

# InQuizitive Editing the Errors that Matter Practice Test (Sample)

## Study Guide



**Everything you need from our exam experts!**

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**SAMPLE**

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# Introduction

Preparing for a certification exam can feel overwhelming, but with the right tools, it becomes an opportunity to build confidence, sharpen your skills, and move one step closer to your goals. At Examzify, we believe that effective exam preparation isn't just about memorization, it's about understanding the material, identifying knowledge gaps, and building the test-taking strategies that lead to success.

This guide was designed to help you do exactly that.

Whether you're preparing for a licensing exam, professional certification, or entry-level qualification, this book offers structured practice to reinforce key concepts. You'll find a wide range of multiple-choice questions, each followed by clear explanations to help you understand not just the right answer, but why it's correct.

The content in this guide is based on real-world exam objectives and aligned with the types of questions and topics commonly found on official tests. It's ideal for learners who want to:

- Practice answering questions under realistic conditions,
- Improve accuracy and speed,
- Review explanations to strengthen weak areas, and
- Approach the exam with greater confidence.

We recommend using this book not as a stand-alone study tool, but alongside other resources like flashcards, textbooks, or hands-on training. For best results, we recommend working through each question, reflecting on the explanation provided, and revisiting the topics that challenge you most.

**Remember:** successful test preparation isn't about getting every question right the first time, it's about learning from your mistakes and improving over time. Stay focused, trust the process, and know that every page you turn brings you closer to success.

Let's begin.

# How to Use This Guide

**This guide is designed to help you study more effectively and approach your exam with confidence. Whether you're reviewing for the first time or doing a final refresh, here's how to get the most out of your Examzify study guide:**

## **1. Start with a Diagnostic Review**

**Skim through the questions to get a sense of what you know and what you need to focus on. Your goal is to identify knowledge gaps early.**

## **2. Study in Short, Focused Sessions**

**Break your study time into manageable blocks (e.g. 30 - 45 minutes). Review a handful of questions, reflect on the explanations.**

## **3. Learn from the Explanations**

**After answering a question, always read the explanation, even if you got it right. It reinforces key points, corrects misunderstandings, and teaches subtle distinctions between similar answers.**

## **4. Track Your Progress**

**Use bookmarks or notes (if reading digitally) to mark difficult questions. Revisit these regularly and track improvements over time.**

## **5. Simulate the Real Exam**

**Once you're comfortable, try taking a full set of questions without pausing. Set a timer and simulate test-day conditions to build confidence and time management skills.**

## **6. Repeat and Review**

**Don't just study once, repetition builds retention. Re-attempt questions after a few days and revisit explanations to reinforce learning. Pair this guide with other Examzify tools like flashcards, and digital practice tests to strengthen your preparation across formats.**

**There's no single right way to study, but consistent, thoughtful effort always wins. Use this guide flexibly, adapt the tips above to fit your pace and learning style. You've got this!**

## Questions

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- 1. In order to help prevent human overpopulation, scientist Benjamin Zuckerman favors using tax breaks to encourage families to limit the - number - of children they have.**
  - A. number**
  - B. amount**
  - C. quantity**
  - D. total**
  
- 2. Which sentence contains no noticeable punctuation errors?**
  - A. Malcolm X, a human rights activist and minister in America during the 1950s and 1960s, changed his last name from Little to X in 1952.**
  - B. Malcolm X, a human rights activist and minister in America during the 1950s and 1960s changed his last name from Little to X in 1952.**
  - C. Malcolm X, a human rights activist and minister in America during the 1950s and 1960s, changed his last name from Little to X in 1952.**
  - D. Malcolm X a human rights activist and minister in America during the 1950s and 1960s, changed his last name from Little to X in 1952.**
  
- 3. Which statement accurately describes an independent clause?**
  - A. Contains both a subject and a verb and can stand alone as a sentence.**
  - B. Lacks a subject and cannot stand alone.**
  - C. Begins with a dependent marker.**
  - D. Always requires a subordinate clause.**
  
- 4. Which version resolves the pronoun reference in a sentence about a car and a mailbox?**
  - A. Since the car hit the mailbox, the mailbox has not looked the same.**
  - B. Since the car hit the mailbox, the car has not looked the same.**
  - C. The car, since it hit the mailbox, has not looked the same.**
  - D. It hasn't looked the same since the car hit the mailbox.**

