

InQuizitive Editing the Errors that Matter Practice Test (Sample)

Study Guide



Everything you need from our exam experts!

Copyright © 2026 by Examzify - A Kaluba Technologies Inc. product.

ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.

No part of this book may be reproduced or transferred in any form or by any means, graphic, electronic, or mechanical, including photocopying, recording, web distribution, taping, or by any information storage retrieval system, without the written permission of the author.

Notice: Examzify makes every reasonable effort to obtain accurate, complete, and timely information about this product from reliable sources.

SAMPLE

Table of Contents

Copyright	1
Table of Contents	2
Introduction	3
How to Use This Guide	4
Questions	5
Answers	9
Explanations	11
Next Steps	17

SAMPLE

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

SAMPLE

- 1. Which version is clear and unambiguous about who unwraps the presents?**
 - A. In Norway, they unwrap presents on Christmas Eve instead of on Christmas Day.**
 - B. In Norway, children unwrap presents on Christmas Eve instead of on Christmas Day.**
 - C. In Norway, presents are unwrapped on Christmas Eve instead of on Christmas Day.**
 - D. In Norway, they unwrap presents on Christmas Eve in Norway.**

- 2. In the sentence about White Castle, which possessive form is correct for the noun describing the hamburgers? 'White Castle, which began serving its' signature small, square hamburgers in 1921.'**
 - A. it's**
 - B. its**
 - C. its'**
 - D. its's**

- 3. Which sentence uses the subjunctive form correctly?**
 - A. If caffeine was banned on college campuses, more assignments would be turned in late.**
 - B. If caffeine were banned on college campuses, more assignments would be turned in late.**
 - C. If caffeine is banned on college campuses, more assignments would be turned in late.**
 - D. If caffeine are banned on college campuses, more assignments would be turned in late.**

- 4. Which sentence uses the correct verb form for the collective noun 'faculty'?**
 - A. The college faculty emphasizes writing instruction.**
 - B. The college faculty emphasize writing instruction.**
 - C. The college faculties emphasizes writing instruction.**
 - D. The college faculties emphasize writing instruction.**

5. Which possessive form correctly indicates joint ownership for two surnames Garcia and Smith?
- A. Garcias and Smith's
 - B. Garcias' and Smith's
 - C. Garcia's and Smiths
 - D. Garcia's and Smith's
6. Which form is correct for indicating possessive ownership of the fans in the sentence?
- A. shows
 - B. shows'
 - C. show
 - D. show's
7. Richard Linklater, _____ directs films about complicated personal relationships, faced a unique challenge in casting the actors and actresses for his film Boyhood.
- A. who
 - B. whom
 - C. which
 - D. that
8. Complete the sentence: In the 1940s and 1950s, _____ had a high chance of being affected by the polio epidemic.
- A. People
 - B. Persons
 - C. Kids
 - D. Americans

- 9. Which version correctly punctuates the nonrestrictive clause in the sentence about 30 Rock?**
- A. The characters and plot lines of 30 Rock as most of the show's fans know grew out of Tina Fey's experiences at Saturday Night Live.**
 - B. The characters and plot lines of 30 Rock as most of the show's fans know, grew out of Tina Fey's experiences at Saturday Night Live.**
 - C. The characters and plot lines of 30 Rock, as most of the show's fans know grew out of Tina Fey's experiences at Saturday Night Live.**
 - D. The characters and plot lines of 30 Rock, as most of the show's fans know, grew out of Tina Fey's experiences at Saturday Night Live.**
- 10. Although Boyhood is primarily the coming-of-age story of Mason, its main character, it is also a story that will move anyone ____ has experienced adolescence or parenting.**
- A. who**
 - B. whom**
 - C. which**
 - D. that**

Answers

SAMPLE

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

SAMPLE

Explanations

SAMPLE

1. Which version is clear and unambiguous about who unwraps the presents?
- A. In Norway, they unwrap presents on Christmas Eve instead of on Christmas Day.
 - B. In Norway, children unwrap presents on Christmas Eve instead of on Christmas Day.**
 - C. In Norway, presents are unwrapped on Christmas Eve instead of on Christmas Day.
 - D. In Norway, they unwrap presents on Christmas Eve in Norway.

