

Name _____
Last First Middle Initial

Form 5

PSAT/NMSQT®

Preliminary SAT/ National Merit Scholarship Qualifying Test

➤ **SATURDAY,
October 15,
2005**

(This is the authorized administration date of this test form for entry to scholarship and recognition programs.)

Timing The PSAT/NMSQT® has five sections. You will have 25 minutes each for Sections 1-4 and 30 minutes for Section 5.

Scoring For each correct answer, you receive one point. For questions you omit, you receive no points. For a wrong answer to a multiple-choice question, you lose a quarter ($\frac{1}{4}$) of a point. For a wrong answer to a math question that is not multiple choice, you do not lose any points.

Guessing If you can eliminate one or more choices as wrong, you increase your chances of choosing the correct answer and earning one point. If you can't eliminate any choices, move on. You can return to the question later if there is time.



Marking Answers You must mark all of your answers on your answer sheet to receive credit. Make sure each mark is dark and completely fills the oval. If you erase, do so completely. You may write in the test book, but you won't receive credit for anything you write there.

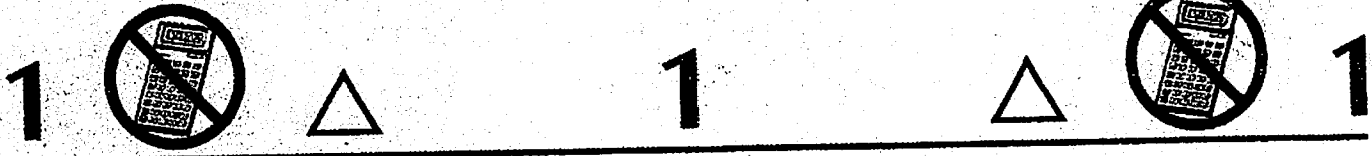
Checking Answers You may check your work on a particular section if you finish it before time is called, but you may not turn to any other section.

DO NOT OPEN THE TEST BOOK UNTIL YOU ARE TOLD TO DO SO!

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Preliminary SAT/National Merit Scholarship Qualifying Test
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SECTION 1

Time — 25 minutes

24 Questions

(1-24)

Directions: For each question in this section, select the best answer from among the choices given and fill in the corresponding oval on the answer sheet.

Each sentence below has one or two blanks, each blank indicating that something has been omitted. Beneath the sentence are five words or sets of words labeled A through E. Choose the word or set of words that, when inserted in the sentence, best fits the meaning of the sentence as a whole.

Example:

Hoping to ----- the dispute, negotiators proposed a compromise that they felt would be ----- to both labor and management.

- (A) enforce . . useful
(B) end . . divisive
(C) overcome . . unattractive
(D) extend . . satisfactory
(E) resolve . . acceptable



1. The popularity of Art Nouveau, a highly decorative style of design, ----- during the first decade of the twentieth century only to ----- some ten years later, when everyone seemed to lose interest.

- (A) wavered . . resurface
(B) boomed . . evolve
(C) vanished . . wane
(D) moderated . . thrive
(E) surged . . collapse

2. Edmonia Lewis' sculpture The Death of Cleopatra was immediately recognized as ----- work because no one had done anything like it before.

- (A) an intemperate (B) an artistic
(C) an original (D) a prophetic
(E) a classical

3. While not openly contemptuous, the comedian's comments about the city included such ----- insinuations that the audience was offended.

- (A) idiosyncratic (B) idealistic (C) concise
(D) banal (E) demeaning

4. Short on analysis but long on -----, the book is little more than a series of diverting stories.

- (A) cliché (B) prophecy (C) pedantry
(D) anecdote (E) critique

5. Citing evidence that babies shielded from harmful microbes during infancy may be ----- developing allergies as adults, the scientist claimed that excessive hygiene is -----.

- (A) prone to . . deleterious
(B) exempt from . . immaterial
(C) resistant to . . obsolete
(D) protected from . . perilous
(E) predisposed to . . therapeutic

6. The republic's government became so ----- that during one three-week period five different presidents held office.

- (A) irreproachable (B) archaic (C) tyrannical
(D) clandestine (E) precarious

7. Doris Lessing's work is both ----- and -----: her books are numerous and full of discerning observations.

- (A) prolific . . utopian
(B) enervated . . analytical
(C) onerous . . cosmopolitan
(D) copious . . sagacious
(E) insightful . . perceptive

8. It was inevitable that the ethics committee would ----- the moral character of the candidate because he was such a ----- individual.

- (A) exonerate . . prurient
(B) notice . . recondite
(C) exalt . . malignant
(D) assail . . contrite
(E) impugn . . nefarious

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The passages below are followed by questions based on their content; questions following a pair of related passages may also be based on the relationship between the paired passages. Answer the questions on the basis of what is stated or implied in the passages and in any introductory material that may be provided.

Questions 9-10 are based on the following passage.

Myth and misunderstanding spring from the American frontier as readily as rye from sod, and—like those wiry grasses—are difficult to weed out and discard. The epic Western hero was a rugged individualist seeking land, gold, opportunity, and adventure, who moved further west at the first sign of a neighbor's smoke. Women too were of the epic sort—staunch, bonneted, etched at sunset in bold relief against the prairie. Yet somewhere amongst these legends lie the real lives of real men and real women, individuals from many cultures who make themselves known to us through their own words in their letters, diaries, and journals.

9. The analogy in lines 1-3 ("Myth . . . discard") primarily suggests that myths about the American frontier are
- (A) unsubstantiated and harmful
 - (B) pervasive and tenacious
 - (C) creative but ineffectual
 - (D) contrived but credible
 - (E) heartening but naive
10. The effect of the repetition of the word "real" in lines 9-10 is to
- (A) authenticate a claim
 - (B) emphasize a contrast
 - (C) glorify Western mythology
 - (D) accentuate the importance of heroes
 - (E) distinguish settlers from pioneers

Questions 11-12 are based on the following passage.

When *The Souls of Black Folk*, by W. E. B. DuBois, was published a century ago, the book was something entirely different in American letters. In 14 essays that swooped from music to history to politics, it was both a depiction of Black life in the United States and a meditation on the meaning of Blackness. It was also a groundbreaking challenge to White supremacy. In 1903 it was both embraced and reviled. Today it is widely viewed as having recast the Black struggle as a quest for constitutional rights and social equality, rather than the accommodation advocated by Booker T. Washington at the turn of the twentieth century.

11. The word "swooped" in line 4 helps to emphasize the
- (A) rush of critics to attack DuBois' arguments
 - (B) suddenness of DuBois' cultural ascendancy
 - (C) broad range of DuBois' intellectual inquiry
 - (D) ease with which DuBois evaded categorization
 - (E) rarefied nature of DuBois' speculative thought
12. The passage indicates that in 1903 *The Souls of Black Folk* was met with
- (A) unquestioning acceptance
 - (B) universal hostility
 - (C) initial indifference
 - (D) antithetical responses
 - (E) noncommittal appraisals



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Questions 13-24 are based on the following passages.

