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Topic Break Down

Topic	No. of Questions
Topic 1, Language Skills	24
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Topic 3, Reading Comprehension	300
Topic 4, Mathematics and Quantitative Skills	300
Total	924

QUESTION NO: 1

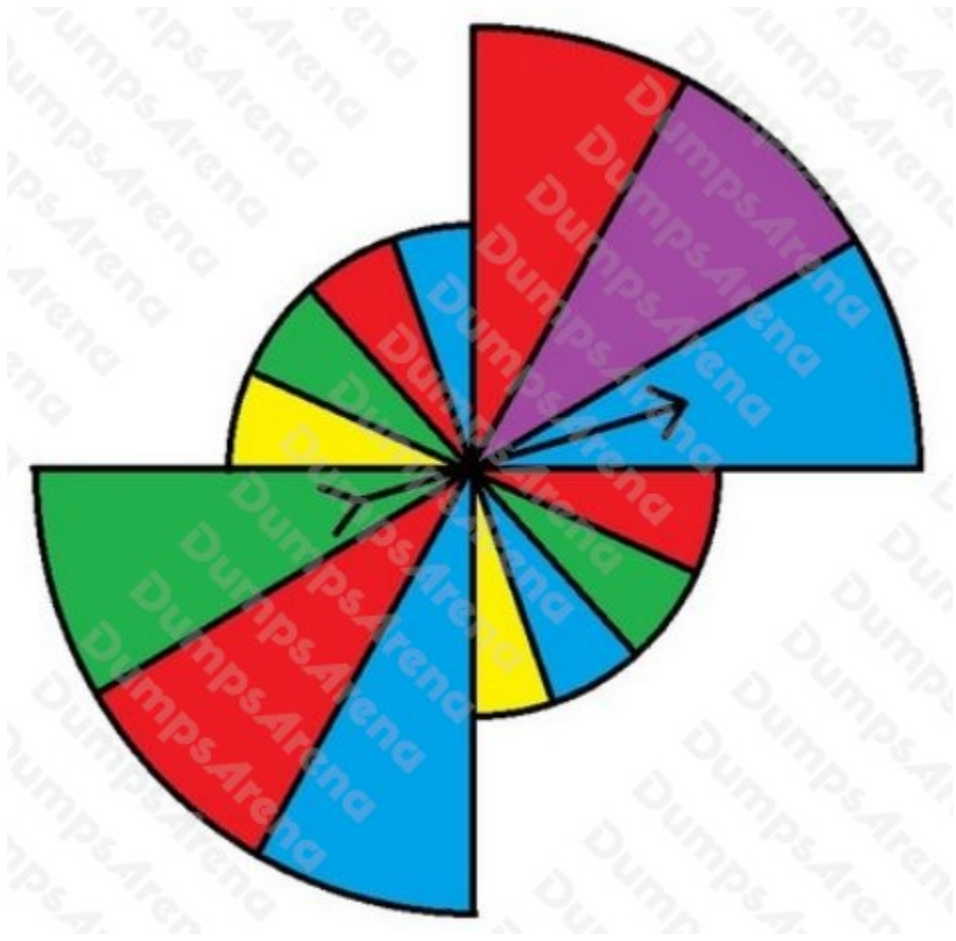
Which word does not belong with the others?

- A. extemporize
- B. improvise
- C. ad lib
- D. acquaint
- E. contrive

ANSWER: D**Explanation:**

"Acquaint" means to introduce. You could become acquainted with your best friend's cousin. You could acquaint yourself with the fire drill procedures in your school. "Improvise," "extemporize," and "ad lib" all mean to spontaneously create. You might extemporize an oral book report you forgot to write for class.

QUESTION NO: 2



The above diagram shows a spinner. The radius of the smaller quarter-circles is half that of the larger quarter-circles. A player spins the above spinner. What is the probability that the spinner will stop while pointing inside a red region?

- A. $\frac{7}{24}$
- B. $\frac{5}{13}$
- C. $\frac{11}{24}$
- D. $\frac{2}{7}$

A. Option A

- B. Option B
- C. Option C
- D. Option D

ANSWER: A

Explanation:

The size of the regions does not matter here. What matters is the angle measurement, or, equivalently, what part of a circle each sector is.