5. According to the World Bank, in 2012, about 12 percent of the world's population lived on only \$1.90 per day.
- A. According to the World Bank, in 2012, about 12 percent of the world's population lived on only \$1.90 per day.
  - B. According to the World Bank, in 2012, about 12 percent of the world's population lived on \$1.90 per day only.
  - C. According to the World Bank, in 2012, about 12 percent of the world's population lived on \$1.90 per day.
  - D. According to the World Bank, in 2012, about 12 percent of the world's population lived on only \$1.90 per day, as reported.
6. In the sentence about class enrollment, which fragment should appear after 'the class' to fix the sentence? 'There were only fifteen people signed up to take the class, whichPress Space to openclass; itclass; the low enrollment...','choices':['class; the low enrollment','class; the low enrollments','class, the low enrollment','class; a low enrollment'],'answer':0},{
- A. photography because digital photography does not require...
  - B. photography, because digital photography does not require...
  - C. photography; because digital photography does not require...
  - D. photography, because digitalphotography does not require...
7. Which sentence contains a quotation that is not incorporated smoothly?
- A. Woodruff goes on to say that such leaders "are trusted and build mutual respect" (158).
  - B. Woodruff goes on to say that such leaders are trusted and build mutual respect (158).
  - C. Woodruff goes on to say that such leaders 'are trusted and build mutual respect' (158).
  - D. Woodruff goes on to say that such leaders are trusted, and they build mutual respect (158).

- 8. Richard Linklater could cast only people to \_\_\_\_ the project was meaningful enough that they were willing to see it through.**
- A. whom**
  - B. who**
  - C. that**
  - D. which**
- 9. Complete the sentence: The team captain performed \_\_\_\_ during the championship game; as a result, she earned the most valuable player award.**
- A. Well**
  - B. Good**
  - C. Nicely**
  - D. Efficiently**
- 10. Which possessive form correctly shows two authors each owning a set of students who report enjoying most?**
- A. Garcias' and Smith's**
  - B. Garcias and Smith's**
  - C. Garcia's and Smiths**
  - D. Garcia's and Smiths**

## Answers

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1. A
2. C
3. A
4. B
5. A
6. B
7. A
8. A
9. A
10. A

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## **Explanations**

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1. In order to help prevent human overpopulation, scientist Benjamin Zuckerman favors using tax breaks to encourage families to limit the - number - of children they have.

- A. number
- B. amount
- C. quantity
- D. total

The concept being tested is choosing the right noun for countable items after a verb like limit. Children are countable, so we use number to indicate how many there are. The natural phrase is "the number of children." Amount is reserved for uncountable nouns (like water or sand), and quantity, while it can refer to countable items, sounds less natural here. Total isn't used alone in this spot; the common and idiomatic expression is the number of children.

2. Which sentence contains no noticeable punctuation errors?

- A. Malcolm X, a human rights activist and minister in America during the 1950s and 1960s, changed his last name from Little to X in 1952.
- B. Malcolm X, a human rights activist and minister in America during the 1950s and 1960s changed his last name from Little to X in 1952.
- C. Malcolm X, a human rights activist and minister in America during the 1950s and 1960s, changed his last name from Little to X in 1952.
- D. Malcolm X a human rights activist and minister in America during the 1950s and 1960s, changed his last name from Little to X in 1952.

Nonessential appositive information should be set off with commas. The phrase describing Malcolm X as "a human rights activist and minister in America during the 1950s and 1960s" adds extra detail but isn't needed to identify him, so it should be enclosed by commas on both sides. That makes the sentence read smoothly and leaves the main action—Malcolm X changing his last name—clear. This sentence correctly places a comma after Malcolm X and another after the descriptive phrase: Malcolm X, a human rights activist and minister in America during the 1950s and 1960s, changed his last name from Little to X in 1952. Other options misplace or omit punctuation around the appositive. One has no comma after the descriptive phrase, which makes the appositive feel essential and clutters the sentence. Another skips the comma after the name, tying the descriptive phrase directly to the noun and causing parsing issues. The result in those cases is a reader-friendly disruption or ambiguity, whereas the chosen sentence preserves the intended, natural flow.