These passages present two perspectives on how personal memories are processed. Passage 1 was written by a biologist; Passage 2, by a psychology professor.

Passage 1

Once memories begin to accumulate in permanent storage, we embark on the lifelong process of creating and re-creating mental autobiographies, using—in lieu of pencil, paper, and word processor—the cell assemblies of the brain. Autobiographical memory, writes psychologist John Kotre, is “memory for the people, places, objects, events, and feelings that go into the story of your life.” Autobiographical memory encompasses your first day of school, your grandmother’s raisin pies, your first fishing trip, and your last summer’s vacation—weaving them all into a continuous and more or less true tale. Autobiographical memory, however, despite its convincing aura of accuracy, is more historical novel than history. For one thing, in the realm of memory, we are all stars, planted squarely and triumphantly at the center of the action. Psychologist Anthony Greenwald explains that in the making of memory, we’re all “totalitarian egos”: we remember ourselves as important and assign ourselves central roles in successful decisions or performances. Conversely, we weasel out of failure. Autobiographical memory is big on scapegoats: “we” win, but “they” lose. The totalitarian ego, ever eager to put its best foot forward, determinedly clears our memories of blame.

In autobiographical memory, we become better than we really are. In accident reports and insurance claims, we tend never to be at fault: trees and telephone poles maliciously leap out at us; fence posts and stop signs suddenly appear before us.

Autobiographical memory, according to Kotre, is in a constant state of struggle between opposing forces: a “mythmaker” that, in striving to turn our lives into a good story, favors poetic license, exaggeration, and embellishment; and an “archivist,” a stickler for historical truth. (The mythmaker may produce face-saving excuses, but the archivist knows very well who drove into that fence post.) The mythmaker, however, given the malleability of memory and the merciful nature of time, has ample scope for plying this inventive trade. What we remember and how we remember it are both the result of a mental editing process, during which a good deal of memory is left in the discard pile on the cutting room floor. It’s this mental rewrite process, unique for each one of us, that causes different people to remember the same events in very different ways.

Passage 2

The novelist Reynolds Price, reflecting on his past, wished that his parents had taken more photographs and recorded more of what happened in order to help him overcome creeping uncertainties about the reliability of his own memories. “I think I recall the look and tone of many of those moments of laughter, pain, and bitter longing,” muses Price, adding parenthetically that “the confidence that I do recall them, with a good deal of truthfulness, lies near the foot of my hold on sanity and on the work I do.” But, Price continues, “an elementary understanding of the shaping force of memory requires me to grant that I may in fact be anything from fuzzy to lying to badly wrong on every such instance of what I think of as vital recall.”

Price is well aware that autobiographical memories are complex constructions. But this need not mean that we live in a world of wholly fabricated, self-serving fantasies. There are, in fact, good reasons to believe that our memories for the broad contours of our lives are fundamentally accurate. Sometimes specific events that are recalled by one member of a family are forgotten by others, and sometimes members of the same family remember specific incidents and general events differently. My younger brother, Ken, for example, has no memory of a hot June night when we went to a Yankees baseball game as kids and he cried when the Yankees lost. I recall the game clearly. He remembers incidents involving a pet dog that I don’t remember. These discrepancies probably reflect differences in how deeply various family members encoded the events initially, what interpretations they gave them, and how often they later thought and talked about them. Ken had primary responsibility for the dog in our family, and thought and talked about incidents involving the dog much more frequently than I did. We went to the Yankees game for my birthday, which made it especially distinctive for me.

In contrast, when adults retrospectively assess the general character of more extended time periods in their pasts, they are usually fairly accurate. My brother and I have similar recollections of how our parents got along with each other, the things we enjoyed doing as kids, and what our grandparents and other relatives were like. Our experience seems to be typical, because research has shown that siblings’ memories of the general qualities of their family lives during childhood usually mesh.

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE

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13. The authors of these two passages would most strongly agree with which of the following statements?
- (A) Autobiographical memories are often unreliable because people tend to exaggerate their own self-worth.
 - (B) Individuals' memories tend to be less accurate when they involve highly emotional events.
 - (C) Memories of specific events are influenced by an individual's personal circumstances.
 - (D) Painful events in an individual's life are unlikely to be remembered in much detail.
 - (E) Researchers have barely begun to understand the complexity of autobiographical memory.
14. The reference to "pencil, paper, and word processor" (line 4) suggests that
- (A) written records are significantly more accurate than personal recollection
 - (B) traditional modes of autobiography are becoming outdated
 - (C) keeping a journal can enhance the accuracy of one's memories
 - (D) memory is a key component in many creative endeavors
 - (E) creating a self-portrait out of memory is not unlike the act of writing
15. Lines 26-28 ("trees . . . before us") serve to provide
- (A) a humorous illustration
 - (B) an outraged opinion
 - (C) a fond reminiscence
 - (D) an incredulous rejoinder
 - (E) a sharp reprimand
16. John Kotre uses the phrase "a good story" (line 32) to indicate a
- (A) memory of an emotionally moving episode
 - (B) memory that is expressed in poetic language
 - (C) version of events that is historically accurate
 - (D) compelling narrative that casts a person in a favorable light
 - (E) dramatic account that appears plausible though it is entirely made up
17. The author of Passage 1 suggests that the memories most likely to be "left in the discard pile" (line 41) are those of
- (A) strong feelings
 - (B) struggles and decisions
 - (C) very early childhood
 - (D) blunders and failures
 - (E) unpleasant people
18. In line 57, "vital" most nearly means
- (A) fundamental
 - (B) life-sustaining
 - (C) spirited
 - (D) irreplaceable
 - (E) mortal
19. In lines 70-77 ("He . . . did"), the author of Passage 2 mentions the pet dog in order to support the claim that
- (A) specific incidents of the past inspire future behavior
 - (B) there is good reason to believe that memories are fundamentally accurate
 - (C) autobiographical memories are complex constructions that are not easily understood by researchers
 - (D) one's level of involvement in an event tends to influence how well it is remembered
 - (E) family members tend to have similar recollections of the overall nature of their lives together
20. The last paragraph in Passage 2 (lines 80-88) suggests that adult siblings would most likely remember which of the following in the same way?
- (A) A time when one sibling won an achievement award in school
 - (B) What the family was like who lived next door when the siblings were children
 - (C) The name of the speaker at the older sibling's high school graduation
 - (D) How one sibling talked about the other sibling to their mutual friends
 - (E) The day one sibling broke her wrist and the other sibling found out from their mother

