate.

- (A) than
- (B) from
- (C) to
- (D) then

Practice question

153. Which sentence uses parallel structure?

- (A) The course teaches reading, to write, and speaking.
- (B) The course teaches reading, writing, and speaking.
- (C) The course teaches to read, writing, and speak.
- (D) The course teaches reading, to write, and to speaking.

Practice question

154. Which sentence uses parallel structure?

- (A) She checked the label, measuring the sample, and the result was recorded.
- (B) She checked the label, to measure the sample, recording the result.
- (C) She checked the label, measured the sample, and recorded the result.
- (D) She checked the label, measured the sample, and the result recording.

Practice question

155. Choose the clearest comparison.

- (A) Mina's score was higher than Luis.
- (B) Mina's score was higher than Luis scored.
- (C) Mina's score was higher than Luis's score.
- (D) Mina's score was more higher than Luis's score.

Practice question

156. Choose the sentence with a correctly placed modifier.

- (A) A dropped notebook, walking to class, Priya found.
- (B) Walking to class, a dropped notebook was found by Priya.
- (C) Walking to class, the notebook was found.
- (D) Walking to class, Priya found a dropped notebook.

Practice question

157. Choose the sentence that clearly identifies who was tired.

- (A) After studying all evening, the test seemed difficult.
- (B) Studying all evening, tiredness came to Marco.
- (C) After the evening studying, the difficult test felt tired.
- (D) After studying all evening, Marco felt tired.

Practice question

158. Choose the sentence with correct subject-verb agreement.

- (A) The results of the survey was encouraging.
- (B) The results of the survey were encouraging.
- (C) The result of the survey were encouraging.
- (D) The results of the survey is encouraging.

Practice question

159. Complete the sentence with the correct pronoun: The students placed ____ books on the shelf.

- (A) theirs'
- (B) them
- (C) his
- (D) their

Practice question

160. Choose the sentence with consistent tense.

- (A) The class reviewed the notes and completes the quiz.
- (B) The class reviews the notes and completed the quiz.
- (C) The class reviewed the notes and completed the quiz.
- (D) The class had review the notes and completes the quiz.

Practice question

161. Choose the sentence with a clear pronoun reference.

- (A) When Nia called Rosa, Nia offered to share the notes.
- (B) When Nia called Rosa, they offered the notes.
- (C) When Nia called Rosa, her notes were offered.
- (D) When Nia called Rosa, she offered to share the notes.

Practice question

162. Choose the sentence with correct capitalization.

- (A) The biology class meets on Tuesday in April.
- (B) The biology class meets on Tuesday in april.
- (C) The biology class meets on tuesday in April.
- (D) The Biology class meets on tuesday in april.

Practice question

163. Choose the sentence with correct capitalization.

- (A) We read a chapter about the respiratory system.
- (B) We read a chapter about the respiratory System.
- (C) We read a chapter about the Respiratory System.
- (D) We read a chapter about the Respiratory system.

Practice question

164. Choose the sentence with correct punctuation.

- (A) The chart included three measures; height, weight, and age.
- (B) The chart included: three measures, height, weight, and age.
- (C) The chart included three measures: height, weight, and age.
- (D) The chart included three measures, height: weight: and age.

Practice question

165. Choose the sentence with correct punctuation.

- (A) The instructor said that the answer was correct.
- (B) The instructor said, that the answer was correct.
- (C) The instructor said that, the answer was correct.
- (D) The instructor, said that the answer was correct.

Mathematics

55 original practice questions

Practice question

166. A supply room has 48 gauze pads and uses 17. How many remain?

- (A) 65
- (B) 35
- (C) 29
- (D) 31

Practice question

167. A box contains 9 packs with 12 swabs in each pack. How many swabs are there?

- (A) 96
- (B) 108
- (C) 21
- (D) 118

Practice question

168. Thirty-six forms are shared equally among 4 tables. How many forms go to each table?

- (A) 8
- (B) 144
- (C) 9
- (D) 32

Practice question

169. Evaluate $18 - 3 \times 4$.

- (A) 6
- (B) 15
- (C) 12
- (D) 60

Practice question

170. Simplify $\frac{3}{4} + \frac{1}{8}$.

- (A) $\frac{5}{8}$
- (B) $\frac{1}{2}$
- (C) $\frac{4}{12}$
- (D) $\frac{7}{8}$

Practice question

171. Simplify $\frac{5}{6} - \frac{1}{3}$.

- (A) $\frac{4}{3}$
- (B) $\frac{2}{3}$
- (C) $\frac{1}{2}$
- (D) $\frac{1}{3}$

Practice question

172. What is $\frac{2}{5}$ of 30?

- (A) 12
- (B) 10
- (C) 75
- (D) 15

Practice question

173. A recipe uses $\frac{3}{4}$ cup per batch. How much is needed for 2 batches?

- (A) $\frac{3}{8}$ cup
- (B) $1 \frac{1}{4}$ cups
- (C) $2 \frac{3}{4}$ cups
- (D) $1 \frac{1}{2}$ cups

Practice question

174. Write 0.375 as a fraction in simplest form.

- (A) $\frac{37}{100}$
- (B) $\frac{5}{8}$
- (C) $\frac{3}{5}$
- (D) $\frac{3}{8}$

Practice question

175. What is $4.8 + 2.35$?

- (A) 7.25
- (B) 7.15
- (C) 6.155
- (D) 7.05

Practice question

176. What is 6.3×0.9 ?

- (A) 7
- (B) 70
- (C) 5.4
- (D) 0.7

Practice question

177. A \$40 item is discounted by 15%. What is the sale price?

- (A) \$6
- (B) \$35
- (C) \$34
- (D) \$46

Practice question

178. A value rises from 50 to 60. What is the percent increase?

- (A) 16.7%
- (B) 20%
- (C) 120%
- (D) 10%

Practice question

179. A mixture uses 2 parts concentrate for 7 parts water. How many parts total?

- (A) 9
- (B) 3.5
- (C) 14
- (D) 5

Practice question

180. If 4 notebooks cost \$10, what is the cost per notebook?

- (A) \$14.00
- (B) \$2.50
- (C) \$0.40
- (D) \$2.00

Practice question

181. Solve the proportion $\frac{3}{5} = \frac{x}{20}$.

- (A) 4
- (B) 12
- (C) 15
- (D) 23

Practice question

182. A vehicle travels 150 miles in 3 hours. What is its average speed?

- (A) 153 miles per hour
- (B) 450 miles per hour
- (C) 50 miles per hour
- (D) 45 miles per hour

Practice question

183. Convert 2.5 liters to milliliters.

- (A) 25 mL
- (B) 250 mL
- (C) 25,000 mL
- (D) 2,500 mL

Practice question

184. Convert 36 inches to feet.

- (A) 2 feet
- (B) 432 feet
- (C) 4 feet
- (D) 3 feet

Practice question

185. Convert 3 pounds to ounces.

- (A) 24 ounces
- (B) 36 ounces
- (C) 96 ounces
- (D) 48 ounces

Practice question

186. A meeting begins at 1:35 p.m. and lasts 50 minutes. When does it end?

- (A) 2:25 p.m.
- (B) 1:85 p.m.
- (C) 2:35 p.m.
- (D) 2:15 p.m.