The key idea is to specify exactly who performs the action. In the version that says “In Norway, children unwrap presents on Christmas Eve instead of on Christmas Day,” the actor is named explicitly—children—so there’s no doubt about who is doing the unwrapping. Other phrasing leaves the doer unclear. Using “they” can refer to different groups and isn’t specific enough about who is performing the action. The passive form “presents are unwrapped” removes the agent entirely, so we don’t know who unwraps them. The version that repeats “in Norway” adds redundancy but still keeps the doer vague. Choosing the explicit subject “children” makes the statement clear and unambiguous.

2. In the sentence about White Castle, which possessive form is correct for the noun describing the hamburgers? 'White Castle, which began serving its' signature small, square hamburgers in 1921.'
- A. it's
 - B. its
 - C. its'**
 - D. its's

The main idea here is how to show ownership with pronouns. For the neuter pronoun it, the possessive form is its, with no apostrophe. “Its” indicates something belonging to it, so in this sentence we’re saying the burgers are White Castle’s own signature burgers. “Its” works as the possessive determiner before signature. Using its with no apostrophe is correct; “it’s” would mean “it is” (or “it has”) and doesn’t show possession. Forms like its’ or its’s aren’t standard possessive spellings, so they don’t fit here. So the sentence should read: White Castle, which began serving its signature small, square hamburgers in 1921.

3. Which sentence uses the subjunctive form correctly?

- A. If caffeine was banned on college campuses, more assignments would be turned in late.
- B. If caffeine were banned on college campuses, more assignments would be turned in late.**
- C. If caffeine is banned on college campuses, more assignments would be turned in late.
- D. If caffeine are banned on college campuses, more assignments would be turned in late.

Subjunctive mood in hypothetical conditionals uses *were* in the if-clause to show the situation isn't real, with *would* in the main clause to express the consequence. Here, the sentence that uses *were* in the if-clause correctly reflects a nonreal condition: If caffeine were banned on college campuses, more assignments would be turned in late. The *would be turned in late* part describes the expected outcome if that imaginary ban occurred, with a passive construction that fits the hypothetical scenario. The other forms treat the condition as real or as a factual possibility, which isn't how a purely hypothetical scenario is framed in standard English. For example, using *is* or *are* signals real possibility, and using *was* signals a past reality rather than a counterfactual. Note that in informal speech, some people say *was*, but the standard, preferred form for a hypothetical condition is *were*.

4. Which sentence uses the correct verb form for the collective noun 'faculty'?

- A. The college faculty emphasizes writing instruction.**
- B. The college faculty emphasize writing instruction.
- C. The college faculties emphasizes writing instruction.
- D. The college faculties emphasize writing instruction.

When you talk about a group as a single unit, the verb should match that unit with a singular form. The word *faculty* here is treated as one group—the college's entire body of instructors—so the verb takes an -s ending: *emphasizes*. That pairing keeps the subject and verb in agreement and presents the action as something the whole faculty does as a unit. If you used *faculties*, that would signal multiple groups, which would pair with a plural verb (*emphasize*), changing the meaning to treating different faculties separately. So the sentence with the singular noun and the singular verb is the correct choice for referring to the faculty as one collective body.

5. Which possessive form correctly indicates joint ownership for two surnames Garcia and Smith?

- A. Garcias and Smith's
- B. Garcias' and Smith's
- C. Garcia's and Smiths
- D. Garcia's and Smith's**

When two people share ownership, show that both have a stake by giving each name its own possessive. Garcia's and Smith's makes it clear that both Garcia and Smith possess the item together, without implying that only one person or a plural version of a name owns it. The other forms misrepresent the ownership: using Garcias would wrongly pluralize Garcia, or applying the possessive to only one name, or treating Smith as a plural rather than a possessive, all of which create ambiguity about who owns what. Garcia's and Smith's is the correct way to indicate joint ownership for two individuals.