1



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21. The author of Passage 1 would most likely argue that the claim in lines 69-70 in Passage 2 ("I . . . clearly") is overstated because
- (A) Ken had no memory of the game
 - (B) memories are always somewhat fictional
 - (C) family members always remember specific events differently
 - (D) the trip to the baseball game was an uncharacteristically significant memory
 - (E) people almost always have such fond recollections
22. Anthony Greenwald (line 16, Passage 1) would probably argue that the "interpretations" of past events (line 73, Passage 2) are shaped so as to
- (A) include all members of one's family
 - (B) catalog specific details
 - (C) enhance one's self-image
 - (D) create two opposing viewpoints
 - (E) fit into a continuous true-life story
23. Which would the author of Passage 2 most likely suggest would end up in the "discard pile" (line 41 Passage 1) ?
- (A) Ken's memory of what his grandparents were
 - (B) The author's memory of the Yankees game
 - (C) The author's memory of what close relatives like
 - (D) The author's memory of incidents involving a family dog
 - (E) Reynolds Price's uncertainties about the reliability of memory
24. Unlike the author of Passage 1, the author of Passage 2 makes significant use of which of the following?
- (A) Views of psychologists
 - (B) Personal recollection
 - (C) Scientific terminology
 - (D) Humorous digression
 - (E) Statistical data

STOP

If you finish before time is called, you may check your work on this section only.
Do not turn to any other section in the test.



SECTION 2

Time — 25 minutes

20 Questions

(1-20)

Directions: For this section, solve each problem and decide which is the best of the choices given. Fill in the corresponding oval on the answer sheet. You may use any available space for scratchwork.

Notes

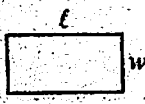
- The use of a calculator is permitted.
- All numbers used are real numbers.
- Figures that accompany problems in this test are intended to provide information useful in solving the problems. They are drawn as accurately as possible EXCEPT when it is stated in a specific problem that the figure is not drawn to scale. All figures lie in a plane unless otherwise indicated.
- Unless otherwise specified, the domain of any function f is assumed to be the set of all real numbers x for which $f(x)$ is a real number.

Reference Information

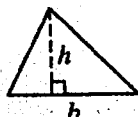


$$A = \pi r^2$$

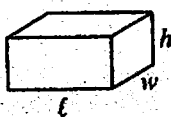
$$C = 2\pi r$$



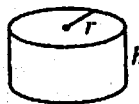
$$A = lw$$



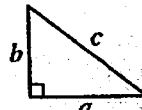
$$A = \frac{1}{2}bh$$



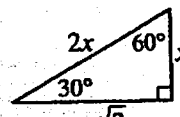
$$V = lwh$$



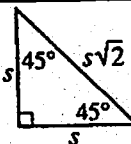
$$V = \pi r^2 h$$



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



Special Right Triangles



The number of degrees of arc in a circle is 360.

The sum of the measures in degrees of the angles of a triangle is 180.

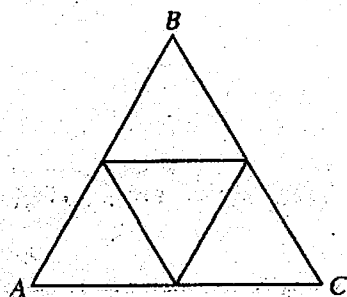
1. If $3(t + m) + 4 = 22$, then $t + m =$

- (A) 3
(B) 4
(C) 5
(D) 6
(E) 7

2. If $x = 2$ is a solution of the equation $x^2 + 5x + c = 0$, what is the value of c ?

- (A) -14
(B) -10
(C) 1
(D) 10
(E) 14

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3. In the figure above, each of the four small triangles is equilateral and has perimeter 24. What is the perimeter of $\triangle ABC$?

(A) 24
 (B) 36
 (C) 48
 (D) 72
 (E) 96

4. A lawn-care company charges a fixed price of \$30 to cut a lawn. In addition the company charges at the rate of \$15 per hour to pull weeds. Which of the following expresses the amount, in dollars, that the company charges to cut a lawn and then pull weeds for h hours?

(A) $\frac{h}{15}$
 (B) $\frac{45}{h}$
 (C) $45h$
 (D) $15 + 30h$
 (E) $30 + 15h$

5. If $4x - 8 = 26$, what is the value of $2x - 8$?

(A) 9
 (B) 11
 (C) 13
 (D) 15
 (E) 17

x	y
1	2
2	5
3	10

6. Which of the following equations expresses a relationship between x and y in all three rows of the table above?

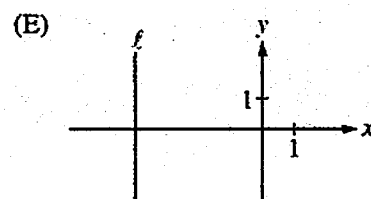
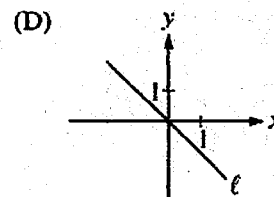
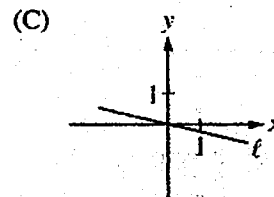
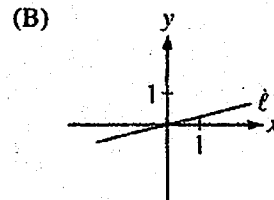
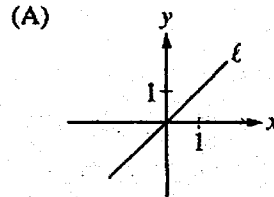
(A) $y = 2x$
 (B) $y = x + 1$
 (C) $y = 3x - 1$
 (D) $y = 2x^2$
 (E) $y = x^2 + 1$



7. A group of 30 people were surveyed at an amusement park. Of these, 22 liked water rides, 16 liked roller coaster rides, and 10 people liked both water rides and roller coaster rides. How many people surveyed liked neither?

- (A) 2
 (B) 6
 (C) 10
 (D) 14
 (E) 16

8. In which of the following figures is the slope of line ℓ closest to $\frac{1}{4}$?





9. If x is a positive number, which of the following expressions could have a negative value?

- (A) $(x + 2)(x + 2)$
- (B) $(x + 1)(x + 2)$
- (C) $(x - 2)(x - 2)$
- (D) $x(x + 2)$
- (E) $x(x - 2)$

10. Let the function f be defined by $f(x) = x^3 - 3$, and let the function g be defined by $g(x) = 6x$. If $f(a) = 24$, what does $g(a)$ equal?

- (A) $\frac{1}{2}$
- (B) 3
- (C) 4
- (D) 9
- (E) 18

3, 5, 7, 10, x .