Practice question

187. A patient is instructed to take 2 tablets per dose, 3 doses per day. How many tablets are used in 5 days?

- (A) 15 tablets
- (B) 25 tablets
- (C) 30 tablets
- (D) 10 tablets

Practice question

188. A liquid contains 120 mg in 6 mL. How many milligrams are in 1 mL?

- (A) 20 mg
- (B) 126 mg
- (C) 18 mg
- (D) 720 mg

Practice question

189. A solution requires 15 mL per dose. How much is needed for 4 doses?

- (A) 19 mL
- (B) 45 mL
- (C) 60 mL
- (D) 75 mL

Practice question

190. The ratio of red to blue folders is 3:5. If there are 24 red folders, how many blue folders are there?

- (A) 40
- (B) 15
- (C) 32
- (D) 45

Practice question

191. What is the median of 3, 4, 8, 10, 15?

- (A) 15
- (B) 8
- (C) 4
- (D) 10

Practice question

192. What is the mean of 4, 6, 8, and 10?

- (A) 8
- (B) 28
- (C) 6
- (D) 7

Practice question

193. A bag has 3 red and 5 blue tokens. What is the probability of choosing red?

- (A) $\frac{3}{8}$
- (B) $\frac{5}{8}$
- (C) $\frac{3}{5}$
- (D) $\frac{1}{3}$

Practice question

194. A clinic schedules 18 visits in the morning and 22 in the afternoon. What percent are afternoon visits?

- (A) 122%
- (B) 55%
- (C) 45%
- (D) 22%

Practice question

195. A rectangular room is 8 m long and 5 m wide. What is its area?

- (A) 40 m^2
- (B) 26 m^2
- (C) 80 m^2
- (D) 13 m^2

Practice question

196. A square has side length 7 cm. What is its perimeter?

- (A) 49 cm^2
- (B) 28 cm
- (C) 21 cm
- (D) 14 cm

Practice question

197. A supply drawer has 14 packages and receives 8 more. How many packages are there now?

- (A) 112
- (B) 22
- (C) 24
- (D) 20

Practice question

198. A shelf holds 24 binders. If 6 are removed, how many remain?

- (A) 18
- (B) 144
- (C) 30
- (D) 17

Practice question

199. There are 6 trays with 8 cups on each tray. How many cups are there?

- (A) 40
- (B) 48
- (C) 14
- (D) 54

Practice question

200. 84 cards are divided equally among 7 groups. How many cards are in each group?

- (A) 77
- (B) 11
- (C) 91
- (D) 12

Practice question

201. A \$ 140 item is discounted by 15%. What is its price after the discount?

- (A) \$155
- (B) \$21
- (C) \$139
- (D) \$119

Practice question

202. A supply drawer has 19 packages and receives 7 more. How many packages are there now?

- (A) 24
- (B) 133
- (C) 26
- (D) 28

Practice question

203. A shelf holds 34 binders. If 6 are removed, how many remain?

- (A) 28
- (B) 204
- (C) 40
- (D) 27

Practice question

204. There are 3 trays with 6 cups on each tray. How many cups are there?

- (A) 18
- (B) 21
- (C) 9
- (D) 12

Practice question

205. 40 cards are divided equally among 5 groups. How many cards are in each group?

- (A) 35
- (B) 8
- (C) 45
- (D) 7

Practice question

206. A \$ 240 item is discounted by 20%. What is its price after the discount?

- (A) \$192
- (B) \$239
- (C) \$48
- (D) \$260

Practice question

207. A supply drawer has 24 packages and receives 12 more. How many packages are there now?

- (A) 34
- (B) 288
- (C) 36
- (D) 38

Practice question

208. A shelf holds 44 binders. If 6 are removed, how many remain?

- (A) 264
- (B) 50
- (C) 38
- (D) 37

Practice question

209. There are 8 trays with 11 cups on each tray. How many cups are there?

- (A) 88
- (B) 77
- (C) 19
- (D) 96

Practice question

210. 39 cards are divided equally among 3 groups. How many cards are in each group?

- (A) 12
- (B) 13
- (C) 36
- (D) 42

Practice question

211. A \$ 340 item is discounted by 25%. What is its price after the discount?

- (A) \$339
- (B) \$365
- (C) \$255
- (D) \$85

Practice question

212. A supply drawer has 29 packages and receives 11 more. How many packages are there now?

- (A) 42
- (B) 40
- (C) 38
- (D) 319

Practice question

213. A shelf holds 54 binders. If 6 are removed, how many remain?

- (A) 324
- (B) 47
- (C) 60
- (D) 48

Practice question

214. There are 5 trays with 9 cups on each tray. How many cups are there?

- (A) 14
- (B) 36
- (C) 45
- (D) 50

Practice question

215. 72 cards are divided equally among 8 groups. How many cards are in each group?

- (A) 9
- (B) 64
- (C) 8
- (D) 80

Practice question

216. A \$ 440 item is discounted by 10%. What is its price after the discount?

- (A) \$450
- (B) \$396
- (C) \$439
- (D) \$44

Practice question

217. A supply drawer has 34 packages and receives 10 more. How many packages are there now?

- (A) 42
- (B) 46
- (C) 44
- (D) 340

Practice question

218. A shelf holds 64 binders. If 6 are removed, how many remain?

- (A) 70
- (B) 57
- (C) 384
- (D) 58

Practice question

219. There are 10 trays with 7 cups on each tray. How many cups are there?

- (A) 63
- (B) 17
- (C) 70
- (D) 80

Practice question

220. 84 cards are divided equally among 6 groups. How many cards are in each group?

- (A) 13
- (B) 90
- (C) 78
- (D) 14

Anatomy and Physiology

30 original practice questions

Practice question

221. In anatomical position, the palms face which direction?

- (A) forward
- (B) backward
- (C) toward the thighs
- (D) toward each other

Practice question

222. Which plane divides the body into left and right portions?

- (A) oblique only
- (B) frontal
- (C) sagittal
- (D) transverse

Practice question

223. Which term means nearer to the point of attachment?

- (A) superficial
- (B) proximal
- (C) lateral
- (D) distal

Practice question

224. Which level of organization is made of similar cells working together?

- (A) organ system
- (B) molecule
- (C) organism
- (D) tissue

Practice question

225. Which body system forms the body's outer protective covering?

- (A) integumentary
- (B) endocrine
- (C) urinary
- (D) lymphatic

Practice question

226. Which cells build new bone matrix?

- (A) osteoblasts
- (B) osteoclasts
- (C) erythrocytes
- (D) neurons

Practice question

227. Which joint type permits the greatest range of motion at the shoulder?

- (A) pivot
- (B) hinge
- (C) fixed
- (D) ball-and-socket

Practice question

228. What is the primary role of skeletal muscle?

- (A) production of bile
- (B) filtration of blood
- (C) secretion of insulin
- (D) voluntary movement and posture

Practice question

229. Which part of a neuron usually receives incoming signals?

- (A) dendrites
- (B) axon terminals only
- (C) tendon
- (D) myelin sheath

Practice question

230. Which brain region is especially important for coordination and balance?

- (A) cerebellum
- (B) cornea
- (C) medulla only
- (D) hypothalamus

Practice question

231. Which gland produces insulin?

- (A) thyroid
- (B) pancreas
- (C) adrenal cortex
- (D) pituitary

Practice question

232. Which hormone generally lowers blood glucose by helping cells take up glucose?

- (A) insulin
- (B) thyroxine
- (C) glucagon
- (D) melatonin

Practice question

233. Which chamber pumps oxygenated blood into the aorta?

- (A) right ventricle
- (B) left atrium
- (C) left ventricle
- (D) right atrium

Practice question

234. Which vessels carry blood away from the heart?

- (A) capillaries only
- (B) veins
- (C) lymph ducts
- (D) arteries

Practice question

235. Where does exchange of gases and nutrients with tissues primarily occur?

- (A) large arteries
- (B) large veins
- (C) capillaries
- (D) heart valves

Practice question

236. Which blood component transports most oxygen?

- (A) red blood cells
- (B) plasma proteins only
- (C) platelets
- (D) white blood cells

Practice question

237. What is a principal function of lymph nodes?

- (A) store bile
- (B) produce digestive enzymes
- (C) filter lymph and support immune responses
- (D) pump blood