The two smaller red regions each comprise one fourth of one fourth of a circle, or

$$\frac{1}{4} \times \frac{1}{4} = \frac{1}{16}$$

The two larger red regions each comprise one third of one fourth of a circle, or

$$\frac{1}{4} \times \frac{1}{3} = \frac{1}{12}$$

Therefore, the total angle measure comprises

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{1}{16} + \frac{1}{16} + \frac{1}{12} + \frac{1}{12} \\ &= \frac{3}{48} + \frac{3}{48} + \frac{4}{48} + \frac{4}{48} \\ &= \frac{14}{48} = \frac{7}{24} \end{aligned}$$

of a circle

QUESTION NO: 3

An antonym for "emancipation" is _____.

- A. granulation
- B. freedom
- C. incarceration
- D. regulation
- E. proclamation

ANSWER: C**Explanation:**

"Emancipation" is the act of freeing someone who is restricted or enslaved. For instance, one can speak of being emancipated from the overbearing rules of a government or family. Often, the word is used in its more literal meaning, namely that of freeing from slavery, as in the Emancipation Proclamation of Abraham Lincoln. The opposite of such an act of freeing is "incarcerating." The word "incarcerate" literally means "into jail," the "-carcerate" portion coming from the Latin for jail. Incarceration is the state of being placed into such a state / circumstance.

QUESTION NO: 4

Adapted from "The Treatment of Rattlesnake Bite by Permanganate of Potassium, Based on Nine Successful Cases" by Amos W. Barber, M.D. in Scientific American Supplement No. 841, Vol.

XXXIII (February 13th 1892)

Poisoned wounds, inflicted by the fangs of the rattlesnake, are happily rarer each year, since, as the country is becoming more populated, the crotalus is rapidly being exterminated. Yet, considering the disregard that characterizes the cowboy in his treatment of this reptile, it is astonishing that this class of injury is not more common.

It is the invariable custom among the cattlemen to dismount and destroy these snakes whenever they are seen. This is readily accomplished, since a slight blow will break the back. This blow is, however, generally delivered by means of the quirt, a whip not over two and a half feet long, and hence a weapon which brings the one who wields it in unpleasant proximity to the fangs of the reptile. A still more dangerous practice, and one which I have frequently seen, is a method of playing with the rattlesnake for the humor of the cowboy at the expense of a "tenderfoot." It is well known that unless a snake is coiled or in other specific positions, it cannot strike. On this theory, a mounted cowboy first puts a rattler to flight, then seizes it by the tail, and, swinging it so rapidly around his head that it is impossible for it to strike, sets off in pursuit of whoever has exhibited the most terror at the sight of the reptile. When within fair distance, he hurls the snake at the unfortunate victim, in the full assurance that even should it hit him it cannot bury its fangs in his flesh, since it cannot coil until it reaches the ground. This is a jest of which I have frequently been the victim, nor have I yet learned to appreciate it with unalloyed mirth.

The first case of rattlesnake wound to which I was called occurred in 1885. A cowboy was bitten on the foot, the fang penetrating through the boot. I saw him about twenty-four hours after he was struck. There was enormous swelling, extending up to the knee. There was no special discoloration about the wound; in fact, the swelling disguised this to such an extent that it was impossible to determine exactly where the fangs had entered. The patient was suffering great pain. His mind was clear, but he was oppressed with a dreadful anxiety.

Why does the author believe the number of rattlesnake poisonings is decreasing each year?

- A. People are being more careful around rattlesnakes
- B. All of the other answers are given as reasons.
- C. Changes in climate have reduced the rattlesnake population
- D. The population of people is growing
- E. Treatment of rattlesnake bites is improving

ANSWER: D

Explanation:

In the first paragraph, the author directly states, "Poisoned wounds, inflicted by the fangs of the rattlesnake, are happily more rare each year, since, as the country is becoming more populated, the crotalus is rapidly being exterminated." So, bites are more rare because the country is "becoming more populated." The author certainly would not say "more careful behavior" is contributing to the decline in rattlesnake bites, nor does he mention climate. It is perhaps reasonable to infer that he might say "better treatment," as he is advocating for one such procedure, but that those treatments which came before had little success, this might be better seen as why the author would think rattlesnake poisonings would continue to decrease.