11. A number will be chosen at random from the five numbers listed above. The probability is $\frac{1}{5}$ that the number chosen will be an even number that is a multiple of 5. Which of the following could be the value of x ?

- (A) 15
- (B) 20
- (C) 30
- (D) 40
- (E) 130

12. An object started at 0 on a number line. It moved 1 unit to the left and then 3 units to the right, and this pattern of movement continued until the object stopped at 30. How many times did the object move 1 unit to the left?

- (A) 10
- (B) 15
- (C) 20
- (D) 25
- (E) 30

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13. If p and r are different prime numbers each greater than 2, which of the following could possibly be a prime number?

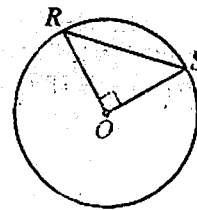
- I. $p + r$
- II. $p + 2r$
- III. $p + 3r$

- (A) None
- (B) I only
- (C) II only
- (D) III only
- (E) II and III

Class	Honor Roll	Total
Freshman	—	175
Sophomore	—	175
Junior	30	150
Senior	—	125

14. If each class listed in the table above has the same percent of students on the honor roll as the junior class, what is the total number of students on the honor roll?

- (A) 95
- (B) 105
- (C) 120
- (D) 125
- (E) 150



15. In the figure above, if the circle with center O has area π^3 , what is the area of $\triangle ORS$?

- (A) $\frac{\pi}{2}$
- (B) $\frac{\pi^2}{2}$
- (C) 2π
- (D) π^2
- (E) $2\pi^2$

16. The five digits 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 are used to form five-digit numbers in which no digit is repeated. How many such five-digit numbers greater than 40,000 are possible?

- (A) 24
- (B) 48
- (C) 64
- (D) 96
- (E) 120



17. The surface of a 3-dimensional solid consists of faces, each of which has the shape of a polygon. What is the least number of such faces that the solid can have?

(A) 2
 (B) 3
 (C) 4
 (D) 5
 (E) 6

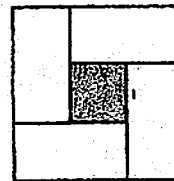
18. At a party, there was one pizza for every 3 people, one salad for every 6 people, and one cake for every 8 people. If the total number of pizzas, salads, and cakes was n , then, in terms of n , how many people were at the party?

(A) $\frac{8}{5}n$
 (B) $\frac{3}{2}n$
 (C) $\frac{7}{4}n$
 (D) $2n$
 (E) $\frac{9}{4}n$

$$(x - a)^5 = (x - a)k^4$$

19. In the equation above, x and k are positive numbers and $0 < a < x$. Which of the following must be equal to x ?

(A) k
 (B) $k - a$
 (C) $k + a$
 (D) a^4
 (E) $k^4 + a$



20. The pattern above is formed by four tiles measuring 2 inches by 1 inch and one square tile with side 1 inch. If a rectangular section of floor measuring 24 inches by 15 inches is to be covered with this pattern and no extra space is needed for adhesive material, how many tiles will be used?

(A) 40
 (B) 80
 (C) 160
 (D) 200
 (E) 240

STOP

If you finish before time is called, you may check your work on this section only.
 Do not turn to any other section in the test.

3



3

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SECTION 3

Time — 25 minutes

24 Questions

(25-48)

Directions: For each question in this section, select the best answer from among the choices given and fill in the corresponding oval on the answer sheet.

Each sentence below has one or two blanks, each blank indicating that something has been omitted. Beneath the sentence are five words or sets of words labeled A through E. Choose the word or set of words that, when inserted in the sentence, best fits the meaning of the sentence as a whole.

Example:

Hoping to ----- the dispute, negotiators proposed a compromise that they felt would be ----- to both labor and management.

- (A) enforce . . useful
 (B) end . . divisive
 (C) overcome . . unattractive
 (D) extend . . satisfactory
 (E) resolve . . acceptable

(A) (B) (C) (D) (E)

25. The botany students ----- conditions inside the new greenhouse, recording the temperature and humidity every hour.

- (A) exemplified (B) monitored
 (C) hypothesized (D) disregarded
 (E) predicted

26. All too often people are ready to ----- rumors as truth without first trying to ----- them.

- (A) accept . . substantiate
 (B) acknowledge . . personify
 (C) distort . . corroborate
 (D) consider . . alter
 (E) transmit . . enhance

27. Of the two candidates for commissioner, Roberts was disliked because of his brusque and ----- manner; board members sought an applicant for the position who was less -----.

- (A) peremptory . . abrasive
 (B) ingratiating . . cavalier
 (C) boorish . . solicitous
 (D) bombastic . . assiduous
 (E) deprecating . . pragmatic

28. David's request to borrow coffee was only a -----, a way to meet the new neighbors without being openly inquisitive.

- (A) misgiving (B) requisition (C) compunction
 (D) delusion (E) pretext

29. Tom Bradley, the late mayor of Los Angeles, has been described by his successor as ----- for the way he ----- divisions that had existed for nearly a decade.

- (A) an innovator . . endorsed
 (B) an icon . . embraced
 (C) a prognosticator . . renounced
 (D) a strategist . . reestablished
 (E) a conciliator . . healed

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE

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The passages below are followed by questions based on their content; questions following a pair of related passages may also be based on the relationship between the paired passages. Answer the questions on the basis of what is stated or implied in the passages and in any introductory material that may be provided.

Questions 30-33 are based on the following passages.

Passage 1

Dinosaurs ceased to walk the Earth 65 million years ago, yet they still live among us, with velociraptors starring in movies and triceratops cluttering toddlers' bedrooms. One species in particular rules our fantasies — *Tyrannosaurus rex*, which looms in the public imagination as a killing machine that executed bloodthirsty attacks on helpless prey. This persona, however, is a function of artistic license as much as scientific evidence. Although a century of study on *T. rex* skeletons has generated substantial information about its anatomy, inferring behavior from anatomy alone is perilous. Indeed, whether *T. rex* was even primarily a predator or a scavenger is still the subject of debate.

Passage 2

Controversial scholarship offers a new interpretation about how the great *T. rex* lived, one at odds with this dinosaur's public persona. Developed by paleontologist Jack Horner, this theory holds that *T. rex* was not the great predator that marauded in primordial landscapes, but rather a slow scavenger that poked about in search of carrion. Horner mounts a great deal of technical evidence to prove that *T. rex* was no hunter: It had calves the length of its thighs, something that is good for walking but lousy for pouncing. Judging by its skull, it had poor eyesight, not a great trait since hunters often track prey at twilight. And while predators typically have powerful forearms, *T. rex*, as Horner puts it, "couldn't even clap."