Practice question

238. Which structure is the main site of gas exchange in the lungs?

- (A) trachea
- (B) alveoli
- (C) pleura
- (D) larynx

Practice question

239. During inhalation, the diaphragm normally

- (A) stops moving
- (B) relaxes and moves upward
- (C) closes the trachea
- (D) contracts and moves downward

Practice question

240. Where does most nutrient absorption occur?

- (A) stomach
- (B) esophagus
- (C) large intestine
- (D) small intestine

Practice question

241. Which organ produces bile?

- (A) gallbladder
- (B) liver
- (C) pancreas
- (D) kidney

Practice question

242. What is a primary function of the large intestine?

- (A) produce insulin
- (B) absorb water and form feces
- (C) filter blood plasma
- (D) absorb most amino acids

Practice question

243. What is the functional filtering unit of the kidney?

- (A) neuron
- (B) nephron
- (C) villus
- (D) alveolus

Practice question

244. Which tube carries urine from a kidney to the bladder?

- (A) ureter
- (B) urethra
- (C) bronchus
- (D) nephron

Practice question

245. What is the main role of the urinary bladder?

- (A) produce urine
- (B) filter blood
- (C) store urine before elimination
- (D) secrete digestive enzymes

Practice question

246. Which reproductive cells are produced in the ovaries?

- (A) ova
- (B) sperm
- (C) nephrons
- (D) platelets

Practice question

247. Which structure carries sperm from the epididymis toward the urethra?

- (A) trachea
- (B) ureter
- (C) fallopian tube
- (D) vas deferens

Practice question

248. Homeostasis refers to

- (A) movement only between organs
- (B) maintenance of relatively stable internal conditions
- (C) the breakdown of all tissues
- (D) a temporary rise in body temperature

Practice question

249. Which membrane surrounds the lungs?

- (A) meninges
- (B) pericardium
- (C) pleura
- (D) peritoneum

Practice question

250. Which body cavity contains the heart?

- (A) thoracic cavity
- (B) cranial cavity
- (C) pelvic cavity
- (D) vertebral cavity

Biology

30 original practice questions

Practice question

251. Which property of water helps it dissolve many ionic and polar substances?

- (A) its ability to form peptide bonds
- (B) its polarity
- (C) its nonpolar structure
- (D) its lack of charge separation

Practice question

252. Which bond links amino acids in a protein?

- (A) ionic bond
- (B) hydrogen bond only
- (C) phosphodiester bond
- (D) peptide bond

Practice question

253. What are the building blocks of proteins?

- (A) simple sugars
- (B) amino acids
- (C) fatty acids only
- (D) nucleotides

Practice question

254. Which molecule is the main immediate energy carrier in cells?

- (A) ATP
- (B) DNA
- (C) oxygen
- (D) cellulose

Practice question

255. What is the basic structural and functional unit of life?

- (A) tissue
- (B) ecosystem
- (C) organ
- (D) cell

Practice question

256. Which structure controls what enters and leaves a cell?

- (A) cell wall only
- (B) ribosome
- (C) nucleolus
- (D) plasma membrane

Practice question

257. Which organelle is the major site of aerobic cellular respiration?

- (A) Golgi apparatus
- (B) lysosome
- (C) mitochondrion
- (D) chloroplast in animal cells

Practice question

258. Which organelle assembles proteins from amino acids?

- (A) cell wall
- (B) centriole
- (C) ribosome
- (D) vacuole

Practice question

259. Which molecule stores hereditary information in most organisms?

- (A) phospholipid
- (B) ATP
- (C) glucose
- (D) DNA

Practice question

260. A prokaryotic cell differs from a eukaryotic cell because it lacks a

- (A) genetic material
- (B) membrane-bound nucleus
- (C) plasma membrane
- (D) cytoplasm

Practice question

261. Osmosis is the net movement of

- (A) protein through a cell wall
- (B) solute from low to high concentration
- (C) water across a selectively permeable membrane
- (D) oxygen using ATP only

Practice question

262. Diffusion tends to move particles

- (A) without any concentration difference
- (B) from lower concentration to higher concentration using ATP
- (C) only through a nucleus
- (D) from higher concentration to lower concentration

Practice question

263. An enzyme speeds a reaction by

- (A) changing the reaction's products
- (B) being permanently consumed
- (C) lowering activation energy
- (D) raising the reaction's activation energy

Practice question

264. A change in temperature can reduce enzyme activity by

- (A) creating more substrate automatically
- (B) turning the enzyme into DNA
- (C) removing all water from the cell
- (D) altering the enzyme's shape

Practice question

265. Which process uses light energy to make sugars from carbon dioxide and water?

- (A) diffusion
- (B) photosynthesis
- (C) fermentation
- (D) mitosis

Practice question

266. In photosynthesis, oxygen released by plants comes primarily from

- (A) carbon dioxide carbon
- (B) glucose only
- (C) nitrogen gas
- (D) water molecules

Practice question

267. The overall purpose of cellular respiration is to

- (A) transfer energy from food molecules to ATP
- (B) remove all carbon from cells
- (C) make DNA from proteins
- (D) store sunlight in chlorophyll

Practice question

268. Which gas is consumed during aerobic respiration?

- (A) ozone
- (B) oxygen
- (C) nitrogen
- (D) helium

Practice question

269. Mitosis usually produces

- (A) two unrelated species
- (B) four gametes
- (C) two genetically similar daughter cells
- (D) one cell with twice as many chromosomes permanently

Practice question

- 270.** Meiosis is important because it
- (A) doubles chromosome number in every body cell
 - (B) produces haploid cells for sexual reproduction
 - (C) prevents genetic variation
 - (D) makes identical skin cells

Practice question

- 271.** A dominant allele is one that
- (A) must be inherited from both parents to appear
 - (B) can affect the phenotype when one copy is present
 - (C) cannot be passed to offspring
 - (D) is always more common in a population

Practice question

- 272.** If an organism has genotype Aa, it is
- (A) homozygous recessive
 - (B) haploid
 - (C) homozygous dominant
 - (D) heterozygous

Practice question

- 273.** A mutation is
- (A) always harmful
 - (B) a guaranteed change in an organism's behavior
 - (C) a type of carbohydrate
 - (D) a change in genetic material

Practice question

- 274.** Which biological molecule is a major component of cell membranes?
- (A) hemoglobin only
 - (B) cellulose only
 - (C) starch
 - (D) phospholipid

Practice question

- 275.** Carbohydrates commonly provide
- (A) readily available energy
 - (B) genetic instructions
 - (C) antibodies only
 - (D) the main oxygen carrier in blood

Practice question

- 276.** Lipids are generally
- (A) readily dissolved in water
 - (B) the same as nucleic acids
 - (C) poorly soluble in water
 - (D) made only of amino acids

Practice question

- 277.** Which nucleic acid carries the code from DNA to a ribosome?
- (A) glycogen
 - (B) messenger RNA
 - (C) phospholipid
 - (D) cellulose

Practice question

- 278.** A solution with pH 3 is
- (A) more basic than pH 5
 - (B) more acidic than a solution with pH 5
 - (C) identical in acidity to pH 5
 - (D) neutral

Practice question

- 279.** A population is
- (A) members of one species living in an area
 - (B) all species and nonliving factors on Earth
 - (C) a single organism's cells
 - (D) organisms of different species only

Practice question

- 280.** In an ecosystem, decomposers primarily
- (A) consume only oxygen
 - (B) make sunlight
 - (C) stop energy from entering food webs
 - (D) break down organic matter and recycle nutrients