QUESTION NO: 5

"Cogitate" means the opposite of _____.

- A. brainstorm
- B. disregard
- C. conceive
- D. ponder

ANSWER: B**Explanation:**

"Ponder," "conceive," and "brainstorm" are synonyms of cogitate. "Cogitate" means to think hard, ponder, or meditate about a problem. "Disregard" means to pay no attention to something.

QUESTION NO: 6

"Testimony" is to "evidence" as "contract" is to "_____".

- A. career
- B. lawyer
- C. business
- D. legal
- E. arrangement

ANSWER: E**Explanation:**

Although we might think of evidence as being a synonym for testimony, it is perhaps better to understand it as being a type of evidence. (For instance, images, physical objects, and recordings are all other types of evidence). Thus, the analogy could be written, "As testimony is a type of evidence, so a contract is a type of X." An arrangement is some sort of "setting in

order.” For instance, you might say, “We reached a mutual arrangement by which she would pay me fifteen dollars every two weeks for the small help I offered her.” A contract is a type of formalized arrangement.

QUESTION NO: 7

Which word does not belong with the others?

- A. spider
- B. squirrel
- C. whale
- D. rabbit
- E. horse

ANSWER: A**Explanation:**

A spider belongs to the arachnid family. Whales, squirrels, horses and rabbits are all mammals.

QUESTION NO: 8

There are two great mistakes in modern times regarding the possibility of knowing whether or not God exists. On the one hand, there are a number of people who believe that any natural knowledge of God is impossible. Among the ranks of such people are included not only scientists and atheists. There are likewise very religious people who believe that God is not at all known without religion. On the other hand there are those who believe that God’s existence is easily proven. Each of these positions is inadequate, though they do note truths that should not be overlooked.

Those who defend the possibility of knowing God’s existence without religion could be said to be members of a tradition of “natural theology.” This type of thought has taken many forms over the centuries; however, its central claim is that human knowledge can consider things like motion, change, beings, beauty, or other natural realities in order to know God as the source of motion, being, beauty, and so forth. This tradition has had many defenders, and it should not be quickly dismissed as a mere “left over” from another era.

Nevertheless, many of its proponents act as though its conclusions are very obvious and easily reached. This, however, is not actually the case, for such natural theology admittedly deals with profound, difficult questions. Inasmuch as the opponents of natural theology reject such simplistic arguments, they offer an honest critique; however, it is also very important to note that this other extreme position ultimately means that religion is completely irrational. While this might perhaps be acceptable for a dedicated atheist, it is unlikely that a religious person would want to say that he has “no rational reason” to believe in God.

These two positions ultimately are too extreme in their claims. The best approach to finding the truth of the matter is in considering the strengths and weaknesses of each argument. It is important to understand how religion is more than complete irrationality, for it has had an undeniably positive influence on much of culture and history. Indeed, it is also necessary to consider how there have been honest philosophers who believed in God without being religious in any explicit manner. On the other hand, it is necessary to admit that belief does not come naturally to many people as often seems to be implied by those who strongly defend the possibility of natural theology.

What is the purpose of the second paragraph of this selection?

- A. None of the others
- B. To defend the relevance of natural theology in modern days
- C. To give a general description of the notion of "natural theology" and those who support it
- D. To catalogue the methods of "natural theologians"
- E. To provide a brief history of the notion of "natural theology"

ANSWER: C

Explanation:

The author begins by defining the tradition of "natural theology" in a very basic way. The remainder of the paragraph does not claim to provide any sort of exhaustive details or definitions. It provides a general description and implies that the position has a long history.