30. Both passages address which of the following issues?

- (A) The cause of dinosaur extinctions
- (B) The theories of a noted paleontologist
- (C) The food-finding behavior of an extinct species
- (D) The decrease in funding for dinosaur research
- (E) The specific anatomical characteristics of *T. rex*

31. The phrase "they still live among us" (line 2, Passage 1) is best interpreted as

- (A) a sly criticism of the public's lack of knowledge about dinosaurs
- (B) a metaphorical reference to contemporary interest in dinosaurs
- (C) an acknowledgment of the impact dinosaurs have had on the environment
- (D) an admission that the author is not an expert in paleontology
- (E) an allusion to the physical hardness of a handful of species

32. The "persona" referred to in line 7, Passage 1, and line 15, Passage 2, highlights *T. rex*'s

- (A) ferocity
- (B) cunning
- (C) adaptability
- (D) slow-wittedness
- (E) timorousness

33. Jack Horner (Passage 2) would most likely argue that the characterization of *T. rex* in lines 5-7 of Passage 1 ("a killing . . . prey") is

- (A) undeniably accurate
- (B) essentially true with only minor distortions
- (C) unverifiable since the fossil record is incomplete
- (D) comprised of equal parts fact and fiction
- (E) completely unfounded



Questions 34-39 are based on the following passage.

This passage, adapted from a 1997 book, discusses writer Zora Neale Hurston (1891-1960) in relation to criticism regarding her political views.

Line 5 As long as Hurston remains susceptible to what are essentially political judgments, her literary fortunes will continue to fluctuate with the temper of the times. Criticism that restricts itself to ideology misses the basic reason the writer is worth reading in the first place. Hurston belongs among the American classics not because of her politics but because of her language. She was at pains to distinguish herself from other writers with clearly defined social and political agendas. Some writers, Hurston charged, think
10 there is bravery in writing for those "who want to hear the same thing over and over again even though they already know it by heart. . . . It is the same thing as waving the flag in a poorly constructed play."

15 Hurston's saving distinction was her exquisitely sensitive ear. She was sometimes out of tune, as when she tried to devise metaphors that were self-consciously literary ("there is a basin in the mind where words float around"). But when she deployed colloquial speech and celebrated its ability to move beyond mere denotation, she was a spectacular writer, and the farthest thing from a flag waver. When, for instance, she describes a speeding train, she uses a word that perfectly conveys the sound of the wheels clicking over the track joints: it "schickalacked" over the rails.

25 Hurston was a brilliant transcriber of colloquial language and teller of folktales, but these were only part of her achievement. When writing in her own voice, she renders the world in phrases that are palpable and wonderfully immediate. This is a writer who understood
30 that spontaneous image-making is the mark of a living language, that a shared language is the only conduit we have into the interior lives of other people.

35 Hurston's real subject, and this is the reason her work will abide, was the universal disjunction between the limitless human imagination and the constrictions within which all human beings live. She happened to know best how to exemplify this theme by writing about the lives of Black women in the American South, which in itself is cause for neither praise nor blame. Hurston rejected
40 all the conventional categories—race, class, gender—by which some of her latest critics organize experience. "My interest lies in what makes a man or woman do such-and-so, regardless of . . . color."

34. The passage primarily conveys the author's

- (A) enthusiasm about Hurston's social activism
- (B) amusement at those who misunderstand Hurston's views
- (C) skepticism about Hurston's permanence as a literary icon
- (D) respect for Hurston's ability to win over her critics
- (E) appreciation for Hurston's literary talents

35. In line 3, "temper" most nearly means

- (A) courage
- (B) composure
- (C) resiliency
- (D) anger
- (E) mood

36. Hurston criticizes some writers (lines 9-13) for

- (A) relying on the appeal of popular themes
- (B) abandoning their writing when they encounter difficulties in getting published
- (C) shirking patriotic duties during times of personal hardship
- (D) exploiting their literary talents for monetary gain
- (E) being unwilling to write what the public most wants to read

37. The sentence beginning "She was sometimes . . ." (lines 15-17) serves primarily to

- (A) note an exception to the claim made in the previous sentence
- (B) provide an example of Hurston's effective use of poetic language
- (C) emphasize the author's central argument about Hurston's style
- (D) interject a sentimental image into otherwise objective commentary
- (E) reveal a little-known accomplishment of Hurston's

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38. The example of the "speeding train" (line 21) primarily serves to demonstrate Hurston's

- (A) suspicion of new technology
- (B) effective use of language
- (C) carefree approach to life
- (D) rapid ascendance as a prominent writer
- (E) need for change and innovation

39. In lines 36-39 ("She . . . blame"), the author most directly implies that

- (A) the characters in Hurston's fiction were often more controversial than their real-life counterparts
- (B) too much should not be made of Hurston's choice of whom to write about
- (C) Hurston felt compelled to apologize for writing about what was most interesting to her
- (D) Hurston was unaware of the social impact her writing would someday have
- (E) Hurston's peers could not identify with her characters



Questions 40-48 are based on the following passage.

This passage was written by a mathematician in 1992.

I have long been intrigued by Roman numerals. There is something of a contradiction between the simplicity of the first numerals and the perplexing complexity of the others. The first three numbers, I, II, and III, follow a self-evident rule. They simply contain as many bars as there are units. Number IV, however, breaks the rule. It introduces a new sign, V, whose meaning (five) is far from obvious, and its format directs the reader to a subtraction operation, $5 - 1$, that seems arbitrary—why not $6 - 2$, $7 - 3$, or even 2×2 ? Looking at the history of numerical notation, we find that the first three Roman numerals are like living fossils—they draw us back to a remote time when humans had not yet invented a way of writing down numbers and found it sufficient to keep track of numbers by engraving a stick with as many notches as the sheep or camels they owned. The series of notches preserved a durable record of a past accounting. This was indeed the very beginning of a symbolic notation, because the same row of five notches could symbolize any set of five objects. This historical reminder, however, only thickens the mystery surrounding the fourth Roman numeral. Why did people abandon a notation that was so useful and simple? How did the arbitrariness of IV, which puts a burden on the attention and memory of the reader, come to replace the simplicity of III, which enabled the average shepherd to understand numbers? More to the point, if for one reason or another some revision of the number notation system was required, why did the first numerals I, II, and III escape it? Is it just a historical accident? Did some chance events preside over the fate of Roman number notation and its survival till the present? The answer seems to be “No.” The singularity of the Roman numbers I, II, and III has a universal character that transcends the history of the Mediterranean countries. A comprehensive study has shown that in *all* civilizations, the first three numbers were initially denoted by repeatedly writing down the symbol for “one” as many times as necessary, exactly as in Roman numerals. And most, if not all, civilizations stopped using this system beyond the number three. The Chinese, for instance, denote the numbers 1, 2, and 3 using one, two, and three horizontal bars—yet they employ a radically different symbol for number 4. Even our own Arabic digits, although they seem arbitrary, derive from the same principle. Our digit 1 is a single bar, and our digits 2 and 3 actually derive from two or three horizontal bars that became tied together when they were deformed by being

handwritten. Only the Arabic digits 4 and beyond can thus be considered as genuinely arbitrary. Such a remarkable cross-cultural convergence calls for general explanation.

