

# *College Admission*

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## Question: 1

Consider the following passage:

Feudalism was a social system that existed in parts of Europe during the Middle Ages. Essentially, there were several different classes within a feudal society. The king controlled all of the land in his jurisdiction and divided it among a few barons. The barons then divided up their portions among knights. It was then split up again and distributed to serfs, the lowest members of feudal society. They were permitted to farm small sections of land, but had to give a portion of their food to the knights in exchange for this privilege. They also had to give free labor to the knights in exchange for using their land. Serfs had very few rights; they couldn't even leave their land without permission from the knight who controlled it. The system of feudalism ended when money began to be used as currency instead of land.

What can be concluded from this passage?

- A. Serfs were in a better position when the economy changed to a money-based one.
- B. There were more knights in a typical feudal society than barons.
- C. The knights did not have to do anything for the barons in exchange for land.
- D. Most feudal societies in Europe were ruled by more than one king.

**Answer: B**

Explanation:

Answer choice B is the logical conclusion. The passage states, "The king controlled all of the land in his jurisdiction. He divided this among a few barons. The barons then divided up the land they were given and distributed it to knights." If the barons divided up their lands, it would stand to reason that each baron would distribute his land more than one knight. Therefore, there would have to be more knights than barons. Choice A seems to be suggested by the last sentence and could be a point made later in the work, after the passage. But it cannot be concluded from this passage alone. Whether knights had any duties to perform in exchange for their land (C) is never made clear. Choice D directly contradicts the passage.

## Question: 2

Which of the following sentences could be removed from the third paragraph, as it is unnecessary?

- A. Sentence 7
- B. Sentence 8
- C. Sentence 9
- D. Sentence 10

**Answer: B**

Explanation:

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Sentence 8 repeats information that has already been given in Sentence 5. Additionally, it is vague in that it does not explain how the tax works. The passage will still be clear without this sentence. Sentences 7 and 9 add valuable details, and Sentence 10 is not part of the third paragraph.

### Question: 3

In sentence 4, which of the following should replace "they" to avoid confusion?

- A. Paul's customers
- B. the colonists
- C. the British
- D. the metalworkers

**Answer: C**

Explanation:

The term "they" is vague here since the group it refers to is not clearly identified. We can see from sentences 5 and 6 that the Stamp Act benefited the British and that the colonists hated it. So we can infer that the British passed the act, not the colonists (B). Choices A and D are illogical since a select group of customers or artisans does not pass laws.

### Question: 4

Which of the following sentences would best support the author's argument if added to the third paragraph?

- A. Colonists were forced to purchase stamped paper made in London for printing.
- B. The British reminded the colonists that many citizens of England did not own property, so they were also taxed without representation.
- C. The Stamp Act fell out of favor among British manufacturers as well, because business slowed among colonists.
- D. The Stamp Act was replaced with the Declaratory Act, which had a new set of regulations and taxes.

**Answer: A**

Explanation:

The third paragraph describes how the Stamp Act works and how it affected Paul Revere's business. Choice A provides further details of how the act taxes the colonists, so it is the best choice. Choice B, C, and D are true historical details, but they do not fit as well in this paragraph since none of them add information on how the Stamp Act worked or affected colonists.

### Question: 5

What is the most effective way to combine sentences 13 and 14?

- A. Determined to get the Stamp Act repealed, the colonists refused to buy stamps.
- B. Refusing to buy stamps, they were determined to get the Stamp Act repealed.

- C. The colonists were determined to get the Stamp Act repealed. so refusing to buy stamps,  
D. So the colonists refused to buy stamps, were determined to get the Stamp Act repealed.

**Answer: A**

Explanation:

Choice A uses a comma correctly to separate an independent clause from an absolute phrase and retains the logical intent of the original sentences. Choice B fails to specify an antecedent for the pronoun "they" and confuses the logical intent of the original sentence. Choice C lacks a subject and verb in the clause following the comma. Choice D joins a compound predicate using a comma instead of and.

### Question: 6

Likewise his favorite ice cream flavor was chocolate, he enjoyed strawberry as well.

- A. Likewise  
B. Although  
C. Accordingly  
D. However

**Answer: B**

Explanation:

The two clauses in the sentence are contradictory; the first one makes a statement. and the second modifies it by adding new information. To reflect this, we need a word that shows this contrast, like "although." Choices A and C do not imply contrast. Choice D does show contrast but does not fit grammatically in the original sentence. It would need to be "His favorite ice cream flavor was chocolate: however, he enjoyed strawberry as well."

### Question: 7

Oxygen forms a covalent bond with hydrogen..the atoms share electrons.

- A. hydrogen, the  
B. hydrogem the  
C. hydrogen, moreover the  
D. hydrogen, As the

**Answer: B**

Explanation:

The original sentence has two independent clauses (stand-alone sentences) connected by a comma. This creates a comma splice. The clauses must be joined by a semicolon (as choice B does correctly), joined by a comma and a conjunction. or split into two sentences. Choice C uses the word "moreover" rather than a conjunction. so it is not grammatical. Choice D splits the clauses into two sentences but adds as to the

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beginning of the second. making it a dependent clause (incomplete sentence).

### Question: 8

Photography. a hobby that is increasingly available to the general public with the development of inexpensive cameras and online tutorials.

- A. Photography, a hobby
- B. Photography, a hobby,
- C. Photography—a hobby—
- D. Photography is a hobby

**Answer: D**

Explanation:

The sentence is a fragment as written. It lacks a verb to go with the subject, "Photography." Choices B and C likewise do not include a verb, so the sentence would still be a fragment if either one were used. Choice D adds a verb to make it a complete sentence.

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