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## Practice Test Battery 2

- Reasoning Through Language Arts
- Mathematical Reasoning
- Science
- Social Studies

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PRACTICE TEST 2

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# **REASONING THROUGH LANGUAGE ARTS**

## Section 1

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40 questions

35 minutes

The Reasoning Through Language Arts test is 150 minutes, with a 10-minute break after Section 2 (the Extended Response portion of the test).

## Practice Test 2: Reasoning Through Language Arts (RLA)

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### Section 1

Read the following excerpt from Thomas de Quincey’s essay “The Vision of Sudden Death.” Then answer questions 1–7.

What is to be thought of sudden death? It is remarkable that, in different conditions of society it has been variously regarded as the consummation of an earthly career most fervently to be desired, and, on the other hand, as that consummation which is most of all to be deprecated. Caesar the Dictator, at his last dinner party, (*cœna*), and the very evening before his assassination, being questioned as to the mode of death which, in his opinion, might seem the most eligible, replied—“That which should be most sudden.” On the other hand, the divine Litany of our English Church, when breathing forth supplications, as if in some representative character for the whole human race prostrate before God, places such a death in the very van of horrors. “From lightning and tempest; from plague, pestilence, and famine; from battle and murder, and from sudden death,—Good Lord, deliver us.” Sudden death is here made to crown the climax in a grand ascent of calamities; it is the last of curses; and yet, by the noblest of Romans, it was treated as the first of blessings. (In that difference, most readers will see little more than the difference between Christianity and Paganism. But there I hesitate. The Christian church may be right in its estimate of sudden death; and it is a natural feeling, though after all it may also be an infirm one, to wish for a quiet dismissal from life—as that which seems most reconcilable with meditation, with penitential retrospects, and with the humilities of farewell prayer. There does not, however, occur to me any direct scriptural warrant for this earnest petition of the English Litany. It seems rather a petition indulged to human infirmity, than exacted from human piety. And, however that may be, two remarks suggest themselves as prudent restraints upon a doctrine, which else may wander, and has wandered, into an uncharitable superstition. The first is this: that many people are likely to exaggerate the horror of a sudden death, (I mean the objective horror to him who contemplates such a death, not the subjective horror to him who suffers it,) from the false disposition to lay a stress upon words or acts, simply because by an accident they have become words or acts. If a man dies, for instance, by some sudden death when he happens to be intoxicated, such a death is falsely regarded with peculiar horror; as though the intoxication were suddenly exalted into a blasphemy. But that is unphilosophic. The man was, or he was not, habitually a drunkard. If not, if his intoxication were a solitary accident, there can be no reason at all for allowing special emphasis to this act, simply because through misfortune it became his final act. Nor, on the other hand, if it were no accident, but one of his habitual transgressions, will it be the more habitual or the more a transgression, because some sudden calamity, surprising him, has caused this habitual transgression to be also a final one? Could the man have had any reason even dimly to foresee his own sudden death, there would have been a new feature in his act of intemperance—a feature of presumption and irreverence, as in one that by possibility felt himself drawing near to the presence of God. But this is no part of the case supposed. And the only new element in the man’s act is not any element of extra immorality, but simply of extra misfortune.

1. What is the main idea in this text?
  - A. Death, by any method, is horrible.
  - B. Slow death is preferable to sudden death.
  - C. The positive or negative qualities of sudden death are debatable.
  - D. Sudden death is preferable to slow death.
  
2. What can you infer about the relationships presented in this text?
  - A. Religion and philosophy agree that sudden death is to be preferred over other methods.
  - B. There are conflicting viewpoints about sudden death between philosophy and religion.
  - C. Alcohol and sudden death are matters that seem to go hand in hand.
  - D. A pious life determines whether a person will die suddenly or slowly.
  
3. What is the meaning of the word **prostrate** as it is used in the following sentence from the text?

On the other hand, the divine Litany of our English Church, when breathing forth supplications, as if in some representative character for the whole human race prostrate before God, places such a death in the very van of horrors.

  - A. vertically positioned
  - B. up in arms against
  - C. angrily opposing
  - D. at the mercy of
  
4. What role does the following sentence play in the development of the purpose of this text?

What is to be thought of sudden death?

  - A. It forces the reader to question this for themselves.
  - B. It lays the premise for the rest of the paragraph's development of the scope of this idea.
  - C. It lays out the author's direction of his opinion that sudden death is preferable.
  - D. It implores a more knowledgeable person to answer the question.

5. Which claim is NOT supported by reason?
- A. “Sudden death is here made to crown the climax in a grand ascent of calamities; it is the last of curses; and yet, by the noblest of Romans, it was treated as the first of blessings.”
  - B. “There does not, however, occur to me any direct scriptural warrant for this earnest petition of the English Litany.”
  - C. “The first is this: that many people are likely to exaggerate the horror of a sudden death, (I mean the objective horror to him who contemplates such a death, not the subjective horror to him who suffers it,) from the false disposition to lay a stress upon words or acts, simply because by an accident they have become words or acts.”
  - D. “If a man dies, for instance, by some sudden death when he happens to be intoxicated, such a death is falsely regarded with peculiar horror; as though the intoxication were suddenly exalted into a blasphemy.”
6. Which sentence best supports the main idea of this passage?
- A. “It is remarkable that, in different conditions of society it has been variously regarded as the consummation of an earthly career most fervently to be desired, and, on the other hand, as that consummation which is most of all to be deprecated.”
  - B. “. . . being questioned as to the mode of death which, in his opinion, might seem the most eligible, replied—“That which should be most sudden.”
  - C. “From lightning and tempest; from plague, pestilence, and famine; from battle and murder, and from sudden death,—Good Lord, deliver us.”
  - D. “And the only new element in the man’s act is not any element of extra immortality, but simply of extra misfortune.”
7. How would the tone of the sentence differ if the word **infirmity** were to be replaced with the word **suffering**?

It seems rather a petition indulged to human infirmity, than exacted from human piety.

- A. By replacing “infirmity” with the weaker word “suffering,” the tone would seem more in favor of the English Litany’s position.
- B. By replacing “infirmity” with the stronger word “suffering,” the tone would seem more in favor of the English Litany’s position.
- C. By replacing “infirmity” with the stronger word “suffering,” the tone would seem more condemnation for the English Litany’s position.
- D. There would be no change in tone.

Consider the following two articles, “As Food Imports Rise, So Do Safety Concerns” and “Two Concerns Addressed with One Stone” to answer questions 8–15.

### As Food Imports Rise, So Do Safety Concerns

- (1) From New Zealand lamb to Mexican papaya and Colombian coffee, your local grocery store provides a truly international experience. And while plantains, eddoes and avocados expand culinary horizons, importing these foods raises legitimate safety concerns.
- (2) Americans rely heavily on imported food—the U.S. now imports nearly 85 percent of its fish consumption, and fruit and vegetable imports have doubled since 1998. Even products made in the United States may contain foreign products, such as Chinese wheat gluten or Mexican green onions. And while many countries enforce safety standards equal to those used in the U.S., newly industrialized or industrializing nations may not have the resources or infrastructure to meet safety and quality benchmarks.
- (3) Unfortunately, the U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) cannot pick up the slack. The FDA reports that, due to its own lack of resources, 99 percent of the imports that enter the U.S. are not inspected.
- (4) Experts agree that prevention, not inspection, will best ensure food safety. One life sciences company, Global Food Technologies, Inc., has developed an organic processing method that ensures that foods do not become contaminated during processing or packaging. By destroying the microbes in the food without harmful chemicals, the company achieves higher safety standards than the minimum required by law. The processing method, designated by the iPura brand name, is currently being used to produce seafood in several overseas nations. Any product bearing the iPura label is guaranteed to be a result of its comprehensive Source-to-Retail food safety program.
- (5) The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) reports that 325,000 Americans are hospitalized and 5,000 die annually from foodborne illnesses. A food company that does not adhere to food safety practices will eventually be driven out of business, a fact that tends to encourage good practices and results in a relatively safe food supply. Yet reports of new outbreaks continually surface, indicating that more work must be done to safeguard the food supply.

### Two Concerns Addressed with One Stone

- (1) A global recession has a wearied public in its grip as consumers tighten their belts. Policymakers are engaging in a fierce battle for short-term and long-term solutions while ordinary Americans go about their daily lives with hopes that the situation won't get any worse.

- (2) Nearly one trillion dollars has been injected into the faltering system, but immediate success has yet to materialize. Fears about the sagging pocketbook are coupled with feelings of insecurity about the safety and quality of products being imported from overseas, especially the food being imported into the U.S. at an unprecedented rate. Americans currently import over 80 percent of seafood meals consumed, while statistics indicate that seafood is the leading cause of foodborne illnesses. With the FDA able to inspect less than one percent of the shipments into U.S. ports, consumers have expressed deep concern about the safety of their families.
- (3) A California-based life sciences company, Global Food Technologies (GFT), is primed to take advantage of the current economic situation by offering its first product into the market, iPura. The first of its kind, iPura is a food-safety company with a unique approach combining technological hardware and methods with trained technicians to ensure that the very highest standards have been implemented in the delivery of seafood imported from overseas.
- (4) Including an organic “clean step” that reduces disease-causing pathogens, iPura escorts the product from foreign-based factories to the U.S.-held fork with a seal of authenticity that includes temperature monitoring, traceability, and full transparency for the consumer.
- (5) “iPura instills confidence in foreign-sourced seafood by giving consumers the peace of mind they deserve,” says GFT President Keith Meeks.
- (6) With the wild volatility of most sectors on Wall Street, household goods and staples have not fallen as much as the others, reflective of the trend for consumers to take care of essentials before discretionary purchases such as electronic goods and new automobiles. As food safety has become a major concern for food company executives, with 84 percent in a recent survey stating that food safety is their main priority, iPura offers investors a chance to profit in a time of uncertainty and economic downturn by meeting market demand.
8. What thematic idea do these two articles share?
- A. Foods imported from other countries can be dangerous to Americans’ health.
  - B. The economic crisis has caused Americans to import more foods.
  - C. Imported foods make up the vast majority of our diet.
  - D. Americans cannot produce their own foods fast enough to make enough produce to feed themselves without relying on imports.

9. According to the first text, the Food and Drug Administration inspects what percentage of food imports entering the United States?
- A. 85 percent
  - B. 1 percent
  - C. 15 percent
  - D. 99 percent
10. What is one point about which the authors would disagree?
- A. Imports are responsible for our failing economy.
  - B. Imports have a role in many of our health problems.
  - C. The biggest factor dealing with imported foods is the economy.
  - D. America should do more to increase its own food production.
11. How does the impact of these two texts differ?
- A. The first article encourages readers to buy organic foods, while the second article urges readers to consider more healthfully treated foods.
  - B. The first article broadens the scope of imports to many kinds of foods, whereas the second article simply deals with seafood.
  - C. The first article urges Americans to be more health conscious, while the second encourages us to be more fiscally conservative.
  - D. The first article informs readers of the potential impacts of imported food on our health, and the second encourages readers to seek other solutions.
12. How is the idea of iPura differently emphasized in these two articles?
- A. The first article uses it as a scare tactic, while the second article examines the role it can play in ensuring American safety.
  - B. The first article discusses iPura as a business model, while the second discusses its beneficial qualities as a scientific endeavor.
  - C. The first article mentions it as a new method to ensure safety, and the second article furthers this idea by highlighting it as a vehicle for helping America's failing economy.
  - D. The first article examines it as a business model, and the second article uses it to emphasize the dangers of imported foods.

13. What is the purpose of the first article?
- A. to warn Americans about the potential hazardous impacts of imported foods
  - B. to discuss the beneficial qualities of the company iPura
  - C. to encourage Americans to grow their own food
  - D. to criticize the FDA for not inspecting our imports
14. What is the purpose of the second article?
- A. to applaud iPura for its revolutionary business model
  - B. to comment on the impacts a failing economy can have on America's consumer habits
  - C. to inform Americans about alternatives to imported foods
  - D. to warn Americans about the harmful effects of imported foods
15. What is something these two authors would agree about?
- A. A struggling economy creates innovative companies.
  - B. Reliance on imported foods should be diminished.
  - C. Consumer safety should be the No. 1 priority when dealing with imported foods.
  - D. Failing health creates innovative companies.

**Read the following article, “What Every Woman Should Know About Long-Term Care,” to answer questions 16–21.**

- (1) With women generally outliving men, planning for long-term care becomes more urgent for them in their pre-retirement years. After all, while longevity definitely has its upside—including more time to enjoy travel and family—there's no denying its biggest potential downside: the increased risk of health problems that can make caring for oneself difficult.
- (2) Today, seven in 10 nursing home residents are women.
- (3) They also represent a whopping 76 percent of assisted living residents, according to the latest statistics, and two-thirds of all home-care recipients.
- (4) And that care isn't necessarily what many would consider “affordable” —unless you're perhaps lucky enough to have the opportunity to enroll in the likes of the Federal Long-Term Care Insurance Program (FLTCIP).

- (5) “Like other forms of health care, long-term care is expensive, and costs continually increase,” says Paul Forte, CEO of Long Term Care Partners, which administers the FLTCIP. The program is specifically designed to help current and retired federal employees safeguard their retirement income and savings while maintaining their independence and avoiding reliance on their children.

### How Will You Pay for Care?

- (6) The most recent John Hancock Cost of Care Study puts the national average cost of a licensed home health aide at \$20 per hour, with private and semiprivate nursing home rooms going for \$235 and \$207, respectively, a day.
- (7) Those costs aren’t generally covered by health plans such as Medicare, the Defense Department’s TRICARE, TRICARE for Life, or even the regular Federal Employees Health Benefits Program. And as for Medicaid, as Forte notes, “it covers long-term care only for those with very low income and assets, so the responsibility for paying may fall on you.”
- (8) Now suppose you’re a woman who is eligible for the FLTCIP, but you haven’t yet applied. Ask yourself these four questions:
- (9) • Considering your health and family history, might you live a long life with health conditions that could hinder caring for yourself?
- (10) • Do you live alone?
- (11) • If you don’t live alone, how might tending to you disrupt the professional and personal lives of others, and do you wish to be dependent on them?
- (12) • If you do live alone, will you have the resources not just to pay for care, but to also maintain a comfortable lifestyle?

### The Advantages of the Federal Long-Term Care Insurance Program

- (13) Established by an act of Congress in 2000 and overseen by the U.S. Office of Personnel Management, the program is tailored exclusively to meet the budgetary and lifestyle needs of what’s referred to as “the federal family.” And as so often is the case with the federal workforce, the cost to enrollees is surprisingly affordable.

### How affordable?

- (14) Well, there’s a choice of four prepackaged plans that combine the most popular program features, with customizable plans also available.

- (15) So, say you're a 45-year-old woman who chooses the FLTCIP's most popular prepackaged plan (Plan B, with the 4 percent inflation rider). You'd pay a biweekly premium of \$33.90—less than \$68 per month, or slightly more than \$2 a day—for protection that can save you thousands of dollars in future care costs.
- (16) The program's consumer-friendly website lets you calculate the premium rate for your age and choice of plans, and view current and past informational webinars. Personal consultants can also walk you through the entire process, including plan design and applications.
- (17) Again, not everyone is eligible for FLTCIP, and certain medical conditions, or combinations of conditions, will prevent some from being approved for coverage. Premiums are set with the expectation that they'll suffice, but aren't guaranteed. While the group policy is in effect, the Office of Personnel Management must approve an increase in premium.

16. What is the underlying premise of this article?

- A. Men should take better care of themselves so they can live as long as their female partners.
- B. The assumption that women outlive men.
- C. Without proper planning for the future, people can suffer serious consequences.
- D. People should find ways to care for themselves rather than moving into assisted living facilities.

17. Which sentence proves the author has taken other, potentially conflicting factors into consideration before making this argument?

- A. "After all, while longevity definitely has its upside—including more time to enjoy travel and family—there's no denying its biggest potential downside: the increased risk of health problems that can make caring 'for oneself difficult.'"
- B. "Today, seven in 10 nursing home residents are women."
- C. "Established by an act of Congress in 2000 and overseen by the U.S. Office of Personnel Management, the program is tailored exclusively to meet the budgetary and lifestyle needs of what's referred to as 'the federal family.'"
- D. "Again, not everyone is eligible for FLTCIP, and certain medical conditions, or combinations of conditions, will prevent some from being approved for coverage."

18. Identify the text’s stated advantages of the Federal Long-Term Care Insurance Program by placing the choice letter (A, B, C, etc.) to go in each of the three blank boxes.

**Advantages of Federal Long-Term Care Insurance Program**

A. Helps protect retirement assets
B. Provides coverage not available through Medicaid
C. Avoids reliance on private insurers
D. Customizable plans available
E. Locked-in premiums

19. What is the inherent cause-and-effect argument presented in this article?
- A. If you do not raise your children properly, they will not take care of you when you are old.
  - B. Longevity will impact choices you will have to make.
  - C. The cost of living will not rise in the future.
  - D. Living longer will not impact the future.
20. How can this information be applied to readers in different situations?
- A. Readers can be encouraged to make smart decisions (such as saving money) for their future.
  - B. Readers can take more time to spend with their children to ensure a healthier relationship.
  - C. Readers can ensure they take the right steps to care for themselves in the future.
  - D. Readers can visit the websites provided to receive the care mentioned in this article.

21. Place all the supporting details for the main idea in the four blank boxes. Use the letters to make your selections.

### Supporting Details

A. With women generally outliving men, planning for long-term care becomes more urgent for them in their pre-retirement years.

B. They also represent a whopping 76 percent of assisted living residents, according to the latest statistics, and two-thirds of all home-care recipients.

C. The program is specifically designed to help current and retired federal employees safeguard their retirement income and savings while maintaining their independence and avoiding reliance on their children.

D. The most recent John Hancock Cost of Care Study puts the national average cost of a licensed home health aide at \$20 per hour, with private and semiprivate nursing home rooms going for \$235 and \$207, respectively, a day.

E. And as for Medicaid, as Forte notes, “it covers long-term care only for those with very low income and assets, so the responsibility for paying may fall on you.”

F. How affordable?

G. Personal consultants can also walk you through the entire process, including plan design and applications.

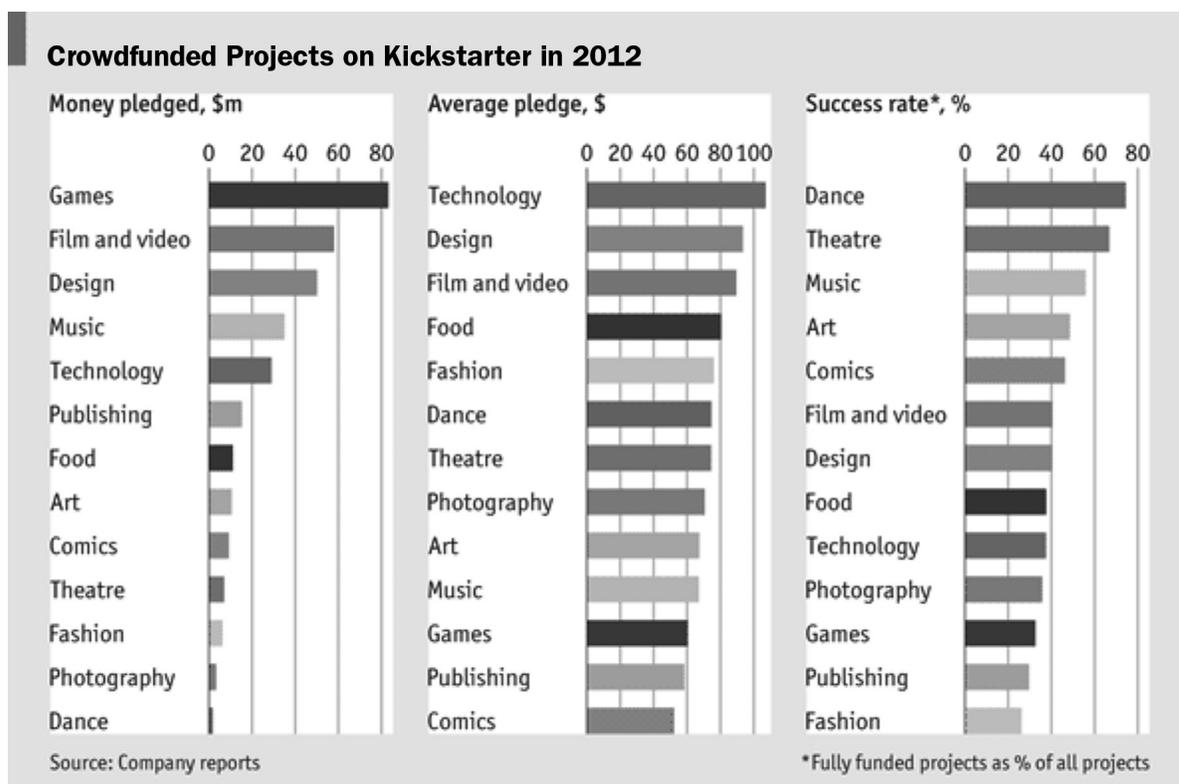
Consider the following two pieces of information: the article, “Crowdfunding Brings Relief to Student Debt Burden,” and the graph, “Crowdfunded Projects on Kickstarter, 2012” to answer questions 22–28.

### Crowdfunding Brings Relief to Student Debt Burden

- (1) Whether you’re a supportive parent, an eager high school grad, or an adult looking to return to school, the reality of higher education is gloomy. Tuition keeps climbing, the job market isn’t

improving fast enough, and the mountain of student loan debt passed the \$1 trillion mile marker and kept on trucking with enthusiasm.

- (2) Successful entrepreneur and owner of NBA team the Dallas Mavericks, Mark Cuban blogged a great question, “We freak out about the trillions of dollars in debt our country faces. What about the trillion dollar plus debt college kids are facing?”
- (3) Student debt is a growing problem for more than 37 million Americans. People are falling behind on student loans at a worse level than before. Now, long-term delinquency rates for student loans are higher than delinquency rates for car loans, mortgages, and home equity loans.
- (4) These dismal statistics aren’t surprising, considering a recent labor analysis by the Associated Press indicating that over half the adults below 25 with a bachelor’s degree are under-employed or can’t find a job at all.
- (5) “Although the situation is growing worse, the federal government hasn’t been able to find a real solution to the student loan crisis,” says Amy Mintz, founder of *Student Body of America Association* (SBAA). SBAA is a nonprofit organization that offers information, support, and viable solutions to the student debt crisis and escalating costs of higher education through several programs including movie production and disbursement of funds for U.S. students.
- (6) SBAA is the fiscal sponsor of CrowdFundEDU—a new and potentially integral piece in the student debt puzzle. CrowdFundEDU is a social fundraising platform with tangible results and real-world applications.
- (7) “CrowdFundEDU is basically Kickstarter for education,” explains Mintz. “People hold an online fundraiser for any education-related goal. That includes tuition, student loans, seminars, equipment, study-abroad programs, activities, you name it.”
- (8) Much like Kickstarter, CrowdFundEDU relies on social networks to stir interest and urge supporters to donate to a good cause. People can make direct contributions to fundraisers or a general donation to SBAA, which is tax-deductible and allocated to student and school fundraisers. As with other online fundraisers, seeing strangers and acquaintances alike rally to help someone is inspiring. Get a glimpse of the CrowdFundEDU mentality at [www.projectpayitforward.org](http://www.projectpayitforward.org), SBAA’s documentary film currently in pre-production.
- (9) CrowdFundEDU can be used for all levels of education, including grades K–12 up to a Ph.D. plus trade school degrees and certifications. But, given the heightened interest in the skyrocketing costs of education, the platform sparked special interest in its potential to alleviate the student debt problem. To learn more about the unsustainable student loan system mired in higher education, visit [www.thefallenamericandream.com](http://www.thefallenamericandream.com).



22. How does the information in the chart clarify the information presented in the article?

- A. The chart negates all information presented in the article because it does not show specific scholarship awards through crowdfunding.
- B. The chart indicates that only fine arts majors, such as photography, music, and dance, will have any success with Kickstarter.
- C. Certain Kickstarter projects have made nearly \$80 million dollars, which gives proof there is a substantial amount of money to be made through this avenue.
- D. The chart indicates that technology projects receive the highest pledge value, but games have the most interest.

23. What is the common theme between the two pieces of information?

- A. Crowdfunding can help fund major projects.
- B. Crowdfunding is an unfair and unethical manner to raise money.
- C. Kickstarter is only successful with independent projects that will yield returns.
- D. Patrons do not want to support the arts.

24. How will the graph potentially affect the intended audience of the article?
- A. Students will be incredibly pleased with the graph because it will give them many ideas about the types of projects they can potentially crowdsource.
  - B. Students will be angered by the graph because it indicates that traditional methods of paying for school are no longer available to them.
  - C. Students with full scholarships will not be affected by the graph.
  - D. Students may be disappointed by the information presented by the graph, as it does not show the data regarding educational projects.
25. What conclusions can be drawn from the information presented?
- A. A person will likely come up against many obstacles when attempting to crowdfund his education.
  - B. Education is becoming more and more costly as times progress.
  - C. Without a college degree, a person cannot be successful in life.
  - D. A person must have the proper tools and motivation to make money off of crowdfunding.
26. How can the overall impact of this information be applied to different situations?
- A. People looking to crowdfund might find the best opportunities for projects other than education given the information presented in the chart.
  - B. People will find that education is no longer a necessary commodity and will enter the workforce.
  - C. People will learn how to use the internet as a tool to build businesses.
  - D. People will become more interested in attending or supporting projects backed by crowdfunding websites such as Kickstarter.
27. How does the data in the chart support the author's claims?
- A. The chart indicates that crowdfunding can be lucrative.
  - B. The chart indicates that many crowdfunded projects fail.
  - C. The chart indicates that education is directly affected by Kickstarter.
  - D. The chart indicates that crowdfunding is a time-consuming effort.

28. What conclusions can be drawn from the article and the chart?
- A. Kickstarter projects ultimately make people happy.
  - B. Funding through crowdfunding is the solution to tough economic times.
  - C. Crowdfunding will pave the way for more independent film projects.
  - D. Crowdfunding is a legitimate option for funding one's education.

**Read the following excerpt from Ralph Waldo Emerson's essay "Illusions." Then answer questions 29–34.**

- (1) I own, I did not like the cave so well for eking out its sublimities with this theatrical trick. But I have had many experiences like it, before and since; and we must be content to be pleased without too curiously analyzing the occasions. Our conversation with Nature is not just what it seems. The cloud-rack, the sunrise and sunset glories, rainbows, and northern lights are not quite so spherical as our childhood thought them; and the part our organization plays in them is too large. The senses interfere everywhere, and mix their own structure with all they report of. Once, we fancied the earth a plane, and stationary. In admiring the sunset, we do not yet deduct the rounding, coordinating, pictorial powers of the eye.
- (2) The same interference from our organization creates the most of our pleasure and pain. Our first mistake is the belief that the circumstance gives the joy which we give to the circumstance. Life is an ecstasy. Life is sweet as nitrous oxide; and the fisherman dripping all day over a cold pond, the switchman at the railway intersection, the farmer in the field, the negro in the rice-swamp, the fop in the street, the hunter in the woods, the barrister with the jury, the belle at the ball, all ascribe a certain pleasure to their employment, which they themselves give it. Health and appetite impart the sweetness to sugar, bread, and meat. We fancy that our civilization has got on far, but we still come back to our primers.
- (3) We live by our imaginations, by our admirations, by our sentiments. The child walks amid heaps of illusions, which he does not like to have disturbed. The boy, how sweet to him is his fancy! how dear the story of barons and battles! What a hero he is, whilst he feeds on his heroes! What a debt is his to imaginative books! He has no better friend or influence, than Scott, Shakespeare, Plutarch, and Homer. The man lives to other objects, but who dare affirm that they are more real? Even the prose of the streets is full of refractions. In the life of the dreariest alderman, fancy enters into all details, and colors them with rosy hue. He imitates the air and actions of people whom he admires, and is raised in his own eyes. He pays a debt quicker to a rich man than to a poor man. He wishes the bow and compliment of some leader in the state, or in society; weighs what he says; perhaps he never comes nearer to him for that, but dies at last better contented for this amusement of his eyes and his fancy.

29. What is the theme of this passage?
- A. At some point in our lives, we all must grow up and abandon the illusions of our youth.
  - B. Imagination is detrimental to achievement.
  - C. People’s imaginations and attitude are what shape our experience of events.
  - D. Illusions color our perceptions of reality.
30. What is the meaning of the word **fop** as it is used in the fifth line of paragraph 2?
- A. goat
  - B. fancy gentleman
  - C. angry
  - D. rubbish
31. What is the author’s attitude toward illusions?
- A. Illusions are sentimental aspirations, which, while necessary, should be kept separate from our professional lives.
  - B. Illusions are what help us become better people.
  - C. Illusions are only to be embraced because to deny them would be a distraction that keeps us from being productive.
  - D. Illusions are a necessary and integral part of our lives, and grow with us from childhood into adulthood.
32. How does the structure of the following sentence affect its message?
- Life is sweet as nitrous oxide; and the fisherman dripping all day over a cold pond, the switchman at the railway intersection, the farmer in the field, the negro in the rice-swamp, the fop in the street, the hunter in the woods, the barrister with the jury, the belle at the ball, all ascribe a certain pleasure to their employment, which they themselves give it.
- A. The use of figurative language helps to draw the reader into believing that life is very sweet.
  - B. The use of dependent clauses as part of a run-on sentence helps to sway the reader into the melodious nature of imagination.
  - C. The listing employed helps to portray a universal aspect of the idea that all walks of life require imagination and joy.
  - D. The semicolon joins the two sentences together, making them a coherent argument.

33. What is the main rhetorical approach employed by Emerson in this passage?
- A. Emotional appeal
  - B. Appeal to tradition
  - C. Logical persuasion
  - D. Ethical appeal
34. What is the author's implicit purpose in this text?
- A. To encourage readers to reflect on what makes them so lucky in life.
  - B. To encourage readers to embrace imagination and live life joyously.
  - C. To encourage readers to be nicer to each other.
  - D. To encourage readers to live every day as if it was their last.

**Read the following passage from *Jane Eyre* by Charlotte Brontë. Then answer questions 35–40.**

- (1) It is in vain to say human beings ought to be satisfied with tranquility: they must have action; and they will make it if they cannot find it. Millions are condemned to a stiller doom than mine, and millions are in silent revolt against their lot. Nobody knows how many rebellions besides political rebellions ferment in the masses of life which people earth. Women are supposed to be very calm generally: but women feel just as men feel; they need exercise for their faculties, and a field for their efforts, as much as their brothers do; they suffer from too rigid a restraint, too absolute a stagnation, precisely as men would suffer; and it is narrow-minded in their more privileged fellow-creatures to say that they ought to confine themselves to making puddings and knitting stockings, to playing on the piano and embroidering bags. It is thoughtless to condemn them, or laugh at them, if they seek to do more or learn more than custom has pronounced necessary for their sex.
- (2) When thus alone, I not unfrequently heard Grace Poole's laugh: the same peal, the same low, slow ha! ha! which, when first heard, had thrilled me: I heard, too, her eccentric murmurs; stranger than her laugh. There were days when she was quite silent; but there were others when I could not account for the sounds she made. Sometimes I saw her: she would come out of her room with a basin, or a plate, or a tray in her hand, go down to the kitchen and shortly return, generally (oh, romantic reader, forgive me for telling the plain truth!) bearing a pot of porter. Her appearance always acted as a damper to the curiosity raised by her oral oddities: hard-featured and staid, she had no point to which interest could attach. I made some attempts to draw her into conversation, but she seemed a person of few words: a monosyllabic reply usually cut short every effort of that sort.

- (3) The other members of the household, viz., John and his wife, Leah the housemaid, and Sophie the French nurse, were decent people; but in no respect remarkable; with Sophie I used to talk French, and sometimes I asked her questions about her native country; but she was not of a descriptive or narrative turn, and generally gave such vapid and confused answers as were calculated rather to check than encourage inquiry.
- (4) October, November, December passed away. One afternoon in January, Mrs. Fairfax had begged a holiday for Adele, because she had a cold; and, as Adele seconded the request with an ardour that reminded me how precious occasional holidays had been to me in my own childhood, I accorded it, deeming that I did well in showing pliability on the point. It was a fine, calm day, though very cold; I was tired of sitting still in the library through a whole long morning: Mrs. Fairfax had just written a letter which was waiting to be posted, so I put on my bonnet and cloak and volunteered to carry it to Hay; the distance, two miles, would be a pleasant winter afternoon walk. Having seen Adele comfortably seated in her little chair by Mrs. Fairfax's parlour fireside, and given her her best wax doll (which I usually kept enveloped in silver paper in a drawer) to play with, and a story-book for change of amusement; and having replied to her "Revenez bientot, ma bonne amie, ma chere Mdlle. Jeannette," with a kiss I set out.

35. Indicate the order of events in this passage by placing the correct letter in each box.

- A. Jane discusses the need for women to have an occupation.
- B. Jane invites Adele for a holiday.
- C. Jane sees Grace Poole steal beer from the kitchen.
- D. Jane speaks with Sophie, the French nurse.
- E. Jane hears the strange laugh of Grace Poole.
- F. Jane goes for a walk.