**3. Which statement accurately describes an independent clause?**

- A. Contains both a subject and a verb and can stand alone as a sentence.**
- B. Lacks a subject and cannot stand alone.**
- C. Begins with a dependent marker.**
- D. Always requires a subordinate clause.**

Independent clause refers to a group of words that has a subject and a verb and can stand alone as a complete sentence. That's exactly what this statement is capturing: it describes a unit that expresses a complete thought and doesn't rely on anything else to be understood. For example, "The dog barks" has a subject (dog) and a verb (barks) and forms a complete thought on its own. In contrast, a dependent clause also has a subject and a verb but cannot stand alone and needs an independent clause to finish the idea (as in "Because the dog barks, the mail doesn't come"). That helps show why the other descriptions don't fit: starting with a dependent marker or always requiring a subordinate clause would describe dependent clauses, not independent ones. Independent clauses can be combined with others to form more complex sentences, but they don't depend on another clause to be complete.

**4. Which version resolves the pronoun reference in a sentence about a car and a mailbox?**

- A. Since the car hit the mailbox, the mailbox has not looked the same.**
- B. Since the car hit the mailbox, the car has not looked the same.**
- C. The car, since it hit the mailbox, has not looked the same.**
- D. It hasn't looked the same since the car hit the mailbox.**

The important idea here is pronoun reference clarity. When a sentence mentions two nouns—the car and the mailbox—using a vague pronoun like it can make it unclear which noun the pronoun refers to. To avoid ambiguity, the sentence should clearly name the thing whose appearance changed. Choosing the version that repeats the noun keeps the antecedent explicit: since the car hit the mailbox, the car has not looked the same. By stating "the car" in both parts, there's no doubt that it's the car's appearance that changed after the collision. Other options introduce ambiguity or awkward structure. Using it without a clear antecedent can leave you unsure whether it refers to the car, the mailbox, or the situation as a whole. A construction like the car, since it hit the mailbox, has not looked the same is awkward and still relies on a pronoun reference inside the clause. Omitting the pronoun entirely and mentioning only the mailbox would shift what's being described, which isn't the focus if the goal is to resolve which item's appearance changed.

5. According to the World Bank, in 2012, about 12 percent of the world's population lived on only \$1.90 per day.
- A. According to the World Bank, in 2012, about 12 percent of the world's population lived on only \$1.90 per day.**
  - B. According to the World Bank, in 2012, about 12 percent of the world's population lived on \$1.90 per day only.
  - C. According to the World Bank, in 2012, about 12 percent of the world's population lived on \$1.90 per day.
  - D. According to the World Bank, in 2012, about 12 percent of the world's population lived on only \$1.90 per day, as reported.

Placement of *only* determines what is being limited. Here, the limit is the monetary amount people live on, so *only* should modify the dollar amount. Saying “lived on only \$1.90 per day” makes clear that the restricted figure is \$1.90 each day. Putting *only* after the amount, as in “lived on \$1.90 per day only,” sounds awkward and can shift the emphasis or create ambiguity about what’s restricted. Omitting *only* would remove the sense of limitation entirely, and adding extra words like “as reported” isn’t needed for the core statement. So the version with *only* directly before the dollar amount is the clearest and most accurate.

6. In the sentence about class enrollment, which fragment should appear after 'the class' to fix the sentence? 'There were only fifteen people signed up to take the class, which
- Press Space to open class; it class; the low enrollment...', 'choices': ['class; the low enrollment', 'class; the low enrollments', 'class, the low enrollment', 'class; a low enrollment'], "answer": 0}, {
- A. photography because digital photography does not require...
  - B. photography, because digital photography does not require...**
  - C. photography; because digital photography does not require...
  - D. photography, because digital photography does not require...

The important idea here is using a comma to set off an explanatory phrase after a noun that’s being named or clarified. When the noun is followed by a reason clause introduced by *because*, you usually separate them with a comma so the *because*-clause reads as extra, explanatory information about that noun. So the best choice places a comma after the noun and then presents the *because*-clause: *photography, because digital photography does not require...* This shows that the reason clause explains why *photography* is being singled out, without trying to form a separate, stand-alone sentence. Using a semicolon would be incorrect because *because* introduces a dependent clause and cannot stand alone; there isn’t a second independent clause to justify a semicolon. Leaving out spacing like *digitalphotography* is just a typo and also breaks standard spacing rules, making the sentence less clear.

