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PSB-HOA

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Question: 1

What phase takes up the vast majority of the cell cycle?

A. Prophase.
B. Anaphase.
C. Interphase.
D. Telophase.

Answer: C

Explanation:
The correct answer to the question "What phase takes up the vast majority of the cell cycle?" is Interphase. To understand why, it's important to explore the structure of the cell cycle, which is divided into two major parts: the mitotic (M) phase and interphase.
The mitotic phase includes several subphases: prophase, prometaphase, metaphase, anaphase, and telophase. These stages are collectively involved in the process of cell division, where the cell's nucleus divides and chromosomes are separated into two new nuclei. This phase is critical for ensuring that each new cell inherits a complete set of chromosomes.
Interphase, on the other hand, is the phase during which the cell prepares for division by undergoing growth, DNA replication, and chromosome duplication. It is subdivided into three phases: G1 (Gap 1), S (Synthesis), and G2 (Gap 2). During G1, the cell grows and performs its normal functions. The S phase is where DNA replication occurs, resulting in the duplication of chromosomes. In G2, the cell continues to grow and prepares all the necessary components for mitosis.
Significantly, interphase occupies about 90% of the duration of the cell cycle. This extended period allows the cell to properly grow, replicate its DNA, and check for any errors in the chromosomes before proceeding to mitosis. The lengthy duration of interphase is crucial for cell health and proper function, as it ensures that cells are fully prepared and equipped for the rigorous process of cell division.
Understanding the dominance of interphase in the cell cycle highlights its importance not just in cell division, but in the overall lifecycle and functionality of the cell. Cells spend most of their time in this phase, underscoring its role in maintaining genetic stability and cellular health.

Question: 2

Directions: In the sentence below, select the choice that corrects the error in the underlined portion of the sentence.
One should get their car tuned up every year.

A. his car
B. her car
C. my car
D. our car

E. A & B

Answer: E

Explanation:
When a sentence uses an impersonal pronoun like “one” it can only correlate to a singular pronoun that it signifies by definition (one), for example, his, her, you and your.
"My car" and "our car" are wrong because they are singular and plural possessive pronouns and do not fit this sentence format.

Question: 3

Passage
(1) A Scottish man, Alfred Anderson, died in November of 2005 at the unbelievable age of 109. (2) But perhaps even more remarkable is that he was apparently, until his death, the last survivor of the Christmas Truce of 1914. Only 18 years old at the time, he was on the Western front in the early stages of that awful war that claimed the lives of 31 million people. (3) On the front lines, the enemy soldiers were only about 50 feet apart in some instances so they could easily call out to one another. (4) In what appears to be the most unlikely of all circumstances, the British, German, French, and Belgian soldiers left their muddy and bloody trenches, assisted each other in burying their fallen comrades, sang Christmas carols together, smoked cigarettes, drank whiskey and beer together, played soccer on Christmas Eve and Christmas Day before returning to their trenches and resuming their deadly battle. (5)
What does the author find “unbelievable” about Alfred Anderson?

A. he participated in the Christmas Truce of 1914
B. he lived to be 109
C. he was a Scotsman fighting in the war
D. he was only 18 years old when he went off to war
E. he was the last survivor of the Christmas Truce of 1914

Answer: B

Explanation:
Alfred Anderson was only 18 when he fought in World War I, and he fought on the front lines. Furthermore, 31 million people were killed in that war. The author finds it remarkable that this young man survived the war and lived to be 109.

Question: 4

Choose the option that corrects an error in the underlined portion(s). If no error exists, choose “No change is necessary.”
My father thinks that I am the (A) smartest person in my class but my teacher knows that there are some students who are (B) smarter than I am. I’m not sure which of them is (C) better informed.

A. smarter

B. smartest
C. best
D. No change is necessary.

Answer: D

Explanation:
The sentence in question correctly utilizes comparative and superlative adjectives based on the contexts provided. Here's an expanded explanation for each part: **Part (A): "smartest person in my class"** - The adjective "smartest" is a superlative form, used to compare one element (the speaker, in this case) against all others in a group (the class). The use of "smartest" is appropriate because the father is making a comparison that elevates the speaker above all other classmates, implying none are more intelligent than the speaker within that group. **Part (B): "smarter than I am"** - "Smarter" is a comparative adjective, used to compare differences between two elements. Here, it is correctly used by the teacher to compare the speaker to some other students in the class, suggesting that while the speaker might be intelligent, there are others who surpass them in this regard. The teacher's statement implies a direct comparison between the speaker and a subset of the class, making "smarter" the correct choice. **Part (C): "better informed"** - The comparative adjective "better" is used to compare two elements – in this case, the speaker is contemplating whether their father or their teacher has more accurate or comprehensive information regarding the students' intellectual capabilities. The use of "better informed" suggests a comparison between the levels of information that two parties (father and teacher) possess, without implying that one of them knows absolutely everything (which would require a superlative). From this analysis, it's clear that all underlined portions use the correct form of adjectives for their respective contexts. Therefore, the correct answer is "No change is necessary" as no grammatical errors are present in the use of comparative and superlative adjectives in the sentence.