**Order of Events**

↓
↓
↓
↓
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36. Which sentence best indicates that Brontë may be a feminist?
- A. Women are supposed to be very calm generally: but women feel just as men feel; they need exercise for their faculties, and a field for their efforts, as much as their brothers do; they suffer from too rigid a restraint, too absolute a stagnation, precisely as men would suffer; and it is narrow-minded in their more privileged fellow-creatures to say that they ought to confine themselves to making puddings and knitting stockings, to playing on the piano and embroidering bags.
  - B. There were days when she was quite silent; but there were others when I could not account for the sounds she made.
  - C. The other members of the household, viz., John and his wife, Leah the housemaid, and Sophie the French nurse, were decent people; but in no respect remarkable; with Sophie I used to talk French, and sometimes I asked her questions about her native country; but she was not of a descriptive or narrative turn, and generally gave such vapid and confused answers as were calculated rather to check than encourage inquiry.
  - D. One afternoon in January, Mrs. Fairfax had begged a holiday for Adele, because she had a cold; and, as Adele seconded the request with an ardour that reminded me how precious occasional holidays had been to me in my own childhood, I accorded it, deeming that I did well in showing pliability on the point.
37. How does Jane feel toward Grace Poole?
- A. interested
  - B. caring
  - C. judgmental
  - D. anxious

38. What is the effect of the figurative language used in the following sentence?

Nobody knows how many rebellions besides political rebellions ferment in the masses of life which people earth.

- A. Repeating the word “rebellions” helps to cement the author’s feeling that mutiny is a way of life.
- B. Using the word “ferment” to describe internal struggles indicates a rising boil of passion within a person, inflaming the audience’s senses.
- C. The phrase, “masses of life which people earth” is particularly effective in indicating the sheer number of people who live on earth.
- D. No figurative language is used in this sentence.

39. What is the effect of paragraph 1 on the rest of the selection?

- A. It sets the stage for the events to unfold.
- B. It describes the characters in the rest of the piece.
- C. It sets the tone for the entire novel.
- D. It indicates Jane’s fierce independence.

40. What can you conclude about Jane’s character?

- A. Jane is weak.
- B. Jane is more interested in the affairs of others than she is in her own.
- C. Jane is curious and strong-willed.
- D. Jane is cruel-hearted.

PRACTICE TEST 2 (cont'd)

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# **REASONING THROUGH LANGUAGE ARTS**

## Section 2

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One Extended-Response Essay  
45 minutes (followed by a 10-minute break)

## Practice Test 2: Reasoning Through Language Arts (RLA)

### Section 2 (Extended Response)

Analyze the thoughts and arguments presented in the book excerpt in Passage #1 and in the excerpt of the speech in Passage #2.

In your response, develop an argument in which you explain how one way of invention is better supported than the other. Incorporate relevant and specific evidence from both sources to support your argument.

Remember, the better-argued position is not necessarily the position with which you agree. You must complete this task in 45 minutes. Your response should contain 4 to 7 paragraphs of 3 to 7 sentences each, or about 300 to 500 words.

If possible, type your response on a computer. Be sure to time yourself.

#### Innovation and Invention Stimulus Passage #1

Excerpt from *Nature's Teachings* by John George Wood

It is tolerably evident that the first raft was nothing more than a tree-trunk. Finding that the single trunk was apt to turn over with the weight of the occupant, the next move was evidently to lash two trunks side by side.

Next would come the great advance of putting the trunks at some distance apart, and connecting them with cross-bars. This plan would obviate even the chance of the upsetting of the raft, and it still survives in that curious mixture of the raft and canoe, the outrigger boat of the Polynesians, which no gale of wind can upset. It may be torn to pieces by the storm, but nothing can capsize it as long as it holds together.

Laying a number of smaller logs or branches upon the bars which connect the larger logs is an evident mode of forming a continuous platform, and thus the raft is completed. It would not be long before the superior buoyancy of a hollow over a solid log would be discovered, and so, when the savage could not find a log ready hollowed to his hand, he would hollow one for himself, mostly using fire in lieu of tools. The progress from a hollowed log, or "dug-out," as it is popularly called, to the bark canoe, and then the built boat, naturally followed, the boats increasing in size until they were developed into ships.

Now, let us ask ourselves whether, in creation, there are any natural boats which existed before man came upon the earth, and from which he might have taken the idea if he had been able to reason on the subject. The Paper Nautilus is, of course, the first example that comes before the mind; but although, as we have seen, the delicate shell of the nautilus is not used as a boat,

and its sailing and rowing powers are alike fabulous, there is, as is the case with most fables, a substratum of truth, and there are aquatic mollusks which form themselves into boats, although they do not propel themselves with sails or oars.

(Source: Wood, J.G., 1907. *Nature's Teachings: Human Invention Anticipated by Nature*. London: The Gresham Press, Unwin Brothers, Ltd.)

## Innovation and Invention Stimulus Passage #2

Excerpt of Inaugural Address of President John F. Kennedy  
Washington, D.C.

The world is very different now. For man holds in his mortal hands the power to abolish all forms of human poverty and all forms of human life. And yet the same revolutionary beliefs for which our forebears fought are still at issue around the globe—the belief that the rights of man come not from the generosity of the state but from the hand of God.

We dare not forget today that we are the heirs of that first revolution. Let the word go forth from this time and place, to friend and foe alike, that the torch has been passed to a new generation of Americans—born in this century, tempered by war, disciplined by a hard and bitter peace, proud of our ancient heritage—and unwilling to witness or permit the slow undoing of those human rights to which this nation has always been committed, and to which we are committed today at home and around the world.

Let every nation know, whether it wishes us well or ill, that we shall pay any price, bear any burden, meet any hardship, support any friend, oppose any foe, in order to assure the survival and the success of liberty.

This much we pledge—and more.

To those old allies whose cultural and spiritual origins we share, we pledge the loyalty of faithful friends. United there is little we cannot do in a host of cooperative ventures. Divided there is little we can do—for we dare not meet a powerful challenge at odds and split asunder.

To those new states whom we welcome to the ranks of the free, we pledge our word that one form of colonial control shall not have passed away merely to be replaced by a far more iron tyranny. We shall not always expect to find them supporting our view. But we shall always hope to find them strongly supporting their own freedom—and to remember that, in the past, those who foolishly sought power by riding the back of the tiger ended up inside.

(Source: *John F. Kennedy Presidential Library and Museum*)

PRACTICE TEST 2 (cont'd)

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# **REASONING THROUGH LANGUAGE ARTS**

## Section 3

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50 questions

60 minutes

## Practice Test 2: Reasoning Through Language Arts (RLA)

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### Section 3

Read the following blog entry and answer questions 1–9.

#### Battle of the Sexes

- (1) Today a man actually said, out loud, to me, “Only a woman would be so selfish.” He was talking about my very legal, very public right to park my Vespa—unobtrusively at that—at a bicycle rack on a sidewalk. I suppose it is up for debate whether it is selfish of me to: drive a scooter, take an insignificant and unclaimed slice of the sidewalk, protect my expensive belonging by securing it to an immovable object designed for such a purpose, live and breathe at all . . . but whether or not my actions caused this guy some inconvenience or strife for which I should have been aware of my need to apologize to him is actually irrelevant. What really startled me, of course, was his blatant sexism.
- (2) This man did not appear to be uneducated, in fact, he was really quite dapper, and albeit rotund (so he must be making decent enough money). He wasn’t notably older than me and didn’t have a southern drawl—though DC is still south of the Mason-Dixon line, no matter which way you slice it—so there was no reason to believe he had grown up around such ardently expressed, vocal prejudice. (I only refer to the south as a seed of such sexism because I remember my science teacher in Fayetteville in the 7th grade telling me in front of the class that my effort to get an A was a waste of time, women belonged in the kitchen.) This was just an average, middle class white guy.
- (3) I channeled Esther Greenwood. I have never met a woman-hater before.
- (4) So I started thinking, what makes men hate women? Generally, I think it is women who tend to be the ones big on the slandering of the opposite sex. Stereotypically, gals have all the right ammunition to fire against men: rape, oppression, promiscuity, abandonment, blah blah blah . . . But what does our sex, in general, do to paint ourselves as fundamentally selfish to the menfolk?
- (5) I did see a special on social networking sites about women searching for men to be her “Sugar Daddies,” but it seems to me that this is often a consensual, upfront arrangement, like prostitution (which I’m neither championing nor denouncing, just noting it as a contractual agreement), in which money and goods are exchanged for services. Sure, these “Sugar Babies” may have some pretty questionable motives, but is it necessarily selfish? It seems to me both parties are receiving benefits. I think women, yes, can be good with manipulation, particularly that of the emotional variety, but that makes us coercive, not selfish. I guess in the past women have typically been the ones to survive off their husband’s much fatter paychecks, but still, they cook, clean, mother children, entertain at least five full-time-stay-at-home-OTHER jobs at that, AND work on a budget of what is allowed them. I don’t really see that as selfish, but I guess some men might.

- (6) I wonder if this particular man’s wife left him and took the car and the house in the ‘burbs, and that’s why he was at union station in the first place—to take the metro to his measly intern-esque, low-paying job, only to kiss the profit goodbye to pay her alimony and child support while she’s off with Mr. Older and Much Richer. That would score him some right to be bitter chips, I guess. But to be bitter to ALL women? Me? I never dated him, never would, actually, and had never given him any reason to judge and exploit my character flaws. Let alone those of my whole sex.
- (7) Effectively quieting the notion that he may have been speaking to someone else, what further eludes me about this situation is why he would articulate this thought while looking me dead in the eyes. Wouldn’t it have been more productive, if I was indeed BEING selfish, to say something like, Hey. You know, that’s kind of rude, what you’re doing there. I don’t have a bike with me, but if I did, I might like to park it there, instead of at the other, far less accessible to YOU, but not anyone with a bicycle space. Why don’t you move somewhere else? Or, Hey. You’re in the way of my invisible entourage. Move it.
- (8) I probably would have taken ACTION in his best interest if he had approached me with a more logical and concerted effort. Nope. Instead all I get is snarky bitterness because I’m a woman. Of course, I have to fight the urge to retort with an equally debasing, dehumanizing sexist remark, because I realize: it’s not because he’s a man that he made that remark. It’s because he’s \_\_\_\_\_. I’ve inserted several colorful invectives in that sentence to pass the time in commute between work and home.
- (9) Maybe insult was added to injury because I towered over him. Strong, tall women. Man, we rock. We scare men into making derogatory comments at us just because they’re intimidated.

1. How can this sentence be rewritten to avoid the error?

I wonder if this particular man’s wife left him and took the car and the house in the ‘burbs, and that’s why he was at union station in the first place—to take the metro to his measly intern-esque, low-paying job, only to kiss the profit goodbye to pay her alimony and child support while she’s off with Mr. Older and Much Richer.

- A. “I wonder if this particular man’s wife left him and took the car and the house in the ‘burbs, and that’s why he was at Union Station in the first place—to take the metro to his measly intern-esque, low-paying job, only to kiss the profit goodbye to pay her alimony and child support while she’s off with Mr. Older and Much Richer.
- B. “I wonder if this particular man’s wife left him and took the car and the house in the ‘burbs, and that’s why he was at union station in the first place—to take the metro to his measly intern-esque, low-paying job, only to kiss the profit goodbye to pay her alimony and child support while she’s off with Mr. older and much richer.

- C. “I wonder if this particular man’s wife left him and took the car and the house in the ’burbs, and that’s why he was at union station in the first place—to take the metro to his measly intern-esque, low-paying job, only too kiss the profit goodbye to pay her alimony and child support while she’s off with Mr. Older and Much Richer.
- D. No change.

2. Rewrite this segment from paragraph 6 to avoid the fragmentation.

I never dated him, never would, actually, and had never given him any reason to judge and exploit my character flaws. Let alone those of my whole sex.

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3. How can the following sentence from paragraph 5 be rewritten to avoid the pronoun confusion?

I did see a special on social networking sites about women searching for men to be her “Sugar Daddies,” but it seems to me that this is often a consensual, upfront arrangement, like prostitution (which I’m neither championing nor denouncing, just noting it as a contractual agreement), in which money and goods are exchanged for services.

- A. I did see a special on social networking sites about women searching for men to be her “Sugar Daddies,” but it seems to me that this is often a consensual, upfront arrangement, like prostitution (which I’m neither championing nor denouncing, just noting it as a contractual agreement), when money and goods are exchanged for services.
- B. I did see a special on Social Networking sites about women searching for men to be her “Sugar Daddies,” but it seems to me that this is often a consensual, upfront arrangement, like prostitution (which I’m neither championing nor denouncing, just noting it as a contractual agreement), in which money and goods are exchanged for services.
- C. I did see a special on social networking sites about women searching for men to be their “Sugar Daddies,” but it seems to me that this is often a consensual, upfront arrangement, like prostitution (which I’m neither championing nor denouncing, just noting it as a contractual agreement), in which money and goods are exchanged for services.
- D. No change.

4. How should the following sentence from paragraph 8 be rewritten to avoid the subject-verb agreement error?

Of course, I have to fight the urge to retort with an equally debasing, dehumanizing sexist remark, because I realize: it's not because he's a man that he made that remark.

- A. "Of course, I have to fight the urge to retort with an equally debasing, dehumanizing sexist remark, because I realized: it's not because he's a man that he made that remark."
- B. "Of course, I have to fight the urge to retort with an equally debasing, dehumanizing sexist remark, because I realize it's not because he's a man that he made that remark."
- C. "Of course, I had to fight the urge to retort with an equally debasing, dehumanizing sexist remark, because I realize: it's not because he's a man that he made that remark."
- D. No change.
5. Correctly punctuate the following excerpt from the text:

Wouldn't it have been more productive, if I was indeed BEING selfish, to say something like, Hey. You know, that's kind of rude, what you're doing there. I don't have a bike with me, but if I did, I might like to park it there, instead of at the other, far less accessible to YOU, but not anyone with a bicycle spaces. Why don't you move somewhere else? Or, Hey. You're in the way of my invisible entourage. Move it.

6. How can the following sentence be rewritten to avoid the informal register—that is, to not come off as casual?

I wonder if this particular man's wife left him and took the car and the house in the 'burbs, and that's why he was at union station in the first place—to take the metro to his measly intern-esque, low-paying job, only to kiss the profit goodbye to pay her alimony and child support while she's off with Mr. Older and Much Richer.

- A. I wonder if this particular man's wife left him and took the car and the house in the suburbs, and that's why he was at Union Station in the first place—to take the metro to his measly intern-style, low-paying job, only to kiss the profit goodbye to pay her alimony and child support while she's off with Mr. Older and Much Richer.
- B. I wonder if this particular man's wife left him and took the car and the house in the 'burbs, and that's why he was at Union Station in the first place—to take the metro to his measly intern-esque, low-paying job, only to kiss the profit goodbye to pay her alimony and child support while she's off with someone else.
- C. I wonder if this particular man's wife left him and took the car and the house in the suburbs, and that's why he was at union station in the first place—to take

the metro to his measly intern-esque, low-paying job, only to kiss the profit goodbye to pay her alimony and child support while she's off with Mr. Older and Much Richer.

D. No change.

7. Which word should replace the word **their** in the following sentence?

I guess in the past women have typically been the ones to survive off their husband's much fatter paychecks, but still, they cook, clean, mother children, entertain at least five full-time stay-at-home OTHER jobs at that, AND work on a budget of what is allowed them.

- A. they're
- B. there
- C. her
- D. No change.

8. How should this sentence be rewritten to ensure proper coordination?

I suppose it is up for debate whether it is selfish of me to: drive a scooter, take an insignificant and unclaimed slice of the sidewalk, protect my expensive belonging by securing it to an immovable object designed for such a purpose, live and breathe at all . . . but whether or not my actions caused this guy some inconvenience or strife for which I should have been aware of my need to apologize to him is actually irrelevant.

- A. I suppose it is up for debate whether it is selfish of me to drive a scooter, take an insignificant and unclaimed slice of the sidewalk, protect my expensive belonging by securing it to an immovable object designed for such a purpose, live and breathe at all . . . but whether or not my actions caused this guy some inconvenience or strife for which I should have been aware of my need to apologize to him is actually irrelevant.
- B. I suppose it is up for debate whether it is selfish of me to drive a scooter, take an insignificant and unclaimed slice of the sidewalk, protect my expensive belonging by securing it to an immovable object designed for such a purpose, or live and breathe at all . . . but whether or not my actions caused this guy some inconvenience or strife for which I should have been aware of my need to apologize to him is actually irrelevant.
- C. I suppose it is up for debate whether it is selfish of me to: drive a scooter; take an insignificant and unclaimed slice of the sidewalk; protect my expensive belonging by securing it to an immovable object designed for such a purpose; live and breathe at all . . . but whether or not my actions caused this guy some inconvenience or strife for which I should have been aware of my need to apologize to him is actually irrelevant.
- D. No change.

9. How should this sentence be rewritten to fix the awkward construction?

Effectively quieting the notion that he may have been speaking to someone else, what further eludes me about this situation is why he would articulate this thought while looking me dead in the eyes.

- A. Effective to quiet the notion that he may have been speaking to someone else, what further eludes me about this situation is why he would articulate this thought while looking me dead in the eyes.
- B. Effectively quieting the notion that he may have been speaking to someone else, what further eludes me about this situation is why he would have possibly articulated this thought while looking me dead in the eyes.
- C. What further eludes me about this situation is why he would articulate this thought while looking me dead in the eyes, effectively quieting the notion that he may have been speaking to someone else.
- D. No change.

**Read the following business memo. Then answer questions 10–18.**

### **Success Prep: Helping Struggling Students**

- (1) Yesterday Melanie Harris and I visited Carver High School to investigate their LEARN model. They have been working on intervention strategies for 10 years, and are perhaps the most progressive school in the county in terms of being a truly established PLC. It is imperative we change our model to follow theirs.
- (2) We met with students, teachers, administrators, student services and testing coordinators, and came back with more information than I can share in a succinct email. To put it simply, Carver's successful plan boils down to three pieces:
  - (3) 1) They use their **Success Prep** classes to directly intervene with students who are struggling. These kids, as it was beautifully put, are the ones they hope become AVID kids. The rules for scheduling students are: no IEPs. 1.5-2.5 GPA, no behavioral problems, no big weakness. SP is a course that organizes binders, checks homework, assigns LEARN, teaches study strategies, etc. They choose their teachers carefully. There are 3 sections arranged by grade level (9, 10 and 11). They are an English teacher, a math teacher and a science teacher, and they are the "jack of all trades" in the departments. They teach IB courses, but CHOOSE to also work with these kids to establish a rapport with them, encourage them and help them succeed. These teacher's were paid for 8 hours to meet in the summer to plan the year, they all have the same planning block and they have every resource necessary in their classrooms. (10<sup>th</sup> grade SP has every 10<sup>th</sup> grade textbook, etc.). SP meets the same block so the teachers can send kids to the math expert if that is where the student is struggling. The classes started very small (around 7) so students could be added through the year as they were identified. At March they have about 15–20.

- (4) 2) **LEARN** has two levels of teacher support, advisor and mentor. LEARN has 3 levels of Standing: Good, Monitored, and Supervised. Good students have all Cs or above Monitored have 1 D or F and Supervised have multiple Ds and Fs. Carver has PDAs for students to check in, but they do not assign LEARN unless a student is in Supervised Standing. They keep records about where everyone goes, though, and once a quarter, the LEARN advisor disseminates a LEARN report along with the interim. This report is created by the Testing Coordinator. The LEARN report shows the child where they have gone, and this is a useful tool for the teacher at parent conferences. Carver has LEARN 4 times a week (not Wednesday, the day the school begins late for teacher collaboration). The students said they hate Wednesdays because they NEEDS LEARN, and that the 36 minutes is not nearly enough time.
- (5) 3) Carver staffs an IA who runs **ISS**, but this is an **ACADEMIC** intervention for the most part, with only occasional behavioral referrals. When kids are not attending assigned LEARN, or when they are chronically at the "Supervised" level, teachers can send their students to ISS teachers know they are monitored there. The IA is gifted in math, and he establishes a good rapport with the students and forces them to do work. This runs all day.
- (6) A few things the crew at Carver communicated very strongly:
- (7) 1) One time a week is not nearly enough to make this model work in any kind of productive fashion.
- (8) 2) Student choice is very important, and you have to trust the kids to do the right thing so the atmosphere does not become negative. Someone said this profound statement, "Why make a rule that only applies to 10% of the kids that 100% of the people have to follow?" There was some disagreement about whether or not the cafeteria should be open to students as a place to hang out, but at first the general sentiment was that it was a good strategy for a reward. Of course, there is a gate keeper, and students not in Good Standing CANNOT enter. This is easy to determine by the PDAs.
- (9) 3) All the work for success is done on the front end.
- (10) 4) ILT uses their time to talk about the 10% of kids who keep failing. However, they've begun the new LEARN model, they have decreased their failure rate to 8%. They have the highest IB scores in the county, and the largest number of students sitting for exams because their culture is such: give the kids the resources they need to take really hard classes and they will do it.
- (11) Finally, we learned that Carver is a really excellent school for teachers, parents, administrators and students to be at.

10. Fix the apostrophe in the following sentence from paragraph 3.

These teacher's were paid for 8 hours to meet in the summer to plan the year, they all have the same planning block and they have every resource necessary in their classrooms.

- A. These teachers' were paid for 8 hours to meet in the summer to plan the year, they all have the same planning block and they have every resource necessary in their classrooms.
- B. These teacher's were paid for 8 hours to meet in the summer to plan the year, they'll have the same planning block and they have every resource necessary in their classrooms.
- C. These teachers were paid for 8 hours to meet in the summer to plan the year, they all have the same planning block and they have every resource necessary in their classrooms.
- D. No change.

11. How should this sentence from paragraph 8 be rewritten to give it more clarity?

There was some disagreement about whether or not the cafeteria should be open to students as a place to hang out, but at first the general sentiment was that it was a good strategy for a reward.

- A. At first there was some disagreement about whether or not the cafeteria should be open to students as a place to hang out, but the general sentiment was that it was a good strategy for a reward.
- B. There was some disagreement about whether or not the cafeteria should be open to students as a place to hang out, but the general sentiment was that it was a good strategy for a reward at first.
- C. There was some disagreement about whether or not the cafeteria should at first be open to students as a place to hang out, but the general sentiment was that it was a good strategy for a reward.
- D. No change.

12. How should this sentence be rewritten to avoid the run-on?

When kids are not attending assigned LEARN, or when they are chronically at the “Supervised” level, teachers can send their students to ISS teachers know they are monitored there.

- A. When kids are not attending assigned LEARN or when they are chronically at the “Supervised” level teachers can send their students to ISS teachers know they are monitored there.
- B. When kids are not attending assigned LEARN, or when they are chronically at the “Supervised” level, teachers can send their students to ISS; teachers know they are monitored there.
- C. When kids are not attending assigned LEARN, or when they are chronically at the “Supervised” level, teachers can send their students to ISS teachers. Know they are monitored there.
- D. No change.

13. Correct the punctuation in this sentence from paragraph 4.

Good students have all Cs or above Monitored have 1 D or F and Supervised have multiple Ds and Fs.

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14. How should this sentence be properly worded?

Finally, we learned that Carver is a really excellent school for teachers, parents, administrators and students to be at.

- A. Finally, Carver is a really excellent school for teachers, parents, administrators and students to be.
- B. Finally, we learned that Carver is a really excellent school for teachers, parents, administrators and students.
- C. Finally, we learned that Carver is a really excellent school.
- D. No change.

15. Which word should replace the word **to** in the sentence?

One time a week is not nearly enough to make this model work in any kind of productive fashion.

- A. too
- B. two
- C. that
- D. No change.

16. Fix the subject-verb agreement in this sentence:

The students said they hate Wednesdays because they needs LEARN, and that the 36 minutes is not nearly enough time.

- A. The students said them hate Wednesdays because they needs LEARN, and that the 36 minutes is not nearly enough time.
- B. The students said they hate Wednesdays because they need LEARN, and that the 36 minutes is not nearly enough time.
- C. The students said they hate Wednesday’s because they needs LEARN, and that the 36 minutes is not nearly enough time.
- D. No change.

17. What change needs to be made to fix the transitional word in the following sentence?

However, they’ve begun the new LEARN model, they have decreased their failure rate to 8%.

- A. Change “However,” to “Since.”
- B. Change “However,” to “Therefore” and remove the comma.
- C. Change “However,” to “Since” and remove the comma.
- D. No change.

18. Rewrite this sentence to eliminate wordiness:

It is imperative that we must change our model to follow theirs.

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**Read the following pre-service teacher’s essay. Then answer questions 19–26.**

### How I Knew I Wanted to be an English Teacher

- (1) I knew that I wanted to be an English teacher NOT in my English class. I was actually in speech, practicing an oratory about imaginary friends to the sand hills of North Carolina just beyond the second story window of my high school. I was very seriously discussing the negative impacts

of growing up too quickly when a marvelous event unfolded. The AP Physics teacher ran out of space for a very complicated equation on his chalkboard. It was the first clear and mildly warm day (in February), and they decided to bring his class outside to finish the problem on a seemingly endless chalkboard: the sidewalk. The commencement of the public chalking intrigued me. I stood in awe as I watched the fifteen student's mark up the sidewalk for the better part of an hour with what looked to me like hieroglyphics.

- (2) I hate physics. I am no good at math and equations. But this man made me want to drop my other interests, meander outside and take part in finding the solution. In science. I remember thinking to myself—Wow. If that man can make physics—a curriculum in which I have absolutely zero interest—look appealing to me, imagine what I could do with English.
- (3) Being that I wanted to become a high school English teacher, I've never forgotten this day. When I was a junior in high school, a purpose for my life began to develop as I watched this teacher change the lives of his students, my peers, heck, even me—the irrelevant spy and innocent bystander, mauled by physics. My purpose was stemmed in an emerging belief, a belief that everyone deserves the opportunity to make meaningful connections to frustrating tasks, and sometimes we require the service of a talented guide to help us make those connections. I am lucky enough to be on the path to becoming one such a guide.
- (4) In my experience as a Student teacher, I have learned that in my job, content is secondary. I believe that high school English classes are not about Literature with a capital L. Reading and writing are merely byproducts of the work we do with kids. In a classroom where we compete with texting, homecoming, budding adulthood, celebrities, fashion and bullying, we have to find ways to use their interests, their problems, and their lives to relates to the program of studies we are required to teach. Teaching high school English is about opening students' minds to possibility. I believe English classes are about preparing students for life outside of high school, and if we're lucky enough, to create one or two English majors along the way. If we're really lucky, we'll engender a lifelong love of learning and reading. Our real job is singular: to help them develop their ability to think. Our means are simply works of Literature.

19. Which of the edits eliminates the fragment in this example?

But this man made me want to drop my other interests, meander outside and take part in finding the solution. In science.

- A. "This man made me want to drop my other interests, meander outside and take part in finding the solution. In science."
- B. "But this man made me want to drop my other interests, meander outside and take part in finding the solution, in science."
- C. "But this man made me want to drop my other interests, and meander outside and take part in finding the solution. In science"
- D. No change.

20. How should the following sentence be edited to correct the pronoun agreement?

It was the first clear and mildly warm day (in February), and they decided to bring his class outside to finish the problem on a seemingly endless chalkboard: the sidewalk.

- A. Replace “they” with “he.”
- B. Replace “they” with “him.”
- C. Replace “his” with “their.”
- D. No change.

21. Edit the illogical word order in this sentence:

But this man made me want to drop my other interests, meander outside and take part in finding the solution.

- A. Replace “meander” with “wander.”
- B. Replace “other” with “current.”
- C. Replace “But” with “However.”
- D. No change.

22. Correct the capitalization in this sentence:

In my experience as a Student teacher, I have learned that in my job, content is secondary.

- A. “In my experience as a Student Teacher, I have learned that in my job, Content is secondary.”
- B. “In my experience as a student Teacher, I have learned that in my job, content is secondary.”
- C. “In my experience as a student teacher, I have learned that in my job, content is secondary.”
- D. No change.

23. Correct the awkward wording in this sentence:

Being that I wanted to become a high school English teacher, I’ve never forgotten this day.

- A. “Because I wanted to become a high school English teacher, I’ve never forgotten this day.”
- B. “I’ve never forgotten this day, being that I wanted to become a high school English teacher.”
- C. “I wanted to become a high school English teacher, I’ve never forgotten this day.”
- D. No change.

24. Correct the subject-verb agreement with the interceding phrase in this sentence from paragraph 4:

In a classroom where we compete with texting, homecoming, budding adulthood, celebrities, fashion and bullying, we have to find ways to use their interests, their problems, and their lives to relates to the program of studies we are required to teach.

- A. In a classroom where we compete with texting, homecoming, budding adulthood, celebrities, fashion and bullying, we have to find ways to use their interests, their problems, and their lives to relates to the program of study we are required to teach
  - B. In a classroom where we compete with texting, homecoming, budding adulthood, celebrities, fashion and bullying, we have to find ways to use their interests, their problems, and their lives to relate to the program of studies we are required to teach
  - C. In a classroom where we compete, we have to find ways to use their interests, their problems, and their lives to relates to the program of studies we are required to teach
  - D. No change.
25. Which word should replace the word **knew** in the following sentence?

I knew that I wanted to be an English teacher NOT in my English class.

- A. new
  - B. know
  - C. think
  - D. No change.
26. How should the informal use be corrected in the following sentence?

When I was a junior in high school, a purpose for my life began to develop as I watched this teacher change the lives of his students, my peers, heck, even me—the irrelevant spy and innocent bystander, mauled by physics.

- A. Remove the word “heck” and the comma following it.
- B. Replace the word “mauled” with “intrigued.”
- C. Remove the phrase “When I was a junior in high school.”
- D. No change.

Read the following information to answer questions 27–34.

### Your First Time as a Forensics Judge?

- (1) Since everyone must start somewhere—here are a few tips . . .
- (2)
  - Bring a reliable stopwatch, pen and/or pencils. Arrive at the high school where the tournament is being held ON TIME!! Late judges result in fines for the school, and late starts equal long days!
- (3)
  - When you arrive, check in with the coaches (usually in the judges' lounge or near the TAB ROOM). Find out where and when the Judges' Meeting will be held & GO!
- (4)
  - Your coach will give you a judge code. This code is used to identify your judging assignments—no switching judge codes! (It results in BIG problems!)
- (5)
  - Claim a comfortable spot in the judge's lounge. So wear comfortable clothing, it can be a long day; bring reading material and food. Some schools feed you like royalty, but others aren't quite so generous.
- (6)
  - After the judges' meeting, the meet organizer will "post" the Round I listings. If your code is posted go to the Tab Room, or ballot table to pick up your ballots and the list of students in your room. Go to the room where you've been assigned. Tip: go to the restroom on route if in doubt, because it can be a long round. Judging is already difficult to do and much harder when you are uncomfortable.
- (7)
  - Review the criteria and ballots—if in doubt, ask another adult before you go to the room, competent. Event rules change from league to league. After you have judged a few times this will become second nature.
- (8)
  - Fill out the information on the top parts of each ballot. To save time and prevent hand cramps, some judges ask students to fill it out (that is okay to do).
- (9)
  - Start once all students have arrived. Although it is not necessary, most judges have students sign in on the board with their speaker code, title and author of selection. Some may have signed in on the board with an asterisk (\*) or "D.E." next to their speaker code. This means they are double entered and will return after going to their other event (or, they may ask to speak first and leave to go to their other event.)
- (10) A good forensics judge is four main things:
- (11) 1. S/he is familiar with the rules.
- (12) 2. S/he is willing to be flexible in accepting the student's interpretation of a piece of literature.

- (13) 3. S/he is capable of communicating nonverbally during a performance. This is the only form of immediate feedback a student will receive! It is okay to laugh, cry and make eye contact, etc. if you feel that it is appropriate.
- (14) 4. S/he is well-read and familiar with various forms of literature and current events.
- (15) Focus on the selection choice, how it was prepared and delivered, and how the author's expression of meaning and feeling was communicated. Justify and support your decisions! Remember it is constructive criticism, and the students are LEARNING! Find a balance between praise and criticism. To receive a rank and score from a judge without any comments to justify or support the decision, nothing is more frustrating! Be consistent!
- (16) • Have students perform in the order they are listed. Double entered students are the exception. She should perform first and be permitted to leave OR they can perform when they return. Do NOT give oral critiques.
- (17) • Keep accurate time and give hand signals. This is essential for Impromptu and Extemp. Most events have a 30 second grace period.
- (18) • Once all students have performed, they may be dismissed. Finalize your comments and rankings (first through sixth). Make sure your rankings on the individual ballots matches the master ballot. Check it again.
- (19) • Assign a numeric score (1–100). Scores should NOT go below an 85 (unless it was terrible). No two performers can have the same score or rank.

27. Correct the subordination in this sentence:

So wear comfortable clothing, it can be a long day; bring reading material and food.

- A. So where comfortable clothing, it can be a long day; bring reading material and food.
- B. It can be a long day, so wear comfortable clothing; bring reading material and food.
- C. So wear comfortable clothing, it can be a long day.
- D. No change.

28. Correct the punctuation in this sentence:

If your code is posted go to the Tab Room, or ballot table to pick up your ballots and the list of students in your room.

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29. Show correct possession in this sentence:

Claim a comfortable spot in the

Select	▼
judges lounge.	
judges' lounge.	
judges lounge's.	