QUESTION NO: 9

"Interpreting the Copernican Revolution" by Matthew Minerd (2014)

The expressions of one discipline can often alter the way that other subjects understand themselves. Among such cases are numbered the investigations of Nicolaus Copernicus. Copernicus is best known for his views concerning heliocentrism, a view which eventually obliterated many aspects of the ancient/medieval worldview, at least from the standpoint of physical science. It had always been the natural view of mankind that the earth stood at the center of the universe, a fixed point in reference to the rest of the visible bodies. The sun, stars, and planets all rotated around the earth.

With time, this viewpoint became one of the major reference points for modern life. It provided a provocative image that was used – and often abused – by many people for various purposes. For those who wished to weaken the control of religion on mankind, it was said that the heliocentric outlook proved man's insignificance. In contrast with earlier geocentrism, heliocentrism was said to show that man is not the center of the universe. He is merely one small being in the midst of a large cosmos. However, others wished to use the "Copernican Revolution" in a very different manner. These thinkers wanted to show that there was another "recentering" that had to happen. Once upon a time, we talked about the world. Now, however, it was necessary to talk of man as the central reference point. Just as the solar system was "centered" on the sun, so too should the sciences be centered on the human person.

However, both of these approaches are fraught with problems. Those who wished to undermine the religious mindset rather misunderstood the former outlook on the solar system. The earlier geocentric mindset did not believe that the earth was the most important body in the heavens. Instead, many ancient and medieval thinkers believed that the highest "sphere" above the earth was the most important being in the physical universe. Likewise, the so-called "Copernican Revolution" in physics was different from the one applied to the human person. Copernicus' revolution showed that the human point of view was not the center, whereas the later forms of "Copernican revolution" wished to show just the opposite.

Of course, there are many complexities in the history of such important changes in scientific outlook. Nevertheless, it is fascinating to see the wide-reaching effects of such discoveries, even when they have numerous, ambiguous effects.

Why is the "Copernican revolution" of the human sciences contrary to the literal sense of Copernicus' findings?

- A. None of the other answers
- B. Copernicus' findings were scientific in contrast to nebulous humanistic aims.
- C. Copernicus' findings aim only at disproving a former worldview, not finding new data around a new center of experience.

D. Copernicus' scientific aims immediately prove the fact that the human person is merely a speck on a rock in a large universe.

E. Copernicus' findings were focused on a new external "center," drawing attention away from the immediate center experienced in day-to-day life.

ANSWER: E

Explanation:

The key sentence for this question is: "Copernicus' revolution showed that the human point of view was not the center, whereas the later forms of 'Copernican revolution' wished to show just the opposite." To start looking at the sun as the center requires us to "look outward" in a new way, not paying attention to our particular earth-bound viewpoint. However, the "Copernican revolution" centered on humanity does just the opposite. It turns the gaze "inward," quite different from the literal sense of Copernicus' findings.

QUESTION NO: 10

Solve for x.

$$\frac{16}{x+7} = \frac{2}{6}$$

- A. 24
- B. 28
- C. 36
- D. 12
- E. 41

ANSWER: E

Explanation:

Cross multiply. $96 = 2(x + 7)$

Distribute. $96 = 2x + 14$

Solve for x. $96 - 14 = 2x$

$82 = 2x$ $41 = x$

QUESTION NO: 11

"The Meaning of 'Liberal Arts Education'" by Matthew Miner (2013)

Many people use the expression “liberal arts education” but do not know much at all about the original meaning of such an education. It is often thought that a “true liberal education” is one that gives the student knowledge that is not pursued for “utilitarian values” – that is, knowledge that is not merely “for the sake of getting a job.” Sometimes, the expression “liberal education” is used to describe an education that is not a mere repetition of old beliefs, but is open-minded and “liberal” in this way.

To understand the original meaning of the expression “liberal arts” it is necessary to consider each part of the expression as it was used in its ancient and medieval senses. The word “liberal” was used to describe these “arts” insofar as they were not the “servile arts,” that is, “arts” in the sense of “artisan work.” In this regard, “liberal arts” were not a matter of “getting a job.” The word “art” still had a meaning that was related to “artisanship.” However, these “arts” were “liberal” because they were the “arts of reasoning,” that is, “the arts of the mind.” They were meant to be tools that prepared someone for more in-depth studies. Thus, they were not envisioned as “knowledge for the sake of knowledge.” Instead, they were the initial tools that enabled the young student to reason properly. This more ancient sense of the “liberal arts” is often missed or, at least, partially overlooked in contemporary discussions about them.