Question: 5

Choose the option that corrects an error in the underlined portion(s). If no error exists, choose "No change is necessary."
Teresa, Mary and their dog Fluffy went for a walk when she suddenly ran after a squirrel.

A. Teresa
B. the dog
C. Mary
D. No change is necessary.

Answer: B

Explanation:
In the sentence provided, "Teresa, Mary and their dog Fluffy went for a walk when she suddenly ran after a squirrel," the pronoun "she" is ambiguous and does not clearly refer to any specific individual. The confusion arises because "she" could potentially refer to either Teresa or Mary, as both are commonly associated with the feminine pronoun "she." However, given the context of the action described—running after a squirrel—it is more plausible that the subject in question is Fluffy, the dog. To resolve this ambiguity and enhance the clarity of the sentence, it is necessary to replace "she" with

"the dog." This modification directly identifies Fluffy as the one who ran after the squirrel, thus removing any uncertainty about who the pronoun "she" refers to. By making this change, the sentence becomes: "Teresa, Mary, and their dog Fluffy went for a walk when the dog suddenly ran after a squirrel." This revision not only clarifies the subject performing the action but also maintains the logical coherence of the narrative, as it is typical and expected behavior for a dog to chase after a squirrel. The revised sentence ensures that the readers accurately understand which of the three—Teresa, Mary, or Fluffy—is involved in the action, thereby enhancing the overall readability and precision of the communication. Thus, the correct answer is to replace "she" with "the dog."

Question: 6

Select the answer choice that corrects an error in the underlined portion. If there is no error, choose D indicating that no change is necessary.
It was (A) too cold to go to the beach so Jim and Mickey debated (B) weather to go to the park or to drive along the shore to see the (C) sights.

A. to
B. whether
C. sites
D. No change is necessary.

Answer: B

Explanation:
The sentence in question is: "It was too cold to go to the beach so Jim and Mickey debated weather to go to the park or to drive along the shore to see the sights." To determine the correct answer, we need to examine each underlined portion for potential errors. (A) "too cold to go to the beach" - This segment is grammatically correct. The phrase "too cold" properly describes the reason for not going to the beach, which is logically connected by the context of the sentence. (B) "weather to go to the park" - Here lies the error. The word "weather" is incorrectly used. "Weather" refers to atmospheric conditions, such as temperature, humidity, and rainfall. However, in this context, the word should be "whether," which is used to introduce alternatives or express uncertainty. The correct phrase should be "whether to go to the park," indicating a choice or deliberation between going to the park or another activity. (C) "to drive along the shore to see the sights" - This segment does not contain any grammatical errors. The phrase appropriately suggests an alternative activity and uses the correct term "sights," referring to notable or interesting places or things to see. Therefore, the correct answer is: (B) "whether" This correction fixes the misuse of "weather" by replacing it with "whether," which accurately reflects the intended meaning of presenting a choice between two alternatives. The explanation for choosing "whether" over "weather" is that "whether" refers to making decisions or choices between different options, which is the context needed here, whereas "weather" relates to environmental or atmospheric conditions which is not relevant to the decision-making context described in the sentence.

Question: 7

Which of the following is punctuated correctly?

A. I hate getting up in the morning I'm so tired.
B. Hand me the hammer and the nails I'll let you know when I'm done with them.
C. I couldn't believe the number of people at the exhibit; it was mind boggling.
D. Big Bertha is the name I gave to my bull dog, my other dog is named Frank.

Answer: C

Explanation:
The question you provided asks to identify which of the given sentences is punctuated correctly. Let's analyze each sentence to understand why the correct choice is punctuated correctly, and why the others are not. 1. "
I hate getting up in the morning I'm so tired." - This sentence is incorrect because it is a run-on sentence. It combines two separate ideas ("I hate getting up in the morning" and "I'm so tired") without proper punctuation to separate them. A correct version would require a period or a semicolon between "morning" and "I'm", such as: "
I hate getting up in the morning. I'm so tired." 2. "Hand me the hammer and the nails I'll let you know when I'm done with them." - This sentence is also a run-on. It joins two independent clauses ("Hand me the hammer and the nails" and "I'll let you know when I'm done with them") without appropriate punctuation. A corrected version could use a comma and coordinating conjunction or a semicolon: "Hand me the hammer and the nails, and I'll let you know when I'm done with them." 3. "Big Bertha is the name I gave to my bull dog, my other dog is named Frank." - This sentence improperly uses a comma to connect two independent clauses, which creates a comma splice. The correct punctuation would involve using a semicolon or dividing it into two sentences: "Big Bertha is the name I gave to my bull dog; my other dog is named Frank." 4. "I couldn't believe the number of people at the exhibit; it was mind boggling." - This sentence is correctly punctuated. It uses a semicolon to correctly join two closely related independent clauses. The semicolon is appropriate here because both clauses are thematically linked (the speaker's disbelief and the reason for it) and the semicolon emphasizes the connection between them without the need for a conjunction. In summary, the correctly punctuated sentence among the options is: "I couldn't believe the number of people at the exhibit; it was mind boggling." This sentence correctly uses a semicolon to link two independent but closely related clauses, providing clarity and flow to the sentence.