Chemistry

30 original practice questions

Practice question

281. Which is a physical change?

- (A) ice melting
- (B) iron rusting
- (C) milk souring
- (D) wood burning

Practice question

282. Which is a chemical change?

- (A) water freezing
- (B) iron forming rust
- (C) glass breaking
- (D) sugar dissolving without reaction

Practice question

283. A pure substance made of one kind of atom is an

- (A) solution
- (B) mixture
- (C) element
- (D) suspension

Practice question

284. Water is a compound because it

- (A) is a uniform mixture of gases
- (B) contains only one element
- (C) contains hydrogen and oxygen chemically combined in a fixed ratio
- (D) can be separated by filtering

Practice question

285. Which subatomic particle has a positive charge?

- (A) neutron
- (B) proton
- (C) photon
- (D) electron

Practice question

286. The atomic number of an element equals the number of

- (A) isotopes
- (B) protons
- (C) energy levels
- (D) neutrons plus electrons

Practice question

287. Isotopes of an element differ in their number of

- (A) protons
- (B) neutrons
- (C) element identities
- (D) atomic numbers

Practice question

288. A neutral atom has equal numbers of

- (A) protons and electrons
- (B) ions and molecules
- (C) protons and neutrons in every isotope
- (D) neutrons and electrons only

Practice question

289. Elements in the same column of the periodic table often have similar chemical properties because they have similar

- (A) numbers of neutrons
- (B) nuclear sizes
- (C) atomic masses
- (D) valence-electron arrangements

Practice question

290. Which element is a noble gas?

- (A) neon
- (B) chlorine
- (C) calcium
- (D) sodium

Practice question

291. When an atom loses an electron, it becomes a

- (A) negative ion
- (B) neutral isotope
- (C) molecule with no charge
- (D) positive ion

Practice question

292. An ionic bond is associated with

- (A) sharing protons between nuclei
- (B) hydrogen bonding only
- (C) sharing a pair of electrons equally in every case
- (D) electrostatic attraction between oppositely charged ions

Practice question

293. A covalent bond forms when atoms

- (A) share electron pairs
- (B) lose all valence electrons
- (C) exchange neutrons
- (D) share entire nuclei

Practice question

294. In the formula CO₂, the subscript 2 indicates

- (A) two molecules of carbon
- (B) two oxygen atoms per carbon atom
- (C) two carbon atoms
- (D) a charge of 2+

Practice question

295. In a chemical equation, reactants are written

- (A) to the left of the arrow
- (B) above the product formula only
- (C) inside parentheses after the equation
- (D) to the right of the arrow

Practice question

296. A balanced chemical equation has the same number of each kind of

- (A) atom on both sides
- (B) charge in every reaction regardless of ions
- (C) subscript in every formula
- (D) molecule on both sides

Practice question

297. Which equation balances $\text{H}_2 + \text{O}_2 \rightarrow \text{H}_2\text{O}$?

- (A) $\text{H}_2 + 2\text{O}_2 \rightarrow \text{H}_2\text{O}$
- (B) $2\text{H}_2 + 2\text{O}_2 \rightarrow \text{H}_2\text{O}$
- (C) $2\text{H}_2 + \text{O}_2 \rightarrow 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$
- (D) $\text{H}_2 + \text{O}_2 \rightarrow 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$

Practice question

298. A substance with pH 2 is

- (A) basic
- (B) neutral
- (C) acidic
- (D) necessarily a salt

Practice question

299. A solution with pH 9 is

- (A) a pure element
- (B) acidic
- (C) basic
- (D) neutral

Practice question

300. An acid reacting with a base commonly produces

- (A) only hydrogen gas
- (B) oxygen and glucose
- (C) water and a salt
- (D) a new element

Practice question

301. A mixture differs from a compound because its components

- (A) are not chemically bonded in a fixed ratio
- (B) cannot be separated physically
- (C) must always be gases
- (D) contain only one kind of atom

Practice question

302. Which method can separate an insoluble solid from a liquid?

- (A) combustion
- (B) distillation only
- (C) neutralization
- (D) filtration

Practice question

303. In a solution, the substance present in the larger amount is commonly the

- (A) precipitate
- (B) solvent
- (C) catalyst
- (D) solute

Practice question

304. The dissolved substance in a solution is the

- (A) solute
- (B) solvent
- (C) isotope
- (D) residue

Practice question

305. Increasing temperature usually causes particles in a sample to

- (A) lose all mass
- (B) change into protons
- (C) move faster on average
- (D) stop moving

Practice question

306. Which state has a fixed volume but no fixed shape?

- (A) plasma only
- (B) gas
- (C) liquid
- (D) solid

Practice question

307. Which statement describes a gas?

- (A) It cannot be compressed at all.
- (B) It has a fixed shape and fixed volume.
- (C) Its particles cannot move.
- (D) It expands to fill its container.

Practice question

308. A catalyst speeds a reaction by

- (A) being consumed as the limiting reactant
- (B) changing the identity of every product
- (C) providing a lower-activation-energy pathway
- (D) raising activation energy

Practice question

309. An exothermic reaction

- (A) absorbs energy from its surroundings only
- (B) releases energy to its surroundings
- (C) always produces light
- (D) cannot involve bond changes

Practice question

310. Radioactive decay involves

- (A) an unstable nucleus changing and emitting radiation
- (B) atoms gaining mass from water
- (C) a physical state change only
- (D) only electrons forming covalent bonds

001. A. A community garden can provide social benefits as well as food.

The passage explains that the garden's value extended beyond produce to shared work and stronger connections.

002. D. It was unused.

The first sentence identifies the site as an unused lot.

003. D. They came to value the relationships formed through the work.

The gardeners specifically say regular shared work made neighbors feel connected.

004. B. the crops gathered from the garden.

A harvest is the crop collected; the passage contrasts it with the garden's social value.

005. B. To show how the garden developed activities beyond growing food.

These examples support the point that the project expanded into a shared community resource.

006. B. A library used attendance evidence to assess an expanded evening schedule.

The passage follows the extension, later services, and staff review of evidence.

007. A. Many workers could not visit before the library closed at five.

The first sentence directly gives the reason.

008. D. Evening visits increased.

The passage says visits rose after the homework table and quiet study period were added.

009. A. small.

Modest attendance is described as initially low, before later rising.

010. A. Entry counts and visitor surveys.

The final sentence identifies both measures.

011. C. A tree-watering trial found useful patterns but also noted that local conditions matter.

The trial found a pattern but explicitly limits how broadly it can be applied.

012. B. Deep watering twice a week.

The second sentence states the comparison result.

013. A. To reduce scheduled watering after storms.

Rainfall data was used to adjust watering after storms.

014. C. a planned test of different approaches.

The crew compared two schedules in a test.

015. A. To explain why the result should not be treated as universal.

The final sentence qualifies the reach of the trial's conclusion.

016. D. Clear wayfinding helped residents use a bridge detour.

The sequence links improved directions with fewer complaints.

017. D. The location where the alternate path began.

The passage says the sign listed distance but not the route's starting point.

018. D. They could not tell where to begin the alternate route.

This inference follows from the missing starting-point information.

019. B. finding and following a route.

The signs, map, and arrows help people navigate the detour.

020. A. Complaints fell the next week.

The passage gives the decline in complaints after the map and arrows were added.

021. D. A school observed an attendance change but recognized that more than one factor may explain it.

The passage reports a change and cautions that two changes occurred together.

022. A. The bus schedule changed.

The third sentence names the bus schedule change.

023. C. To gather information that may help interpret the attendance pattern.

Family responses can provide context about the two possible influences.

024. B. documented information.

Attendance records are written data about student attendance.

025. C. The observed increase alone cannot identify the cause.

Two changes occurred together, so the records do not isolate one cause.

026. D. A reuse program required both customer participation and a workable cleanliness process.

The program raised participation but needed a process for safe, efficient handling.