According to the reasoning of the passage, which sentence directly explains the older meaning of “art” in the expression “liberal arts”?

- A. In this regard, “liberal arts” were not a matter of “getting a job.”
- B. Instead, they were the initial tools that enabled the young student to reason properly.
- C. The word “liberal” was used to describe these “arts” insofar as they were not the “servile arts,” that is, “arts” in the sense of “artisan work.”
- D. The word “art” still had a meaning that was related to “artisanship.”
- E. This more ancient sense of the “liberal arts” is often missed or, at least, partially overlooked in contemporary discussions about them.

ANSWER: B

Explanation:

Although this paragraph speaks about what the liberal arts were not, only a few of the sentences provide some description of what actually defined them. They were arts in the sense of being tools for helping students to reason properly.

QUESTION NO: 12

Ancient Egyptian pharaohs weren’t always men: Hatshepsut, for example, is a famous ancient Egyptian female pharaoh. She accomplished a great deal while on the throne. She created trade routes and tried to import foreign trees to Egypt to grow there. [1] She died after reigning as pharaoh for twenty-two years. Afterward, someone tried to erase all mention of her in hieroglyphics and destroy any monuments dedicated to her. Luckily, some mentions of her still survived, which is why we still know about her rule today.

Assuming that all of the following statements are true, which would make the most sense if added to the paragraph at Location [1]?

- A. Some sphinxes portraying Hatshepsut are adorned with false beards to show she held the title of pharaoh.
- B. She also commissioned many temples, monuments, and other buildings throughout Egypt.
- C. Hatshepsut is recorded as having worn eyeliner.

D. One female pharaoh that we know about who preceded Hatshepsut is Sobekneferu.

ANSWER: B

Explanation:

The best answer is "She also commissioned many temples, monuments, and other buildings throughout Egypt." This sentence provides another example supporting the claim that Hatshepsut "accomplished a great deal during her reign." The use of "also" helps the reader recognize that like the sentence preceding Location [1] it is providing an example.

"Hatshepsut is recorded as having worn eyeliner." - This answer choice's detail is off-topic in the context of Location [1], which occurs when the paragraph is talking about Hatshepsut's major accomplishments.

"One female pharaoh that we know about who preceded Hatshepsut is Sobekneferu." - While female pharaohs are discussed at the beginning of this paragraph, Location [1] occurs in the middle of a discussion about Hatshepsut's accomplishments. Introducing another female pharaoh, Sobekneferu, wouldn't make much sense at this point in the paragraph.

"Some sphinxes portraying Hatshepsut are adorned with false beards to show she held the title of pharaoh." - While this sentence discusses both Hatshepsut and female pharaohs, it would be out of place at Location [1].

QUESTION NO: 13

"Conservatism" by Matthew Miner (2013)

In American politics, there is perhaps no word that is more over-simplified than "conservative." Many people use this term as though it has a single meaning and expresses a single historicalpolitical outlook. Nothing could be further from the truth. The development of American conservatism must be understood as a combination of a number of strands of ideology that often coexist with great tension and difficulty. Although there are many groups that are combined in this larger assortment, two examples will suffice to show the great diversity present in this seemingly simple group.

For instance, there are the "traditionalist conservatives," who generally are concerned with preserving Western culture and tradition against the developments of modern thought and culture. In many ways, this type of conservatism is the most "conserving"; that is, traditionalists are primarily concerned with maintaining the "old order" of Western civilization and learning. Because of these concerns, the traditionalist conservatives are very wary of any kind of major governmental program that promises to bring a "new order" into existence. While not disagreeing with the idea of progress, these conservatives believe that any such changes should occur organically, in a natural manner over a period of years.

On the other hand, there are also the "libertarians," who are often classed as "conservatives" as well. They are surprisingly different from the traditionalist conservatives. The libertarians are primarily concerned with maximizing freedom and limiting the role of government in individual lives. In many ways, they represent the kind of modern individualism disagreed with by the traditionalists.