6. Which form is correct for indicating possessive ownership of the fans in the sentence?

- A. shows
- B. shows'
- C. show
- D. show's**

Ownership is shown with apostrophes. When the possessor is a singular noun, you add 's after it. Here, the owner is a single show, and we want to talk about the fans that belong to that show. So we use the possessive form of show: show's, placed before the noun being possessed: the show's fans. The other options don't express ownership correctly: shows would be a plural noun or a verb; shows' would mark ownership by multiple shows (plural possessive) but doesn't fit the intended owner; show lacks any possessive marker, so it wouldn't show ownership.

7. Richard Linklater, _____ directs films about complicated personal relationships, faced a unique challenge in casting the actors and actresses for his film Boyhood.

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

When describing a person with extra information, use a nonrestrictive relative clause and a subject pronoun. Here, the phrase added after the name explains more about who he's like as a director: "who directs films about complicated personal relationships." The pronoun needs to be the subject of that clause, which is why the correct choice is who. It refers to Richard Linklater and is the one doing the directing in the relative clause: he directs films. Using whom would make the pronoun the object, which doesn't fit the structure of the clause. Which would imply a thing, not a person, and that doesn't describe Richard Linklater. That is typically reserved for restrictive statements, and with the extra information set off by commas, that usage would sound off.

8. Complete the sentence: In the 1940s and 1950s, ___ had a high chance of being affected by the polio epidemic.

A. People

B. Persons

C. Kids

D. Americans

The idea here is choosing a general plural noun that refers to humans in broad terms. "People" is the natural, neutral choice for a wide, nonspecific group, so the sentence reads smoothly and inclusively: "In the 1940s and 1950s, people had a high chance of being affected by the polio epidemic." "Kids" is informal and narrows the scope to children, which isn't what the sentence intends. "Americans" would limit the scope to a single nationality, which isn't accurate for a global health event. "Persons" is formal and sounds awkward in everyday prose.

9. Which version correctly punctuates the nonrestrictive clause in the sentence about 30 Rock?

A. The characters and plot lines of 30 Rock as most of the show's fans know grew out of Tina Fey's experiences at Saturday Night Live.

B. The characters and plot lines of 30 Rock as most of the show's fans know, grew out of Tina Fey's experiences at Saturday Night Live.

C. The characters and plot lines of 30 Rock, as most of the show's fans know grew out of Tina Fey's experiences at Saturday Night Live.

D. The characters and plot lines of 30 Rock, as most of the show's fans know, grew out of Tina Fey's experiences at Saturday Night Live.

Nonrestrictive, or parenthetical, clauses add information that isn't essential to identifying the subject and must be set off by commas. In this sentence, the phrase as most of the show's fans know functions as an aside—it's extra information about what fans know, not essential to which characters or plot lines are being talked about. So it should be enclosed by commas on both sides: The characters and plot lines of 30 Rock, as most of the show's fans know, grew out of Tina Fey's experiences at Saturday Night Live. That's why the version with comma placement on both sides is correct. Without the opening comma, or without the closing comma, the interrupter isn't properly set off, which can make the meaning feel restrictive or cause the sentence to read incorrectly.

10. Although Boyhood is primarily the coming-of-age story of Mason, its main character, it is also a story that will move anyone ____ has experienced adolescence or parenting.

A. who

B. whom

C. which

D. that

Choosing the right relative pronoun to introduce a clause about people. In this sentence, the clause that follows describes anyone, and within that clause the verb has experienced needs a subject. That subject is the relative pronoun. Since the subject refers to a person, who is the natural choice. Whom would only be correct if the pronoun were the object of a verb inside the clause, which isn't the case here. Which is used for things or ideas, not people. That can be used for people in informal speech, but who is preferred in standard English when referring to people. So, who fits best, making the sentence read: anyone who has experienced adolescence or parenting.

SAMPLE

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.

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!

SAMPLE