7. Which sentence contains a quotation that is not incorporated smoothly?

- A. Woodruff goes on to say that such leaders "are trusted and build mutual respect" (158).**
- B. Woodruff goes on to say that such leaders are trusted and build mutual respect (158).**
- C. Woodruff goes on to say that such leaders 'are trusted and build mutual respect' (158).**
- D. Woodruff goes on to say that such leaders are trusted, and they build mutual respect (158).**

Integrating a direct quotation smoothly means the quoted material should flow as part of the sentence and be punctuated in a standard, clear way. Here, the content of what Woodruff says—that such leaders are trusted and build mutual respect—fits naturally as the complement of “goes on to say that.” Using double quotation marks around that exact phrase keeps the quotation tidy and the sentence readable, with the citation placed after the closing punctuation. This framing preserves the meaning and keeps the quotation visually and grammatically integrated. Other options falter because they either omit quotation marks altogether, turning the phrase into a paraphrase, or they use single quotation marks around a direct quotation, which is stylistically unusual in this context and can feel jarring or misinterpreted.

8. Richard Linklater could cast only people to \_\_\_\_ the project was meaningful enough that they were willing to see it through.

- A. whom**
- B. who**
- C. that**
- D. which**

This tests using the correct relative pronoun after a preposition. The phrase needs to connect “people” with the idea that the project was meaningful to them, so the pronoun should be in the objective case after the preposition “to.” Therefore the formal choice is whom: people to whom the project was meaningful. Using who would treat the pronoun as the subject of the clause, which doesn’t fit the role here. That and which refer to things, and that isn’t used with a preposition in this construction. So the sentence reads most correctly with whom, keeping the relationship between the people and the meaning of the project clear and proper.

9. Complete the sentence: The team captain performed \_\_\_\_ during the championship game; as a result, she earned the most valuable player award.

A. Well

B. Good

C. Nicely

D. Efficiently

This question tests choosing the right adverb to describe how someone performed a verb. The sentence needs an adverb that completes “performed \_\_\_\_,” conveying the quality of the captain’s play. The natural, idiomatic choice is well, because “performed well” smoothly communicates that she played at a high standard and contributed strongly to the game. Good is an adjective and can’t modify a verb in standard usage—you’d say someone did well rather than did good. Nicely is also an adverb, but it doesn’t fit the strong, performance-focused sense of earning an MVP; it feels less about overall performance and more about mannerisms. Efficiently emphasizes speed or economy of action, which isn’t the intended emphasis for an MVP award in a championship game. So the best fit is the adverb that most directly reflects quality of performance, which is well.

10. Which possessive form correctly shows two authors each owning a set of students who report enjoying most?

A. Garcias' and Smith's

B. Garcias and Smith's

C. Garcia's and Smiths

D. Garcia's and Smiths

The idea being tested is how to form possessives for two owners. When an owner is plural and ends with s, you make the possessive by adding only an apostrophe after that s. The first owner here is Garcias, which implies more than one Garcia; their possession is Garcias'. The second owner is Smith, a singular name, so its possessive is Smith's. Put together with “and,” this makes Garcias' and Smith's students, meaning two sets of students owned by the Garcias and by Smith. Using Garcia's would imply a single Garcia, and using Smiths would imply multiple Smiths, which doesn’t fit the intended two distinct owners.

## Next Steps

**Congratulations on reaching the final section of this guide. You've taken a meaningful step toward passing your certification exam and advancing your career.**

**As you continue preparing, remember that consistent practice, review, and self-reflection are key to success. Make time to revisit difficult topics, simulate exam conditions, and track your progress along the way.**

**If you need help, have suggestions, or want to share feedback, we'd love to hear from you. Reach out to our team at [hello@examzify.com](mailto:hello@examzify.com).**

**Or visit your dedicated course page for more study tools and resources:**

**<https://inquisitiveeditingerrorsthatmatter.examzify.com>**

**We wish you the very best on your exam journey. You've got this!**

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