027. D. Some containers were hard to recognize as clean.

The second sentence states the concern.

028. D. Reusable-cup use and worker checking time.

The last sentence lists both measures.

029. D. a careful check.

An inspection station is where cleanliness is checked.

030. D. To consider whether the program was practical for staff.

Checking time reflects the program's operational burden.

031. B. How a rain garden handles runoff and what conditions help it function.

The passage describes its function and necessary placement and maintenance.

032. B. Nearby pavement.

The first sentence identifies nearby pavement as the runoff source.

033. A. Water may not enter the garden as intended.

The last sentence says a blocked inlet can prevent the garden from working properly.

034. B. water flowing over a surface.

Runoff is water that flows across pavement toward a drain or garden.

035. D. The soil must drain properly.

Properly draining soil is named as one siting condition.

036. B. The museum is evaluating whether a two-level label design serves visitors well.

The museum offers brief and expanded information and plans to evaluate the design.

037. B. A link to more detail.

The first two sentences specify what the code linked to.

038. C. Some visitors did not notice the code.

The follow-up survey revealed that some visitors missed the code.

039. A. done after an earlier activity to learn more.

The survey was conducted after the new labels were introduced.

040. D. Whether the design works for different audiences.

The final sentence says a test will come before deciding that question.

041. D. A clinic adjusted its reminder system and measured success by attendance outcomes.

The clinic added verification and kept alternatives, then focused on missed appointments.

042. D. Some patients' phone numbers had changed.

The second sentence identifies changed numbers.

043. A. Some patients preferred them.

The passage directly says patients who preferred phone reminders could keep them.

044. D. checking that information is correct.

Staff check contact details at each visit.

045. C. That outcome shows whether reminders helped patients attend.

Attendance is the practical outcome; a confirmation alone does not show that a patient arrived.

046. D. Seed preservation requires tracking, monitoring, and renewal.

The passage lists several continuing tasks and contrasts them with simple storage.

047. B. Its source and collection date.

The second sentence states what is recorded.

048. D. Stored seeds may lose the ability to germinate over time.

The passage says seeds do not remain viable forever.

049. D. able to grow or develop.

Germination testing checks whether seeds can still sprout.

050. D. The bank must keep monitoring and renewing samples.

The passage explains repeated monitoring and replacement as part of conservation.

051. C. Transit estimates are useful when riders can see that they are changing and when they were updated.

The passage discusses changing estimates and the value of a refresh indicator.

052. B. Traffic may slow the bus.

The second sentence identifies traffic as a reason for change.

053. B. How recently the information was updated.

The indicator shows when the data was last refreshed.

054. B. an approximate calculation or prediction.

An arrival estimate may change, so it is not a guarantee.

055. B. A current estimate can still change as conditions change.

The text says the estimate updates and may change with traffic.

056. D. having a sudden onset or a short, intense course

Acute means having a sudden onset or a short, intense course. The sentence asks for the term's meaning, so use the definition rather than guessing from the clinical setting.

057. C. continuing over a long period

Chronic means continuing over a long period. The sentence asks for the term's meaning, so use the definition rather than guessing from the clinical setting.

058. C. not cancerous or harmful in the specific context

Benign means not cancerous or harmful in the specific context. The sentence asks for the term's meaning, so use the definition rather than guessing from the clinical setting.

059. B. cancerous or tending to invade nearby tissue

Malignant means cancerous or tending to invade nearby tissue. The sentence asks for the term's meaning, so use the definition rather than guessing from the clinical setting.

060. D. swelling caused by excess fluid in tissues

Edema means swelling caused by excess fluid in tissues. The sentence asks for the term's meaning, so use the definition rather than guessing from the clinical setting.

061. C. the body's response to injury or irritation

Inflammation means the body's response to injury or irritation. The sentence asks for the term's meaning, so use the definition rather than guessing from the clinical setting.

062. B. an expected course or outcome of a condition

Prognosis means an expected course or outcome of a condition. The sentence asks for the term's meaning, so use the definition rather than guessing from the clinical setting.

063. A. identification of a condition from available evidence

Diagnosis means identification of a condition from available evidence. The sentence asks for the term's meaning, so use the definition rather than guessing from the clinical setting.

064. D. a change or problem experienced by a person

Symptom means a change or problem experienced by a person. The sentence asks for the term's meaning, so use the definition rather than guessing from the clinical setting.

065. A. an observable finding

Sign means an observable finding. The sentence asks for the term's meaning, so use the definition rather than guessing from the clinical setting.

066. C. to give or apply a treatment or substance

Administer means to give or apply a treatment or substance. The sentence asks for the term's meaning, so use the definition rather than guessing from the clinical setting.

067. D. a condition that makes a treatment inadvisable

Contraindication means a condition that makes a treatment inadvisable. The sentence asks for the term's meaning, so use the definition rather than guessing from the clinical setting.

068. B. free of viable microorganisms

Sterile means free of viable microorganisms. The sentence asks for the term's meaning, so use the definition rather than guessing from the clinical setting.

069. B. performed to reduce contamination by microbes

Aseptic means performed to reduce contamination by microbes. The sentence asks for the term's meaning, so use the definition rather than guessing from the clinical setting.

070. A. capable of spreading from one person to another

Contagious means capable of spreading from one person to another. The sentence asks for the term's meaning, so use the definition rather than guessing from the clinical setting.

071. C. more likely to be affected by a particular condition

Susceptible means more likely to be affected by a particular condition. The sentence asks for the term's meaning, so use the definition rather than guessing from the clinical setting.

072. D. protected against a particular infection or effect

Immune means protected against a particular infection or effect. The sentence asks for the term's meaning, so use the definition rather than guessing from the clinical setting.

073. C. the quality of lasting over time

Chronicity means the quality of lasting over time. The sentence asks for the term's meaning, so use the definition rather than guessing from the clinical setting.

074. B. to walk or move from place to place

Ambulate means to walk or move from place to place. The sentence asks for the term's meaning, so use the definition rather than guessing from the clinical setting.

075. B. having a fever

Febrile means having a fever. The sentence asks for the term's meaning, so use the definition rather than guessing from the clinical setting.

076. C. without a fever

Afebrile means without a fever. The sentence asks for the term's meaning, so use the definition rather than guessing from the clinical setting.

077. B. affecting or relating to both sides

Bilateral means affecting or relating to both sides. The sentence asks for the term's meaning, so use the definition rather than guessing from the clinical setting.

078. B. affecting or relating to one side

Unilateral means affecting or relating to one side. The sentence asks for the term's meaning, so use the definition rather than guessing from the clinical setting.

079. D. farther from the trunk or point of attachment

Distal means farther from the trunk or point of attachment. The sentence asks for the term's meaning, so use the definition rather than guessing from the clinical setting.

080. D. nearer to the trunk or point of attachment

Proximal means nearer to the trunk or point of attachment. The sentence asks for the term's meaning, so use the definition rather than guessing from the clinical setting.

081. C. toward the front of the body

Anterior means toward the front of the body. The sentence asks for the term's meaning, so use the definition rather than guessing from the clinical setting.

082. D. toward the back of the body

Posterior means toward the back of the body. The sentence asks for the term's meaning, so use the definition rather than guessing from the clinical setting.

083. B. toward the side, away from the midline

Lateral means toward the side, away from the midline. The sentence asks for the term's meaning, so use the definition rather than guessing from the clinical setting.

084. B. toward the midline

Medial means toward the midline. The sentence asks for the term's meaning, so use the definition rather than guessing from the clinical setting.

085. A. to reduce or restrain an activity

Inhibit means to reduce or restrain an activity. The sentence asks for the term's meaning, so use the definition rather than guessing from the clinical setting.