These two opposed groups are able to come together in the general notion of "conservatism" because of their shared attitudes toward the government, particularly the federal government. The traditionalists wish to limit the role of the federal government out of a fear that it will ruin traditional culture through radically new plans and agendas. The libertarians seek to limit it out of a desire to give individual citizens maximum freedom of choice and action. While these two branches of "conservatism" are in many ways opposed to each other, they somehow manage to coexist along with many other positions that are all called "conservative" in spite of similarly striking differences.

Based on the author's presentation, what is the attitude of traditionalist conservatives toward social progress?

A. They ignore it as a modern aberration.

- B. They always oppose it, particularly when presented with modern arguments.
- C. They believe that it should happen gradually, not through revolutions or quick changes.
- D. They forge alliances with libertarians to prevent it.
- E. They despise it because of their old-fashioned outlook.

ANSWER: C

Explanation:

The passage does not say that the traditionalist conservatives oppose progress and change. It only states that they believe that it should occur in an organic manner, gradually over time. The key sentence for this is, "While not disagreeing with the idea of progress, these conservatives believe that any such changes should occur organically, in a natural manner over a period of years."

QUESTION NO: 14

Simplify: $x5(x2 + 1)$

- A. $x10 + x5$
- B. $x10 + 1$
- C. $x7 + x$
- D. $x7 + 1$
- E. $x7 + x5$

ANSWER: E

Explanation:

In order to simplify this expression, distribute and multiply the outer term with the two inner terms.

$$x5(x2 + 1) = x5(x2) + x5(1) = x7 + x5$$

QUESTION NO: 15

1 quart equals how many pints?

- A. 4
- B. 6
- C. 2

D. 8

ANSWER: C**Explanation:**

"2 pints in a quart, 4 quarts in a gallon"

QUESTION NO: 16

"Ire" is the opposite of _____.

- A. calm
- B. annoyance
- C. exasperation
- D. displeasure

ANSWER: A**Explanation:**

"Annoyance," "displeasure," and "exasperation" are synonyms of ire. "Ire" means anger, while "calm" means peaceful.

QUESTION NO: 17

Adapted from The Story of Mankind by Hendrik Van Loon (1921)

During the first twenty years of his life, young Napoleon was a professional Corsican patriot – a Corsican Sinn Feiner, who hoped to deliver his beloved country from the yoke of the bitterly hated French enemy. But the French revolution had unexpectedly recognised the claims of the Corsicans and gradually Napoleon, who had received a good training at the military school of Brienne, drifted into the service of his adopted country. Although he never learned to spell French correctly or to speak it without a broad Italian accent, he became a Frenchman. In due time he came to stand as the highest expression of all French virtues. At present he is regarded as the symbol of the Gallic genius.

Napoleon was what is called a fast worker. His career does not cover more than twenty years. In that short span of time he fought more wars and gained more victories and marched more miles and conquered more square kilometers and killed more people and brought about more reforms and generally upset Europe to a greater extent than anybody (including Alexander the Great and Genghis Khan) had ever managed to do.

He was a little fellow and during the first years of his life his health was not very good. He never impressed anybody by his good looks and he remained to the end of his days very clumsy whenever he was obliged to appear at a social function. He did not enjoy a single advantage of breeding or birth or riches. For the greater part of his youth he was desperately poor and often he had to go without a meal or was obliged to make a few extra pennies in curious ways.

He gave little promise as a literary genius. When he competed for a prize offered by the Academy of Lyons, his essay was found to be next to the last and he was number 15 out of 16 candidates. But he overcame all these difficulties through his absolute and unshakable belief in his own destiny, and in his own glorious future. Ambition was the main-spring of his life.

The thought of self, the worship of that capital letter "N" with which he signed all his letters, and which recurred forever in the ornaments of his hastily constructed palaces, the absolute will to make the name Napoleon the most important thing in the world next to the name of God, these desires carried Napoleon to a pinnacle of fame which no other man has ever reached.

Which of the following best states the main idea of the passage?