30. Correct the pronoun agreement in this sentence:

She should perform first and be permitted to leave OR they can perform when they return.

- A. Replace “She” with “They.”
- B. Replace “they” with “she.”
- C. Replace “they” with “them.”
- D. No change.

31. Correct the misplaced modifier in this sentence:

Review the criteria and ballots—if in doubt, ask another adult before you go to the room, competent.

- A. “Review the competent criteria and ballots—if in doubt, ask another adult before you go to the room.”
- B. “Review the criteria and ballots—if in competent doubt, ask another adult before you go to the room, competent.”
- C. “Review the criteria and ballots—if in doubt, ask another competent adult before you go to the room.”
- D. No change.

32. Rewrite this sentence to ensure logical clarity:

To receive a rank and score from a judge without any comments to justify or support the decision, nothing is more frustrating!

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33. Which word should replace the word **matches** in the following sentence to demonstrate proper subject-verb agreement?

Make sure your rankings on the individual ballots matches the master ballot.

- A. matched
- B. match
- C. matching
- D. No change.

34. Which word should be capitalized in the following sentence?

Although it is not necessary, most judges have students sign in on the board with their speaker code, title and author of selection.

- A. judges
- B. title
- C. author
- D. No change.

**Read the following letter of recommendation. Then answer questions 35–42.**

#### Letter of Recommendation for Jennifer Fountain

- (1) To Whom It May Concern:
- (2) I am writing to recommend Jennifer Fountain for your program. I have known Jennifer since August of this year, when she came to school a week before it began to find out if she was eligible to take IB English.
- (3) Jennifer was particularly memorable to me not only because of her initiative, but because of her story. She had been homeschooled until this year, and still managed to take and excel in AP courses. She was curious to find out if she could also add the additional burden of IB to her senior year in high school. When I explained all the catching up she would have to do, she did not flinch. She simply responded ecstatically You mean I can still do the IB work I don't have to be enrolled in regular English 12? I will do anything you ask me to do!
- (4) To hear that from a parent is one thing, but to hear it from a student is something else entirely. Its novel. I haltingly gave her a book to read for the summer reading assignment, which was due less than a week from the day I was giving it to her. She did not blink. Instead, she read the entire novel over the weekend, and submitted her work first thing with the other students. The behavior impressed me, as did the quality of her work. Indeed, it is rare that I write a recommendation for a student in the first quarter of my class for a November deadline if I have not taught her before. Jennifer has done nothing but impress me as good natured, hard-working, thoughtful and diligent.

- (5) Jennifer takes every opportunity to improve her already excellent work. I allow for re-writes in my class, and Jennifer re-writes everything. This knowledge of the writing process and willingness to improve shows a philosophy it takes most students four years of college to master: writing is re-writing. Jennifer demonstrates an ideology that is the embodiment of the striving for perfection; though I doubt she would be so cliché as to word it like that. When it is true, though, it is true. She never takes offense, either, when I criticize her work. She is earnest in her desire to improve, and seeks me out for counsel often. Jennifer is brilliant, she tries her best.
- (6) Jennifer’s accomplishments are not simply limited to the classroom, therefore. I coach volleyball and was surprised to see her leading the way on our track team at after-school practices. Though I barely know her, it takes a lot of courage to submerge into public school in the way Jennifer has, I am incredibly proud and in awe of her drive. She is very friendly, and her interests expand beyond school and its sports. She also has experience with the responsibility of caring for horses, teaching lessons and organizing events on a larger scale with her church youth group.
- (7) It is without a moment’s hesitation that I recommend Jennifer Fountain. I finds her competent, capable, enjoyable and exceptionally intrinsically motivated, which I believe is likely from the years of home schooling. Jennifer is a wonderful student, and I am certain she will make a wonderful addition to your University. Please do not hesitate to contact me if you have any questions about Jennifer.

35. Eliminate the wordiness in this sentence:

I haltingly gave her a book to read for the summer reading assignment, which was due less than a week from the day I was giving it to her.

- A. “I gave her a book to read for the summer reading assignment, which was due less than a week from the day I was giving it to her.”
- B. “I haltingly gave her a book for the summer reading assignment, which was due less than a week from the day I was giving it to her.”
- C. “I haltingly gave her a book, which was due less than a week from the day I was giving it to her.”
- D. No change.

36. Select the correct answer.

Jennifer’s accomplishments are not simply limited to the classroom,

Select	▼
however.	
although.	
as such.	
therefore.	

37. Correct this run-on sentence:

Jennifer is brilliant, she tries her best.

- A. Jennifer is brilliant, and she tries her best.
- B. Jennifer is brilliant she tries her best.
- C. Jennifer is brilliant, tries her best.
- D. No change.

38. How should the following sentence be properly punctuated?

She simply responded ecstatically You mean I can still do the IB work I don't have to be enrolled in regular English 12? I will do anything you ask me to do!

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39. What should replace the word **its** in the following sentence?

Its novel.

- A. A
- B. It is
- C. Its'
- D. No change.

40. How can this sentence be reworded to avoid the dangling modifier?

Though I barely know her, it takes a lot of courage to submerge into public school in the way Jennifer has, I am incredibly proud and in awe of her drive.

- A. I barely know her, it takes a lot of courage to submerge into public school in the way Jennifer has, I am incredibly proud and in awe of her drive.
- B. I am incredibly proud and in awe of her drive, though I barely know her, it takes a lot of courage to submerge into public school in the way Jennifer has.
- C. It takes a lot of courage to submerge into public school in the way Jennifer has, and though I barely know her, I am incredibly proud and in awe of her drive.
- D. No change.

41. What word should be replaced to avoid informal usage in the following sentence?

Jennifer demonstrates an ideology that is the embodiment of the striving for perfection; though I doubt she would be so cliché as to word it like that.

- A. cliché
- B. ideology
- C. embodiment
- D. No change.

42. Correct the subject-verb agreement in the following sentence.

I finds her competent, capable, enjoyable and exceptionally intrinsically motivated, which I believe is likely from the years of home schooling.

- A. I find her competent, capable, enjoyable and exceptionally intrinsically motivated, which I believe is likely from the years of homeschooling.
- B. I found her competent, capable, enjoyable and exceptionally intrinsically motivated, which I believe is likely from the years of homeschooling.
- C. I finding her competent, capable, enjoyable and exceptionally intrinsically motivated, which I believe is likely from the years of homeschooling.
- D. No change.

**Read the following report about a blind cook who turned into a Master Chef. Then answer questions 43–49.**

- (1) If you watched season three of Fox TV’s reality cooking show *MasterChef* you remember the big smile that lit up Christine Hà’s face every time she impressed the judges with her bold flavors and especially when her threecourse meal of Vietnamese comfort food won Hà the “MasterChef” title.
- (2) What viewers casually may not have realized right away is that the amateur cook from Houston, Texas, is blind. In 2003, Hà was diagnosed with neuromyelitis optica (NMO), a rare neurological condition that deteriorates the optic nerves and spinal cord. By 2007, Hà had lost most of her vision. But she had regained her love of reading, through help from the National Library Service for the Blind and Physically Handicapped (NLS).
- (3) “[NLS] reignited my love for literature. It was what kept me sane when I went through my first bouts of NMO,” says Hà, who also authors the blog *theblindcook.com*. “When I went through some of my worst health issues in 2003—complete paralysis from my neck down due to spinal inflammation, and complete blindness—all I could do was lie in bed and listen to NLS audiobooks.”

- (4) NLS, part of the Library of Congress, oversees a free reading program for U.S. residents and citizens living abroad who are blind, have low vision, or cannot hold a book because of a physical disability. NLS patrons may choose from tens of thousands of books and dozens of magazines in audio and braille—including dozens of cookbooks, such as “O, the Oprah Magazine Cookbook” and titles by Julia Child, James Beard, and other famous foodies. NLS also loans the portable playback equipment needed to read its audiobooks. Computer-savvy patrons’ may access books online through the NLS Braille and Audio Reading Download (BARD) service.
- (5) Hà, who is pursuing a master of fine arts degree at the University of Houston, always has a book checked out from NLS. Recently she was reading Gail Caldwell’s “Let’s take the long way home” in braille. And she currently is working on her “MasterChef” cookbook, which is set for a spring 2013 release.
- (6) Disabilities do not need to stand in the way of our dreams; this is something that has been proven throughout the ages. If you have a problem, you can always find a way to get over it, get through it, or around it.

43. Correct the subject-verb agreement in this sentence from paragraph 4:

NLS, part of the Library of Congress, oversees a free reading program for U.S. residents and citizens living abroad who are blind, have low vision, or cannot hold a book because of a physical disability.

- A. “NLS, part of the Library of Congress, oversees a free reading program for U.S. residents and citizen living abroad who are blind, have low vision, or cannot hold a book because of a physical disability.”
- B. “NLS, part of the Library of Congress, oversee a free reading program for U.S. residents and citizens living abroad who are blind, have low vision, or cannot hold a book because of a physical disability.”
- C. “NLS, part of the Library of Congress, oversees a free reading program for U.S. residents and citizens living abroad who are blind, have low vision, or cannot hold a book because of a physical disability.”
- D. No change.

44. Which word should replace **through** in the following sentence?

But she had regained her love of reading, through help from the National Library Service for the Blind and Physically Handicapped (NLS).

- A. thorough
- B. threw
- C. thru
- D. No change.

45. How should the parallelism be properly written in the following sentence?

If you have a problem, you can always find a way to get over it, get through it, or around it.

- A. “If you have a problem, you can always find a way to get over it, get through it, or get around it.”
- B. “If you have a problem, you can always find a way to get over it, through it, or get around it.”
- C. “If you have a problem, you can always find a way to get over it.”
- D. No change.

46. Correct the capitalization in this sentence:

Recently she was reading Gail Caldwell’s “Let’s take the long way home” in Braille.

- A. “Let’s Take the long Way Home”
- B. “let’s take the long way home”
- C. “Let’s Take the Long Way Home”
- D. No change.

47. Correct the possession in the following sentence:

Computer-savvy patrons’ may access books online through the NLS Braille and Audio Reading Download (BARD) service.

- A. patron’s
- B. savvy’s
- C. patrons
- D. No change.

48. Insert the proper punctuation marks into this sentence:

If you watched season three of Fox TV’s reality cooking show *MasterChef* you remember the big smile that lit up Christine Hà’s face every time she impressed the judges with her bold flavors and especially when her threecourse meal of Vietnamese comfort food won Hà the “MasterChef” title.

49. Eliminate the wordiness in the following sentence.

Hà, who is pursuing a master of fine arts degree at the University of Houston, always has a book checked out from NLS.

- A. Hà, who is pursuing a master of fine arts degree at the University of Houston, has a book checked out from NLS.
- B. Hà, pursuing a master of fine arts degree at the University of Houston, always has a book checked out from NLS.
- C. Hà, who is pursuing a master at the University of Houston, always has a book checked out from NLS.
- D. No change.

50. The passage that follows is incomplete. For each “Select . . .” option, choose the response that correctly completes the sentence.

### How Stock-Car Racing Became Popular

Stock-car racing is a major spectator sport in this country,

Select 1 . . .	▼
but	
however	
with	
ipso facto (by that very fact)	

an estimated 30 percent of Americans claiming to be fans of this more than half-century-old sport. However, racing has not always been so popular. As a matter of fact, it had a rather shaky start, with a negative reputation and problems with the law. During the 1920s, with Prohibition came moonshining; and with moonshining came

Select 2 . . . from the illegal stills to the markets. These

Select 2 . . .	▼
bootleggers who were moonshine runners that illegally ran whiskey	
bootleggers, or moonshine runners,	
the illegal running of whiskey by bootleggers, or moonshine-running whiskey	
bootleggers who are moonshine runners who ran whiskey	

drivers ran races with the law; the losers were subject to jail time and steep fines. Soon racing among the bootleggers became a weekend sport; they used their “whiskey run” cars to prove who was the fastest. And of course folks from the area came out to watch.

These races became popular. They continued even after the end of Prohibition. In 1938 Bill France organized the first Daytona Beach race. Winners received such prizes as rum, cigars, and motor oil. After a hiatus during World War II, in the late 1940s France held a meeting of promoters. This three-day meeting

Select 3
reinstated
emphasized
nevertheless led to
resulted in

the establishment of the rules,

specifications, and official name of the organization—the National Association of Stock Car Auto Racing, or NASCAR.

## Answers: Reasoning Through Language Arts—Practice Test 2

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### Section 1

1. C.

This article considers both the positive and negative aspects of sudden death, and discusses the differing opinions about it. The text does not give a specific opinion about death itself being good or bad (A), and although the author may seem to imply that sudden death is the better option (D), he makes no definitive statement regarding this. The author only states that religion seems to prefer a slow death (B).

2. B.

The author discusses the conflicting stance between religion and Roman philosophy as to whether sudden death is or is not preferable. Because this conflict is true, you can rule out choice (A). Although the author does discuss intoxication, he points out that the mere coincidence of “some sudden death when [one] happens to be intoxicated” could be “falsely regarded with peculiar horror”—implying “extra immorality” when in actuality “extra misfortune” may be at work. (C). Finally, while the author does discuss a person’s excessive drinking habits in terms of intoxication (D), he makes no claim that the regularity of such habits will determine a person’s fate.

3. D.

You can infer the meaning of “prostrate” from the sentence in which it appears: “On the other hand, the divine Litany of our English Church, when breathing forth supplications, as if in some representative character for the whole human race **prostrate** before God, places such a death in the very van of horrors.” This is because the sentence means the Church thinks it has the corner on human servitude (supplication) to God. In this light, “vertically positioned” (A), “up in arms against” (B), and “angrily opposing” (C) simply do not make sense.

4. B.

By beginning with this question, the author indicates he will answer, or at least flesh out, the implications of this idea. You should already know that he presents conflicting information in this paragraph, so you can rule out choice (C). Although it may have the effect of forcing the readers to ask themselves this question, this does not warrant the development or assertion of a main idea itself (A). Because the author endeavors himself to answer this question, you can tell that he is not asking someone else to answer it for him, as choice (D) indicates.

5. B.

This answer is a reason, not a claim. It is indicating that the scripture does not provide evidence for the claim, thus it is the reasoning and evidence itself. Choice (A) is a claim that is supported by the sentence immediately preceding it. Choice (C) is a claim with its reasoning coupled in the same sentence. Choice (D) is a claim the author spends the rest of the paragraph reasoning out.

6. A.

This sentence is, in fact, the main idea, which is that different parts of society view sudden death as either desirable or despicable. Choice (B) is a bit of reasoning that supports one conflicting side of the argument, as is choice (C). Neither of these is explicitly the main idea, though both are connected to it. Choice (D) is simply a conclusive statement that, when placed in the context of the whole passage, helps to support the main idea—that the method of death is up for debate—but on its own is simply reasoning regarding the drunkard’s method of death.

7. C.

“Infirmity” indicates illness or weakness, which is not directly qualified by “suffering,” though it can be inferred. “Suffering” is a harsher word that takes human emotion into consideration. To that end, if the author had used “suffering” instead of “illness,” he would indicate more directly that the Church is cruel for allowing the misery to continue. Therefore, you can rule out both choices (A) and (B), which indicate the author would be in favor of the Church’s position—which should have been clear simply from the sentence itself. There is definitely a change in tone, so you can rule out choice (D).

8. A.

Both articles address this issue. Although choice (B) is somewhat handled by the second article, it is not a thematic idea presented in the first. Similarly, choice (C) is discussed in the first article, but it is not a large enough focus of the second to be considered a theme. Finally, while choice (D) might be something you can infer from the information presented in both articles, it is not a theme for either.

9. B.

The correct is choice (B), 1 percent. Notice that the question asks you what percentage *is* inspected, which is the flip side of how the statistic is presented in the text: the 99% of food imports *not* inspected. When you’re asked a question like this, be careful not to latch on to the wrong data.

10. C.

It seems the first article is more concerned with the safety aspect of imports, while the second article deals more with the economic hardships regarding importation. Though the second article does mention food safety concerns, it is far more concerned with the United States' failing economy. Choice (A) is incorrect because it is likely that both authors would agree that this idea is false. The authors would probably agree to (rather than dispute) both choices (B) and (D).

11. D.

Though the purpose of both articles is to inform, the second article offers positive, hopeful motivation that the first does not. Choice (A) is incorrect because it misses the point of both articles entirely. While choice (B) may be a correct observation of the two articles, it does not discuss the impact these articles intend to create. Finally, choice (C) is halfway correct, but it misinterprets the aim of the second article—which deals with fiscal impacts, but does nothing to encourage readers to be more thrifty.

12. C.

Both articles mention iPura, but the first one simply uses it as part of a hopeful discussion of a means to help decrease food safety issues. The second article realizes the potential for American business to become successful by recognizing the problem of food import safety. Both articles consider iPura to be positive, so you can rule out (A), which describes it as a “scare tactic.” (B) has the emphasis jumbled between the two articles, as does (D).

13. A.

The article is designed to educate Americans about the health problems imported foods can cause. Though iPura is mentioned as a benefit (B), showcasing it is not the intended purpose of the article; rather it is used as a side comment. Though this article may encourage readers to grow their own food (C), this would be a side benefit, as the text gives no specific direction to do so. Finally, the FDA is actually pardoned within the article by “experts” for its lack of inspection, so you can rule out choice (D).

14. B.

The article seeks to educate its readers on a successful business model, which seems to solve two problems at once—hence the title. The article does applaud iPura (A), but this is an example to strengthen the commentary, not part of the overall purpose. The article does not deal with alternatives to imported foods (C), which would center on guidance on how to buy American produce. Although choice (D) is mentioned in the article, this is the main purpose of the first article, and is only used by the second as a mitigating factor.

15. B.

Both articles deal with the problems created by imported foods, but one couches this in terms of economic hardship and the other highlights health problems. This indicates that the underlying problem is reliance on imported foods. Although both articles deal with an innovative company, iPura, the two authors would likely disagree on the reasons this company came into existence, so you can rule out choices (A) and (D). Although both authors agree that public health is a factor with imported foods (C), the articles indicate a disagreement about the priority of food safety, as one discusses food safety in tandem with money.

16. C.

A *premise* is the major argument or impact of an article, and in this one the author encourages readers to make their own plan for the future so as not to suffer the consequences. Although choice (A) might be an inference a reader could make, it is certainly not the focus of the article. Choice (B) is a correct observation, but it does not directly answer the question. Finally, choice (D) might be a potential point a reader might take away from the article, but it certainly is not the point the author attempts to convey.

17. A.

This sentence assumes there is an argument made that “it is better to live longer.” The author, in this instance, considers this and its positive outcomes before moving on to discuss the true purpose of the article: planning for the downside of what happens when you outlive your spouse. Choice (B) is a piece of information that supports the main argument, but does not indicate conflict. Similarly, choices (C) and (D) are simply additional pieces of information that support the main ideas presented in the piece. Neither (C) nor (D) indicates a conflicting point of view.

18. A., B., and D.

This item asks you to select three details mentioned in the article. The correct answers are (A), (B), and (D):

Helps protect retirement assets
Provides coverage not available through Medicaid
Customizable plans available

In terms of the remaining two response options, (C) and (E), note that the article is silent on avoiding “reliance on private insurers” and says the U.S. Office of Personnel Management must approve premium increases, not that premiums will not rise.

19. B.

At its basal level, the article assumes the cause-and-effect relationship that living longer causes you to face up to decisions to make about how you want to plan for your future. The article makes no argument about how to raise children (A); indeed, it encourages readers to take the burden off their children. The argument about the cost of living is actually negated in the article (C), and choice (D) runs opposite the premise of the entire article.

20. A.

Because the question asks for different situations, you can immediately rule out choices (C) and (D) because those responses deal with the argument presented within this article. The problem with choice (B) is that although children and relationships are mentioned, there are no steps provided—such as “employ better communication skills” to help apply to building a relationship. So, choice (A) is the best answer because it employs the same skills mentioned in this article to a similar scenerio that happens to deal with different subject matter.

21. **The correct answer is: B, C, D, and E.**

Choice (A) is the main idea of the text, so you can tell immediately that it is not a supporting detail. Choice (F) simply asks a question, so you should immediately rule it out. Finally, choice (G) is a comment in the nature of advice, not a detail that supports the main idea. Choices (B), (C), (D), and (E) all support the main idea that women are outliving men and need to consider planning for long-term care.

22. C.

Because the question asks about clarification, you must draw the parallel relationship between the two pieces of information. Choice (C) is the only response option that presents an accurate distinction. Although choice (A) may seem like a legitimate response, this would be an answer to a question that asks how the chart disagrees with the article rather than how it clarifies it. Although choice (B) may be a correct observation—that the fine arts projects seem to have the greatest success—these are independent projects, not crowd-funded options for education. Finally, choice (D) is another correct observation, but it does not consider the article, so no relevant comparison or clarification is offered.

23. A.

The reader can infer from the article and graph that there is a distinctive parallel between crowdfunding and success rates for financial gain. Because the article is suggesting the use of crowdfunding websites, you can rule out choice (B). Similarly, the article indicates that there has been some success with crowdfunded projects such as Kickstarter in regards to helping fund education, so choice (C) is also ruled out. Clearly, the graph indicates that the arts are supported by crowdfunding (D).

24. D.

Although choice (C) may be a true statement, you can assume that the intended audience for the article is students looking to fund their education, so you can rule it out as a reaction. Choice (D) is correct because it is a logical assumption to make that the students, not seeing education listed in the graph, might consider it an endeavor not worth their effort. Finally, the graph does not indicate in any way that traditional methods of financing school are obsolete, so you can rule out choice (B) as well.

25. D.

A person must have vision and drive, but both the article and the graph support the idea that there is money to be made in the internet world of crowdfunding. Although choice (A) may be true, this information is clearly negated in the chart as it indicates most projects come close to the \$1 million mark. Although choices (B) and (C) are both easily inferred from the article, they are not supported by the graph.

26. A.

Once readers consider the evidence in the chart, it is a fair, logical conclusion to draw that they may be swayed to attempt other Kickstarter projects such as gaming or photography endeavors. Choice (B) is incorrect because it does not reference the graph, and makes a claim not supported by the article. Choice (C) may be an attractive answer, but the Kickstarter information is applicable to projects, and does not give instructions about how to build a business. Finally, choice (D) may be an outcome of the two pieces of information, but it is not an *application* of the information, so it does not answer the question.

27. A.

The chart supports the author's claim that Kickstarter or other crowdfunding websites can be successful in garnering financial backing. Even if choice (B) might be true in the success ratio column of the graph, this does not support the author's claim and should be ignored. Choice (C) is incorrect because the chart does not directly address education as a potential project on Kickstarter. Finally, the chart makes no mention of the time involved in running a Kickstarter project (D).

28. D.

Because the chart shows the success of projects on Kickstarter, it is logical to conclude that it is a viable option for funding one's education. There is no basis to decide that Kickstarter makes people happy (A) or that it will be the necessary conclusive item that makes more independent film projects (C). Although choice (B) might seem correct, ultimately crowdfunding is presented as an *option*, not the ultimate or sole solution to trying economic times.

29. C.

Throughout the passage, the author argues that illusion, imagination, and attitude are the elements that make life enjoyable. The author discusses how even adults employ illusion in their jobs, so you can rule out choices (A) and (B). Although choice (D) is the next best response, it is only mentioned in a tertiary, and positive way. The tone of choice (D) is negative, so you should rule it out as well.

30. B.

Technically “fop” is a “dandy,” but from context clues and the subject of the sentence—people’s occupations—you should at least be able to determine it is some kind of human. This information rules out choices (A), (C), and (D).

31. D.

Although choice (B) may seem like a viable option, the author would likely argue that illusions are a part of us that we cannot separate ourselves from, they do not necessarily make us better people, they are simply a part of who we are. Choice (D) is correct because it embodies this idea. Because of this, you can rule out choices (A) and (C), which both negate the idea that illusions are integral parts of our personae.

32. C.

The author’s sincere effort to include a variety of jobs through a seemingly endless list helps to indicate that no one is immune to imagination and attitude. Choice (A) might seem a viable option, but it deals with figurative language—diction—rather than the syntax—sentence structure—which is what the question asks about. Choice (B) is interesting, but ultimately it is an incorrect assessment—the sentence is not a run-on, so you can rule it out. Choice (D) is a correct observation, but it does not address the second part of the question, which deals with how this structure helps convey the message.

33. A.

Emerson plays on people’s emotions as he connects adults to their youth, as well as appealing to our sense of belonging as he describes our own jobs and relates to us. He makes no reference to tradition (B), and though the piece is logically constructed (C) in an easy-to-follow manner, there is very little analysis of cause and effect or use of statistics to argue his point. The piece uses very little ethical appeal (D), such as the citation of authority or research to prove the author’s integrity.

34. B.

The author’s main goal here is to personally connect with the audience and encourage them to enjoy life and approach it with a positive attitude. The piece does not deal with fate or luck (A), and though choice (C) might seem like a logical answer, it would be more of a side-glance than a direct outcome of this text. Similarly, choice (D) is an acceptable answer, but it is not as precise in the analysis of the author’s intent as choice (B).

35.

**Order of Events**

A. Jane discusses the need for women to have an occupation.



E. Jane hears the strange laugh of Grace Poole.



C. Jane sees Grace Poole steal beer from the kitchen.



D. Jane speaks with Sophie, the French nurse.



B. Jane invites Adele for a holiday.



F. Jane goes for a walk

36. A.

In this line, Brontë indicates that women have equally as passionate feelings about work and occupations as men do, which was a relatively unorthodox view at the time of Brontë’s writing. Nonetheless, the explicit mentions of equality between the sexes in this sentence should answer this question, provided you know the definition of feminist: someone who believes women should be treated equally to men. To that end, choice (B) is incorrect because it does not deal with equality among men and women; choice (C), too, is incorrect not least because it describes Sophie as vapid, which is an insult. Choice (D) is incorrect as well, though it may be alluring because it shows Jane has a modicum of power in decision making, but it is not as precise in answering the question as choice (A).

37. C.

Jane is judgmental of Grace Poole, as is evidenced by her parenthetical note regarding Grace’s alcohol use. “Interested” (A) may vie for your attention, but it’s not the best answer because Jane’s initial attempts at showing interest by striking up a conversation with Grace are met with “few words,” which is discouraging. Instead of “caring” (B), Jane actually adopts a superior attitude toward Grace. Finally, choice (D) should be eliminated because Jane exhibits no signs of anxiety in the course of assessing Grace’s “oddities” and flaws.

38. B.

This is an exaggerated description of internal conflict, and using fermentation to describe it indicates a sour feeling and building pressure within. Choice (A) might seem a viable answer, but it is incorrect because repetition is not figurative language. Choice (C), too, is incorrect because it does not talk about the effect itself, but merely indicates that the phrase is a good choice of description. Finally, choice (D) is incorrect because ferment is both a metaphor and hyperbole.

39. D.

You can tell from Jane's diatribe regarding female occupation that Jane is not the type of person to sit idly by. This is substantiated in the final paragraph when she endeavors a two-mile walk to post a letter, and in the descriptions of her attempts to engage Sophie in conversation. Choice (A) is incorrect; the events in this section do not definitively relate back to this particular paragraph. Choice (B) is incorrect because no character other than Jane herself is described (D). Finally, you cannot choose option (C) because even if it is correct, you have no basis for comparison unless you have read the entire novel, and this question assumes you have not.

40. C.

Jane is interested in many things, as illustrated in this passage, and she discusses her beliefs at length. Choice (A) is incorrect because Jane actually demonstrates a great deal of strength in this passage. Although Jane is interested in other characters (B), as is evidenced by her discussion of them, there is no reason to determine she cares more about them than she does herself, especially given the information presented in the first paragraph. Finally, there is no reason to determine Jane is cruel (D). Even if she calls Sophie vapid, she invites Adele to visit and suffers Grace Poole, who she considers slightly morally reprehensible.

## Extended Response—Section 2

Let's consider how you would approach building a solid essay on the topic at hand.

Start by brainstorming. For this prompt, two passages have been presented that showcase the physical invention of the boat and the mental and emotional invention of ideas and innovation. While it seems as if both texts are arguing very different ideas, both are still speaking of invention.

First, consider how each passage frames new knowledge (invention). Then, noticed how each passage delivers that information to you as the reader.

When selecting which passage is stronger than the other, it may help to select which argument *you naturally believe in*. From there, pull which parts of the passage make the argument so strong.

Remember: There is no right answer here, so you may find it to be more comfortable to discuss in your writing how that passage is better or stronger because you naturally believe this to be true. Although this may be your personal opinion, however, it is important that you avoid using the personal pronoun of “I,” as your argument must remain objective in looking at the two passages. Nothing in your argument can be self-evident — there has to be a reason behind everything you say. The better you clarify what that reason is, the better and more persuasive your argument will be.

Below is a four-paragraph structure to help you craft your extended-response essay. This four-paragraph structure happens to be on the short end of GED Testing Service’s recommended four- to seven-paragraph length. Having the confidence to collect your thoughts and make your case in four compelling paragraphs will tend to lift your entire response.

In fact, aiming for four paragraphs will help you to focus and organize your attention on the most important pieces of the task itself, especially since you are being timed.

The opening statement will allow you to present your position — that one passage delivers a better argument than the other. The next two paragraphs (the body paragraphs) are where you should (a) present supporting evidence as to how one passage is more effective than the other, and (b) provide information as to how, *specifically*, the other passage’s position is weaker. When you cite information from the passages, be sure to select key words, phrases, and examples of tone that support your claims that one passage is ultimately more successful than the other.

This leaves the closing statement, which not only allows you to add emphasis as you work to drive your points home, but also to summarize the overall strengths of the passage you favor (for example, in tone and word choices). Let’s boil it down in an outline:

## How to Organize Your Extended-Response Essay at the Paragraph Level

### Paragraph 1: Opening Statement

- Discuss how Passage #1 delivers its information.
- Discuss how Passage #2 delivers its information.
- Select which passage delivers its position on invention better. Put this in the last sentence of the paragraph. This is your thesis statement.

After you read through this primer, be your own best critic. You may spot weaknesses in your essay. It’s not test day yet, so you still have time to can take another shot. Be sure to have someone you trust read your work. Then listen carefully to their criticisms. Let’s look at a bad introduction versus a good one to give you a feel for how you should have approached this prompt.

### **Bad opening statement...**

*Passage #1 focuses on the past while Passage #2 focuses on the future. After all, how much can one accomplish by building a boat?*

(short, dismissive, simplistic—lacking explanation)

### **Good opening statement...**

*Passage #1 uses workmanlike language—literal, concrete descriptions of the history of boat-making. It plods along, describing what it takes to build a boat—and asks us to consider how the invention of the boat may have come about. Passage #2, on the other hand, uses soaring language and the power of metaphor to appeal to our highest sense of ourselves and what we, as human beings, can accomplish when we collaborate. Thus, the stronger position of the two is found in President Kennedy’s inaugural address, which paints a picture of the American ideal that is the beacon for freedom for people everywhere.*

(thoughtful and analytical—and properly lengthy)

## **Paragraph 2: Laying Out the Evidence & Defending Your Position**

- This paragraph and the next are where the heart of your analysis will be.
- Discuss first key strength/argument of the better passage in the first sentence of this paragraph.
- Support your point by citing information from that passage that shows how that first key strength is conveyed.
- Contrast the weaker passage’s approach with your favored passage’s first key strength.

## **Paragraph 3: Laying Out the Evidence & Defending Your Position**

- This paragraph continues the analysis begun in Paragraph 2.
- Discuss the second key strength/argument of the better passage in the first sentence of this paragraph.
- Support your point by citing information from that passage that shows how that second key strength is conveyed.
- Contrast the weaker passage’s approach with your favored passage’s second key strength.

#### Paragraph 4: Concluding Statement

- Emphasize how one passage makes its argument in a better way than the other.
- Address how tone may be more impactful in that overall passage versus the other (which then contributes to the passage’s argument).
- Address how key words or phrases may be more impactful in that overall passage versus the other (which then shows how the passage’s argument is stitched together as a whole).

### Section 3

1. A.

Union Station is a proper noun and needs to be capitalized. Choice (B) is incorrect because “Mr. Older and Much Richer,” too, is a proper noun and is correctly capitalized in the sentence. Choice (C) is also incorrect because it fails to capitalize the proper noun, and replaces the correctly written word “to” with its incorrect homonym “too.”

2. The correct answer is:

*I never dated him, never would, actually, and had never given him any reason to judge and exploit my character flaws, let alone those of my whole sex.”*

(This is a long, complex sentence but “let alone those of my whole sex” is a dependent clause that requires combination with the independent clause preceding it.)

3. C.

The word “their” refers to the women who are searching for men. The word “women” is plural, so the pronoun that goes along with it must be plural as well. “Her” is singular. Choice (A) changes the wording to something potentially correct, but ignores the pronoun agreement error. Choice (B) makes a capitalization error and ignores the pronoun error.

4. C.

This is a tricky question. The present tense of the word “realize” would indicate that the speaker should speak in the present tense for the entire sentence. Alternatively, the sentence should all be written in past tense. This sentence continues in the past, reflective tense of the rest of the passage (“had”) and then switches to the present tense to make an observation

about the speaker herself at ALL times—including the present time of writing. This means changing “realize” to “realized” (A) is incorrect because the problem of tenses is switched. Choice (B) simply removes the colon, a stylistic choice that by itself could be correct, but ignores the tense problem.