Question: 8

Passage
(1) Laminated car glass is the norm in auto glass installation today. (2) It makes windshield repair possible, saving on the cost of expensive total windshield replacement for minor chips or cracks. (3) It also ensures the safety of people in vehicles, making it the choice when windshield replacement becomes inevitable. (4) Even mobile windshield replacement is possible with laminated car glass. (5) Of course, the most respected brands like Pilkington are made of laminated safety car glass. (6) Laminated safety car glass was developed by a French scientist, Edouard Benedictus, in 1903. According to reports, he actually discovered it because of a clumsy accident in his laboratory. (7) The scientist was supposed to be on a ladder, reaching for materials from a high shelf, when he knocked off a glass flask. (8) It fell to the floor and broke. (9) Benedictus was surprised to see, however, that despite being broken, the glass pieces did not scatter. (10) They remained attached to each other, still forming the contour of the flask. (11) Upon questioning his assistant, Benedictus learned that the flask had

contained a cellulose nitrate solution which had already evaporated. (12) Cellulose nitrate is a liquid plastic and it left a thin plastic coating inside the flask, to which the glass had adhered. (13)
From the following, choose a word that could replace the word "norm" from the first sentence and retain its meaning.
Rage

A. Cheap way to go
B. Standard
C. Alternative
D. Rarest

Answer: C

Explanation:
A, B, D and E do not maintain the meaning of the word 'norm' in the sentence and are not the correct choices. C is the correct choice because norm is a shortened, idiomatic version of the word 'normal.' which also means standard.

Question: 9

The temperature increase that is accompanying the CO2 increase in the Earth's atmosphere is known as which of the following?

A. Carbon cycle.
B. Oxygen cycle.
C. Greenhouse Effect.
D. Deforestation.

Answer: C

Explanation:
The correct answer to the question about the temperature increase accompanying the CO2 increase in Earth's atmosphere is known as the "Greenhouse Effect."
The Greenhouse Effect is a natural process that warms the Earth's surface. It occurs when certain gases in Earth's atmosphere trap heat. These gases let in light but keep heat from escaping, much like the glass walls of a greenhouse, hence the name.
When sunlight reaches Earth, it is converted into heat energy at the surface. Normally, this heat would escape into space—but greenhouse gases, which include carbon dioxide (CO2) and water vapor among others, trap the heat in the atmosphere, which makes the Earth warmer than it would otherwise be.
This phenomenon is particularly concerning in the context of increased CO2 levels due to human activities such as burning fossil fuels and deforestation. As we emit more CO2, the concentration of these gases in the atmosphere increases, enhancing the natural greenhouse effect, which in turn leads to warming of the Earth's surface and the lower atmosphere.
If not for the greenhouse gases, Earth's average surface temperature would be about -18°C (0°F), rather than the current average of approximately 14°C (57°F). This natural insulating effect makes Earth habitable. However, the enhancement of this effect due to human activity is leading to global warming,

which poses significant challenges worldwide including extreme weather events, rising sea levels, and changes in wildlife habitats.

Question: 10

Select the answer choice that corrects an error in the underlined portion. If there is no error, choose D indicating that no change is necessary.
(A) Your father told me that you (B) horde pencils in your bedroom and that he can never find one when he needs to (C) write something down.

A. You're
B. hoard
C. right
D. No change is necessary.

Answer: B

Explanation:
To address the error in the underlined portion of the given sentence, let's analyze each part: The sentence provided is: "Your father told me that you **horde** pencils in your bedroom and that he can never find one when he needs to **write** something down." Let's break down the options provided for correction: (A) "Your" - This part is correct as it is possessive, indicating something that belongs to 'you'. It does not require any change. (B) "horde" - This is the problematic part of the sentence. The word "horde" is indeed a noun that means a large group or crowd, often used to describe a group of people or animals. This word does not accurately convey the intended meaning in the sentence. The correct form should be "hoard," which is a verb meaning to accumulate or store away a collection of items, often secretly or obsessively. This matches the context where someone is gathering many pencils. (C) "write" - This word is correctly used here as the verb form necessary to express the action of writing something down. The correct answer is therefore: hoard - As explained, this verb correctly describes the action of accumulating items, which is the intended meaning in the sentence. Additional clarification on the incorrect words from the other choices: - "You're" from choice
is the contraction for "you are," which is grammatically incorrect in this context. - "right" is not presented as an option here, but it's worth mentioning that "right" is an adjective or adverb indicating correctness or direction, and would not be appropriate for describing the action of writing. In conclusion, the error in the sentence lies in the use of "horde" instead of "hoard." The corrected sentence should read: "Your father told me that you **hoard** pencils in your bedroom and that he can never find one when he needs to write something down." This correction ensures that the sentence accurately describes the act of storing many pencils, an action that is typical when one hoards items.

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