086. A. to increase or activate an activity

Stimulate means to increase or activate an activity. The sentence asks for the term's meaning, so use the definition rather than guessing from the clinical setting.

087. C. to take in or soak up

Absorb means to take in or soak up. The sentence asks for the term's meaning, so use the definition rather than guessing from the clinical setting.

088. B. to remove waste from the body

Excrete means to remove waste from the body. The sentence asks for the term's meaning, so use the definition rather than guessing from the clinical setting.

089. D. to produce and release a substance

Secrete means to produce and release a substance. The sentence asks for the term's meaning, so use the definition rather than guessing from the clinical setting.

090. A. the chemical processes that sustain an organism

Metabolism means the chemical processes that sustain an organism. The sentence asks for the term's meaning, so use the definition rather than guessing from the clinical setting.

091. A. a substance needed for growth or normal function

Nutrient means a substance needed for growth or normal function. The sentence asks for the term's meaning, so use the definition rather than guessing from the clinical setting.

092. C. an amount below what is needed

Deficiency means an amount below what is needed. The sentence asks for the term's meaning, so use the definition rather than guessing from the clinical setting.

093. C. sufficient for a particular need

Adequate means sufficient for a particular need. The sentence asks for the term's meaning, so use the definition rather than guessing from the clinical setting.

094. D. to judge or determine the significance of something

Evaluate means to judge or determine the significance of something. The sentence asks for the term's meaning, so use the definition rather than guessing from the clinical setting.

095. D. to observe or measure over time

Monitor means to observe or measure over time. The sentence asks for the term's meaning, so use the definition rather than guessing from the clinical setting.

096. B. to change partly

Modify means to change partly. The sentence asks for the term's meaning, so use the definition rather than guessing from the clinical setting.

097. D. to keep in a stated condition

Maintain means to keep in a stated condition. The sentence asks for the term's meaning, so use the definition rather than guessing from the clinical setting.

098. A. occurring at intervals rather than continuously

Intermittent means occurring at intervals rather than continuously. The sentence asks for the term's meaning, so use the definition rather than guessing from the clinical setting.

099. A. continuing or recurring over time

Persistent means continuing or recurring over time. The sentence asks for the term's meaning, so use the definition rather than guessing from the clinical setting.

100. D. to reduce the severity of discomfort or a problem

Relieve means to reduce the severity of discomfort or a problem. The sentence asks for the term's meaning, so use the definition rather than guessing from the clinical setting.

101. C. to make a condition or problem worse

Aggravate means to make a condition or problem worse. The sentence asks for the term's meaning, so use the definition rather than guessing from the clinical setting.

102. B. following an agreed direction or requirement

Compliance means following an agreed direction or requirement. The sentence asks for the term's meaning, so use the definition rather than guessing from the clinical setting.

103. B. voluntary agreement after relevant information is given

Consent means voluntary agreement after relevant information is given. The sentence asks for the term's meaning, so use the definition rather than guessing from the clinical setting.

104. B. kept private from people without authorization

Confidential means kept private from people without authorization. The sentence asks for the term's meaning, so use the definition rather than guessing from the clinical setting.

105. D. to formally forbid

Prohibit means to formally forbid. The sentence asks for the term's meaning, so use the definition rather than guessing from the clinical setting.

106. C. an action taken in advance to reduce risk

Precaution means an action taken in advance to reduce risk. The sentence asks for the term's meaning, so use the definition rather than guessing from the clinical setting.

107. B. to pass something from one place or person to another

Transmit means to pass something from one place or person to another. The sentence asks for the term's meaning, so use the definition rather than guessing from the clinical setting.

108. A. to return toward health or a previous state

Recover means to return toward health or a previous state. The sentence asks for the term's meaning, so use the definition rather than guessing from the clinical setting.

109. B. to happen again

Recur means to happen again. The sentence asks for the term's meaning, so use the definition rather than guessing from the clinical setting.

110. A. to check that information is accurate

Verify means to check that information is accurate. The sentence asks for the term's meaning, so use the definition rather than guessing from the clinical setting.

111. A. has

The subject is each, which is singular; the intervening plural noun applicants does not control the verb.

112. A. are

With neither/nor, the verb agrees with the nearer subject; students is plural.

113. B. appears

The subject is list, singular. The prepositional phrase of required documents does not change it.

114. A. check

Two subjects joined by and generally take a plural verb.

115. B. is

The subject equipment is treated as singular here; along with the spare parts is parenthetical.

116. B. had prepared

The preparation was completed before another past event, so the past perfect is appropriate.

117. C. explained

Yesterday signals a completed past action; explained is the simple past form.

118. A. summarizes

A recurring present action takes the simple present; the singular subject report takes summarizes.

119. A. submitted

Have is followed by the past participle submitted.

120. D. had

A hypothetical condition paired with would uses the past subjunctive form had.

121. D. clearly

Clearly is an adverb modifying the verb spoke.

122. C. careful

Careful is an adjective modifying the noun explanation.

123. A. accurately

Accurately is an adverb modifying answered.

124. A. noticeable

The adjective noticeable modifies the noun effect.

125. B. sooner

Sooner is the comparative form used to compare the completion time with an expectation.

126. A. me

The pronoun is the object of to, so the objective form me is needed.

127. B. who

Who is the subject of the clause who completed the review.

128. A. him

With is a preposition and takes the objective pronoun him.

129. C. its

Committee is a collective singular noun in this sentence; its is the possessive form.

130. D. us

Beside is a preposition and requires the objective form us.

131. A. but

But joins two ideas in contrast: the lecture ended early, yet the instructor remained.

132. A. Because

Because introduces the cause: the room was quiet, so the group could hear.

133. C. however

However signals contrast between completeness and the missing signature.

134. A. while

While introduces the time during which the lab was closed.

135. A. yet

Yet expresses contrast between brevity and completeness.

136. A. The group reviewed the chart before the meeting.

The correct choice has an independent clause with a subject and a finite verb; the other choices are fragments or awkward constructions.

137. D. Although the bus arrived late, the class began on time.

Although introduces a dependent clause that is completed by the independent clause.

138. B. The lab closed, and the students left.

A comma plus a coordinating conjunction correctly joins the two independent clauses.

139. D. The coach explained the schedule, and everyone took notes.

The correct choice contains two complete clauses joined properly.

140. A. The file was missing, so the clerk requested another copy.

So is a coordinating conjunction; the comma before it joins two independent clauses.

141. B. After the exam, the students compared their notes.

A comma follows the introductory phrase After the exam.

142. D. The schedule, which was posted yesterday, has changed.

The nonessential clause is set off with a matching pair of commas.

143. C. The instructor asked, “Are you ready?”

The introductory clause is followed by a comma, and the question mark belongs inside the quoted question.

144. C. Bring a pencil, an eraser, and a calculator.

Commas separate items in a series; the serial comma makes the final boundary clear.

145. D. students’ notes

A plural noun ending in s forms the possessive with an apostrophe after the s.

146. B. They’re

They’re means they are, which fits before going. Their is possessive; there indicates a place or existence.

147. D. affect

Affect is the verb meaning to influence; effect is usually a noun.

148. C. its

Its is the possessive form. It’s means it is or it has.

149. B. fewer

Fewer is used with countable plural nouns such as errors.

150. A. laid

Laid is the past tense of lay, meaning to place something; it takes an object, the sample.

151. D. well

Well is the adverb that modifies worked. Good is generally an adjective.

152. B. from

Different from is the standard construction in this comparison.

153. B. The course teaches reading, writing, and speaking.

The list uses three parallel -ing forms.

154. C. She checked the label, measured the sample, and recorded the result.

The three actions are expressed with matching past-tense verbs.

155. C. Mina's score was higher than Luis's score.

The comparison is between two scores, so both sides should name a comparable quantity.