5. This should read:

*Wouldn't it have been more productive, if I was indeed BEING selfish, to say something like, "Hey. You know, that's kind of rude, what you're doing there. I don't have a bike with me, but if I did, I might like to park it there, instead of at the other, far less accessible to YOU, (but not anyone with a bicycle) spaces. Why don't you move somewhere else?" Or, "Hey. You're in the way of my invisible entourage. Move it."*

There should be quotation marks around the dialogue, and because the first sentence is very long, it required some parentheses around the parenthetical side comment. Additionally, due to length, the fragment has been left in for style in the second sentence.

6. A.

To avoid the informal usage, the sentence must eliminate the colloquial version of the word “suburbs” (“burbs”) correct the capitalization error and fix the made-up word “internesque.” Choice (B) is incorrect because it deals only with the capitalization error and adjusts a proper noun, which, while perhaps sarcastic, is not necessarily informal. Similarly, choice (C) only fixes half of the problem with informal register.

7. D.

The pronoun agreement is correct, as “women” is plural and requires a plural pronoun. Choice (A) is an incorrect homonym meaning “they are,” which does not make sense in context, as is “there” (B), the homonym meaning “that place.” “Her” (C) would be correct if the sentence was written for just one woman, as in “I guess in the past the woman has typically been the one to survive off her husband’s much fatter paycheck, but still, a woman cooks, cleans, mothers children, entertains at least five full-time stay-at-home OTHER jobs at that, AND works on a budget of what is allowed to her.”

8. B.

To ensure proper coordination, the sentence requires the conjunction “or” to make the first half of it an independent clause. Choice (A) removes the colon, which is necessary for such a massive list. Choice (C) is the second best answer as it shows another plausible way to separate a list, but does not fix the error in coordination.

9. C.

The first half of this sentence is a dependent clause, which, while technically acceptable, confuses the intention of the sentence by placing this clause first. This is corrected by reversing the clause order. Choice (A) is incorrect because it does not fix the awkward sentence; indeed it, like choice (B), makes the sentence even *more* awkward.

10. C.

“Teachers” is not a possessive noun, so it does not require an apostrophe. Choice (A) changes it to plural possessive case, but again, “teachers” is only plural in this sentence, not possessive. Choice (B) ignores the error and changes a different word, “they’ll,” which is a contraction for “they will,” which is contrary to “they all” in the sentence.

11. A.

“At first” is a conditional modifier, so it is important to place it in a section of the sentence that makes the most sense. You must consider the context of the sentence. Choice (B) indicates that allowing students to hang out in the Cafeteria became a bad strategy, and nothing indicates that in the following sentence. Similarly, choice (C) indicates that the Cafeteria’s status would change, but this, too, is unsubstantiated. Written as is, the sentence indicates that the sentiment has changed, which does not make sense since there was “some disagreement.”

12. B.

The run-on happens between the two independent clauses, the second of which reads, “teachers know they are monitored there.” There are two ways to fix this sentence: The first is choice (B). The other is to split this into two complete sentences: “When kids are not attending LEARN, or when they are chronically Supervised, teachers can send their students to ISS. Teachers know they are monitored there.” Choice (C) attempts this, but puts the period and capitalization in the wrong place. Choice (A) compounds the run-on by removing the commas.

13. The correct answer is:

*Good students have all Cs or above, Monitored have 1 D or F, and Supervised have multiple Ds and Fs.*

(Only lowercase letters require an apostrophe when they are used as plurals; there need to be commas between the items in the list: Good students, Monitored students, and Supervised students.)

14. B.

The problem with the sentence written as it is, is the dangling preposition at the end. Although this is corrected in choice (A), by removing the phrase “we learned,” the meaning of the sentence is thereby changed, and that is not what the question asks you to do. Choice (B) fixes it without leaving the awkward infinitive at the end—and fixes the incorrect assumption that the parents will be “at” school. Choice (C) completely alters the meaning of the sentence.

15. D.

This sentence is correctly written, and replacing the word “to” with either of its homonyms, “too” (A) or “two” (B), the sentence meaning shifts respectively to: “not nearly enough also make this model work . . .” and “not nearly enough 2 make this model work . . .” (C) is incorrect because replacing the word “to” with “that” simply makes the sentence incoherent.

16. B.

“Students” is a plural noun, and therefore needs the verb constructed to plurality, which in this case is “need.” Students need. (A) is incorrect because it does not fix the error and replaces “they” with “them”—an incorrect pronoun for the case. (C) is incorrect because it ignores the error and creates another one by making a possessive noun out of a plural one.

17. C.

The first clause is a dependent, conditional clause that requires a conditional word, like “Since.” The transitional word “However” indicates that there would be some contrary information presented from the previous sentence, which in this case is not correct. (A) is incorrect because it would leave in the comma, which does not make grammatical sense. Changing “However” to “Therefore” (B) would indicate that the sentence will provide some sort of conclusive argument, which the sentence does not.

18. The correct answer is:

*We must change our model to follow theirs.*

In this instance, “It is imperative” is redundant and unnecessary to the meaning of the sentence, which is simply a declarative statement: “We must change our model to follow theirs.”

19. B.

The fragment in this instance is the phrase “In science” because it does not contain a subject and a verb. Although choice (A) corrects the conjunction at the beginning of the sentence, it does not address the fragment, which is what you’re asked to do. Choice (C) is also incorrect because it creates a run-on sentence and does not correct the fragment.

20. A.

In this instance, the pronoun is referring to the subject in a previous sentence, “the AP Physics teacher.” This is one person, so the pronoun selected must be singular—in this instance, “he.” Choice (B) is incorrect because “him decided” is an incorrect pronoun-verb agreement. Finally, although choice (C) does create pronoun agreement between “they” and “their,” it fails to achieve agreement with the antecedent, “AP Physics teacher.”

21. C.

A formal correct sentence never begins with a conjunction. Therefore, it must be replaced with a different transitional word. “However” works in this instance because it is hinged upon the idea presented in the previous sentiments—that the speaker does not like science or math. Choices (A) and (B) deal only with diction, failing to correct the problem with transition.

22. C.

“Student Teacher” is not a proper noun and should not be capitalized. Choice (A) is incorrect because “content” is not a proper noun. Choice (B) is close to correct, but it assumes “teacher” is a proper noun, which it is not.

23. A.

The problem with this sentence is that it begins with a dependent clause in a conditional sense. Choice (A) corrects this by replacing the phrase “being that” with “Because,” which corrects the subordination. Choice (B) might sound correct, but it does not fix the error in subordination. Choice (C) would be correct if the comma were changed to a semicolon. Otherwise, it is a run-on sentence.

24. B.

The subject of the sentence is “we,” and though the infinitive verb “to relate” comes well after the interceding phrase, it still must agree with the subject. We “relate,” not “relates.” Choice (A) is incorrect because it ignores this problem and changes an arbitrary word, “stud.” Choice (C) is incorrect because it, too, ignores the problem even though it removes the intercession.

25. D.

“Knew” is the correct past tense of “know,” and it is the correct word in this sentence. Replacing it with the homonym “new” (A) changes the meaning of the sentence, and makes no logical sense. Using the present tense “know” (B) would disrupt the past tense used in the rest of the essay. Replacing it with the word “think” (C) creates the same problem.

26. A.

The word “heck” is a slang term used for effect in this instance, but it is not standard, formal English. Choices (B) and (C) are simply stylistic, failing to not remove the colloquialism, “heck.”

27. B.

The dependent clause “so wear comfortable clothing” must hinge logically behind its independent clause because of the word “so.” It makes logical sense to switch the order of the sentence rather than rewrite the entire thing, which may change the meaning of it. Choice (A) simply changes a homonym, but does not fix the subordination problem. Choice (C) would be correct if the comma was replaced with a semicolon and the word “so” were removed.

28. The correct answer is:

*If your code is posted, go to the Tab Room or ballot table to pick up your ballots and the list of students in your room.*

This sentence requires a comma between the dependent clause “if your code is posted” and the rest of the independent, declarative sentence. The additional comma between “Room” and “or” is not necessary because it is not a conjunction.

29. **judges’ lounge**

You can tell from the sentence—“Claim a spot”—that there is more than one judge enjoying the lounge; otherwise, there would be no need to claim anything because the reader of the sentence would be the only judge. Plural possessives require an apostrophe after the “s.” Therefore, “judges lounge” is incorrect because it does not show possession. “Judges lounge’s” is incorrect because it incorrectly assigns the possession to the lounge. “Judge’s lounge” is incorrect because it is singular possessive.

30. A.

The pronoun “she” is actually referring to the “students” in the previous sentence. Because the antecedent is plural, so, too, must the pronoun be. In this instance, “she”

should be replaced with “they.” Replacing the “they”s with “she”s (B) will only continue to confuse the pronoun and the subject-verb agreement, “she can perform when she return” would require “return” to be adjusted to “returns.” Choice (C) does not correct the number agreement and chooses the incorrect pronoun.

31. C.

“Competent” means capable, and so you should know that it is modifying the word “adult” (C). The sentence does not make sense if you modify the “criteria” (A) or “doubt” (B) with “capable.”

32. The correct answer is:

*Nothing is more frustrating than to receive a rank and score from a judge without any comments to justify or support the decision!*

The original sentence creates a dependent clause where none should exist. Rewriting it in this way creates one full, declarative sentence.

33. B.

“Rankings” is plural and requires a plural verb form of the word “match” — “rankings match.” You can tell that you do not need to go change the verb tense to past (A) because “Make sure” is a present tense command. It would make sense to change the word “matches” to “matching” (C) if the word “are” were to be placed before it; however, this would be passive voice.

34. D.

This sentence contains no proper nouns, and there is no reason to consider “judges” (A), “title” (B), or “author”(C) proper.

35. B.

This sentence becomes wordy with the repetition of the word “read” and its other form, “reading.” This can be eliminated by removing “to read.” The meaning of the sentence remains intact. Choice (A) simply removes the word “haltingly,” which does not affect the wordiness of the sentence. Choice (C) is illogical since it would indicate the book itself was due less than a week later, which changes the meaning of the sentence.

36. **however**

The sentence as it appears in the given text includes a transitional word, “therefore,” which does not make sense in context. This sentence does not provide a conclusive, definitive statement; rather, it is contrary or enlightening the transition from the information presented earlier, so the transitional cue should be “however.” In context, “although” makes no sense, and “as such” is not only awkwardly placed but also misused, because its definition is “in the capacity previously spelled out” or “in itself.” “As such” could work here only if, for example, the discussion of “classroom” were extended metaphorically. Instead, the text shifts to the athletic field.

37. **A.**

Though it is short, this is a run-on sentence because it fuses two short, independent clauses together. Fixing this requires use a conjunction (A). Removing the comma does not correct the problem (B), nor does removing the word “she” (C).

38. The correct answer is:

*She simply responded ecstatically, “You mean I can still do the IB work? I don’t have to be enrolled in regular English 12? I will do anything you ask me to do!”*

When punctuating dialogue, there must be a comma before the quotation marks, and because the line the child delivers is interrogative, her first sentence should end with a question mark.

39. **B.**

The two-word sentence “It is” (B) is correct because it has just what it needs to function as a sentence: a subject and a verb. Only a simple spelling error keeps choice (C), the contracted form of “it is” or “it has,” from being correct; “Its’” (with the apostrophe after the “s” instead of before it). If the contraction misrendered in choice (C) were to show the apostrophe in the correct position (“It’s”), this option would be an acceptable answer. Choice (A) would create a sentence fragment, and choice (D) is incorrect because “its” is the possessive form of the word “it.” Learning the distinction between “its” and “it’s” (covered elsewhere in this test guide) will save you lots of headaches—including on the job and other situations where it’s vital to communicate clearly.

40. **C.**

The problem with the modifier in this sentence is that it is modifying the “courage” clause rather than the “pride” clause. This is only true in (C). Choice (A) simply removes the word “Though,” which does not fix the modification problem. Choice (B) is actually a run-on sentence, which replaces one error with another.

41. D.

None of the answer choices—“cliché” (A), “ideology” (B), or “embodiment” (C) represents informal usage; in fact, each word is particularly formal.

42. A.

The subject, “I,” is singular and requires a singular form of the verb “find.” This is found in choice (A). Choice (B) may seem like a correct response, but it is incorrect because it shifts tense in the sentence—“I believe,” rather than “I believed.” It is generally best to maintain the same tense. Choice (C) is incorrect because it would require “I am finding” in order to be grammatically sound, and this is wordy and in passive voice.

43. C.

This is a complex sentence with multiple subjects. The first is NLS, which is singular; the second is “residents and citizens” which is plural. The second subject is not part of an independent clause, so the word “holds” is the problem in this sentence because it is not a verb belonging to the second subject. Choice (C) is the only response which handles this. Choice (A) merely changes the word “citizens” to its singular form, which creates more problems with agreement in the sentence. Choice (B), too, creates a problem with agreement—“NLS oversee” does not work because subject and verb do not agree.

44. D.

The sentence as written employs the correct word “through” to indicate a means to an end. Replacing it with either of its homonyms: “threw” (B) does change the meaning to indicate throwing, and “thru” (C) though technically acceptable creates a different problem: informality. “Thorough” (A) is an entirely different word; including it would alter the meaning of the sentence, nor is it grammatically sound.

45. A.

The problem with the parallelism in this sentence is the removal of the final repetitive construction, “get \_\_\_\_\_.” To achieve correct parallel structure, all aspects of the list should be structured in the same manner. Choice (A) fixes this problem, but choice (B) simply moves the incorrect parallel to a different part of the list. Choice (C) removes the parallel structure entirely.

46. C.

The first word in book titles must always be capitalized, so you can immediately rule out choice (B). In addition, all proper nouns, verbs, adjectives, adverbs, and subordinating conjunctions should also be capitalized, which would include the adjective “Long” (A). The article “the” does not need to be capitalized in a title, so the correct choice is option (C).

47. C.

In this instance, there is no need for the word “patrons” — nor for “savvy” to be possessive—choices (A) and (B), respectively. Choice (D) is also incorrect because in its current state, the possessive is for a plural, which is still unnecessary.

48. The correct answer is:

*If you watched season three of Fox TV’s reality cooking show, “MasterChef,” you remember the big smile that lit up Christine Ha’s face every time she impressed the judges with her bold flavors, and especially when her three-course meal of Vietnamese comfort food won Ha the “MasterChef” title.*

When introducing a modifier, in this case, “MasterChef,” it must be set off by commas. Additionally, the title should be underlined. A comma must be inserted to create a correct compound sentence before the “and,” and “three-course” must be hyphenated.

49. B.

Although this sentence is technically acceptable as it stands, the wordiness comes into play with the unnecessary phrase “who is.” This should be eliminated. This is dissimilar to choice (A), which indicates it is unusual for Ha to have a book checked out by eliminating the word “always.” Similarly, removing “fine arts degree” (C) takes away some of the important information presented.

50.

**Select 1 correct answer is Choice (C): with**

Here, “with” is used as a function word to indicate a means, cause, agent, or instrumentality. In this case, the popularity of NASCAR racing is established by the fact that nearly one-third of the Americans describe themselves as fans. “But” (A) and “however” (C) do not fit because they signal a contrast rather than a reinforcing phrase. Choice (D) could fit the intended meaning, but only if the sentence were flipped around to read something like this, “An estimated 30 percent of Americans claim to be fans of stock-car racing, making it ipso facto a major spectator sport.”

Select 2 correct answer is Choice (B): bootleggers, or moonshine runners,

Choice (B) is the best answer because it advances the narrative logically while avoiding wordiness. It correctly uses a comma to set apart the appositive “or moonshine runners,” which is used to explain the noun, “bootleggers.” Choice (A) creates the redundancy of “illegally” and “illegal” in the same sentence. It also contains the unneeded words “who were also called . . . because.” Choice (C) is ungrammatical and contains the tangled illogical phrase “moonshine-running whiskey.” Choice (D) shifts from past tense to present tense, while the repetition of the word “who” is awkward though grammatically correct.

Select 3 correct answer is Choice (D): resulted in

Choice (D) is the correct answer. The context tells you that the promoters came together to advance the prospects of stock-car racing. “Reinstated” (A) would have to involve restoring some kind of status, which is illogical because NASCAR’s founding stemmed from the meeting. “Emphasized” (B) is off the mark because nothing is being emphasized over anything else; there’s just a simple list of achievements. “Nevertheless led to” would make it seem as if the meeting’s agenda had been challenged in some way; however, the passage offers no such evidence. Rather, the passage indicates that the promoters knew what they wanted to do, and they went and did it.

## PRACTICE TEST 2

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# Mathematical Reasoning

## (Part 1: Non-Calculator)

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5 questions  
10 minutes\*

You may not use a calculator on this section.

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\*Test-takers are advised to pace themselves by spending no more than 10 to 12 minutes on the non-calculator portion of the Mathematical Reasoning test so they can move on to the calculator-active portion.

## Mathematics Formula Sheet

---

### Area

parallelogram:  $A = bh$

trapezoid:  $\frac{1}{2}b(b_1 + b_2)$

### Surface Area and Volume

rectangular/right prism:  $SA = ph + 2B$        $V = Bh$

cylinder:  $SA = 2\pi rh + 2\pi r^2$        $V = \pi r^2 h$

pyramid:  $SA = \frac{1}{2}ps + B$        $V = \frac{1}{3}Bh$

cone:  $SA = \pi rs + \pi r^2$        $V = \frac{1}{3}\uparrow r^2 h$

sphere:  $SA = 4\pi r^2$        $V = \frac{4}{3}\uparrow r^3$

( $p$  = perimeter of base  $B$ ;  $\pi \approx 3.14$ )

### Algebra

slope of a line:  $m = \frac{y_2 - y_1}{x_2 - x_1}$

slope-intercept form of the equation of a line:  $y = mx + b$

point-slope form of the equation of a line:  $y - y_1 = m(x - x_1)$

standard form of a quadratic equation:  $y = ax^2 + bx + c$

quadratic formula:  $y = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a}$

Pythagorean Theorem:  $a^2 + b^2 = c^2$

simple interest:  $I = prt$

( $I$  = interest,  $p$  = principal,  $r$  = rate,  $t$  = time)

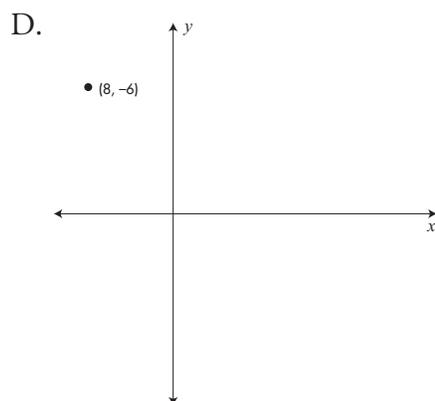
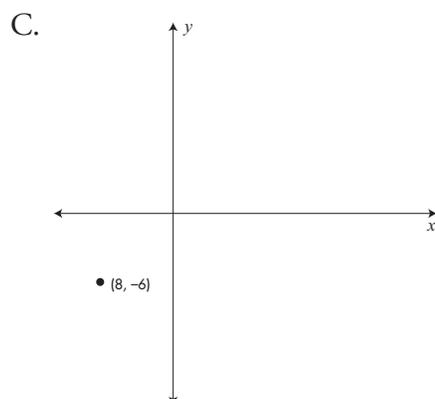
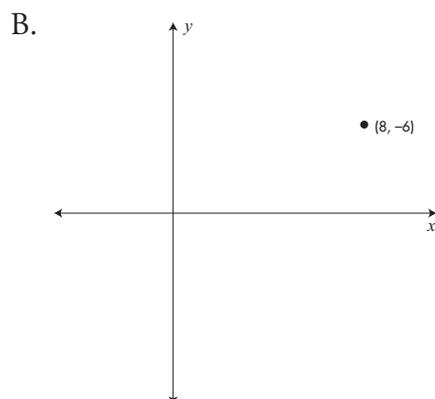
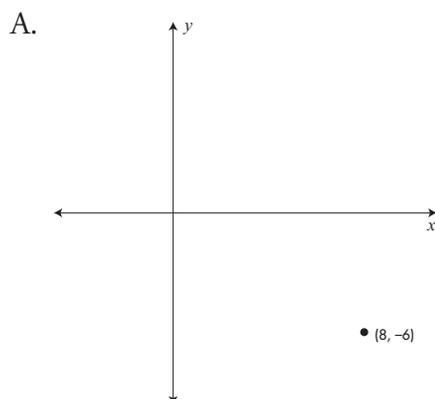
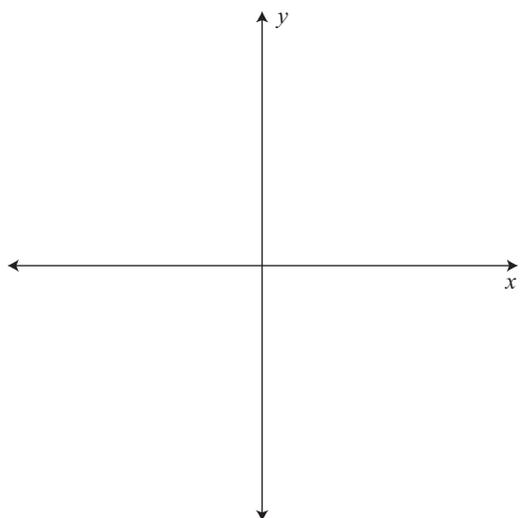
1. Convert 12 yards 3 feet and 8 inches into inches.

- A. 288
- B. 324
- C. 468
- D. 476

2. Twice a positive integer squared less 3 is 95. What is the integer?

- A. 5
- B. 7
- C. 11
- D. 13

3. Place the point  $(8, -6)$  on the coordinate plane below.



4. A jacket costing \$120 is discounted 20%. After a week, the jacket is discounted another 20% and is sold. What expression below can be used to calculate the cost for which the jacket was sold?
- A.  $(120)(0.40)$
  - B.  $120 - 120(0.40)$
  - C.  $120 - (120)(.20) - [120 - (0.20)(120)](0.20)$
  - D.  $120 - (120)(0.40) - [120 - (120)(0.40)]$
5. Which of the following points lies on the line  $y - 2 = 3(x - 4)$ ?
- A.  $(4, -2)$
  - B.  $(4, 2)$
  - C.  $(-4, -2)$
  - D.  $(6, -2)$

## PRACTICE TEST 2 (cont'd)

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# Mathematical Reasoning

## (Part 2: Calculator)

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46 questions

105 minutes\*

You may use a calculator on this section.

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\*Timing is based on the total available time of 115 minutes for the Mathematical Reasoning test. Test-takers are advised to spend no more than 10 to 12 minutes on the non-calculator portion so they can invest more time on the more complex questions that show up in the calculator-active section that follows.

6. What is the diameter of a circle that has area equal to  $484\pi$ ? Place your answer in the box below

7. Simplify the following expression.

$$\sqrt{12} + 3\sqrt{27} + \sqrt{3}$$

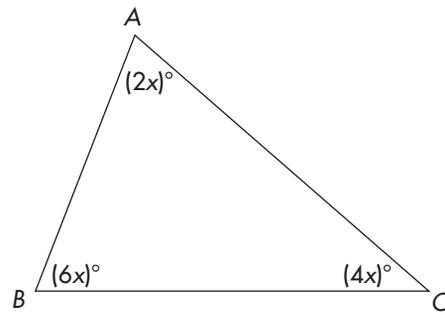
- A. 108
- B.  $3\sqrt{42}$
- C.  $12\sqrt{3}$
- D.  $3\sqrt{3} + 3\sqrt{27}$

8. Select the correct answer.

$\sqrt{227}$	less than	14.637
	equal to	
	greater than	
	less than or equal to	

- A. less than
- B. equal to
- C. greater than
- D. less than or equal to

- 9.



$\triangle ABC$  is what type of triangle?

- A. Obtuse
- B. Equiangular
- C. Isosceles
- D. Right

10. A 1.5 gallon jug needs to be filled with water. If the jug is filled one pint at a time, how many pints are needed to fill the jug? Place your answer in the box below

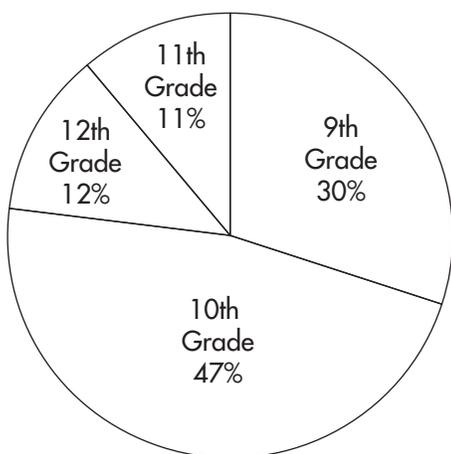
11. Simplify the following expression.

$$5 - 2(3 - 5)^3 + 2^2 - (-11)$$

- A. 20
- B. 26
- C. 30
- D. 36

Questions 12 and 13 refer to the chart below.

**Wilson High School 2012**  
Total Students = 1,200



12. The number of 9th graders attending the high school in 2014 is expected to be 20% greater than the 2012 total. How many 9th graders are expected to be at the high school in 2014?

- A. 422
- B. 432
- C. 660
- D. 900

13. What is the measure of the central angle created by the sum of the 9th and 11th graders?

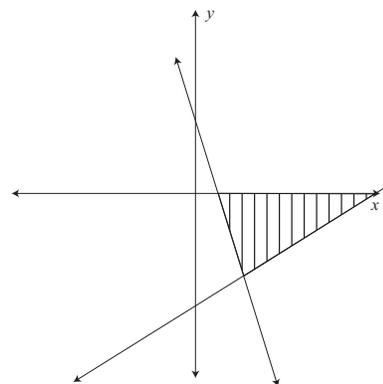
- A.  $147.6^\circ$
- B.  $151.2^\circ$
- C.  $163.7^\circ$
- D.  $180^\circ$

14. Which of the following graphs represents the following inequalities?

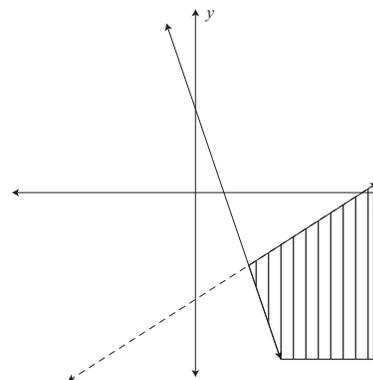
$$y < \frac{2}{3}x - 4$$

$$y \geq -3x + 3$$

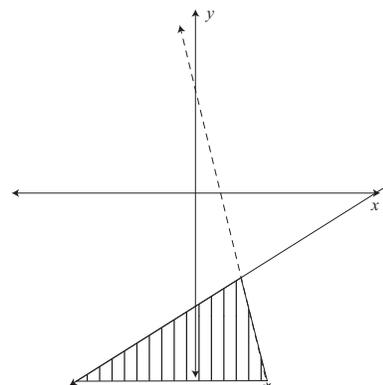
A.



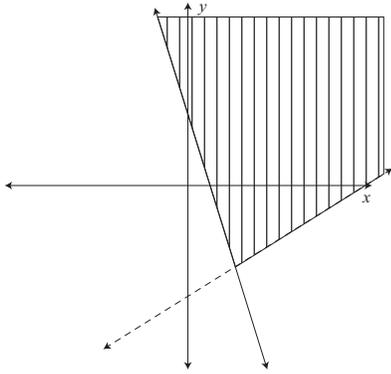
B.



C.



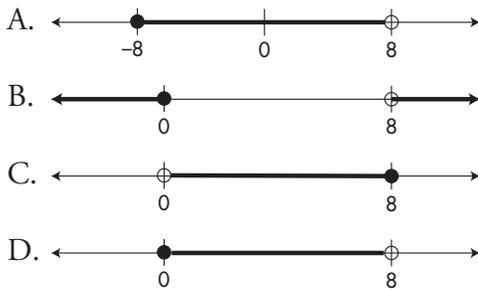
D.



15. A rectangular television screen is sold by the length of its diagonal. If the diagonal is 45 inches and the height of the screen is 27 inches, what is the area of the screen?

- A.  $972 \text{ in}^2$
- B.  $1,008 \text{ in}^2$
- C.  $1,215 \text{ in}^2$
- D.  $1,620 \text{ in}^2$

16. Which of the following graphs represents the compound inequality  $-8 \leq 2x - 8 < 8$ ?



17. A board game uses a six-sided die and a spinner with the colors red, yellow and blue. What is the probability of throwing a 4 or 6 and spinning red or blue?

- A.  $\frac{2}{3}$
- B.  $\frac{1}{3}$
- C.  $\frac{2}{9}$
- D.  $\frac{1}{9}$

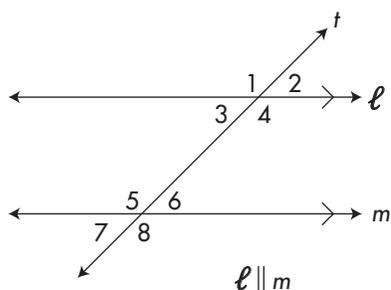
18. If  $x^2 + 6x = 40$ , what are the values of  $x - 6$ ?

- A. 16, -2
- B. -16, -2
- C. 10, -4
- D. -20, 2

19. What is the slope of a line that is perpendicular to the line  $2x - 7y = -37$ ?

- A.  $\frac{2}{7}$
- B.  $-\frac{2}{7}$
- C.  $\frac{7}{2}$
- D.  $-\frac{7}{2}$

20.

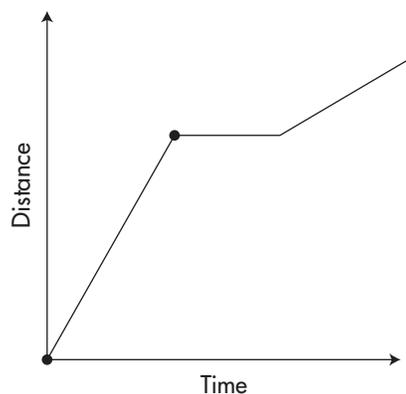


If the measure of  $\angle 5 = (3x)^\circ$  and the measure of  $\angle 2 = (2x)^\circ$ , what is the measure of  $\angle 8$ ?

- A.  $98^\circ$
- B.  $102^\circ$
- C.  $108^\circ$
- D.  $110^\circ$

21. Elena has an exercise routine in which she runs uphill, rests and bikes downhill (not in any set order).

The graph below shows her routine on a given day.



What is the order in which Elena rested, biked, and ran?

- A. ran, biked, rested
- B. biked, rested, ran
- C. rested, biked, ran
- D. ran, rested, biked

22. The supplement of an angle is four times the measure of its complement. What is the measure of the angle?

Select the correct answer below.

the angle's measure is     $60^\circ$

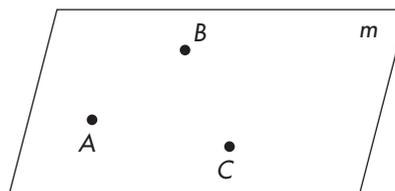
23. The following points lie on a certain line.

$x$	$y$
-2	-11
1	-5
4	1
6	5

What is the equation of the line?

- A.  $y = -4x + 2$
- B.  $y = -3x + 3$
- C.  $y = 2x - 3$
- D.  $y = 2x - 7$

24.



In the figure above, points  $A$ ,  $B$ , and  $C$  are

- A. Collinear and coplanar
- B. Collinear only
- C. Non-collinear and coplanar
- D. Adjacent and supplementary

25. What is the product of  $(-2x^2y^3)^3(3xy^2)^2$ ?

- A.  $-6x^8y^{13}$
- B.  $-72x^7y^{10}$
- C.  $72x^7y^{10}$
- D.  $-72x^8y^{13}$

26. James placed \$7,500 in a certificate of deposit (CD) at his local bank. The interest the CD generated was \$731.25. If the interest rate was 6.5%, for how many months was the money deposited?

- A. 1.5
- B. 2.5
- C. 12
- D. 18

27. A rectangle has a diagonal that is 5 inches long and a height of 1.4 inches. What is the perimeter of the rectangle? Place your answer in the box below.

- A. 8.3
- B. 10.6
- C. 12.4
- D. 14.8

28. What is the solution to the equation

$$x^2 + 4x - 14 = 0?$$

Round your answer to the nearest tenth.

- A. 2.3
- B. -6.3
- C. 2.3, -6.3
- D. 4.4, -4.1

29. Lori needs an 85% average in her math class to move on to the next class. On her first three exams, she earned scores of 81%, 78%, and 97%. What must Lori score on her fourth and final test to earn an 85% grade for the class?

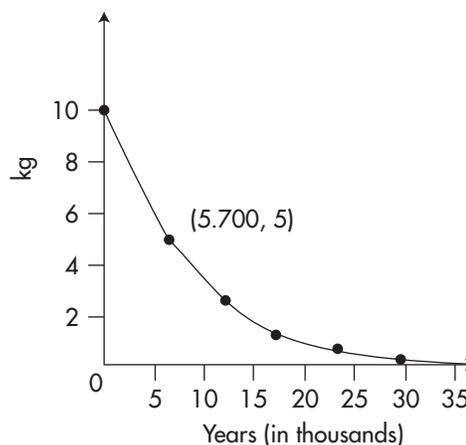
- A. 84%
- B. 86%
- C. 92%
- D. 96%

30. What is the perimeter of a square that has an area of 1,459.24 square meters?

- A. 164.4 meters
- B. 152.8 meters
- C. 144 meters
- D. 139.8 meters

Questions 31 and 32 refer to the chart below.