At this point it is tempting to draw a parallel with infants' number discrimination abilities. Human infants readily discriminate between one and two objects or between two and three objects, but their abilities do not extend much beyond this point. Yet suppose that number discrimination abilities remained unchanged in human adults. This might provide the first elements of an explanation: beyond number 3 the bar notation would no longer be legible because we would be unable to distinguish at a glance III from IIII or IIIII from IIIIII. Roman numerals, then, lead us to examine to what extent the number discrimination abilities found in babies extend to adults. And although elaborate mathematical language enables us to go way beyond the limits of proto-numerical notation, these primitive units of measurement still retain considerable influence on our way of perceiving, writing and speaking about numbers.

40. A central purpose of the passage is to

- (A) herald a new discovery
- (B) account for a universal phenomenon
- (C) defend a controversial claim
- (D) advocate an alternative system
- (E) correct a common misunderstanding

41. The passage as a whole suggests that which symbol is an example of the “self-evident rule” mentioned in lines 4-5?

- (A) The Arabic number 3
- (B) The Arabic number 4
- (C) The Arabic number 11
- (D) The Roman number IV
- (E) The Roman number V

42. In lines 8-9, the author most likely includes a series of mathematical operations in order to illustrate

- (A) a relationship between Roman and Arabic numerals
- (B) the complexity of some mathematical equations
- (C) various ways that different cultures calculate numbers
- (D) different ways that a specific number could have been represented
- (E) outmoded systems of numerical representation

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43. The "burden" mentioned in line 23 refers to a person's need to
- record numbers in a written form
 - count the bars in a given numerical symbol
 - use numbers to keep track of possessions
 - recall a simple mathematical operation
 - invent new numbers out of limited symbols
44. Which response to the question posed in lines 26-28 ("More . . . escape it?") is most directly supported by the author's argument?
- These numbers were misunderstood by virtually everyone.
 - These were the most commonly used numbers.
 - These symbols were developed in a random fashion.
 - The symbols for these numbers were identical in most civilizations.
 - The numbers of bars in these numerals were recognizable at a glance.
45. Which of the following, if true, would most directly contradict the statement in lines 34-38 ("A comprehensive . . . numerals")?
- Ancient Mayan culture had a numerical symbol for zero.
 - All known numerical systems derived from a single ancient system.
 - Ancient Egyptians denoted the numbers 1, 2, and 3 with one, two, and three bars, respectively.
 - The symbol for 4 in ancient Scandinavian culture was more complex than four parallel bars.
 - The symbol for 3 in one ancient civilization's numerical system was the equivalent of $5 - 2$.
46. In line 46, "tied" most nearly means
- joined
 - secured
 - constrained
 - equalized
 - devoted
47. The passage most directly supports which generalization about the numerical symbols that are "arbitrary" (line 48)?
- They are identical in virtually all societies.
 - They may have different values in different societies.
 - They have no readily apparent relationship with the quantities they represent.
 - They appeared randomly throughout the ages.
 - They were developed with little regard for practicality.
48. The author suggests that a "cross-cultural convergence" (line 49) most likely results from a
- consensus among nations to adopt a shared system
 - noncultural factor in human mental processes
 - biological cause of contradictory social conduct
 - history of competition among neighboring societies
 - single ancient origin of all cultures

STOP

If you finish before time is called, you may check your work on this section only.
Do not turn to any other section in the test.

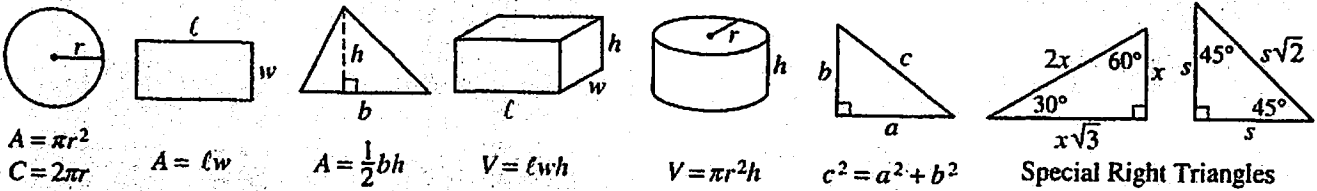
SECTION 4
 Time — 25 minutes
 18 Questions
 (21-38)

Directions: This section contains two types of questions. You have 25 minutes to complete both types. For questions 21-28, solve each problem and decide which is the best of the choices given. Fill in the corresponding oval on the answer sheet. You may use any available space for scratchwork.

Notes

- The use of a calculator is permitted.
- All numbers used are real numbers.
- Figures that accompany problems in this test are intended to provide information useful in solving the problems. They are drawn as accurately as possible EXCEPT when it is stated in a specific problem that the figure is not drawn to scale. All figures lie in a plane unless otherwise indicated.
- Unless otherwise specified, the domain of any function f is assumed to be the set of all real numbers x for which $f(x)$ is a real number.

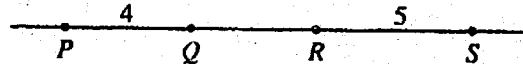
Reference Information



The number of degrees of arc in a circle is 360.
 The sum of the measures in degrees of the angles of a triangle is 180.

21. If $a + d = 3$ and $d - 3 = 6$, what is the value of a ?

- (A) -6
- (B) -3
- (C) 0
- (D) 2
- (E) 3



22. In the figure above, points P , Q , R , and S lie on a line, the length of \overline{PQ} is 4, and the length of \overline{RS} is 5. Point Q is the midpoint of segment \overline{PR} . What is the length of segment \overline{PS} ?

- (A) 5
- (B) 8
- (C) 9
- (D) 11
- (E) 13

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23. The drawing of a house is scaled so that $\frac{1}{8}$ inch represents 1 foot. A window that is actually 48 inches wide would be shown on the drawing as how many inches wide? (12 inches = 1 foot)

(A) $2\frac{1}{2}$
(B) 2
(C) $1\frac{1}{2}$
(D) 1
(E) $\frac{1}{2}$

24. The degree measures of the interior angles of a triangle are in the ratio 4 : 6 : 8. What is the degree measure of the smallest angle?