- A. Napoleon does not deserve the accolades that have been poured on him by historians.
- B. Napoleon was a self-made man who rose to prominence through an unflinching belief in his own greatness.
- C. Without Napoleon, Europe would be a much different place.
- D. The French Revolution produced the unique circumstances that allowed someone like Napoleon to rise to power.
- E. Napoleon was disadvantaged throughout his whole life and made it to the top through a combination of hard work and miraculous luck.

ANSWER: B

Explanation:

Many of these statements are part of the author's argument, like that the French revolution allowed Napoleon to rise to power and that without Napoleon, Europe would be very different. However, only one answer captures the author's main argument throughout the passage: "Napoleon was a self-made man who rose to prominence through an unflinching belief in his own greatness." The author spends much of the passage describing how the circumstances of Napoleon's life did not favor his rise to greatness and then focuses in the concluding paragraph on how Napoleon's self-belief played an enormous role in his rise to greatness. If you are ever unable to determine the main idea of a passage, it is wise to pay extra attention to the opening and concluding paragraphs because it is in these two sections that the author usually ties together his or her argument most clearly.

QUESTION NO: 18

[1] Of all the different types, black teas usually contain the most caffeine. [2] There are many different varieties of tea. [3] So, if you're drinking tea late at night, you might want to choose a red or herbal tea instead of a black tea if you don't want to be kept awake by caffeine. [4] Teas can be grouped into a few major categories: black, green, white, red, and herbal teas. [5] On the other hand, red teas and herbal teas can be almost entirely caffeine-free.

- A. 4 - 1 - 5 - 3 - 2
- B. 4 - 2 - 3 - 1 - 5
- C. 2 - 4 - 1 - 5 - 3
- D. 2 - 4 - 5 - 1 - 3

ANSWER: C

Explanation:

To answer this question correctly, we need to figure out how the sentences most logically relate to one another. Since we're not given any sentence that is already in place, it makes the most sense to work from general to specific, introducing a topic in a general sense before following up with more details about it. The most general sentence in the paragraph is Sentence 2,

"There are many different varieties of tea." This sentence logically needs to precede Sentence 4, which lists the different varieties of tea. It wouldn't make much sense to list the many different types of tea and then say "There are many different varieties of tea." This would be providing the reader with information that has already been conveyed. It would be extraneous.

If our paragraph starts with 2 - 4, this narrows down our answer choices from four options to two. To pick out the correct answer, we need to figure out if the logical order of the remaining sentences is 5 - 1 - 3, or 1 - 5 - 3.

Let's take a look at these two options:

5 - 1 - 3: [5] On the other hand, red teas and herbal teas can be almost entirely caffeine-free. [1] Of all the different types, black teas usually contain the most caffeine. [3] So, if you're drinking tea late at night, you might want to choose a red or herbal tea instead of a black tea if you don't want to be kept awake by caffeine.

1 - 5 - 3: [1] Of all the different types, black teas usually contain the most caffeine. [5] On the other hand, red teas and herbal teas can be almost entirely caffeine-free. [3] So, if you're drinking tea late at night, you might want to choose a red or herbal tea instead of a black tea if you don't want to be kept awake by caffeine. 1 - 5 - 3 is the best option. In 5 - 1 - 3, the introductory phrase "On the other hand" in Sentence 5 doesn't make sense; the transition is unclear and confusing. In 1 - 5 - 3, this transition relates Sentence 5 to Sentence 1 in a logical way, comparing the vastly different amounts of caffeine in black and red teas. The correct answer is "2 - 4 - 1 - 5 - 3."

QUESTION NO: 19

Solve: $(7 + 3) \times 10$

- A. 73
- B. 137
- C. 80
- D. 100
- E. 37

ANSWER: D**Explanation:**

When solving this problem, remember order of operations PEMDAS. The parentheses come first followed by the multiplication.

$$7 + 3 = 10$$

$$10 \times 10 = 100$$

QUESTION NO: 20

How do you write $\frac{1}{5}$ as a percent?

- A. 15%

B. 50%

C. 25%

D. 5%

E. 20%

ANSWER: E