Carbon-14 has a half-life of 5,700 years. The graph below shows the decay of a 10 kilogram sample over several thousand years.



31. What is the best estimate of the weight of the carbon-14 sample after 19,000 years?

- A. 1.4 kg
- B. 0.9 kg
- C. 0.2 kg
- D. 0.08 kg

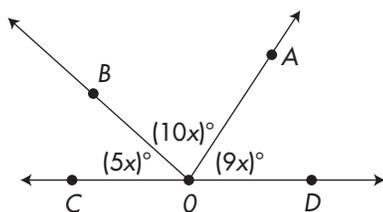
32. Approximately how many years have passed when the carbon-14 sample decays to 4.1 kg?

7,000 years is less than carbon decay to 4.1 kg  
equal to  
greater than

33. The scale on a state map of Connecticut indicates that 1 inch = 6.5 miles. If the distance between Bristol and New Haven is 31 miles, what is the distance on the map? (Round your answer to the nearest tenth of an inch.)

- A. 3.9 inches
- B. 4.2 inches
- C. 4.7 inches
- D. 4.8 inches

34. What is the measure of  $\angle BOC$  in the diagram below? Place your answer in the boxes below (ignore the degrees symbol).



- A. 35.7°
- B. 37.5°
- C. 73.5°
- D. 33.2°

35. What is the slant height of a cone with a surface area that measures  $435.675 \text{ in}^2$  and a radius that measures 7.5 inches? ( $\pi = 3.14$ ).

- A. 10.6
- B. 11
- C. 11.2
- D. 12.4

36. The width of a wavelength in the visible light region of the electromagnetic spectrum is  $4.6 \times 10^{-6}$  meters. Another wavelength in the microwave portion of the electromagnetic spectrum has a width of  $3.22 \times 10^{-2}$ . How many wavelengths of the visible light, if laid side to side, would fit within one length of the microwave wavelength? Express your answer in scientific notation.

- A.  $7 \times 10^4$
- B.  $7.2 \times 10^3$
- C.  $7 \times 10^3$
- D.  $6.85 \times 10^{-3}$

37. A vendor of ornamental rope charges \$0.15 per inch or \$1.55 per foot. What is the savings on an order of 7 yards of chain if it is purchased on a per foot-basis rather than a per inch basis?

- A. \$5.25
- B. \$3.75
- C. \$3.65
- D. \$2.45

38. A local fishing pier recorded the following catches (in pounds) for a six-day period.

Day	Weight
1	108
2	112
3	104
4	109
5	118
6	112

What is the difference between the median and the mean of these weights?

- A. 10  
 B. 8  
 C. 5  
 D. 0
39. Find the missing  $y$ -coordinate if  $(7, y)$  and  $(4, -3)$  lie on a line that has slope  $-\frac{2}{5}$ .
- A. 4.8  
 B. -2.6  
 C. -4.2  
 D. -7.8

40. Katie can spend up to \$100 on some inexpensive skirts. If each skirt costs \$8, which of the following expressions reflects the conditions of Katie's purchase?

- A.  $s + 8 = 100$   
 B.  $s + 8 < 100$   
 C.  $8s < 100$   
 D.  $8s \leq 100$

41. Simplify the following expression:

$$\frac{x^3 + 6x^2 - 16x}{x^2 - 2x}$$

- A.  $\frac{x + 8}{x - 2}$   
 B.  $\frac{x(x - 8)}{x + 2}$   
 C.  $x + 8$   
 D.  $x - 2$

42.  $\sqrt{2x + 2} - 3 = 15$

Find the value of  $x$  and place your answer in the box below.

Place your answer in the box below.

43. If \$19.50 represents a 22% discount off the price of a tennis racquet, what were the *cents* of the racquet's original price? (Round your answer to the nearest cent.)

- A. 63
- B. 64
- C. 71
- D. 96

44. A cruise line ship left Port A and traveled 90 miles due west and then 400 miles due north.

At this point, the ship docked at Port B. What is the shortest distance between Port A and Port B?

Place your answer in the box below.

45. Select the graph that represents the following inequalities:

$$-8x + 2 > -12 \text{ or } 4x - 6 \geq 16$$

- A. 
- B. 
- C. 
- D. 

46. A rope measures 30 yards in length. How many circles of radius 5 feet can be created from this length of rope. Drag your answer to the boxes below.

Hundreds

Tens

Ones

Hundreds  Tens  Ones

## Answers: Mathematical Reasoning Practice Test 2

1. D.

Convert 12 yards into inches.

$$1 \text{ yard} = 36 \text{ inches (3 feet)}$$

$$12 \times 36 = 432$$

Convert 3 feet into inches.

$$3 \times 12 = 36$$

Add 432, 36 and 8 to find the inches in 12 yards 3 feet and 8 inches.

$$432 + 36 + 8 = 476$$

2. B.

Let  $x$  = the number

$$2x^2 - 3 = 95$$

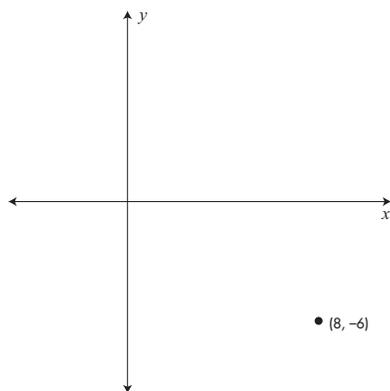
$$2x^2 = 98$$

$$x^2 = 49$$

$$x = 7$$

Although  $-7$  is also a solution to the equation, the answer to the question is 7, the positive integer that satisfies the equation.

3. A.



4. C.

After the first 20% discount we get:

$$120 - (0.20)(120) = 96$$

After the second 20% discount we get:

original – first discount – second discount

$$120 - (120)(.20) - [120 - (0.20)(120)](0.20) = \$76.80$$

5. B.

Substitute  $(4, 2)$  into the line  $y - 2 = 3(x - 4)$ .

$$2 - 2 = 3(4 - 4)$$

$$0 = 3(0)$$

$$0 = 0 \quad \checkmark$$

$y - 2 = 3(x - 4)$  is the equation of a line expressed in point-slope form.

6. 44

Find the radius of the circle by setting  $484\pi$  equal to the area formula.

$$A = \pi r^2$$

$$484\pi = \pi r^2$$

$$r^2 = 484$$

$$r = 22$$

Find the diameter by multiplying the radius by 2.

$$2 \times 22 = 44$$

7. C.

Simplify each radical and add like terms.

$$\sqrt{12} = \sqrt{4} \times \sqrt{3} = 2\sqrt{3}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 3\sqrt{27} &= 3 \times \sqrt{9} \times \sqrt{3} \\ &= 3 \times 3 \times \sqrt{3} = 9\sqrt{3} \end{aligned}$$

$$\sqrt{3} = 1\sqrt{3}$$

All of the radicals are like terms.

$$\begin{aligned} \sqrt{12} + 3\sqrt{27} + \sqrt{3} &= \\ 2\sqrt{3} + 9\sqrt{3} + 1\sqrt{3} &= 12\sqrt{3} \end{aligned}$$

8. C.

$\sqrt{227}$  is greater than 14.637. Since  $\sqrt{225} = 15$ , then  $\sqrt{227}$  must be greater than 14.637.

9. D.

The sum of the measures of the angles in a triangle is  $180^\circ$ . Solve for  $x$  by using the equation

$$2x + 4x + 6x = 180.$$

$$2x + 4x + 6x = 180$$

$$12x = 180$$

$$x = 15$$

Since  $x = 15$  we can conclude:

$$6x = 90$$

$$4x = 60$$

$$2x = 30$$

$\triangle ABC$  has one angle that measures  $90^\circ$ , a right angle, so it is a right triangle.

10. 12

Find the number of quarts in 1.5 gallons.

Since 4 quarts equal one gallon, then 1.5 gallons equal 6 quarts because  $1.5 \times 4 = 6$ . Each quart equals 2 pints, so 6 quarts equals 12 pints.

11. D.

Use the order of operations to simplify the expression.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Parentheses: } & 5 - 2(3 - 5)^3 + 2^2 - (-11) = \\ & 5 - 2(-2)^3 + 2^2 - (-11) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Exponents: } & 5 - 2(-2)^3 + 2^2 - (-11) = \\ & 5 - 2(-8) + 4 - (-11) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Multiply/Divide: } & 5 - 2(-8) + 4 - (-11) = \\ & 5 + 16 + 4 - (-11) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Add/Subtract: } & 5 + 16 + 4 - (-11) = \\ & 25 + 11 = 36 \end{aligned}$$

12. B.

Find the current enrollment of 9th graders by calculating 30% of 1,200.

$$(0.30)(1,200) = 360$$

Find 20% of 360 and add that number to 360.

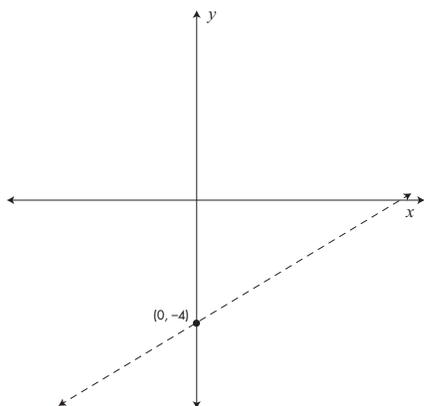
$$360 + (0.20)(360) = 360 + 72 = 432$$

13. A.

The percent of the students attending 9th and 11th grade is 41% because  $30 + 11 = 41$ . Calculate the measure of the central angle formed in the chart by the 9th and 11th graders by finding 41% of  $360^\circ$ .

$$(360)(0.41) = 147.6^\circ$$

14. B.

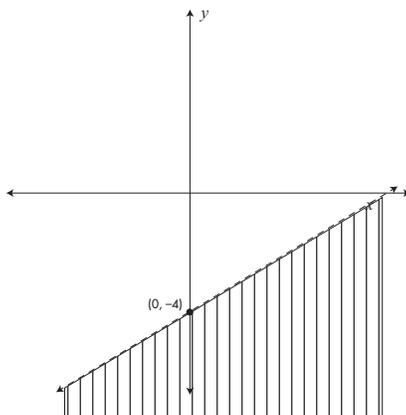


Find the shaded area by testing  $(0,0)$  in the inequality.

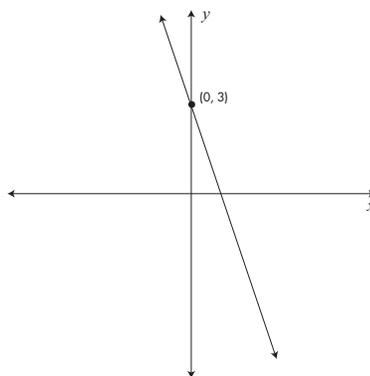
$$0 < \frac{2}{3}(0) - 4$$

$$0 < -4$$

0 is not less than  $-4$  so shade below the line.



Graph  $y \geq -3x + 3$ . Remember to draw a solid line because of the “ $\geq$ ” symbol.

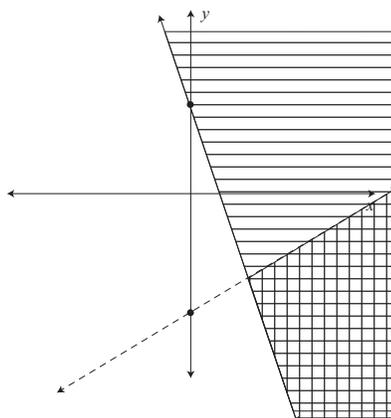


Find the shaded area by testing  $(0,0)$  in the inequality.

$$0 \geq -3(0) + 3$$

$$0 \geq 3$$

0 is not greater than or equal to 3, so shade to the right of the line. The correct graph is the intersection of the shaded areas.



15. A.

The diagonal of a rectangle creates two right triangles. The diagonal of the television is the hypotenuse while the height of the screen is one of the legs. Use the Pythagorean theorem to calculate the measure of the screen's base.

$$27^2 + b^2 = 45^2$$

$$729 + b^2 = 2025$$

$$b^2 = 1,296$$

$$b = 36$$

Note that the lengths 27-36-45 are multiples of a 3-4-5 Pythagorean triple because  $9 \times 3 = 27$ ,  $9 \times 4 = 36$  and  $9 \times 5 = 45$ .

Find the area of the rectangular screen by using the formula for the area of a rectangle.

$$\text{Area} = \text{base} \times \text{height}$$

$$\text{Area} = 27 \times 36 = 972 \text{ in}^2$$

16. D.

Solve the compound inequality by writing it as two separate inequalities.

$$-8 \leq 2x - 8 \quad \text{and} \quad 2x - 8 < 8$$

$$0 \leq 2x \quad 2x < 16$$

$$0 \leq x \quad x < 8$$

$$0 \leq x < 8$$



Remember, the dot at 0 is filled because 0 is a part of the graph. The dot at 8 is open because 8 is *not* part of the graph. Double-check your work by testing a point on the number line. We will try 4.

$$-8 \leq 2(4) - 6 < 8$$

$$-8 < 2 < 8$$

Testing 4 satisfied the inequality confirming the line is shaded between 0 and 8.

17. C.

Find the probability of each event by using the formula  $\frac{\text{desired outcomes}}{\text{all outcomes}}$ .

Probability of throwing a 4 or 6:

$$\frac{4, 6}{1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6} = \frac{2}{6} = \frac{1}{3}$$

Probability of spinning red or blue:

$$\frac{\text{red, blue}}{\text{red, blue, yellow}} = \frac{2}{3}$$

Find the probability of both events occurring by finding the product of the two probabilities.

$$\frac{1}{3} \times \frac{2}{3} = \frac{2}{9}$$

18. B.

Subtract 40 from both sides of  $x^2 + 6x = 40$  and factor.

$$x^2 + 6x = 40$$

$$x^2 + 6x - 40 = 0$$

The factors that add to 6 and have a product of  $-40$  are 10 and  $-4$  because  $10 + -4 = 6$  and  $10 \times -4 = -40$

$$(x + 10)(x - 4) = 0$$

$$x + 10 = 0 \quad \text{or} \quad x - 4 = 0$$

$$x = -10 \quad \text{or} \quad x = 4$$

Substitute both values in the expression  $x - 6$ .

$$-10 - 6 = -16$$

$$4 - 6 = -2$$

19. D.

The slopes of perpendicular lines are the opposite reciprocals of one another. Find the slope of  $2x - 7y = -37$  by transforming the equation into slope-intercept form.

$$2x - 7y = -37$$

$$-7y = -2x - 37$$

$$\frac{-7}{-7}y = \frac{-2}{-7}x - \frac{37}{7}$$

$$y = \frac{2}{7}x + \frac{37}{7}$$

The slope of the line is  $\frac{2}{7}$ ; therefore, the slope of a line perpendicular to  $2x - 7y = -37$  is  $-\frac{7}{2}$ .

20. C.

$\angle 5$  and  $\angle 2$  are supplementary angles so set their sum equal to  $180^\circ$ .

$$3x + 2x = 180$$

$$5x = 180$$

$$x = 36$$

The measure of  $\angle 5 = 108^\circ$  because  $3 \times 36 = 108$ . The measure of  $\angle 2 = 72^\circ$  because  $2 \times 36 = 72$ .

$\angle 5$  and  $\angle 8$  are vertical angles and thus are equal in measure. Therefore, the measure of  $\angle 8$  equals  $108^\circ$ .

21. B.

The first section of the graph shows a relatively large distance covered in a relatively small amount of time. Presumably, her bike route covered a great distance in a short time, so biking was the first part of the exercise routine.

The second section of the graph shows time increasing without any distance being covered. Therefore, resting was the next aspect of her routine.

The final section of the graph shows both distance and time being increased. Compared to the first section, more time is being spent per unit of distance covered. Therefore, running uphill was the final part of Elena's exercise routine.

22. equal to

60 is equal to the measurement of the angle.

Let  $x$  = the angle's measure

$180 - x$  = the angle's supplement

$90 - x$  = the angle's complement

$$180 - x = 4(90 - x)$$

$$180 - x = 360 - 4x$$

$$3x = 180$$

$$x = 60$$

Check your solution. If  $x$  is  $60^\circ$ , then the supplement is  $180 - 60 = 120$  and the complement is  $90 - 60 = 30$ .

$$120 = 4 \times 30$$

$$120 = 120 \quad \checkmark$$

23. D.

Since all the points lie on the line, we could take any two points and find the slope and  $y$ -intercept. However, a quicker way to solve this problem is to substitute the coordinates for  $x$  and  $y$ . The correct answer will satisfy all four of the points in the table.

$$y = 2x - 7$$

Substitute  $(-2, -11)$

$$-11 = 2(-2) - 7$$

$$-11 = -11 \quad \checkmark$$

Substitute  $(1, -5)$

$$-5 = 2(1) - 7$$

$$-5 = -5 \quad \checkmark$$

Substitute  $(4, 1)$

$$1 = 2(4) - 7$$

$$1 = 1 \quad \checkmark$$

Substitute  $(6, 5)$

$$5 = 2(6) - 7$$

$$5 = 5 \quad \checkmark$$

24. C.

Points that are not on the same line are called non-collinear points. Three non-collinear points determine a plane so they are also coplanar.

25. D.

Simplify each parentheses separately.

$$(-2x^2y^3)^3 = -8x^6y^9$$

$$(3xy^2)^2 = 9x^2y^4$$

Next, multiply the two simplified quantities.

$$(-8x^6y^9)(9x^2y^4) = -72x^8y^{13}$$

26. D.

Use the formula Interest = Principal  $\times$  Rate  $\times$  Time (where time is usually expressed in years) and input the known information.

Let  $t$  = the time in years of the certificate of deposit

$$731.25 = 7,500 \times 0.065 \times t$$

$$731.25 = 487.5t$$

$$1.5 = t$$

Convert 1.5 years to months by multiplying it by 12.

$$1.5 \times 12 = 18$$

27. C.

The diagonal of a rectangle creates two right triangles. Use the Pythagorean theorem to calculate the base of the rectangle.

$$a^2 + b^2 = c^2$$

$$1.4^2 + b^2 = 5^2$$

$$1.96 + b^2 = 25$$

$$b^2 = 23.04$$

$$b = 4.8$$

The perimeter of a rectangle is found by using the formula  $P = 2l + 2w$ .

$$P = (2)(4.8) + (2)(1.4) = 12.4$$

28. C.

Since there are no numbers with product  $-14$  and sum  $4$ , use the quadratic formula to solve this equation.

$$\begin{aligned}x^2 + 4x - 14 &= 0 \\x &= \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a} \\a = 1, b = 4, c &= -14 \\ \frac{-4 \pm \sqrt{4^2 - 4(1)(-14)}}{2(1)} &= \\ \frac{-4 \pm \sqrt{16 - (-56)}}{2} &= \\ \frac{-4 \pm \sqrt{72}}{2} &= \\ \frac{-4 \pm 8.5}{2} &= \\ x = 2.25 \quad x &= -6.25\end{aligned}$$

Rounded to the nearest tenth, the solution set is  $x = 2.3$  and  $x = -6.3$

29. A.

The average of Lori's test scores is calculated by finding the sum of the four scores and then dividing by four.

Let  $x =$  Lori's fourth test score

$$\frac{81 + 78 + 97 + x}{4} = 85$$

$$\frac{256 + x}{4} = 85$$

$$(4) \frac{256 + x}{4} = 85 = (85)(4)$$

$$256 + x = 340$$

$$x = 84$$

30. B.

The area of a square is found by using the formula  $A = s^2$ , where  $s$  is the length of one side. Input 1,459.24 for the area to find the length of one side.

$$1,459.22 = s^2$$

$$\sqrt{1,459.22} = \sqrt{s^2}$$

$$38.2 = s$$

The perimeter of a square is found by using the formula  $P = 4s$ . Input 38.2 for  $s$  and calculate.

$$P = 4 \times 38.2 = 152.8$$

31. B.

The graph shows that after decaying for 19,000 years, approximately 0.9 kg of the 10 kg sample remains.

32. **greater than**

The graph shows that the 10 kg sample has decayed to 4.1 kg after approximately 6,000 years have passed.

33. D.

Use the proportion  $\frac{\text{inches}}{\text{miles}} = \frac{\text{inches}}{\text{miles}}$  to find the inches on the map between Bristol and New Haven.

$$\frac{1}{6.5} = \frac{n}{31}$$

Cross-multiply and solve for  $n$ .

$$1 \times 31 = 6.5 \times n$$

$$31 = 6.5n$$

$$4.76 = n$$

Rounded to the nearest tenth of an inch, the distance between Bristol and New Haven is 4.8 inches on the map.

34. B.

The three angles create a straight line so their sum is  $180^\circ$ . Add the three angles and solve for  $x$ .

$$5x + 10x + 9x = 180$$

$$24x = 180$$

$$x = 7.5$$

Replace  $x$  with 7.5 for  $\angle BOC$ .

$$5x = 5(7.5) = 37.5$$

35. B.

The surface area of a cone is found by using the formula  $SA = \pi r^2 + \pi rl$  where  $r$  represents the measure of the radius and  $l$  represents the measure of the slant height. Input the known data and solve for the slant height.

$$SA = \pi r^2 + \pi rl$$

$$435.675 = (3.14)(7.5^2) + (3.14)(7.5)(l)$$

$$435.675 = 176.625 + 23.55l$$

$$259.05 = 23.55l$$

$$11 = l$$

36. C.

Divide the longer microwave wavelength by the smaller visible light wavelength.

$$\frac{3.22 \times 10^{-2}}{4.6 \times 10^{-6}}$$

Divide 3.22 by 4.6 and then divide  $10^{-2}$  by  $10^{-6}$ . Remember, when dividing numbers with the same base, subtract the exponents.

$$3.22 \div 4.6 = 0.7$$

$$10^{-2} \div 10^{-6} = 10^{-2-(-6)} = 10^4$$

Thus far we have  $0.7 \times 10^4$ . A number expressed in scientific notation is the product of a number greater than or equal to 1 and less than 10 multiplied by 10 to some power. To change  $0.7 \times 10^4$  into scientific notation, move the decimal point one place to the right and decrease the power of ten by 1.

$$0.7 \times 10^4 = 7 \times 10^3$$

37. A.

Find the number of feet and inches in 7 yards.

$$1 \text{ yard} = 36 \text{ inches}$$

$$7 \text{ yards} = 252 \text{ inches}$$

$$1 \text{ yard} = 3 \text{ feet}$$

$$7 \text{ yards} = 21 \text{ feet}$$

Find the cost of 252 inches.

$$(252)(\$0.15) = \$37.80$$

Find the cost of 21 feet.

$$(21)(\$1.55) = \$32.55$$

$$\$37.80 - \$32.55 = \$5.25$$

38. D.

The median of a set of numbers is the value in the middle when the numbers are arranged in order. The mean of a set of numbers is the sum of the numbers divided by the number of values.

Find the median by arranging the weight in order.

$$104 \quad 108 \quad 109 \quad 112 \quad 112 \quad 118$$

There are two numbers in the middle, 109 and 112. Find their mean to get the median.

$$(109 + 112) \div 2 = 110.5$$

Find the mean:

$$(104 + 108 + 109 + 112 + 112 + 118) \div 6 = 110.5$$

Subtract the mean from the median.

$$110.5 - 110.5 = 0$$

39. C.

Find the value of  $y$  by using the slope formula and inputting the known data.

$$m = \frac{y_2 - y_1}{x_2 - x_1}$$

$$x_1 = 7$$

$$y_1 = y$$

$$x_2 = 4$$

$$y_2 = -3$$

$$\frac{-3 - y_1}{4 - 7} = \frac{-2}{5}$$

$$\frac{-3 - y_1}{-3} = \frac{-2}{5}$$

Cross-multiply and solve for  $y_1$ .

$$-3(-2) = 5(-3 - y_1)$$

$$6 = -15 - 5y_1$$

$$21 = -5y_1$$

$$-4.2 = y_1$$

40. D.

The variable  $s$  represents the number of skirts Katie can purchase. Since each skirt costs \$8,  $8s$  represents the cost of Katie's purchase. The phrase "up to \$100" means the cost can equal \$100 or be some dollar value less. Thus, the inequality  $8s \leq 100$  reflects the maximum number of skirts Katie can buy with \$100.

41. C.

Factor the numerator and denominator completely

$$\frac{x^3 + 6x^2 - 16x}{x^2 - 2x} =$$

$$\frac{x(x^2 + 6x - 16)}{x(x - 2)} =$$

$$\frac{x(x + 8)(x - 2)}{x(x - 2)} =$$

$$\frac{\cancel{x}(x + 8)\cancel{(x - 2)}}{\cancel{x}\cancel{(x - 2)}} =$$

$$x + 8$$

42. 161

Begin by isolating the variable.

$$\sqrt{2x + 2} - 3 = 15$$

$$\sqrt{2x + 2} = 18$$

Eliminate the radical by squaring both sides.

$$(\sqrt{2x + 2})^2 = 18^2$$

$$2x + 2 = 324$$

Solve the equation as you normally would.

$$2x + 2 = 324$$

$$2x = 322$$

$$x = 161$$

43. B.

Use the formula  $\frac{\text{part}}{\text{whole}} = \frac{n}{100}$  to calculate the original price of the racquet.

$$\frac{19.50}{x} = \frac{22}{100}$$

Cross-multiply and solve for  $x$ .

$$(19.50)(100) = 22x$$

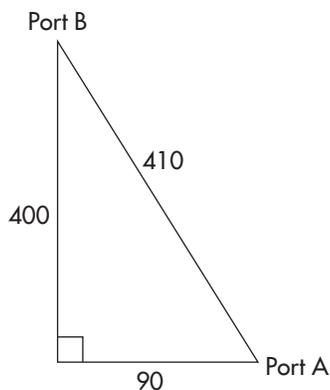
$$1,950 = 22x$$

$$\$88.636 = x$$

Rounded to the nearest cent, the racquet's original price was \$88.64. Thus, the cents portion of the price was 64.

44. 410

The path of the ship creates the legs of a right triangle.



The shortest distance between Port A and Port B is the hypotenuse of the right triangle. Use the Pythagorean theorem to calculate the distance.

$$90^2 + 400^2 = c^2$$

$$8,100 + 160,000 = c^2$$

$$168,100 = c^2$$

$$410 = c$$

45. A.



Solve each inequality separately.

$$-8x + 2 > -12$$

$$-8x > -14$$

$$x < 1.75$$

Remember to reverse the direction of the inequality when you divide by  $-8$ .

$$4x - 6 \geq 16$$

$$4x \geq 22$$

$$x \geq 5.5$$

Test each inequality with a sample value.

$$-8x + 2 > -12 \text{ Use } 0 \text{ to test the inequality}$$

$$-8(0) + 2 > -12$$

$$2 > -12 \quad \checkmark$$

Shade to the left where 0 is located. Remember, the circle is open because 1.75 is not part of the graph.

$$4x - 6 \geq 16 \text{ Use } 6 \text{ to test the inequality}$$

$$4(6) - 6 \geq 16$$

$$24 - 6 \geq 16$$

$$18 \geq 16 \quad \checkmark$$

Shade to the right of 5.5, where 6 is located. The circle at 5.5 is filled because 5.5 is part of the graph.

46. Hundreds  Tens  Ones

Find the circumference of a circle that has a radius of 5 feet. Use the formula Circumference  $=2\pi r$ .

$$C = (2)(3.14)(5) = 31.4 \text{ feet.}$$

Convert 30 yards into feet and divide that value by 31.4.

$$1 \text{ yard} = 3 \text{ feet}$$

$$30 \times 3 = 90 \text{ feet}$$

$$90 \div 31.4 \approx 2.87$$

There is enough rope to make 2 full circles.

## PRACTICE TEST 2

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# SCIENCE

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50 questions  
90 minutes

## Practice Test 2: Science

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1. All of the following may inhibit enzymatic reactions EXCEPT:
  - A. temperature
  - B. pH level
  - C. excess of substrate
  - D. lack of substrate
  
2. All of the following are steps of photosynthesis EXCEPT:
  - A. Chlorophyll is absorbed through plant roots.
  - B. During photolysis a photon of light is absorbed by the chlorophyll pigment, which then is in an excited (higher energy) state.
  - C. Water is separated into hydrogen and oxygen atoms.
  - D. An ADP molecule is phosphorylated to ATP.
  
3. Which has the least mass?
  - A. proton
  - B. neutron
  - C. electron
  - D. hydrogen atom
  
4. Most animals have internal or external skeletons for structure and support. Which of the following parts provide a similar function in plant cells?
  - A. cytoplasm
  - B. chloroplasts
  - C. cell membranes
  - D. cell walls

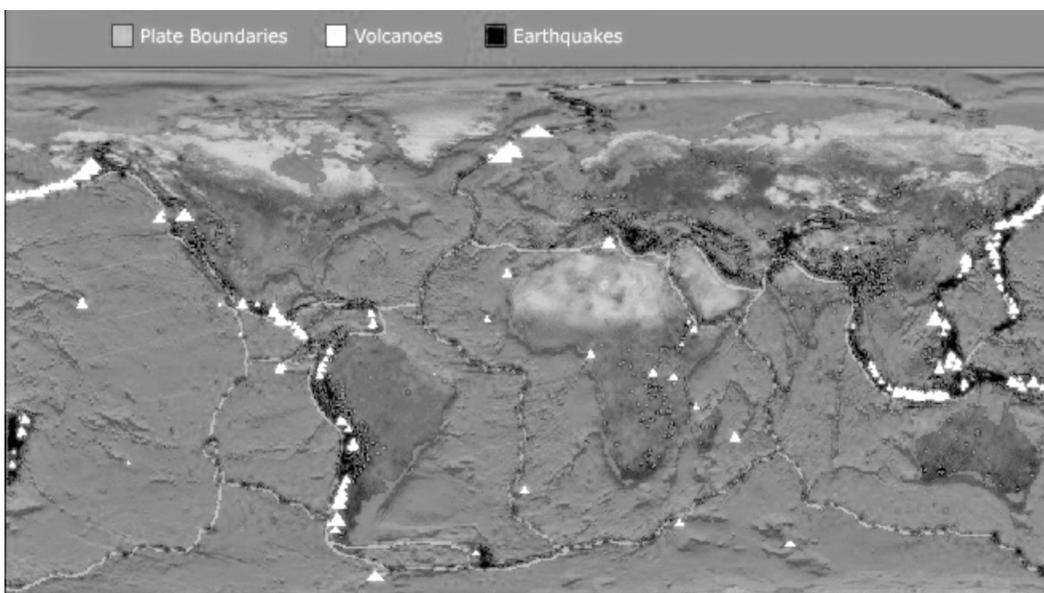
**Match the following terms to their definitions to answer questions 5–8.**

- A. Gravity
  - B. Force
  - C. Inertia
  - D. Momentum
- 
5. Mass times acceleration

6. Acts at a distance and attracts bodies of matter toward each other
7. Mass times velocity
8. A particle at rest will stay at rest and a particle in motion will stay in motion until acted upon by an outside force.

**Use the text and diagram to answer questions 9–10.**

The crust is the outermost layer of what we think of as “the Earth.” It includes the mountains, valleys, continents, continental shelves, ocean basins, etc. The crust is rich in oxygen, silicon, and aluminum, with lesser amounts of other elements like iron, nickel, etc. It has low density (2.5 to 3.5 gm/cm<sup>3</sup>), that floats on the denser mantle. Several separate tectonic plates float beneath it on the surface of the mantle. The tectonic plates touch but magma can leak between the plates, at times causing volcanoes or the formation of underwater ocean ridges of new rock.



9. There is a line of volcanic activity that shows up in white on this map. It stretches through the Aleutian Islands of Alaska, around the Eastern shore of Asia, Japan, and the Pacific Islands, to the Western shore of South America and Central and North America. This area has been nicknamed the “Ring of Fire” due to its highly volatile volcanic activity. Explain using evidence from the map and text why this area would be subject to high volcanic disruption.

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10. Many of Earth's major landforms are features that occurred due to \_\_\_\_\_ hitting each other.
- A. continental shelves
  - B. continents
  - C. tectonic plates
  - D. faults
11. Pathogens in the form of airborne droplets are most likely to cause which of the following illnesses?
- A. throat infection
  - B. stomach virus
  - C. AIDS
  - D. malaria
12. In glycolysis, a molecule of glucose is broken down into all of the following EXCEPT
- A. pyruvic acid
  - B. ATP
  - C.  $\text{CO}_2$
  - D.  $\text{H}^+$
13. When astronomers observe the redshift of light from a faraway star, this means that the star is
- A. moving away from us.
  - B. moving toward us.
  - C. ready to explode.
  - D. a dwarf star.

14. Rabbits are not native to Australia, having been brought there from England by sailors in the 18th century. Yet rabbits have thrived and have, in fact, overpopulated Australia. In addition, rabbits and certain native Australian wallabies, although not closely related, resemble each other as to body structure and habits. Which idea about evolution is supported by these facts?
- A. Mass extinctions of species and the emergence of new species can be studied by examining the fossil record.
  - B. Different species originally developed because of changes in some shared ancestral genetic code.
  - C. Many species have body parts that look similar because they evolved from the same ancestral mammal.
  - D. Species evolve in similar ways when they react to similar surroundings.