(A) 10°
(B) 20°
(C) 40°
(D) 60°
(E) 80°

25. If $|x| + |y| = 6$, what is the least value possible for $x + y$?

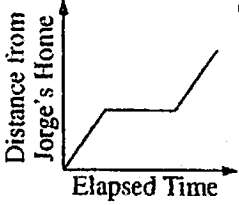
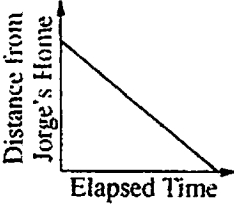
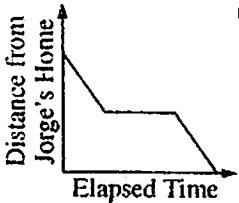
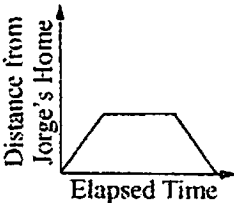
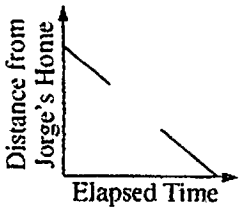
(A) -6
(B) -3
(C) 0
(D) 2
(E) 6

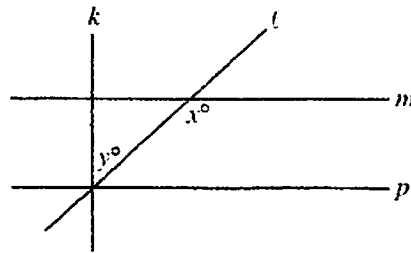
26. In the xy -plane, the line $y = -3x + 6$ is perpendicular to line ℓ . If these two lines have the same y -intercept, what is an equation of line ℓ ?

(A) $y = -3x - \frac{1}{6}$
(B) $y = -\frac{1}{3}x + 6$
(C) $y = \frac{1}{3}x - 6$
(D) $y = \frac{1}{3}x + 6$
(E) $y = 3x + 6$

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27. Jorge left his friend's house, which is 8 miles from his home, and biked toward home at a constant rate. He stopped to have lunch, and then continued his trip, arriving home 1 hour after he left. Which of the following graphs could represent Jorge's trip?

- (A) 
- (B) 
- (C) 
- (D) 
- (E) 



28. In the figure above, $k \perp p$ and $m \parallel p$. What is y in terms of x ?

- (A) $90 - x$
 (B) $x - 90$
 (C) $90 + x$
 (D) $180 - 2x$
 (E) $180 - x$

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Directions for Student-Produced Response Questions

Each of the remaining 10 questions requires you to solve the problem and enter your answer by marking the ovals in the special grid, as shown in the examples below. You may use any available space for scratchwork.

Answer: $\frac{7}{12}$

Write answer in boxes. →

7	/	1	2
○	○	○	○
○	○	○	○
1	1	1	1
2	2	2	2
3	3	3	3
4	4	4	4
5	5	5	5
6	6	6	6
7	7	7	7
8	8	8	8
9	9	9	9

Grid in result. →

← Fraction line

Answer: 2.5

2	.	5	
○	○	○	○
○	○	○	○
1	1	1	1
2	2	2	2
3	3	3	3
4	4	4	4
5	5	5	5
6	6	6	6
7	7	7	7
8	8	8	8
9	9	9	9

← Decimal point

Answer: 201
Either position is correct.

2	0	1	
○	○	○	○
○	○	○	○
1	1	1	1
2	2	2	2
3	3	3	3
4	4	4	4

2	0	1	
○	○	○	○
○	○	○	○
1	1	1	1
2	2	2	2
3	3	3	3
4	4	4	4

Note: You may start your answers in any column, space permitting. Columns not needed should be left blank.

- Mark no more than one oval in any column.
- Because the answer sheet will be machine-scored, you will receive credit only if the ovals are filled in correctly.
- Although not required, it is suggested that you write your answer in the boxes at the top of the columns to help you fill in the ovals accurately.
- Some problems may have more than one correct answer. In such cases, grid only one answer.
- No question has a negative answer.
- **Mixed numbers** such as $3\frac{1}{2}$ must be gridded as 3.5 or 7/2. (If $\frac{31}{2}$ is gridded, it will be interpreted as $\frac{31}{2}$, not $3\frac{1}{2}$.)

- **Decimal Answers:** If you obtain a decimal answer with more digits than the grid can accommodate, it may be either rounded or truncated, but it must fill the entire grid. For example, if you obtain an answer such as 0.6666..., you should record your result as .666 or .667. A less accurate value such as .66 or .67 will be scored as incorrect.

Acceptable ways to grid $\frac{2}{3}$ are:

2	/	3	
○	○	○	○
○	○	○	○
1	1	1	1
2	2	2	2
3	3	3	3
4	4	4	4
5	5	5	5
6	6	6	6

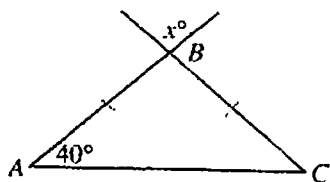
.	6	6	6
○	○	○	○
○	○	○	○
1	1	1	1
2	2	2	2
3	3	3	3
4	4	4	4
5	5	5	5
6	6	6	6

.	6	6	7
○	○	○	○
○	○	○	○
1	1	1	1
2	2	2	2
3	3	3	3
4	4	4	4
5	5	5	5
6	6	6	6

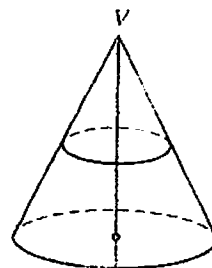
29. The list price of a computer is \$1,800. One store is selling the computer at a 25 percent discount, and a second store is selling it at a 35 percent discount. How much more is the discounted price at the first store than at the second store? (Disregard the \$ sign when gridding your answer.)

30. If $3^{2n+6} = 3^{n+8}$, what is the value of n ?

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE



31. In the figure above, $AB = BC$. What is the value of x ?



Note: Figure not drawn to scale.

33. In the figure above, a large cone and a small cone have parallel bases and the same vertex V . A line through V and perpendicular to both bases passes through the center of each base. The height of the large cone is 12, and the radius of its base is 10. If the height of the small cone is 3, what is the radius of its base?

32. If $3w + 4s = 30$ and $w = 2s$, what is the value of $4w + 3s$?

34. The integers m and k are positive: m is divisible by 2 and k is divisible by 5. If $\frac{m}{k} = \frac{7}{9}$ and $m + k < 500$, what is one possible value of $m + k$?

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35. Gift certificates were sold by an ice-cream parlor in the month of July. Each gift certificate was worth either \$2, \$3, or \$5. Twice as many \$2 gift certificates were sold as \$3 gift certificates, and twice as many \$3 gift certificates were sold as \$5 gift certificates. The total value of all the gift certificates sold was \$57. How many \$3 gift certificates were sold in July?