156. D. Walking to class, Priya found a dropped notebook.

The introductory phrase Walking to class correctly modifies Priya, the person doing the walking.

157. D. After studying all evening, Marco felt tired.

Marco is the subject that performed the studying and felt tired; the other choices misplace the modifier.

158. B. The results of the survey were encouraging.

Results is plural, so the verb must be were; the phrase of the survey does not change the subject.

159. D. their

Students is plural, so the possessive pronoun their agrees with its antecedent and modifies books.

160. C. The class reviewed the notes and completed the quiz.

Both completed actions are in the past, so reviewed and completed are consistent.

161. A. When Nia called Rosa, Nia offered to share the notes.

Repeating Nia removes the ambiguity about whether she refers to Nia or Rosa.

162. A. The biology class meets on Tuesday in April.

Days of the week and months are capitalized; a general subject such as biology is not.

163. A. We read a chapter about the respiratory system.

Common names of body systems are not proper nouns and remain lowercase.

164. C. The chart included three measures: height, weight, and age.

A colon may introduce a list after a complete clause.

165. A. The instructor said that the answer was correct.

No comma separates the main clause from the integrated that-clause.

166. D. 31

Subtract the 17 used pads from 48: $48 - 17 = 31$.

167. B. 108

Multiply packs by swabs per pack: $9 \times 12 = 108$.

168. C. 9

Divide 36 by 4 to get 9 forms per table.

169. A. 6

Multiply first: $3 \times 4 = 12$; then $18 - 12 = 6$.

170. D. $\frac{7}{8}$

Convert $\frac{3}{4}$ to $\frac{6}{8}$, then add $\frac{1}{8}$ to get $\frac{7}{8}$.

171. C. $\frac{1}{2}$

Rewrite $\frac{1}{3}$ as $\frac{2}{6}$; $\frac{5}{6} - \frac{2}{6} = \frac{3}{6} = \frac{1}{2}$.

172. A. 12

Multiply 30 by $\frac{2}{5}$: $30 \times \frac{2}{5} = 12$.

173. D. $1\frac{1}{2}$ cups

Multiply $\frac{3}{4}$ by 2 to obtain $\frac{6}{4} = 1\frac{1}{2}$ cups.

174. D. $\frac{3}{8}$

$0.375 = \frac{375}{1000}$. Dividing numerator and denominator by 125 gives $\frac{3}{8}$.

175. B. 7.15

Align decimal points: $4.80 + 2.35 = 7.15$.

176. A. 7

Multiply both numbers by 10: $63 \div 9 = 7$.

177. C. \$34

15% of \$40 is \$6; subtract the discount: $\$40 - \$6 = \$34$.

178. B. 20%

The increase is 10. Divide by the original 50: $\frac{10}{50} = 0.20 = 20\%$.

179. A. 9

Add the parts in the ratio: $2 + 7 = 9$ total parts.

180. B. \$2.50

Divide \$10 by 4 notebooks to get \$2.50 each.

181. B. 12

Since 5 is multiplied by 4 to become 20, multiply 3 by 4: $x = 12$.

182. C. 50 miles per hour

Average speed is distance divided by time: $\frac{150}{3} = 50$ miles per hour.

183. D. 2,500 mL

One liter equals 1,000 milliliters, so $2.5 \times 1,000 = 2,500$ mL.

184. D. 3 feet

There are 12 inches in one foot; $36 \div 12 = 3$ feet.

185. D. 48 ounces

One pound equals 16 ounces, so $3 \times 16 = 48$ ounces.

186. A. 2:25 p.m.

Add 25 minutes to reach 2:00, then 25 more minutes to reach 2:25.

187. C. 30 tablets

There are $2 \times 3 = 6$ tablets per day; over 5 days, $6 \times 5 = 30$.

188. A. 20 mg

Divide 120 mg by 6 mL to get 20 mg per mL.

189. C. 60 mL

Multiply 15 mL by 4 doses to get 60 mL.

190. A. 40

The scale factor is $24 \div 3 = 8$. Blue folders: $5 \times 8 = 40$.

191. B. 8

The values are ordered; the middle of five values is 8.

192. D. 7

Add the values to get 28 and divide by 4: the mean is 7.

193. A. 3/8

There are 3 red tokens among 8 total, so the probability is $3/8$.

194. B. 55%

There are 40 visits total; $22/40 = 0.55 = 55\%$.

195. A. 40 m^2

Area of a rectangle is length $\times$ width: $8 \times 5 = 40$ square meters.

196. B. 28 cm

A square has four equal sides, so $4 \times 7 = 28$ cm.

197. B. 22

Add the original 14 packages and the 8 received: $14 + 8 = 22$.

198. A. 18

Subtract the 6 removed binders from 24: $24 - 6 = 18$.

199. B. 48

Multiply trays by cups per tray: $6 \times 8 = 48$.

200. D. 12

Divide 84 by 7: each group receives 12 cards.

201. D. \$119

The discount is $140 \times 15/100 = 21$ dollars. Subtract it from 140 to get \$119.

202. C. 26

Add the original 19 packages and the 7 received: $19 + 7 = 26$.

203. A. 28

Subtract the 6 removed binders from 34: $34 - 6 = 28$.

204. A. 18

Multiply trays by cups per tray: $3 \times 6 = 18$.

205. B. 8

Divide 40 by 5: each group receives 8 cards.

206. A. \$192

The discount is $240 \times 20/100 = 48$ dollars. Subtract it from 240 to get \$192.

207. C. 36

Add the original 24 packages and the 12 received: $24 + 12 = 36$.

208. C. 38

Subtract the 6 removed binders from 44: $44 - 6 = 38$.

209. A. 88

Multiply trays by cups per tray: $8 \times 11 = 88$.

210. B. 13

Divide 39 by 3: each group receives 13 cards.

211. C. \$255

The discount is $340 \times 25/100 = 85$ dollars. Subtract it from 340 to get \$255.

212. B. 40

Add the original 29 packages and the 11 received: $29 + 11 = 40$.

213. D. 48

Subtract the 6 removed binders from 54: $54 - 6 = 48$.

214. C. 45

Multiply trays by cups per tray: $5 \times 9 = 45$.

215. A. 9

Divide 72 by 8: each group receives 9 cards.

216. B. \$396

The discount is $440 \times 10/100 = 44$ dollars. Subtract it from 440 to get \$396.

217. C. 44

Add the original 34 packages and the 10 received: $34 + 10 = 44$.

218. D. 58

Subtract the 6 removed binders from 64: $64 - 6 = 58$.

219. C. 70

Multiply trays by cups per tray: $10 \times 7 = 70$.

220. D. 14

Divide 84 by 6: each group receives 14 cards.

221. A. forward

In standard anatomical position, the body is upright, facing forward, with palms facing forward.

222. C. sagittal

A sagittal plane separates left and right portions; a midsagittal plane divides them equally.

223. B. proximal

Proximal describes a position closer to the trunk or attachment point.

224. D. tissue

A tissue is a group of similar cells organized for a common function.

225. A. integumentary

Skin and its associated structures make up the integumentary system.

226. A. osteoblasts

Osteoblasts build bone; osteoclasts break down bone tissue.

227. D. ball-and-socket

The shoulder's ball-and-socket joint allows movement in multiple directions.

228. D. voluntary movement and posture

Skeletal muscles attach to bones and produce voluntary movement while helping maintain posture.

229. A. dendrites

Dendrites receive signals and carry them toward the cell body.

230. A. cerebellum

The cerebellum helps coordinate movement and balance.

231. B. pancreas

The pancreas releases insulin from its endocrine cells.

232. A. insulin

Insulin promotes glucose uptake and storage, tending to lower blood glucose.