**Use the following list to answer questions 15–17.**

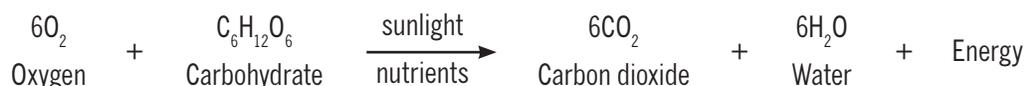
- A. Radiation
  - B. Convection
  - C. Irradiation
  - D. Conduction
15. An athlete with a sore shoulder places a warm compress on it to transfer energy to soothe the muscle.
16. On a cold February morning, a blower system in a car warms up after several minutes and blows air through vents in the floor, dashboard, and under the windshield. Eventually, the driver is able to unbutton his coat and stay warm even though the outside temperature is still 23°F.
17. Getting ready for a fall cruise inspires a young lady to spend a couple of weeks going to a local spa and reclining under a tanning lamp. However, such practices might result in dangerous overexposure to ultraviolet rays that can lead to cancer or premature aging of the skin.

Use the following passage and graph, as instructed, to answer questions 18–20.

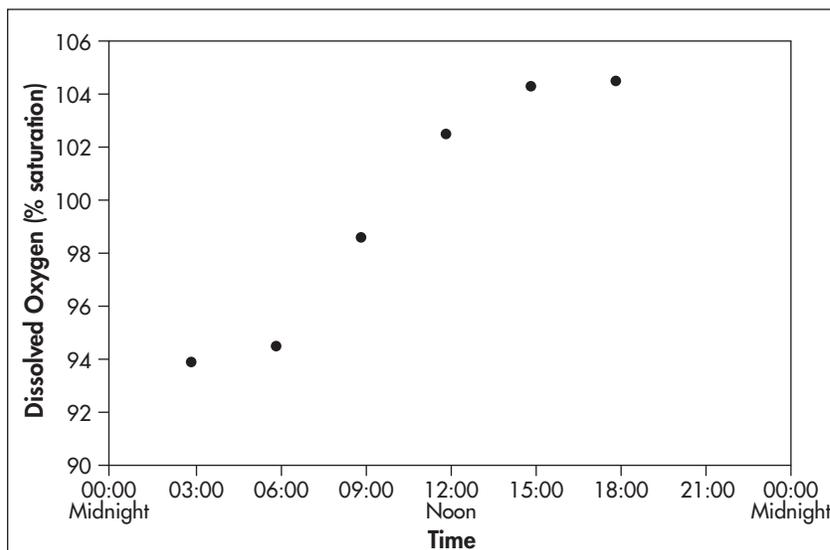
Fish health in ponds depends on dissolved oxygen mostly produced through the process of photosynthesis by phytoplankton (microscopic plants).



The equation above illustrates the process of photosynthesis. Photosynthesis occurs during the day producing oxygen. At night the process of respiration occurs in the phytoplankton, represented by the equation below. It uses dissolved oxygen and produces carbon dioxide.



Changes in pond's dissolved oxygen saturation level over a 24-hour period



18. The graph above shows the pattern of dissolved oxygen in a pond over a 24-hour period due to the photosynthetic and respiration processes. Think about how you would complete the last two points on the graph for the hours of 21:00 and 00:00 (midnight) on day 2. The last two points on the graph would

- A. go a lot higher.
- B. drop quite a bit.
- C. go up a little.
- D. drop a bit.

19. The respiration reaction shown below and that occurs at night is a reaction.
- |                    |
|--------------------|
| Select . . .       |
| decomposition      |
| combination        |
| replacement        |
| double replacement |



20. Considering the information provided in the text and the graph, explain what effect shortening days of sunlight in winter would have on the pond ecosystem.

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21. Energy flows through the food chain from
- A. producers to consumers to decomposers.
  - B. producers to secondary consumers to primary consumers.
  - C. decomposers to consumers to producers.
  - D. secondary consumers to producers.

**Use the following information to answer questions 22–25.**

Normal skin color in mice is dominant to albino. In the following questions, N stands for normal skin color and n for albino.

22. Three offspring of two normal-skinned parents have normal skin, but one is albino. Which of the following must be true?
- A. One parent must have the NN genotype.
  - B. Both parents must have the NN genotype.
  - C. One parent must have the nn genotype.
  - D. Both parents must have the Nn genotype.
23. The albino offspring from the  $F_1$  generation described above produces one albino offspring and one normal offspring in the  $F_2$  generation. What must be the genotype of the albino's mate?
- A. either Nn or NN
  - B. either Nn or nn
  - C. Nn
  - D. nn
24. What percentage of the offspring of two albino parents would most likely be normal?
- A. 100%
  - B. 50%
  - C. 10%
  - D. 0%
25. What are the chances that two normal parents each carrying recessive genes for albinism could have a heterozygous normal offspring?
- A. 1 out of 2
  - B. 3 out of 4
  - C. 2 out of 3
  - D. 0 out of 4

26. Which of the following chemical equations is NOT properly balanced?

- A.  $\text{FeCl}_3 + 3\text{NaOH} \rightarrow \text{Fe}(\text{OH})_3 + 3\text{NaCl}$
- B.  $\text{CH}_4 + \text{O}_2 \rightarrow \text{CO}_2 + 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$
- C.  $\text{C}_3\text{H}_8 + 5\text{O}_2 \rightarrow 3\text{CO}_2 + 4\text{H}_2\text{O}$
- D.  $2\text{NaCl} + \text{F}_2 \rightarrow 2\text{NaF} + \text{Cl}_2$

27. The **Select . . .** is the densest atmospheric layer, accounting for most

stratosphere

troposphere

exosphere

of the mass of the atmosphere. It contains 99% of the water vapor found in the atmosphere.

**Use the following information to answer questions 28–29.**

The formation of holes in the Earth's ozone layer due to chemicals used by humans allows more ultraviolet (UV) light to reach the oceans. Increased UV light can kill phytoplankton, marine algae, and other microorganisms.

28. Which statement BEST describes how a large decrease in phytoplankton and marine algae would affect the ocean food web?

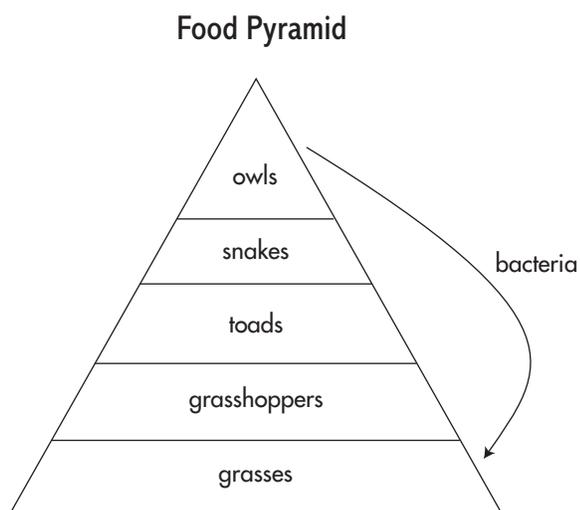
- A. The effect would not be drastic since the organisms are so small.
- B. The number of marine animals would decrease due to the decrease in producers.
- C. The number of consumers in the food web would increase as the producers decrease.
- D. The number of decomposers would increase as the phytoplankton and marine algae die.

29. Which of the following explains the MOST LIKELY effect of increased UV light on alpine and polar lakes that are very clear?
- A. The increase in solar UV radiation would increase the rate of mutation in microorganisms such as phytoplankton and algae, so that they would no longer be a healthy food source for marine animals.
  - B. The UV light would raise the temperature of the alpine and polar lakes, which would help the microorganisms repair themselves.
  - C. The UV light would stimulate photosynthesis, resulting in a more stable ecosystem.
  - D. The UV light would penetrate to a greater depth in lakes that have clear water, potentially doing greater damage to the ecosystem.
30. Why does a food chain generally have no more than five trophic levels?
- A. There is a loss of energy at each trophic level.
  - B. There is no way to determine the upper trophic levels.
  - C. Many organisms have multiple food sources.
  - D. The loss of biodiversity has limited the variety of organisms.
31. Which of the following statements is correct in comparing and contrasting prokaryotes and eukaryotes?
- A. Eukaryotes are much larger than prokaryotes, but otherwise they share the same structure.
  - B. Cytoplasm is found in both prokaryotes and eukaryotes but in a slightly different form in each.
  - C. Both prokaryotes and eukaryotes are mainly multicellular.
  - D. Prokaryotes and eukaryotes both have distinct organelles, although prokaryotes have fewer of them.
32. Which of the following is NOT included in the body's first line of defense against disease-causing agents?
- A. stomach acid
  - B. mucous membranes
  - C. phagocytes
  - D. cilia

33. A ball rolling at a velocity of 12 m/sec hits a wall after 36 seconds. What is the acceleration of the ball?

- A.  $-23.334$  m/sec
- B.  $23.334$  m/sec
- C.  $0.334$  m/sec<sup>2</sup>
- D.  $-0.334$  m/sec<sup>2</sup>

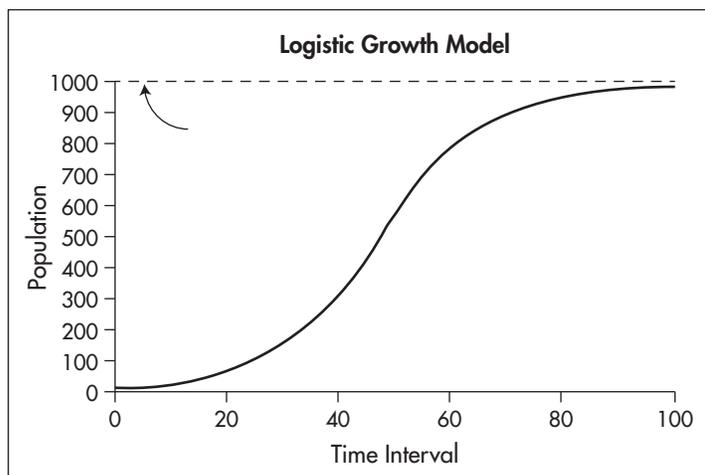
34. A food pyramid is shown below.



In this food pyramid, toads are which of the following?

- A. primary consumers
- B. secondary consumers
- C. producers
- D. tertiary consumers

35. Look at the population graph below.



Which of the following population factors does the dotted line represent?

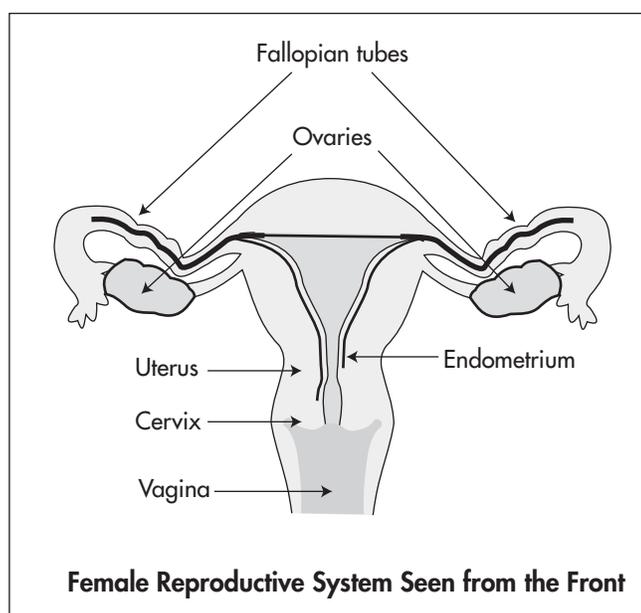
- A. lack of competitors
- B. carrying capacity
- C. migration
- D. frequency of reproduction

36. The Florida panther once roamed widely in the southeastern United States. The number of Florida panthers was drastically reduced due to loss of habitat, hunting, and even collisions with automobiles. By the 1970s, the estimated number of Florida panthers had shrunk to only six. Which of the following describes the most likely next stage in this situation?

- A. genetic defects in the population due to inbreeding
- B. genetic diversity due to interbreeding with other free-roaming puma species
- C. improvement of the Florida panther's gene pool due to inbreeding
- D. development of two new breeds of Florida panther

37. Cyclooxygenase-2 (COX-2) is an enzyme vital to the production of the prostaglandins, but also contributes to the inflammation of joints in medical conditions such as arthritis. New medications that block the production of prostaglandins by COX-2 enzymes and thereby relieve the symptoms of arthritis are a type of which of the following?
- A. hormone
  - B. chemical inhibitor
  - C. ion
  - D. prosthetic group

Use the diagram below of the human female reproductive system to answer question 38.



38. In human sexual reproduction, the fertilized ovum attaches to which of the following?
- A. fallopian tube
  - B. uterus
  - C. endometrium
  - D. vagina

39. A person who contracts chicken pox as an adult lacks which of the following?
- A. memory cells
  - B. memory cells for a specific pathogen
  - C. plasma cells
  - D. B lymphocyte cells
40. The water molecule has many special properties. Which of the following occurs because of water's cohesive behavior?
- A. Water is able to cool down and heat up slowly.
  - B. Water is able to float in solid form.
  - C. Water is able to dissolve many substances.
  - D. Water is able to move from the roots to the leaves of plants.
41. Which of the following is NOT one of the ways in which the carbon cycle uses carbon to build organic compounds?
- A. plant and animal respiration
  - B. transpiration
  - C. photosynthesis
  - D. combustion

**Use the following terms to answer questions 42–43.**

- A. Cellular respiration
  - B. Fermentation
  - C. Krebs Cycle
  - D. Photosynthesis
42. Anaerobic process producing two ATP molecules per glucose molecule.
43. Breaks down pyruvic acid molecules into  $\text{CO}_2$  molecules,  $\text{H}^+$  (protons), and 2 ATP molecules.

Use the following information to answer questions 44–46.

A student wants to know how temperature affects the rate of the catalyzed reaction for the stomach enzyme pepsin. She sets up an experiment in the lab using reaction chambers set at varying temperatures.

44. Identify the independent variable and dependent variable for this experiment and place the correct component into the boxes:

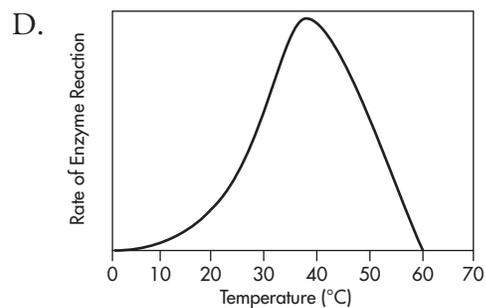
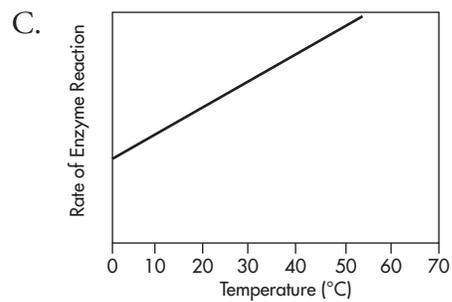
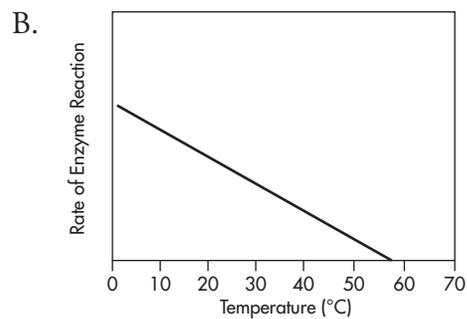
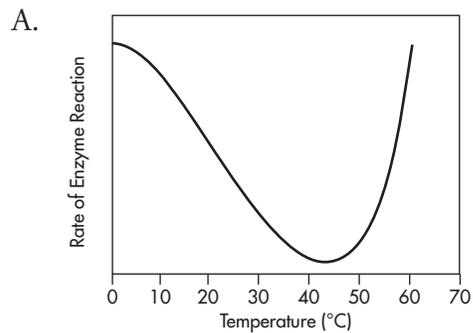
Independent	Dependent

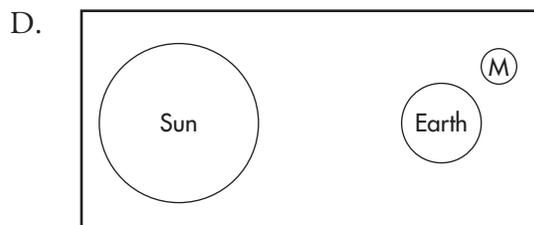
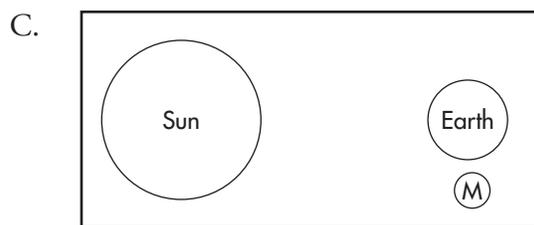
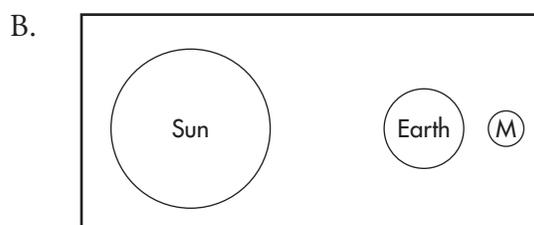
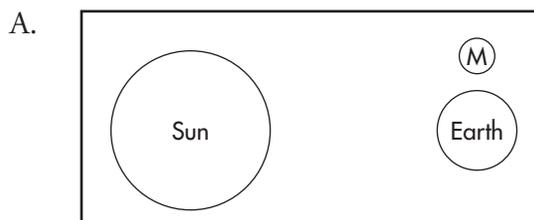
Variables
Pepsin
Rate of reaction
Temperature (°C)
Catalyzation reaction

45. In which step of the nitrogen cycle do bacteria and fungi break excess nitrates back into their elements and release elemental nitrogen back into the atmosphere?
- A. ammonification
  - B. denitrification
  - C. nitrogen fixing
  - D. decomposition

46. Which graph shows the MOST LIKELY result of this experiment?



47. The gravity from the Moon pulls the ocean, causing it to bulge and rise on one side while it lowers on the other as the Earth rotates and the Moon orbits, forming tides. The Sun has some gravitational effect on tides, but not as much as the Moon. Tides rise and fall daily with the rotation of the Earth. Especially high (spring) tides occur during which of the following positions of the Sun/Earth/Moon?



Use the information in the following table to answer questions 48–50.

Properties of Substances				
Substance	Reaction with Water	Phase at Room Temperature	Reaction to Flame	Density
Hydrogen (gas)	none	gas	explosive	0.00009 g/ml
Sodium	bubbling	solid	explosive	0.97 g/ml
Mercury	none	liquid	none	13.6 g/ml

48. Which substance would be considered most highly reactive?
- A. hydrogen
  - B. sodium
  - C. mercury
  - D. argon
49. It was concluded from these tests that the phase of a substance determines how reactive it would be. Is this a reasonable conclusion from the data included in the table?
- A. It is a reasonable conclusion since both gases do not react with water
  - B. It is a reasonable conclusion since the solid is the most reactive
  - C. It is a reasonable conclusion since not all substances can be reactive
  - D. It is a poor conclusion since the two gases have very different reactions
50. Which of the tests noted in the table measured physical properties?
- A. density, reaction to flame
  - B. reaction to flame and water
  - C. density, phase
  - D. phase, reaction to water

## Answers: Science Practice Test 2

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1. C.

Environmental conditions such as heat or acidity inhibit enzymatic reactions by changing the shape of the active site and rendering the enzyme ineffective. Certain chemicals inhibit enzymatic reactions by changing the shape of the enzyme's active site. If there is a lack of substrate, the enzyme will have no substance to affect. Thus, all of these factors may inhibit enzymatic reactions except an excess of substrate, which would not inhibit those reactions.

2. A.

Chlorophyll is not absorbed through plant roots; it is synthesized within plant cells. Photolysis, in which a photon of light is absorbed by the chlorophyll pigment, which then is in an excited (higher energy) state, is the first step in the photosynthetic process. The light reaction is a decomposition reaction that separates water molecules into hydrogen and oxygen atoms utilizing the energy from the excited chlorophyll pigment. Oxygen that is not needed by the cell combines to form  $O_2$  (gas) and is released into the environment. The free hydrogen is grabbed and held by a particular molecule (called the hydrogen acceptor) until it is needed.

3. C.

An electron has nearly no discernible mass. A proton has a mass of 1 atomic mass unit (AMU) as does a neutron. According to the Periodic Table of Elements, an atom of hydrogen has a mass on average of 1AMU (1.007) since the most common isotope of hydrogen has no neutrons and is a single proton.

4. D.

Rigid cell walls made of cellulose serve the same function of structure and support in plant cells as skeletons do in animals.

5. B.

Force equals mass times acceleration.

6. A.

Gravity is defined as the force that acts at a distance and attracts bodies of matter toward each other.

7. D.

Momentum is equal to mass times velocity.

8. C.

Inertia is the property of matter that allows a particle at rest to stay at rest and a particle in motion to stay in motion until acted upon by an outside force.

9.

[3 pts. possible]

*The ring of fire is located at the edge of large tectonic plates. (1pt.) Not only is this area at the edge of tectonic plates but it also is where continental plates meet and one slides under the other, making it easy for magma to leak. (1pt.) These features, as shown on the map, make these areas more prone to volcanic activity than the center of a plate would be. (1pt.)*

10. C.

Many of Earth's major landforms are features that occurred due to tectonic plates rubbing against each other. Such action causes the folding of rock into mountains or the slipping of one plate under another to form a continental shelf. Careful study of the tectonic plates and the land formations between them reveals how the formations came to be.

11. A.

A respiratory illness such as a throat infection is the most likely sickness to be caused by pathogens in airborne droplets spread by sneezing or coughing. A virus might be caught by surface contact; AIDS is a bloodborne disease and must be passed by direct blood contact; and malaria is spread by parasites such as the mosquito.

12. C.

CO<sub>2</sub> is not a product of glycolysis. Each molecule of glucose is broken down into two molecules of pyruvic acid (pyruvate), two ATP molecules, and two hydrogen atoms (attached to NADH, nicotinamide adenine dinucleotide).

13. A.

A redshift in the electromagnetic spectrum of the light from a faraway star means that the star is moving away from the observer. In the 1920s, Edwin Hubble (1889–1953) observed that galaxies around the Milky Way were moving away from us because of this redshift, and those farther away are moving away from us even more rapidly; it is not moving toward us.

14. D.

Though rabbits and wallabies are not closely related and their geographic origins are distant, their similarities and the rabbit's ability to survive in similar habitat supports the idea that widely divergent species can evolve in similar ways when reacting to similar biogeographical environments.

15. D.

Conduction is the transfer of molecules by collisions, passing heat through one material into another.

16. B.

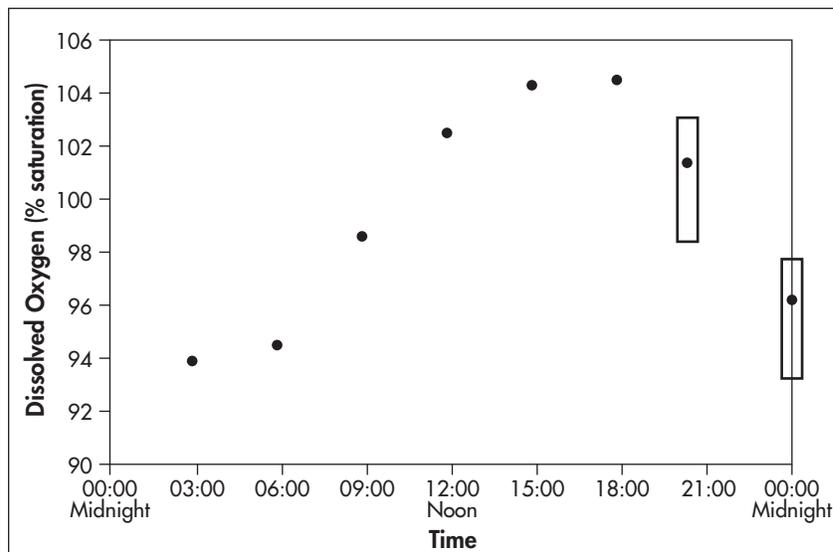
Convection is caused by the flow of heated liquid or gas through a volumetric medium.

17. A.

Radiation is waves traveling through space to transfer heat away from the energy source.

18. B.

On the actual GED® test, you would mark two **hot spots**. Answers in the range of the box are acceptable. It is important to understand from the text that the oxygen levels will drop significantly. It is also important to know how to graph this appropriately.



Changes in pond's dissolved oxygen saturation level over 24-hour period.

19. **decomposition**

The respiration reaction discussed in the text is an exothermic reaction, releasing energy for the cell's use. It is also a decomposition reaction rather than a combination or replacement reaction.

20.

[3 pts. possible]

*As the amount of daylight per day decreases in autumn and winter there is less photosynthesis and more respiration. (1 pt.) The oxygen levels in the pond will decrease and the pond will not be able to support as many fish. (1 pt.) The population of fish will drop off until the sunlight begins to increase again. (1 pt.)*

21. **A.**

Energy flows through the entire ecosystem in one direction, from producers to consumers and on to decomposers through the food chain.

22. **D.**

As shown in the following Punnett square, the only way offspring could be albino is if each parent has at least one recessive gene for albinism. Since both have a normal phenotype, both must have the Nn genotype. Each parent must also have one recessive allele for albinism in order to produce one nn child.

	N	n
N	NN	Nn
n	Nn	nn

23. **C.**

The albino parent from the F<sub>1</sub> cross must have the nn genotype. As shown in the following Punnett square, if the mate was albino (nn) all the offspring would be albino, and if the mate was homozygous (NN), then all the offspring would be normal. In order to produce both phenotypes, the second parent must be heterozygous (Nn).

	n	n
N	Nn	Nn
N	nn	nn

24. D.

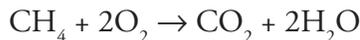
All offspring of two albino parents (each must have the genotype nn) will be albino, so the answer is 0%.

25. A.

Referring to the Punnett square in answer 22, it is clear that the  $Nn \times Nn$  cross would yield 1 out of 4 albino (homozygous), 1 out of 4 homozygous normal (NN), and 2 out of 4 heterozygous normal (Nn) children.

26. B.

The correct balanced equation is:



27. troposphere

The troposphere is the densest atmospheric layer. Accounting for most of the mass of the atmosphere, it contains 99% of the water vapor found in the atmosphere.

28. B.

The numbers of marine animals that are primary consumers in the ocean food web would decrease because of the decrease in phytoplankton and marine algae that these animals depend on. The small size of the organisms does not affect their importance to the ecosystem (A). The number of consumers would decrease, not increase, with the loss of microorganisms. Decomposers would also decrease due to the overall effect on the ocean food web.

29. D.

The most likely effect is that clear waters in alpine (mountain) and polar lakes would allow UV radiation to penetrate to a greater depth, which would increase the potential damage to the organisms in the lakes and thus to the entire ecosystem. By affecting rates of photosynthesis and reproduction, this abiotic factor would probably decrease biodiversity and limit the carrying capacity of each lake.

30. A.

A food chain is usually limited to no more than five trophic levels because of a nearly 90% loss of energy at each trophic level. Loss of energy is caused by such factors as heat loss

from chemical reactions, energy lost as waste, and the fact that not all lower-level organisms are consumed by organisms at the next-highest level.

31. B.

Both prokaryotic cells and eukaryotic cells have cytoplasm. However, the cytoplasm in the prokaryote is granular and viscous, and the nuclear material floats freely without a nuclear membrane. Eukaryotes are indeed much larger than prokaryotes, but the latter has a much more primitive structure. Prokaryotes are unicellular and do not have distinct organelles.

32. C.

Phagocytes are special cells that ingest invasive microbes as part of the body's nonspecific immune response in the second line of defense against disease. The other answer choices are all part of the first line of defense.

33. D.

Acceleration is determined with the following equation:

$$\text{average acceleration} = \frac{\text{change in velocity}}{\text{time}}$$
$$a = \frac{v_2 - v_1}{t} = \frac{0 - 12 \text{ m/sec}}{36 \text{ sec}} = -0.334 \text{ m/sec}^2$$

34. B.

In this food pyramid, toads are secondary consumers that feed on the herbivore grasshoppers, which are primary consumers.

35. B.

The dotted line in the graph represents the point at which the habitat's carrying capacity is reached and population growth therefore levels out. Factors such as lack of competitors and frequency of reproduction would affect the carrying capacity of a habitat but are not specifically represented by the dotted line. Limiting factors (disease, predators, toxic environment, natural disasters, etc.) are those that prevent a population from growing to its biotic potential.

36. A.

The Florida panther, with its drastically reduced numbers, was subject to the bottleneck effect. Population bottlenecks take place when a population's size is decreased for at least one generation. A reduced population must survive by inbreeding and is thus much more vulnerable to the effects of certain alleles than usual. This frequently results in genetic defects in the population. This is, in fact, what happened to the Florida panther. While it has avoided extinction, its population now has certain genetic defects including a hole in the heart.

37. B.

Substances that compete to attach to an enzyme's active site are called inhibitors. If they attach to the enzyme first, the cellular reaction (in this case the synthesis of prostaglandins) will not take place. A hormone is a specific chemical messenger used throughout the endocrine system. The COX-2 inhibitor is a molecule, not an ion. Prosthetic groups and cofactors are substances that work with enzymes to enhance certain reactions, whereas an inhibitor will limit the reaction.

38. C.

The fertilized ovum attaches to the endometrium, which is the inside wall of the uterus.

39. B.

Memory cells are a kind of T cell that is created when an antigen such as the chicken pox virus appears. Unlike plasma cells, which fight an antigen for about two weeks, memory cells remain in a person's system for a very long time, ready to reactivate immediately should the same antigen reappear. Memory cells are always specific to a pathogen, so an adult person who has never had a certain virus will not have memory cells in his or her system to attack that antigen. That person may, however, have memory cells keyed to another antigen.

40. D.

The cohesive properties of water are due to the hydrogen bonding between water molecules. This aids in capillary action, in which water moves upward in the narrow fibers of a plant or tree from the roots to the leaves. The ability of water to cool down and heat up slowly (A) is due to its high heat capacity, not its strong cohesion. Water floats as a solid (B) because it expands upon freezing. It is a universal solvent (C) because it is a highly polar molecule.

41. B.

Transpiration is part of the water cycle, and is the process by which plants release water vapor into the air.

42. B.

Fermentation is an anaerobic process producing two ATP molecules per glucose molecule.

43. C.

The Krebs Cycle breaks down pyruvic acid molecules into  $\text{CO}_2$  molecules,  $\text{H}^+$  (protons), and 2 ATP molecules and liberates two electrons as the second step of cellular respiration.

44. The correct answers are as follows:

**Independent Variable**

Temperature ( $^{\circ}\text{C}$ )

**Dependent Variable**

Rate of Reaction

45. B.

Various species of bacteria and fungi break excess nitrates back down into elements, a process that releases elemental nitrogen back into the air. This process is called denitrification. Ammonification and decomposition are both processes that break substances down but do not release nitrogen into the air. Nitrogen fixing makes nitrogen available to plant roots.

46. D.

As temperature increases, the reaction rate of an enzyme also increases. However, above an optimal temperature, the reaction rate decreases rapidly. This is because the enzyme molecules become altered as their hydrogen bonds begin to break. The enzyme then becomes “denatured,” or incapable of fitting with its substrate and catalyzing the reaction. Choice (D) shows this situation, with the graph line peaking at  $37^{\circ}$  then falling off.

47. B.

Choice (B) shows the Sun/Earth/Moon alignment of the full moon. During a full moon, as during a new moon, the spring tide is in effect since the gravitational pull of the sun and moon work together in a  $180^{\circ}$  force to pull the tides into the highest tides of any time.

48. B.

Sodium would be considered most highly reactive.

49. D.

Based on the data in the chart, it is a poor conclusion because the two gases have very different reactions.

50. C.

Density and phase measured physical properties in the table.

PRACTICE TEST 2

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# **SOCIAL STUDIES**

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49 questions  
70 minutes

## Practice Test 2: Social Studies

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Use the following chart to answer questions 1–3.

### Amendments to the U.S. Constitution

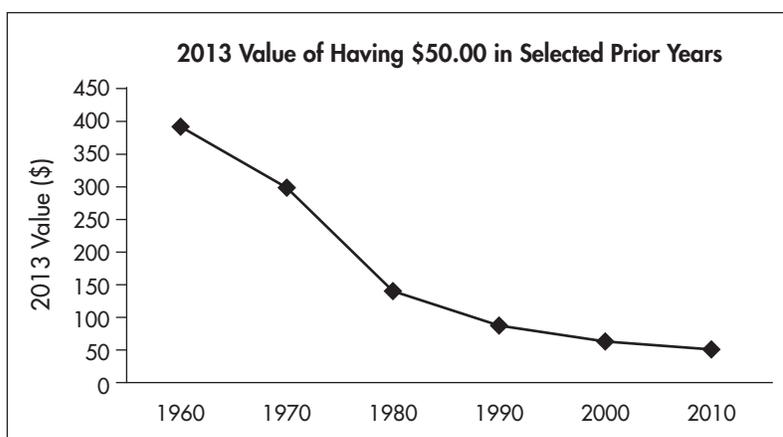
1	Guarantees freedom of religion, speech, assembly, and press, and the right to petition the government
2	Protects the rights of states to maintain a militia and of citizens to bear arms
3	Restricts the quartering of troops in private homes
4	Protects against unreasonable searches and seizures
5	Assures the right not to be deprived of life, liberty, and property without due process of law
6	Guarantees the right to a speedy and public trial by an impartial jury
7	Assures the right to a jury trial in cases involving the common law, the law established by previous court decisions
8	Protects against excessive bail or cruel and unusual punishment
9	Provides that people's rights are not restricted to those specified in the first eight amendments
10	Restates the Constitution's principle of federalism by providing that powers not granted to the national government nor prohibited to the states are reserved to the states and to the people

1. The chart above lists the first 10 amendments to the United States Constitution. The First Amendment includes
  - A. the Rights of the Accused.
  - B. the Five Freedoms.
  - C. the Preamble.
  - D. the Bill of Rights.
2. Amendments four to eight are referred to as
  - A. the Rights of the Accused.
  - B. the Five Freedoms.
  - C. the Preamble.
  - D. the Bill of Rights.

3. In the Third Amendment, the word **quartering** means which of the following?
- A. cutting
  - B. blocking
  - C. housing
  - D. measuring

**Use the following chart to answer question 4.**

The graph below shows the year 2013 purchasing power of having \$50 in previous years.



*Source: Federal Bureau of Labor Statistics*

4. According to the graph above, which decade experienced the fastest rate of inflation?
- A. 1960s
  - B. 1970s
  - C. 1980s
  - D. 1990s

Use the graph below to answer questions 5 and 6.



5. According to this graph,  had almost as many slaves in 1850

- Virginia
- South Carolina
- Mississippi
- Alabama

as it did in 1860?

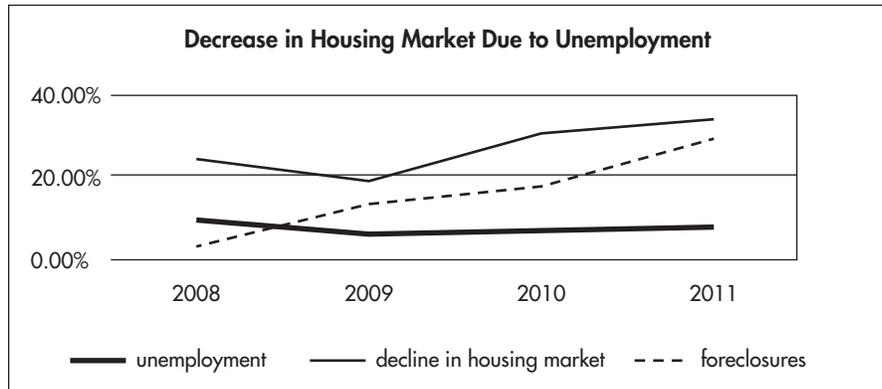
6. According to the graph,  had the greatest increase in the num-

- Virginia
- South Carolina
- Mississippi
- Alabama

ber of slaves in 1860?

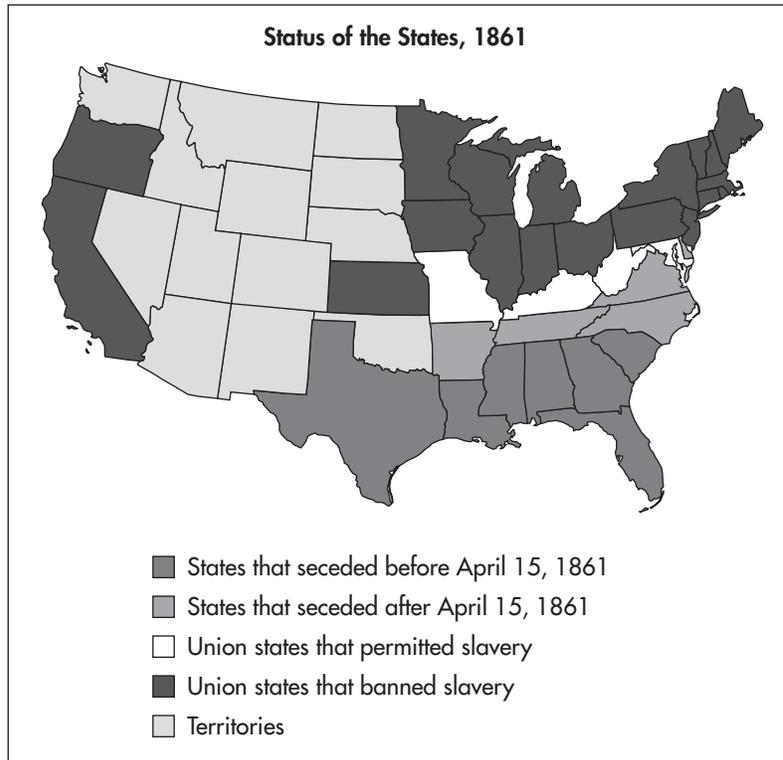
Use the following graph to answer question 7.

7. Which of the following statements is supported by the graph?



*U.S. Bureau of Labor and Statistics*

- A. The unemployment rate increased from 2008 to 2011, causing the number of foreclosures to increase.
- B. The unemployment rate remained steady from 2009 to 2011; however, the decrease in the housing market increased.
- C. The unemployment rate, decline in housing market, and number of foreclosures are unrelated.
- D. Foreclosures increased steadily throughout the period between 2008 and 2011 with little or no correlation to the unemployment rate.



8. According to the above map, April 15, 1861 was significant. What conclusion can be made about this date?
- A. The United States had a new president.
  - B. The line drawn by the Missouri Compromise in 1850 did not apply to California.
  - C. The territories did not have slavery.
  - D. The Southern states had seceded from the Union.

**Use this information to answer questions 9 and 10.**

This letter, printed widely in American newspapers, was written by George W. Harkins, chief of the Choctaw tribe, in response to the brutal Indian removals to new homes in the West.

**George W. Harkins to the American People, February 25, 1832**

Yet it is said that our present movements are our own voluntary acts — such is not the case. We found ourselves like a benighted stranger, following false guides, until he was surrounded on every side, with fire and water. The fire was certain destruction, and a feeble hope was left him of escaping by water. A distant view of the opposite shore encourages the hope; to remain would be inevitable annihilation. Who would hesitate, or who would say that his plunging into the water was his own voluntary act? Painful in the extreme is the mandate of our expulsion. We regret that it should proceed from the mouth of our professed friend, for whom our blood was co-mingled with that of his bravest warriors, on the field of danger and death.

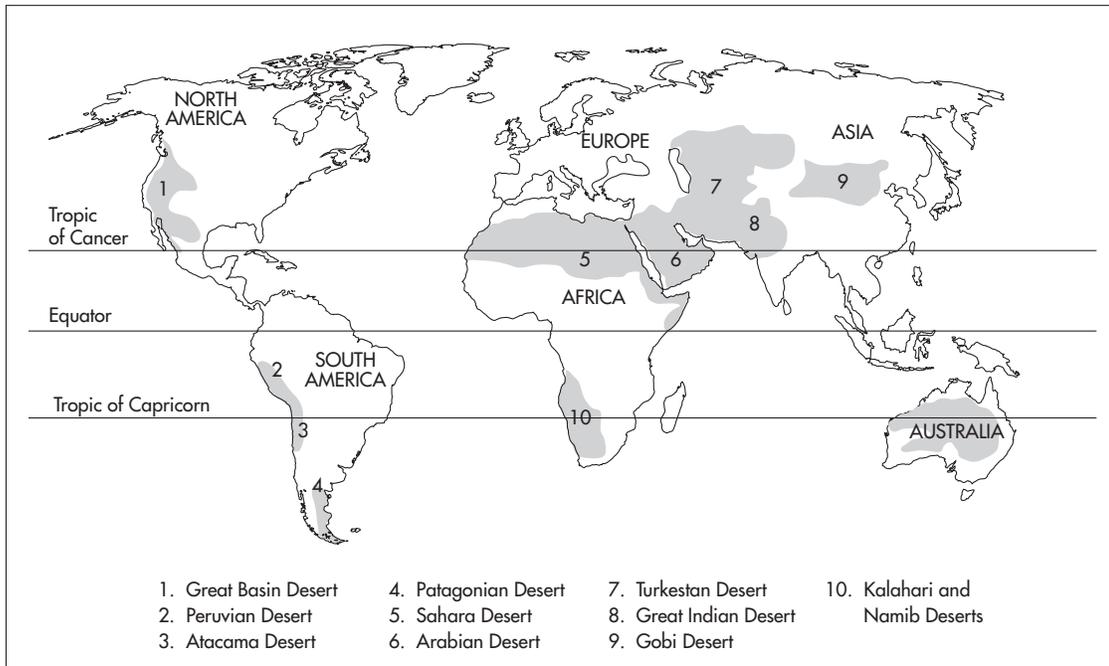
I ask you in the name of justice, for repose for myself and for my injured people. Let us alone — we will not harm you, we want rest. We hope, in the name of justice, that another outrage may never be committed against us, and that we may for the future be cared for as children, and not driven about as beasts, which are benefited by a change of pasture.

*Courtesy of the Center on Congress at Indiana University*

9. In his letter, George W. Harkins is referring to which of the following?
- A. Indian Removal Act
  - B. Civil Rights Movement
  - C. American Indian Movement
  - D. People's Protest at the University of California at Berkeley
10. Which conclusion can you draw from the information in the Harkins letter?
- A. The Choctaw tribe was leaving their lands voluntarily.
  - B. The Choctaw tribe was being forced to leave their lands.
  - C. The Choctaw tribe had no land.
  - D. The Choctaw tribe wanted to move to another place.

Use the following map to answer question 11.

11. Based on the map, which of the following is the most likely conclusion one could draw?



- A. Most desertification occurs near the equator.
- B. A large area of desert can be found in Northern Africa.
- C. There is a large desert area in South America.
- D. There is no desert in Australia.

Use the following information to answer questions 12 and 13.

The Constitution allows the federal government and the states to exercise some nearly identical powers. Both the federal and state governments can make and enforce similar laws. For example, states make laws regulating state elections, while the federal government controls congressional and presidential elections. Both state legislatures and Congress can levy taxes, charter banks, and borrow money. Powers that exist at both levels are called concurrent powers.

**The Federal System: Division of Powers**

Powers Delegated to the Federal Government	Powers Shared by the Federal and State Governments	Powers Reserved to the States
Declare war Regulate interstate and foreign trade Coin money Establish post offices Set standards for weights and measurements Admit new states Establish foreign policy Establish laws for citizenship Regulate patents and copyrights Pass laws necessary for carrying out its powers	Enforce laws Borrow money Levy taxes Establish charter banks Provide for general welfare	Establish local governments Regulate commerce within a state Provide for public safety Create corporation laws Establish schools Make marriage laws Assume all the powers not granted to the federal government or prohibited by the Constitution

12. Which of the following are shared powers of the Federal and State governments?
- A. Make it possible for an immigrant to become a citizen of the United States
  - B. Provide the legal basis and charter for a new bank in the state of Wyoming
  - C. Establish a new school system in Shelby County, Tennessee
  - D. Admit Puerto Rico as a new state
13. In the introduction to this chart the word **concurrent** most likely means which of the following?
- A. Next to one another
  - B. Shared by both federal and state
  - C. Occurring in two geographic places at the same time
  - D. Near but not next to one another

Use the following table to answer question 14.

Trends in Urban Populations—Current and Projected

1975		2000		2025	
1. Tokyo, Japan	26.6	1. Tokyo, Japan	34.5	1. Tokyo, Japan	36.4
2. New York- Newark, USA	15.9	2. Mexico City, Mexico	18	2. Bombay, India	26.4
3. Mexico City, Mexico	10.7	3. New York-Newark, USA	17.9	3. Delhi, India	22.5
4. Osaka-Kobe, Japan	9.8	4. São Paulo, Brazil	17.1	4. Dhaka, Bangladesh	22
5. São Paulo, Brazil	9.6	5. Bombay, India	16.1	5. São Paulo, Brazil	21.4
6. Los Angeles-Long Beach-Santa Ana, USA	8.9	6. Shanghai, China	13.2	6. Mexico City, Mexico	21
7. Buenos Aires, Argentina	8.8	7. Calcutta, India	13.1	7. New York-Newark, USA	20.6
8. Paris, France	8.6	8. Delhi, India	12.4	8. Calcutta, India	20.6
9. Calcutta, India	7.9	9. Buenos Aires, Argentina	11.9	9. Shanghai, China	19.4
10. Moscow, Russian Federation	7.6	10. Los Angeles-Long Beach-Santa Ana, USA	11.8	10. Karachi, Pakistan	19.1

Source: United Nations, *World Urbanization Prospects, The 2007 Revision*.

14. Based on the information in the chart above,  will be the most populous city in the world in 2025.

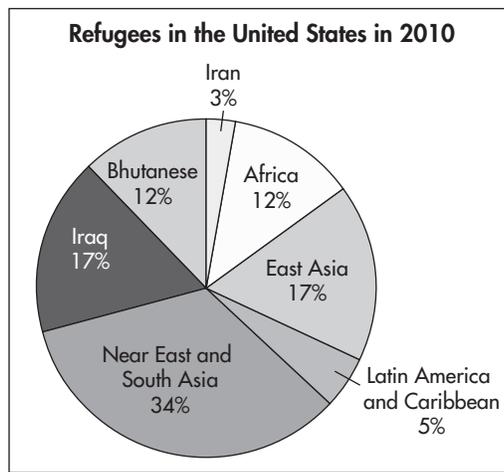
Select
▼

Delhi

Mexico City

Tokyo

Use the following pie chart to answer questions 15 and 16.



15. According to the graph, what conclusion can be made about refugees in the United States in 2010?
- A. More than half the refugees in the United States were from Asia.
  - B. Latin America and the Caribbean were a great source of refugees in 2010.
  - C. Refugees come to the United States from Europe.
  - D. Iran and Iraq had a large number of refugees.

16. The smallest number of refugees in the United States came from  and .

Use the following information to answer questions 17–19.

### Text 1: The Aftermath of the Alien and Sedition Acts

In 1798, Congress passed the Alien and Sedition Acts. The acts came in response to fears of going to war with France. The Alien Act gave the president the right to imprison or expel aliens (non-citizens) deemed “dangerous to the peace and safety of the United States.” The Sedition Act was adopted to restrict speech critical of the government. Some people believed these acts violated the Constitution. In fact, Thomas Jefferson and James Madison wrote resolutions that argued that the federal government lacked authority to exercise power not specifically given to it by the Constitution. Kentucky and Virginia passed these resolutions. The Kentucky Resolution, penned by Jefferson, went further than Madison’s Virginia Resolution, declaring that states had the right to nullify such an act of Congress.

This debate made its way into the presidential election of 1800. Jefferson and Aaron Burr ran against John Adams and Charles Pinckney. The election resulted in a tie, so the House of Repre-

sentatives had to decide the winner. Ultimately, Jefferson was declared the winner. But because the election created so many problems, the 12th Amendment was added to the U.S. Constitution.

**Text 2: Amendment XII**

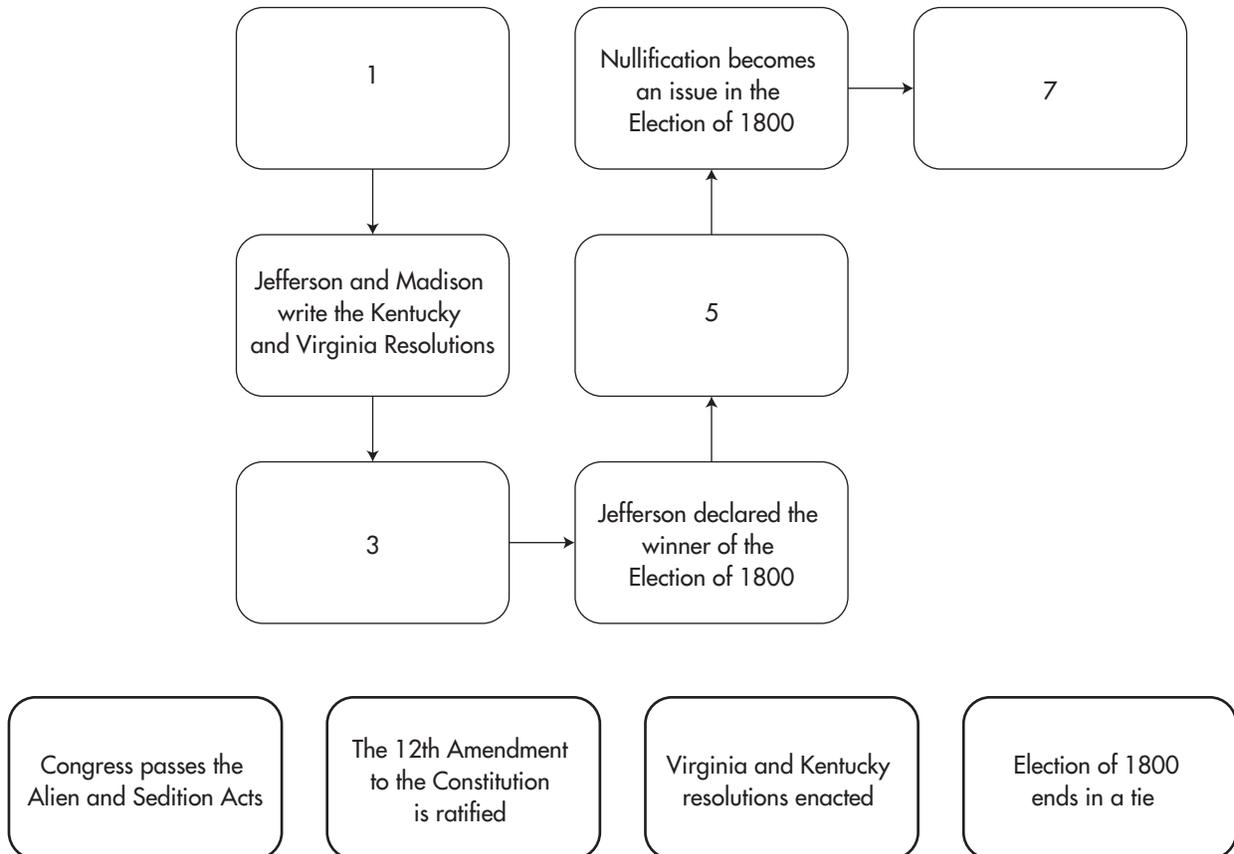
Passed by Congress December 9, 1803. Ratified June 15, 1804.

. . . The person having the greatest number of votes for President, shall be the President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of Electors appointed; and if no person have such majority, then from the persons having the highest numbers not exceeding three on the list of those voted for as President, the House of Representatives shall choose immediately, by ballot, the President. But in choosing the President, the votes shall be taken by states, the representation from each state having one vote; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the states, and a majority of all the states shall be necessary to a choice. . . .

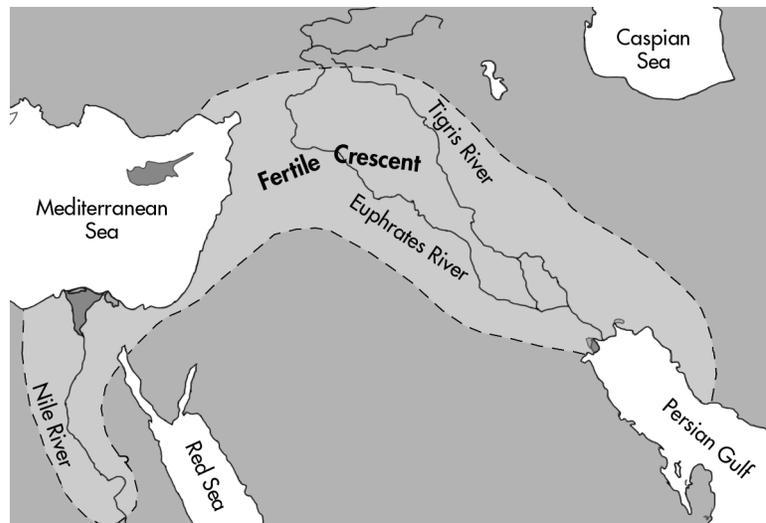
*Source: National Archives and Records Administration*

17. Place the four events into the flow chart to show the order in which they occur in Text 1.

**Event Flow Chart: What Happened After the Alien and Sedition Acts Became Law**



18. In the text, the word **nullify** most likely means which of the following?
- A. to bring about
  - B. to strike down
  - C. to add to the Constitution
  - D. to become higher in rank
19. The 12th Amendment was one important result of the election of 1800. According to the excerpt, what was the purpose of passing this amendment?
- A. To make Thomas Jefferson the president of the United States
  - B. To provide a way to decide who is president in the event of an equal number of votes
  - C. To help the House of Representatives make Thomas Jefferson the president
  - D. To give the electoral college more power



20. The area on the map above is known as the Fertile Crescent. What is the reason for this name?
- A. It is a place of large population
  - B. It is an area where people travel a great deal
  - C. It is between two rivers which makes the land very productive
  - D. It is a place where people migrate often
21. The Fertile Crescent is between the  and the  rivers.

Read the passage below and then answer questions 22 and 23.

John Adams was about to leave the office of President when he made several last minute appointments including judges and court officials. President Jefferson ordered his Secretary of State, James Madison, not to deliver the appointment papers. William Marbury was one of those appointments. He went to the Supreme Court in a case against Madison. Chief Justice John Marshall ruled that Marbury had no right to appeal. This was the first time the Supreme Court ruled a law unconstitutional.

The very essence of civil liberty certainly consists in the right of every individual to claim the protection of the laws, whenever he receives an injury. One of the first duties of government is to afford that protection. [The] government of the United States has been emphatically termed a government of laws, and not of men. It will certainly cease to deserve this high appellation, if the laws furnish no remedy for the violation of a vested legal right. . . .

By the constitution of the United States, the President is invested with certain important political powers, in the exercise of which he is to use his own discretion, and is accountable only to his country in his political character, and to his own conscience. To aid him in the performance of these duties, he is authorized to appoint certain officers, who act by his authority and in conformity with his orders.

In such cases, their acts are his acts; and whatever opinion may be entertained of the manner in which executive discretion may be used, still there exists, and can exist, no power to control that discretion. The subjects are political. They respect the nation, not individual rights, and being entrusted to the executive, the decision of the executive is conclusive. . . .

*National Archives and Records Administration*

22. *Marbury v. Madison* is one of the most important Supreme Court rulings in United States history. Since the decision, many cases have gone before the Courts. Based on this information and the information in the previous paragraphs, why was this ruling so significant?
- A. Denied Adams's right to make midnight appointments
  - B. Upheld Adams's right to make midnight appointments
  - C. Confirmed Congress's power to expand judicial authority
  - D. Affirmed the power of the court to declare a law unconstitutional

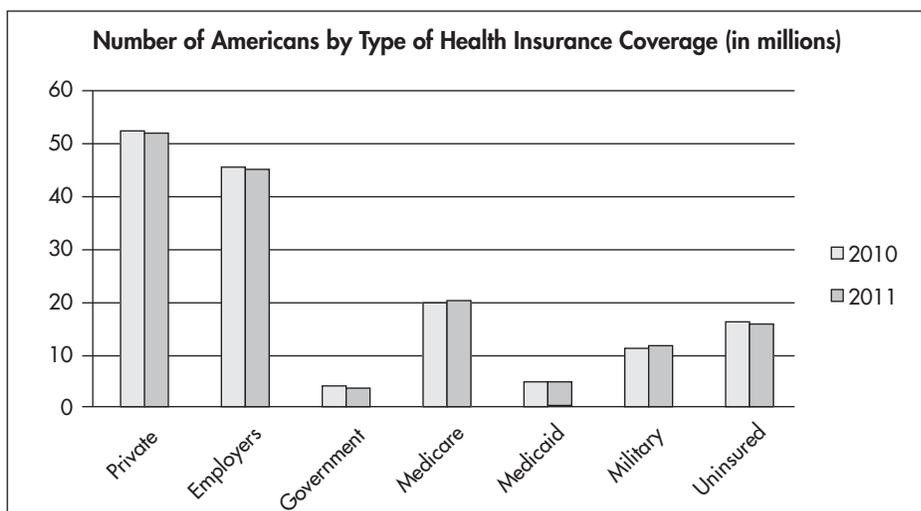
23. The process established in the case of *Marbury v. Madison* is called judicial review. It extends the power of the

Select ▼
executive
legislative
judicial

branch of U.S. government.

24. What organization was often the target of mass demonstrations, a few of them violent, against globalization?
- WTO–World Trade Organization
  - CBC–Canadian Broadcasting Corporation
  - NATO– North Atlantic Treaty Organization
  - NASA–National Aeronautics and Space Administration

**Use this chart to answer questions 25.**



25. Based on the information in this chart, what are the implications concerning health insurance?
- More people were insured in 2011 than in 2010.
  - The number of uninsured have increased.
  - The number of insured overall have increased.
  - More people are insured by Medicare and Medicaid.

**Use the following statement to answer question 26.**

According to the Kaiser Family Foundation, the Great Recession (2007-2009) triggered a big increase in the number of Americans without health insurance from 2008 to 2010 “as a high jobless rate led millions to lose their employer-sponsored coverage.” Meanwhile, the new federal Affordable Care Act (ACA), with a key goal of reducing the number of uninsured, was signed into law by President Obama in 2010.

26. Based on the above statement, what would be a reasonable prediction for 2011 about the rate of uninsured in relation to the total American population?
- A. Uninsured rates would be expected to rise as the economy improved and early provisions expanding coverage under the ACA went into effect.
  - B. There would be no uninsured Americans left because, under the ACA, all Americans are mandated to carry health insurance.
  - C. Newly insured Americans would place a strain on the Medicaid system.
  - D. Uninsured rates would be expected to drop as the economy improved and early provisions expanding coverage under the ACA went into effect.

**Read the passage below. Then answer questions 27 and 28.**

The Fair Credit Reporting Act (FCRA) requires each of the nationwide credit reporting companies — Equifax, Experian, and TransUnion — to provide you with a free copy of your credit report, at your request, once every 12 months. The FCRA promotes the accuracy and privacy of information in the files of the nation’s credit reporting companies. The Federal Trade Commission (FTC), the nation’s consumer protection agency, enforces the FCRA with respect to credit reporting companies.

A credit report includes information on where you live, how you pay your bills, and whether you’ve been sued or have filed for bankruptcy. Nationwide credit reporting companies sell the information in your report to creditors, insurers, employers, and other businesses that use it to evaluate your applications for credit, insurance, employment, or renting a home.

Your credit report has information that affects whether you can get a loan — and how much you will have to pay to borrow money. You want a copy of your credit report to:

- make sure the information is accurate, complete, and up-to-date before you apply for a loan for a major purchase like a house or car, buy insurance, or apply for a job.
- help guard against identity theft. That’s when someone uses your personal information — like your name, your Social Security number, or your credit card number — to commit fraud. Identity thieves may use your information to open a new credit card account in your name. Then, when they don’t pay the bills, the delinquent account is reported on your credit report. Inaccurate information like that could affect your ability to get credit, insurance, or even a job

27. According to the excerpt, what information is found in your credit report?
- A. your education level, income amount, and debt amounts
  - B. your payment and credit history
  - C. your parents’ or other family members’ credit history
  - D. your bank account numbers

Read the following passage and answer questions 28–31.

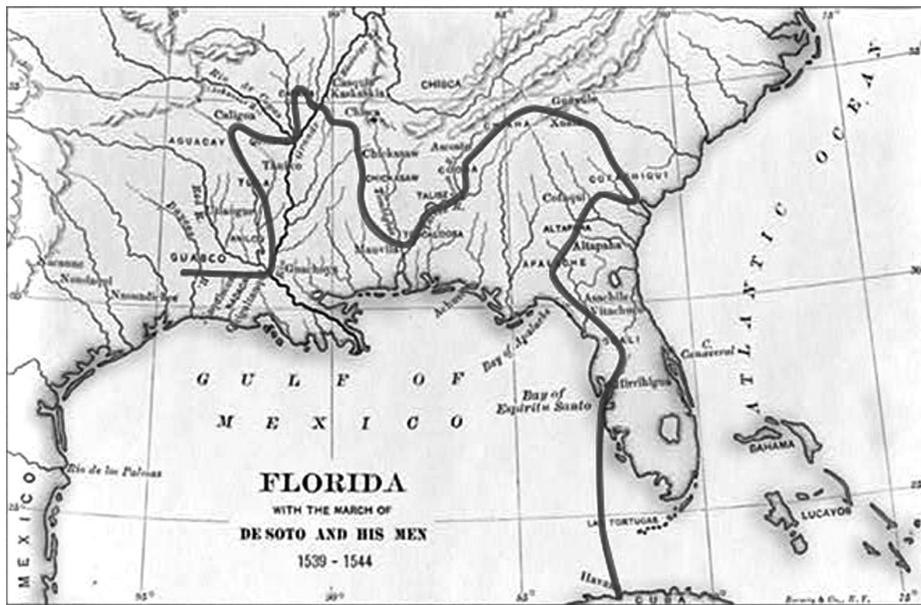
### Amendment VI

In all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial, by an impartial jury of the State and district wherein the crime shall have been committed, which district shall have been previously ascertained by law, and to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation; to be confronted with the witnesses against him; to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor, and to have the Assistance of Counsel for his defence.

*Source: National Archives and Records Administration*

28. Which of the following is NOT provided for in the Sixth Amendment?
- A. A mistrial
  - B. An innocent person convicted of crimes he did not commit
  - C. A lengthy trial
  - D. The services of an attorney
29. As it is used in the above text, what does the word *impartial* mean?
- A. half
  - B. fair
  - C. long
  - D. large
30. Some trials do not take place in the “district wherein the crime shall have been committed” when the attorney of the accused asks for a “change of venue.” What does the term “change of venue” mean?
- A. more people to select as jurors
  - B. a different location for the trial since it may be difficult to find an impartial jury in the area the crime was committed
  - C. a larger location in the event of a large attendance
  - D. a different attorney since the accused cannot pay

Use the following map of the exploration route of Hernando de Soto to answer question 31.



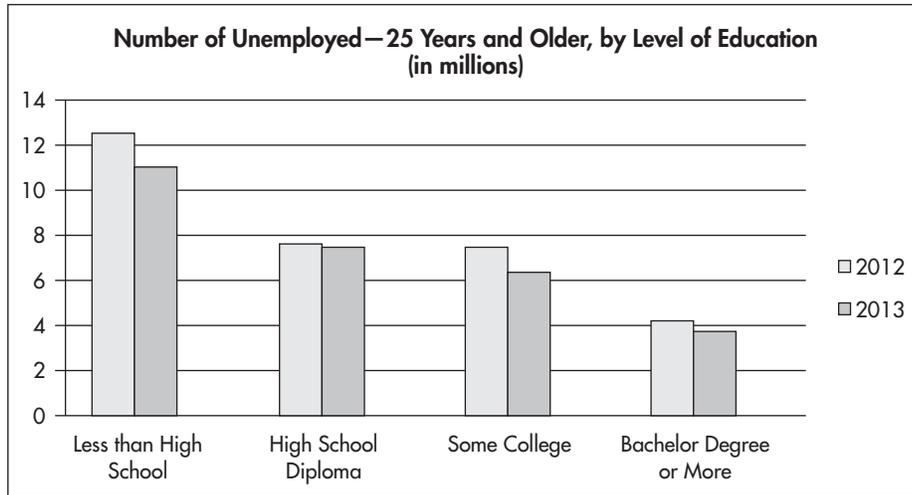
Source: Library of Congress

31. Based on the map, Hernando de Soto explored the **Select** regions of

- northeast
- northwest
- southeast
- southwest

the United States.

Use the chart below to answer questions 32–34.



Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, April 2013

32. Based on the information in the chart  people with high school

- more
- less
- the same number of

diplomas are unemployed than those with a bachelor's degree.

33. Based on the information in the chart, the best prediction about the unemployment rate for people over 25 years old is that it  in 2013 when

- increased
- decreased
- stayed the same

compared to 2012.