233. C. left ventricle

The left ventricle sends oxygenated blood into systemic circulation through the aorta.

234. D. arteries

Arteries carry blood away from the heart; veins return it.

235. C. capillaries

Thin capillary walls permit exchange between blood and surrounding tissues.

236. A. red blood cells

Hemoglobin in red blood cells binds and transports most oxygen in blood.

237. C. filter lymph and support immune responses

Lymph nodes filter lymph and contain immune cells that respond to foreign material.

238. B. alveoli

The alveoli are tiny air sacs surrounded by capillaries where oxygen and carbon dioxide diffuse.

239. D. contracts and moves downward

Diaphragm contraction increases chest volume and helps draw air into the lungs.

240. D. small intestine

The small intestine's large surface area supports most nutrient absorption.

241. B. liver

The liver produces bile; the gallbladder stores and concentrates it.

242. B. absorb water and form feces

The large intestine absorbs water and compacts remaining material into feces.

243. B. nephron

A nephron filters blood and adjusts water and solute balance to form urine.

244. A. ureter

Ureters transport urine from the kidneys to the urinary bladder.

245. C. store urine before elimination

The bladder temporarily stores urine; the kidneys produce it.

246. A. ova

Ovaries produce ova and secrete reproductive hormones.

247. D. vas deferens

The vas deferens transports sperm from the epididymis toward the ejaculatory duct.

248. B. maintenance of relatively stable internal conditions

Homeostasis is the regulation of internal conditions within ranges compatible with function.

249. C. pleura

The pleura surrounds the lungs; the peritoneum lines the abdominal cavity.

250. A. thoracic cavity

The heart lies in the thoracic cavity, within the mediastinum.

251. B. its polarity

Water's partial charges interact with ions and polar molecules, making water an effective solvent.

252. D. peptide bond

A peptide bond joins the carboxyl group of one amino acid to the amino group of another.

253. B. amino acids

Proteins are polymers assembled from amino-acid subunits.

254. A. ATP

ATP stores transferable chemical energy in phosphate bonds used by many cellular processes.

255. D. cell

Cells are the smallest units that carry out the processes associated with life.

256. D. plasma membrane

The selectively permeable plasma membrane regulates exchange between cell and environment.

257. C. mitochondrion

Mitochondria carry out major stages of aerobic respiration and ATP production.

258. C. ribosome

Ribosomes translate messenger RNA and link amino acids into proteins.

259. D. DNA

DNA stores genetic instructions that can be copied and expressed.

260. B. membrane-bound nucleus

Prokaryotes have DNA but do not enclose it in a membrane-bound nucleus.

261. C. water across a selectively permeable membrane

Osmosis describes water movement across a selectively permeable membrane in response to solute differences.

262. D. from higher concentration to lower concentration

In simple diffusion, particles move down their concentration gradient.

263. C. lowering activation energy

Enzymes provide a pathway with lower activation energy and are not consumed as reactants.

264. D. altering the enzyme's shape

High or otherwise unsuitable temperatures can disrupt an enzyme's structure and active site.

265. B. photosynthesis

Photosynthesis captures light energy and stores it in chemical bonds of sugars.

266. D. water molecules

The oxygen released during photosynthesis is produced when water molecules are split in the light reactions.

267. A. transfer energy from food molecules to ATP

Cellular respiration transfers energy in organic molecules into usable ATP.

268. B. oxygen

Oxygen accepts electrons at the end of the aerobic electron-transport chain.

269. C. two genetically similar daughter cells

Mitosis distributes replicated chromosomes into two daughter cells with matching genetic information.

270. B. produces haploid cells for sexual reproduction

Meiosis reduces chromosome number by half to form gametes.

271. B. can affect the phenotype when one copy is present

A dominant allele can be expressed in a heterozygote; dominance does not imply prevalence.

272. D. heterozygous

The two alleles differ, so the genotype is heterozygous.

273. D. a change in genetic material

A mutation changes a DNA sequence; its effect may be neutral, harmful, or beneficial.

274. D. phospholipid

Phospholipids form bilayers that make up the basic structure of cell membranes.

275. A. readily available energy

Many carbohydrates are broken down to provide usable energy.

276. C. poorly soluble in water

Many lipids are hydrophobic and do not dissolve readily in water.

277. B. messenger RNA

Messenger RNA carries a copied genetic message to the ribosome for translation.

278. B. more acidic than a solution with pH 5

Lower pH indicates greater acidity; pH 3 is more acidic than pH 5.

279. A. members of one species living in an area

A population is a group of individuals of the same species in a defined area.

280. D. break down organic matter and recycle nutrients

Decomposers return nutrients to the environment by breaking down dead material and waste.

281. A. ice melting

Melting changes water's state but not its chemical identity.

282. B. iron forming rust

Rusting forms new substances through a chemical reaction.

283. C. element

An element consists of atoms with the same number of protons.

284. C. contains hydrogen and oxygen chemically combined in a fixed ratio

A compound contains elements chemically combined in a definite proportion.

285. B. proton

Protons carry positive charge; electrons are negative and neutrons are neutral.

286. B. protons

Atomic number is defined by the number of protons in the nucleus.

287. B. neutrons

Isotopes share proton number but have different neutron numbers.

288. A. protons and electrons

Equal positive proton and negative electron charges make the atom neutral.

289. D. valence-electron arrangements

Elements in a group commonly share valence-electron patterns that influence bonding.

290. A. neon

Neon is in Group 18, the noble gases, which are relatively unreactive under ordinary conditions.

291. D. positive ion

Losing a negatively charged electron leaves a net positive charge.

292. D. electrostatic attraction between oppositely charged ions

Ionic bonding reflects attraction between cations and anions.

293. A. share electron pairs

Covalent bonds involve shared electron pairs between atoms.

294. B. two oxygen atoms per carbon atom

A subscript applies to the element symbol immediately before it: two oxygen atoms.

295. A. to the left of the arrow

Reactants appear before the arrow; products appear after it.

296. A. atom on both sides

Balancing conserves atoms; coefficients may change, but chemical formulas are not altered.

297. C. $2\text{H}_2 + \text{O}_2 \rightarrow 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$

The balanced equation is $2\text{H}_2 + \text{O}_2 \rightarrow 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$: each side contains four hydrogen atoms and two oxygen atoms.

298. C. acidic

Values below 7 are acidic in the usual aqueous pH scale.

299. C. basic

Values above 7 are basic on the usual aqueous pH scale.

300. C. water and a salt

Acid-base neutralization commonly forms water and an ionic salt; the final pH depends on amounts and strengths.

301. A. are not chemically bonded in a fixed ratio

Mixtures combine substances physically and can vary in composition.

302. D. filtration

A filter can retain solid particles while the liquid passes through.

303. B. solvent

The solvent is the dissolving medium, commonly present in the greater amount.

304. A. solute

A solute is dispersed in a solvent to form a solution.

305. C. move faster on average

Temperature is related to average kinetic energy, so higher temperature generally means faster particle motion.

306. C. liquid

A liquid flows to fit its container while retaining a relatively fixed volume.

307. D. It expands to fill its container.

Gas particles spread through the available container volume.

308. C. providing a lower-activation-energy pathway

A catalyst provides an alternate lower-energy pathway and is regenerated overall.

309. B. releases energy to its surroundings

Exothermic reactions transfer net energy from the reacting system to the surroundings.

310. A. an unstable nucleus changing and emitting radiation

Radioactive decay is a nuclear process in which an unstable nucleus changes and releases particles or energy.

How to use your results

Score only the sections required by your program. For each missed or guessed item, record the topic and the reason: content gap, misread direction, calculation, vocabulary context, grammar rule, or time pressure. Return to the matching section of the Quick Review, then solve a fresh problem before repeating this one.

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