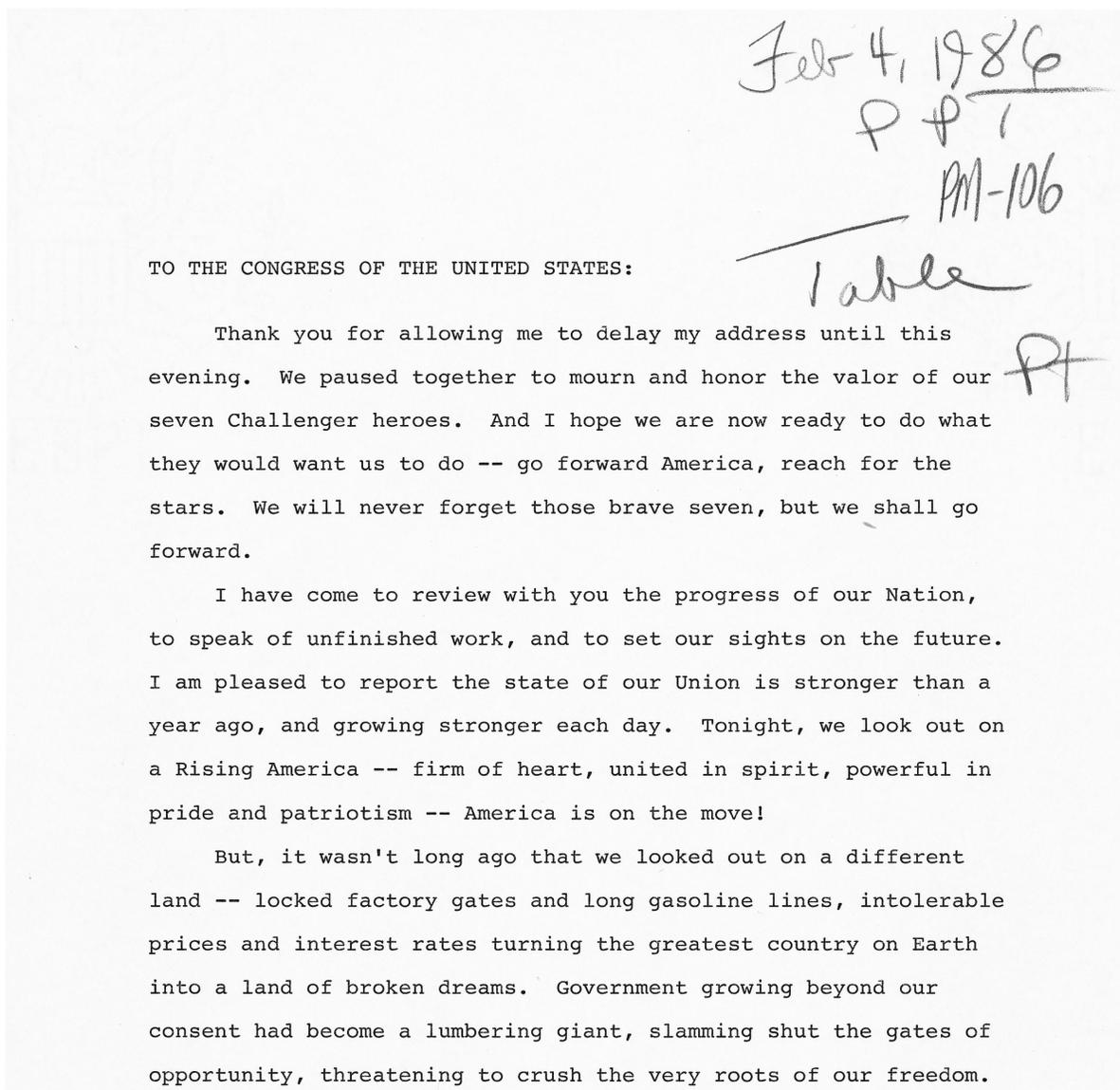
34. Which of the following conclusions about the connection between education level and unemployment rate is best supported by the data in the chart?

- A. Education will not make a difference in the unemployment rate for people in the future.
- B. Education plays a significant role in finding and keeping a job now and in the future.
- C. People who have less than a high school diploma can get good paying jobs.
- D. People with a high school diploma do not need to further their education in order to find and keep jobs.

**Read the passage and answer question 35.**

President Reagan's 1986 State of the Union Message to Congress was originally scheduled for the day of the Challenger explosion, January 28, 1986, but was postponed by a week in response to the accident. Reagan begins his message by paying tribute to "the brave seven" Challenger crew members and later reiterates the nation's commitment to the space program. This is a select page from the official copy Reagan handed to the President of the Senate before the address. The text differs slightly from the final speech made by the President.

*RG 46, Records of the U.S. Senate*



*(continued)*

(continued)

What brought America back? The American people brought us back -- with quiet courage and common sense; with undying faith that in this Nation under God the future will be ours, for the future belongs to the free.

Tonight the American people deserve our thanks -- for 37 straight months of economic growth; for sunrise firms and modernized industries creating 9 million new jobs in 3 years; interest rates cut in half and inflation falling from over 12 percent in 1980 to under 4 today; and a mighty river of good works, a record \$74 billion in voluntary giving last year alone.

Despite the pressures of our modern world, family and community remain the moral core of our society, guardians of our values and hopes for the future. Family and community are the costars of this great American comeback. They are why we say tonight: Private values must be at the heart of public policies.

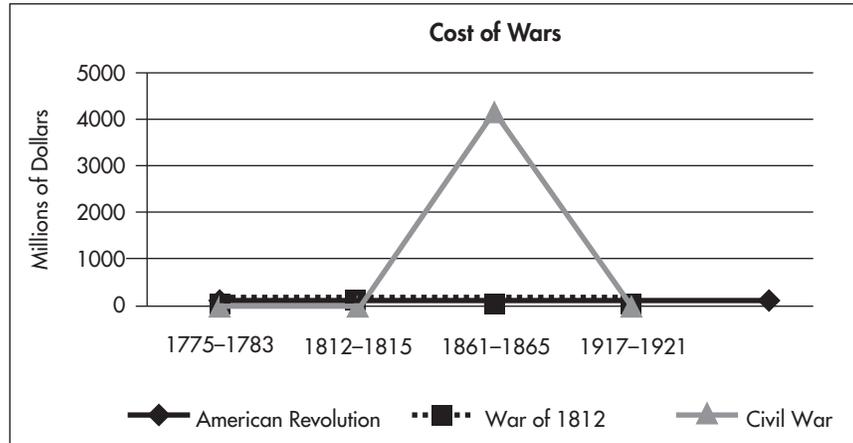
35. This document refers to the *Challenger* explosion several times. Based on the information in the text, which of the following describes the *Challenger*?
- A. an airplane crash
  - B. a war mission in Cuba
  - C. a space shuttle
  - D. a missile launched, but failed to fire

**Use the following information to answer question 36.**

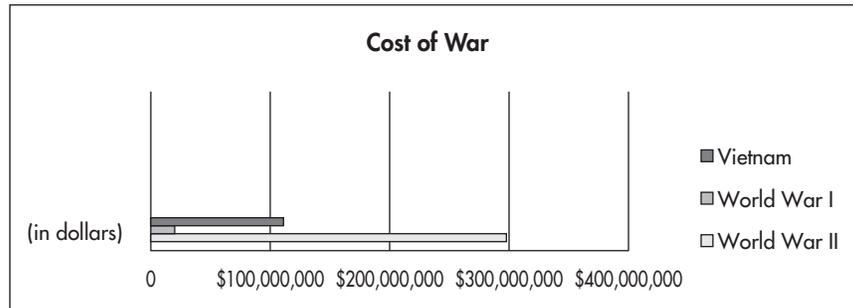
The United States' involvement in war has been costly throughout history. However, it becomes increasingly more expensive as the technology is improved. The American Revolution, which lasted eight years, cost \$101 million. The War of 1812, lasting only 3 years, cost \$90 million. The Civil War, which waged for only four years, was intense and widespread, costing an estimated \$5 billion. Once warfare spread to other countries and grew in technological capabilities, it became much more expensive. World War I cost \$20 billion in the four years of American involvement. However, World War II, which lasted six years, cost \$296 billion.

36. Which of the following graphics supports the information in the paragraph?

A.



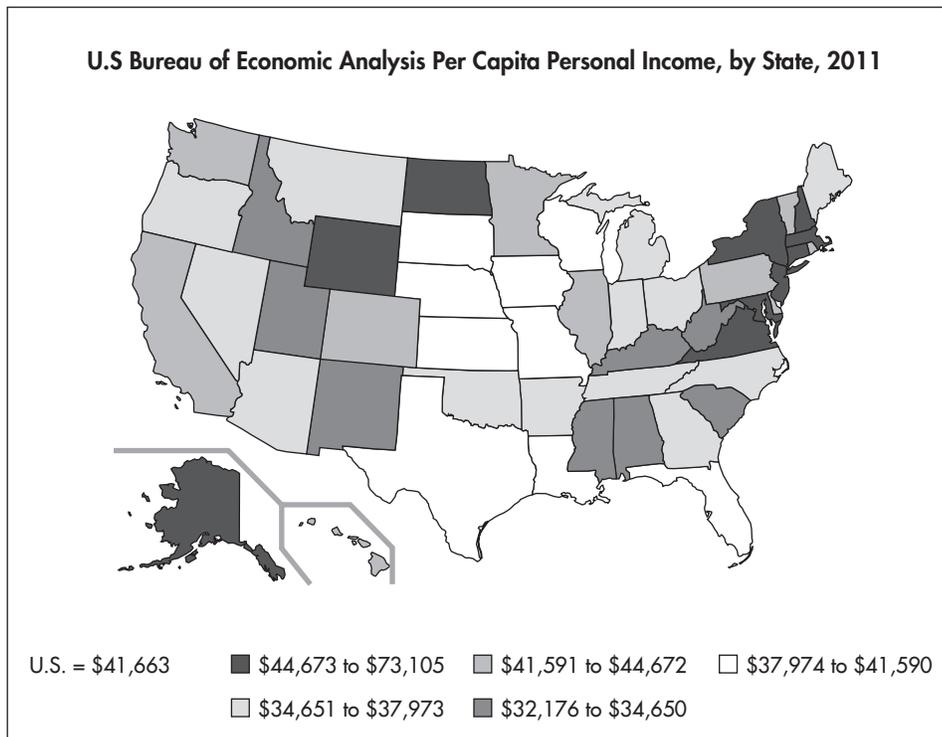
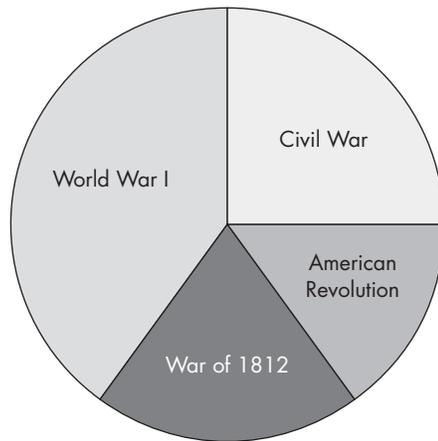
B.



C.

War	Duration	Cost
American Revolution	8 years	\$101,000,000
War of 1812	3 years	\$90,000,000
Civil War	4 years	\$5,000,000,000
WWI	4 years	\$20,000,000,000
WWII	6 years	\$296,000,000,000

D.



37. Based on the map above, the states with the lowest per capita person income in 2011 were found in which of the following locations?

- A. north and west
- B. northeast
- C. no specific area, but all parts of the nation
- D. around large cities

Read the following passages to answer questions 38 and 39.

After the terrorist attacks on U.S. soil on September 11, 2001, the United States government saw a need for more security. As a result, the Department of Homeland Security was created. This federal department was first charged with the duties of preventing terrorism. However, the role of Homeland Security expanded, creating a vast organization with far-reaching duties. Below is a summary of the agency's work.

**U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY**

## A Day in the Life of Homeland Security

Every day, DHS employees all over the country work to protect the American public from a range of threats, including terrorism, natural disasters, cyber attacks, and other emergencies and disasters.

Whether by air, sea, land, or in cyberspace, DHS' vigilance over the last 10 years helps keep our nation safe.

### TODAY, DHS WILL...

**AIR**

**PRE-SCREEN 2 MILLION passengers** before they fly into, out of, within, or over the U.S.

**SCREEN 1.8 MILLION passengers** and their checked baggage for explosives and prohibited items at **448 AIRPORTS** before they board aircraft.

**PERFORM 200 INSPECTIONS** of air carriers and airport infrastructure.

**SEA**

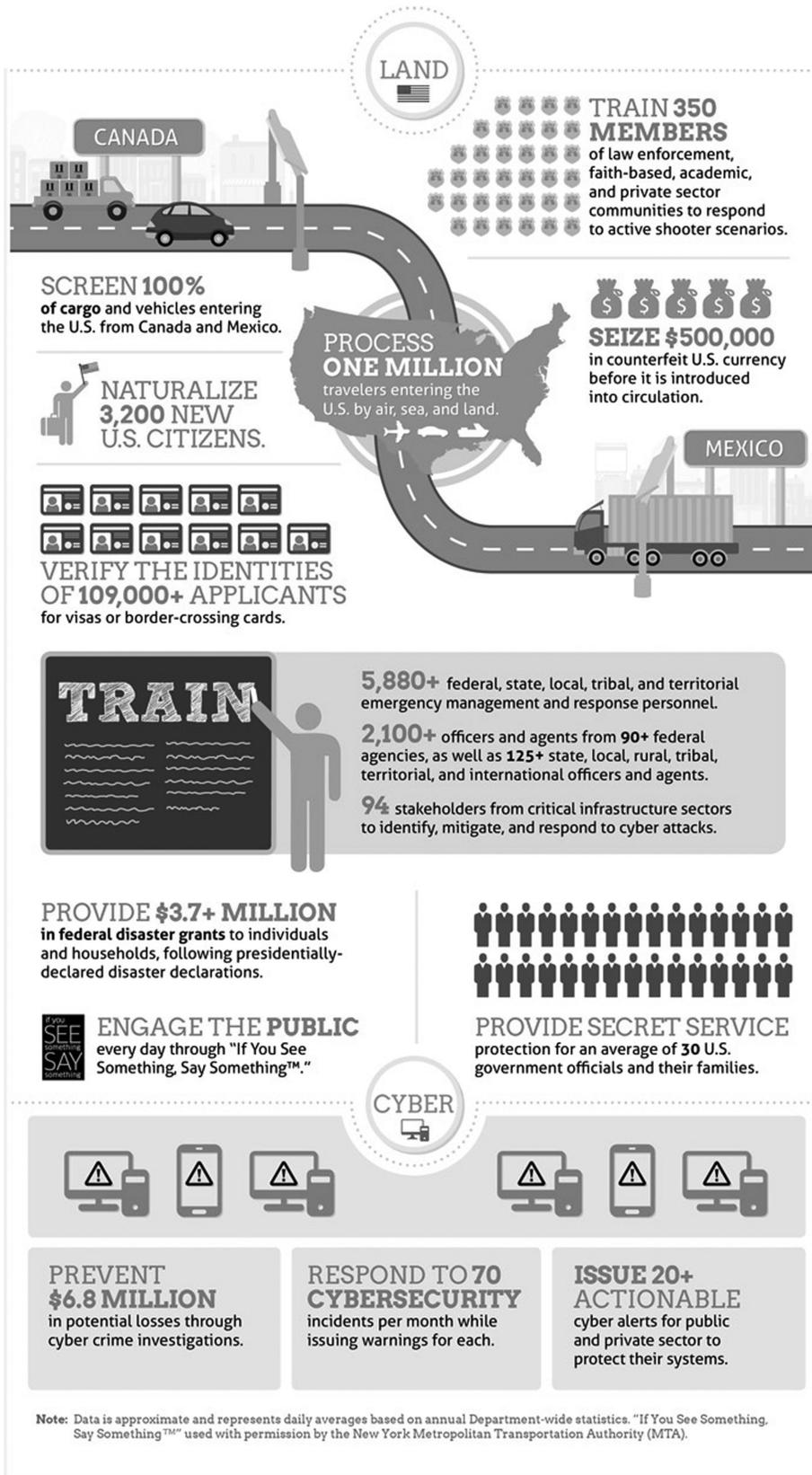
**PATROL 3.4 MILLION** square miles of U.S. waterways.

**SEIZE 19,040 LBS** of drugs at/near U.S. ports of entry.

**LEAD 100+** waterborne patrols near maritime critical infrastructure and key resources.

**CONDUCT 54 SEARCH & RESCUE CASES.**

**LAND**



In addition to the tasks listed on the excerpt of the DHS website, this department is also in charge of immigration and citizenship services and immigration enforcement.

38. Based on the information, which of the following would be an area Homeland Security would investigate?
- A. searching for drug smugglers in Mexico
  - B. going to Iran to find terrorist groups
  - C. providing assistance after an earthquake in California
  - D. investigating a shooting in Peru
39. As used in the excerpt, the word **vigilance** most likely can be defined by which of the following?
- A. a religious ritual
  - B. an alert watchfulness
  - C. a long ceremony
  - D. an attack on the country

Use the following chart and graph to answer questions 40 and 41.

The Transatlantic Slave Trade, 1451–1870					
Number of Slaves Transported (in thousands)					
	1451–1600	1601–1700	1701–1810	1811–1870	Totals
British North America	—	—	348.0	51.0	399.0
Spanish America (Including the Sp. Caribbean)	75.0	292.5	578.6	606.0	1552.1
Caribbean Islands (Dutch, British, and French)	—	483.5	3,233.7	96.0	3,813.2
Portuguese Brazil	50.0	550.0	1,891.4	1,145.4	3,636.8
Europe, Africa, and Asia	149.9	25.1	—	—	175.0
Totals	274.9	1,235.1	6,051.7	1,898.4	9,576.1



40. According to the chart and graph, the transportation of slaves increased sharply in which of the following areas?
- Europe
  - the United States
  - Spanish America
  - British North America
41. The slave trade drastically decreased in British North America. Which of the following is the best explanation for this drop in numbers in 1811–1870?
- There were no more Africans to become slaves.
  - There were no crops or work for which slave labor was needed.
  - Great Britain abolished slavery in all of its colonies.
  - Spanish America had more resources to purchase and transport slaves.

Use the following passage and map to answer questions 42 and 43.

### Louisiana Purchase Treaty, 1803

“Let the Land rejoice, for you have bought Louisiana for a Song.”

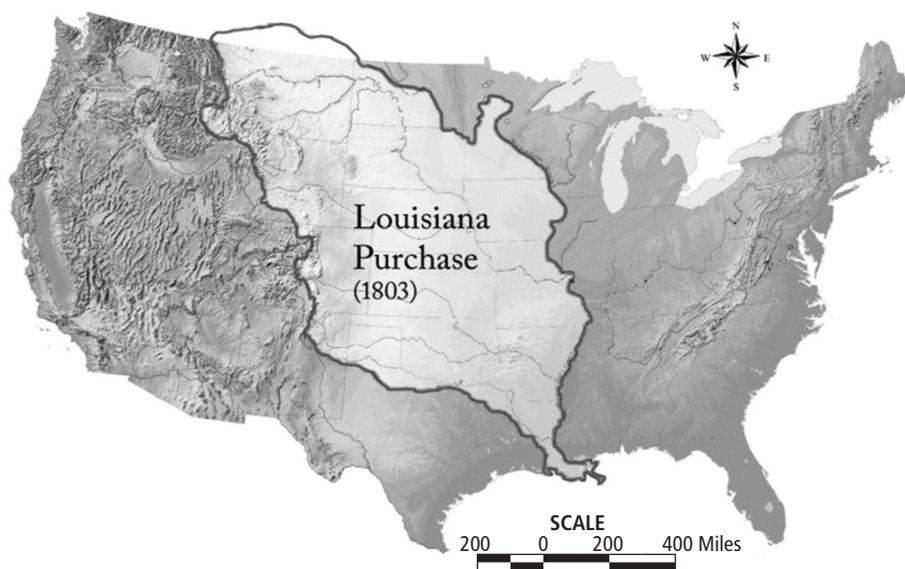
Gen. Horatio Gates to President Thomas Jefferson, July 18, 1803

Robert Livingston and James Monroe closed on the sweetest real estate deal of the millennium when they signed the Louisiana Purchase Treaty in Paris on April 30, 1803. They were authorized to pay France up to \$10 million for the port of New Orleans and the Floridas. When offered the entire territory of Louisiana—an area larger than Great Britain, France, Germany, Italy, Spain and Portugal combined—the American negotiators swiftly agreed to a price of \$15 million.

Although President Thomas Jefferson was a strict interpreter of the Constitution who wondered if the U.S. Government was authorized to acquire new territory, he was also a visionary who dreamed of an “empire for liberty” that would stretch across the entire continent. As Napoleon threatened to take back the offer, Jefferson squelched whatever doubts he had, submitted the treaty to Congress, and prepared to occupy a land of unimaginable riches.

The Louisiana Purchase added 828,000 square miles of land west of the Mississippi River to the United States. For roughly 4 cents an acre, the United States had purchased a territory whose natural resources amounted to a richness beyond anyone’s wildest calculations.

*Source: National Archives and Records Administration*



42. President Jefferson was reluctant to agree to the purchase of the Louisiana Territory because
- A. He was unsure the Constitution allowed him to make the agreement.
  - B. He was afraid the Indians would be upset.
  - C. He thought New Orleans would become a large trade center and difficult to control since it was so far from Washington, D.C.
  - D. Spain had claimed the area as theirs, so Jefferson feared it might cause a war with Spain.
43. Jefferson was a Democratic-Republican. When the Federalists learned about the Louisiana Purchase, they were upset. Which of the following can be inferred about the reason the Federalists were upset?
- A. The Federalists thought the British were involved in the deal.
  - B. The Federalists feared more slave states would enter the Union.
  - C. The Federalists were concerned that more states would become Republican.
  - D. The Federalists understood that the Constitution did not authorize the purchase.

**Read the following passage and then answer questions 44–46.**

The woman suffrage movement was first seriously proposed in the United States at Seneca Falls, NY, July 19, 1848, in a general declaration of the rights of women prepared by Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Lucretia Mott, and several others. The early leaders of the movement in the United States—Susan B. Anthony, Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Lucretia Mott, Lucy Stone, Abby Kelley Foster, Angelina Grimké, Sarah Grimké, and others—were usually also advocates of temperance and of the abolition of slavery. When, however, after the close of the Civil War, the 15 Amendment (1870) gave the franchise to newly emancipated African American men, but not to the women who had helped win it for them, the suffragists for the most part confined their efforts to the struggle for the vote.

The National Woman Suffrage Association, led by Susan B. Anthony and Elizabeth Cady Stanton, was formed in 1869 to agitate for an amendment to the U.S. Constitution. Another organization, the American Woman Suffrage Association, led by Lucy Stone, was organized the same year to work through the state legislatures. In the 1870s, disheartened by the response to the proposed Federal amendment, suffragists also tried other approaches to winning the vote. These included using the courts to challenge their exclusion from voting on the grounds that, as citizens, they could not be deprived of their rights as protected by the Constitution. In 1872, Susan B. Anthony attempted to vote, hoping to be arrested and to have the opportunity to test this strategy in the courts. She was arrested and indicted for “knowingly, wrongfully and unlawfully vot[ing] for a representative to the Congress of the United States.” Found guilty and fined, she insisted she would never pay a dollar of it. Virginia Minor, a suffrage leader in St. Louis, succeeded in getting the issue before the United States Supreme Court, but in 1875 the Court ruled unanimously that

citizenship did not automatically confer the right to vote and that the issue of female enfranchisement should be decided within the states.

These differing approaches—i.e., whether to seek a Federal amendment or to work for state amendments—kept the woman suffrage movement divided until 1890, when the two societies were united as the National American Woman Suffrage Association. Later leaders included Anna Howard Shaw and Carrie Chapman Catt. Several of the states and territories (with Wyoming first, in 1869) granted suffrage to the women within their borders. By 1913, 12 states and territories had granted voting rights to women, so the National Woman’s party, under the leadership of Alice Paul, Lucy Burns, and others, resolved to use the voting power of the enfranchised women to force a suffrage resolution through Congress and secure ratification from the state legislatures. In 1920 the 19<sup>th</sup> Amendment to the Constitution granted nationwide suffrage to women.

The 19th amendment guarantees all American women the right to vote. Achieving this milestone required a lengthy and difficult struggle; victory took decades of agitation and protest. Beginning in the mid-19th century, several generations of woman suffrage supporters lectured, wrote, marched, lobbied, and practiced civil disobedience to achieve what many Americans considered a radical change of the Constitution. Few early supporters lived to see final victory in 1920.

*Source: National Archives and Records Administration*

44. According to the excerpt, Suffragettes were involved in several other movements as well. Which of the following includes the other causes these women championed?

- A. war protests
- B. environmental protests
- C. temperance and abolition of slavery
- D. world peace

45. According to the excerpt, the women suffragists used several methods to gain attention for their cause including:

**(place a check beside the correct answers)**

- |                                               |                                                  |
|-----------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> formed organizations | <input type="checkbox"/> held meetings           |
| <input type="checkbox"/> went to the courts   | <input type="checkbox"/> participated in parades |

46. Which suffragist made a daring attempt to challenge the denial of women’s vote by attempting to vote anyway? She was arrested, convicted, and fined.

- A. Elizabeth Cady Stanton
- B. Lucy Stone
- C. Virginia Minor
- D. Susan B. Anthony

Read the following passage and then answer question 47.

In 1972, Richard Nixon assumed the United State Presidential office as a popular incumbent. However, his tenure in the office was a turbulent time for the nation. In June 1972, police arrested five men who had broken into the Democratic National Convention headquarters in the Watergate office building in Washington DC. The media discovered those arrested were members of the committee to reelect the President. One worked at the White House. As a result, people began to question whether the President was aware of this plot. Then, during the investigation, the White House staff engaged in steps to hide evidence pointing to the President. By 1974 the evidence had mounted against the President who resigned from the office of United States President.

47. After reading the passage, arrange the following information in the order of the events which lead to the resignation of President Richard Nixon.
- A. Steps to cover up the president's knowledge of the Watergate crime
  - B. The Supreme Court Case of *United States v. Richard Nixon*
  - C. Discovery that White House staff members were involved
  - D. Break-in at the Democratic National Convention headquarters

"It is common sense to take a method and try it. If it fails, admit it frankly and try another. But above all, try something."

—Franklin D. Roosevelt

48. Which of the following is President Roosevelt referring to in the above quote?
- A. his plan for the future
  - B. his disability
  - C. his New Deal
  - D. his job as President
49. Which of the following is used to release a person from improper imprisonment?
- A. a writ of mandamus
  - B. a writ of habeas corpus
  - C. the Supreme Court's decision in *Roe v. Wade*
  - D. *ex post facto* laws

## Answers: Social Studies Practice Test 2

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1. B.

The Five Freedoms. Option A is part of the Bill of Rights. The entire chart presents the first 10 amendments, known as the Bill of Rights (D). Option (C) is the beginning of the Constitution.

2. A.

The Rights of the Accused. The four amendments contain information concerning being arrested, searched, and trials.

3. C.

Housing. As used in the context of the sentence housing soldiers in private homes. The other three options do not match the meaning of the word.

4. C.

Calculate the mean by adding the numbers and dividing.

5. Virginia

Since the graph shows the bars are almost equal in size.

6. Mississippi

The 1860 line for Mississippi is longer than the other choices.

7. D.

The decrease in housing may not be due to unemployment. The graph is inconclusive and shows there is no correlation of the two.

8. D.

The Southern states had seceded from the Union. Options (A) and (B) are not found on this map. Option (C) is not true since the laws had not been determined for the territory.

9. A.

Indian Removal Act. Option (C) might be a possible answer except the AIM was a protest movement in the 1960s. Option (B) and (D) do not relate to the document.

10. B.

The Choctaw tribe was being forced to leave their lands. In Harkins' letter he states that his people are said to go voluntarily, but that is false. Option (A) is the opposite of the correct answer. Options (C) and (D) are not stated in the letter.

11. B.

An area of desert can be found in Northern Africa. In fact, the subtropical Sahara is the largest hot desert in the world—but this is not knowable from the map.

12. B.

Provide the legal basis and charter for a new bank in the state of Wyoming. Option (A) and (D) are powers of the federal government. Option (C) is a power of the state.

13. B.

Shared by both federal and state. The last sentence of the passage clearly states the definition of *concurrent*.

14. Tokyo.

You should pay attention to the chart's information and structure.

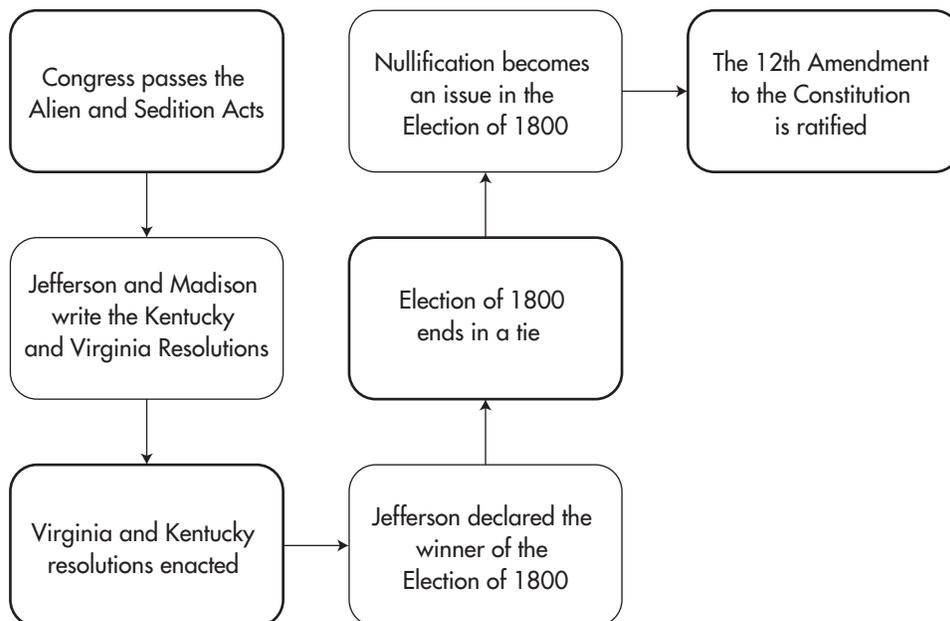
15. A.

The Near East and South Asia combined with East Asia is 51%.

16. Iran, Latin America, and the Caribbean.

17. • Box #1 = Congress passes the Alien and Sedition Acts  
• Box #3 = Virginia and Kentucky resolutions enacted  
• Box #5 = Election of 1800 ends in a tie  
• Box #7 = The 12th Amendment to the Constitution is ratified

Here is what your filled-in flow chart should look like:



18. B.

In the text, the word *nullify* means “to strike down.”

19. B.

To provide a way to decide who is president in the event of an equal number of votes. Options (A) and (C) are incorrect since the amendment was not added for the purpose of winning elections. Option (D) is the opposite since the amendment was made to clarify the role of the electoral college.

20. C.

It is between two rivers which makes the land very productive. Options (A), (B), and (D) are not supported by the map.

21. **Tigris and Euphrates**

These are the only rivers on the map.

22. D.

*Marbury v. Madison* affirmed the power of the Court to declare a law unconstitutional.

23. **Judicial**

Judicial review allows the court to review a case to determine whether a law is unconstitutional.

24. **A.**

WTO—World Trade Organization. None of the others is a global organization; therefore, they cannot reasonably be connected to globalization.

25. **D.**

More people are insured by Medicare and Medicaid.

26. **D.**

Once recovery was under way, employers would be expected to start rehiring and thus more Americans would be expected to have access to employer-sponsored health insurance plans. In addition, with the Affordable Care Act having been launched explicitly to reduce the number of uninsured in the United States, it is entirely reasonable to assume that the number of uninsured would begin to drop as a result. Choice (A) is the opposite of what would reasonably be expected to happen. Choice (B) should be ruled out because, even if though a mandate may exist, your response must draw upon the information in the statement alone. Choice (C) again goes beyond what you're given; thus, it must not be the correct answer.

27. **B.**

Your payment and credit history. Although debt amounts may be included, income and education level would not. This rules out option (A). No information for parents or family is needed, and no bank account numbers would be included.

28. **C.**

A lengthy trial. This amendment guarantees a speedy and public trial.

29. **B.**

in this passage *impartial* means “fair.”

30. **B.**

A different location for the trial since it may be difficult to find an impartial jury in the area the crime was committed.

31. **Southeast**

The line which represents De Soto's route is entirely located in the Southeast.

32. **More**

The chart shows "high school diploma" to have the greatest number of unemployed. You should remember to read the titles of charts to determine what information is being measured.

33. **Decreased**

According to the bar graph, the unemployment rate for people over 25 decreased. However, this may be explained by the fact that fewer people reported the status for this report. The graph must support the data even if it seems illogical.

34. **B.**

Education plays a significant role in finding and keeping a job now and in the future. The other options are not supported by the information

35. **C.**

A space shuttle

36. **C.**

B is incorrect since the passage does not mention Vietnam.

37. **C.**

No specific area, but all parts of the nation. Option (D) is incorrect since no cities are shown. The other options are not supported by the map.

38. **C.**

Providing assistance after an earthquake in California. Homeland security does not investigate in other countries.

39. **B.**

An alert watchfulness

40. **C.**

Spanish America has the greatest increase on the chart and in the numbers.

41. C.

Great Britain abolished slavery in all of its colonies.

42. A.

He was unsure the Constitution allowed him to make the agreement.

43. C.

The Federalists were concerned that more states would become Republican.

44. C.

Temperance and abolition of slavery. The other options are not supported by the passage.

45. The suffragists **formed organizations, held meetings, and went to the courts.**

46. D.

Susan B. Anthony attempted to vote.

47. D, A, C, B.

Break-in at the Democratic National Committee's headquarters

Steps to cover up the president's knowledge of the Watergate crime

Discovery that White House staff members were involved

The Supreme Court case of *United States v. Richard M. Nixon*

48. C.

His New Deal is the only option possible. The other options are not supported by the quote in any logical way.

49.

The primary function of a writ of habeas corpus is to effect the release of someone who has been imprisoned without due process of law.