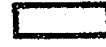
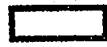
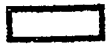
37. In the xy -coordinate plane, point $B(-3, 2)$ and point $D(3, -4)$ are opposite vertices of square $ABCD$. If point H is the midpoint of line segment \overline{BC} , what is the area of $\triangle AHD$?

-
36. If $1 \leq x \leq 4$ and $2 \leq y \leq 5$, what is the greatest possible average (arithmetic mean) of $\frac{1}{x}$ and $\frac{1}{y}$?

-
38. If $(a - 10b)^2 = a^2 + 100b^2$, what is the value of a^2b^4 ?

STOP

If you finish before time is called, you may check your work on this section only.
Do not turn to any other section in the test.



SECTION 5

Time — 30 minutes

39 Questions

Directions: For each question in this section, select the best answer from among the choices given and fill in the corresponding oval on the answer sheet.

The following sentences test correctness and effectiveness of expression. Part of each sentence or the entire sentence is underlined; beneath each sentence are five ways of phrasing the underlined material. Choice A repeats the original phrasing; the other four choices are different. If you think the original phrasing produces a better sentence than any of the alternatives, select choice A; if not, select one of the other choices.

In making your selection, follow the requirements of standard written English; that is, pay attention to grammar, choice of words, sentence construction, and punctuation. Your selection should result in the most effective sentence—clear and precise, without awkwardness or ambiguity.

EXAMPLE:

Laura Ingalls Wilder published her first book and she was sixty-five years old then.

- (A) and she was sixty-five years old then
- (B) when she was sixty-five
- (C) at age sixty-five years old
- (D) upon the reaching of sixty-five years
- (E) at the time when she was sixty-five

A B C D E

1. Town officials had a dual purpose in promoting the marketplace: they viewed it not only as a source of high-quality food and also a catalyst for the revival of the downtown area.

- (A) and also
- (B) as well as
- (C) but also as
- (D) but they see it as
- (E) however it also is

2. Mary Wollstonecraft Shelley wrote the novel *Frankenstein, or the Modern Prometheus* partly because she wanted adapting of a myth of the ancient Greeks.

- (A) she wanted adapting of
- (B) her desire was the adapting of
- (C) she wanted to adapt
- (D) she had wanted adapting of
- (E) she wanted and therefore adapted

3. In the Middle Ages, most people stayed at home, in that travel was difficult and a danger.

- (A) In the Middle Ages, most people stayed at home, in that travel was difficult and a danger.
- (B) In the Middle Ages, most people stayed at home because travel was difficult and dangerous.
- (C) For the people of the Middle Ages, whose travel was difficult and dangerous, it meant staying at home.
- (D) In the Middle Ages, most people have stayed at home since travel was of a difficult and dangerous nature.
- (E) The fact that travel was difficult and dangerous in the Middle Ages makes most people of the time stay home.

4. Scholarly study of contemporary documents has provided much knowledge about the Spanish Armada, but even more information was provided when studying four shipwrecks.

- (A) even more information was provided when studying four shipwrecks
- (B) even more information was provided through four shipwrecks studied
- (C) four shipwrecks, when they studied them, have provided even more information
- (D) the study of four shipwrecks provided even more information
- (E) the study of four shipwrecks providing even more information

5



5



5



5



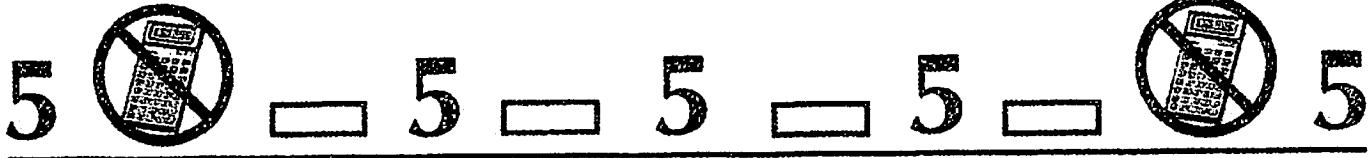
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5. In 1884, when he became publisher of one of the nation's leading African American newspapers, John R. Mitchell launched a crusade against various forms of discrimination.
- (A) newspapers, John R. Mitchell launched a crusade
 (B) newspapers, John R. Mitchell has launched
 (C) newspapers, a crusade launched by John R. Mitchell
 (D) newspapers and when John R. Mitchell launched a crusade
 (E) newspapers; it was John R. Mitchell who launched a crusade
6. Fashion does not play the all-important role it once has played in the life of many people; more and more men and women are wearing what they find comfortable.
- (A) Fashion does not play the all-important role it once has played in the life of many people
 (B) Fashion no longer plays the all-important role it once played in the lives of many people
 (C) Fashion once has played an all-important role in the lives of many people, but not now
 (D) Fewer people's life is influenced by fashion to the degree it once was
 (E) Fewer people have lives in which fashion is as all-important as before now
7. Sinclair Lewis was the first American writer to win the Nobel Prize for literature, and this award is not for a single book but for all of an author's literary achievements.
- (A) literature, and this award is
 (B) literature, whose award is
 (C) literature, the award as being
 (D) literature, this award is
 (E) literature, an award given
8. In believing that firsthand experience would add to the credibility of her biography of Matthew Henson, a discoverer of the North Pole, the author spent a winter north of the Arctic Circle.
- (A) In believing that
 (B) Believing that
 (C) Because believing that
 (D) She believed that
 (E) Since having believed that
9. Infants have demonstrated that they are capable of "attaching" to fathers in very much the same way as mothers.
- (A) in very much the same way as mothers
 (B) very much like mothers
 (C) like mothers
 (D) in very much the same way as they attach to mothers
 (E) in a manner quite similar to that present with mothers
10. The office of the eminent orthopedic surgeon is filled with famous people's pictures that are her patients.
- (A) famous people's pictures that are her patients
 (B) patients' pictures, the famous ones
 (C) pictures of such famous patients as the doctor's
 (D) pictures of her patients which are famous
 (E) pictures of famous people who are her patients
11. The eleventh-century Tibetan Buddhist teacher and healer Machig Labdron is known around the world for the meditation techniques she perfected, they involve ritual instruments and songs.
- (A) she perfected, they involve
 (B) she perfected: involving
 (C) perfected by her; those involve
 (D) she perfected, which involve
 (E) that she had perfected, they involve

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12. Designed to help prevent accidents, the new law specifies that headlights must be turned on while raining.
- (A) that headlights must be turned on while raining
 - (B) that, while raining, headlights must be turned on
 - (C) that, while raining, drivers must turn on their headlights
 - (D) that drivers are turning on their headlights when it rains
 - (E) that drivers must turn on their headlights when it is raining
13. Although nearly every city in the region has its own carnival, each with their own styles and customs, the carnival in Venice is the oldest and the most renowned.
- (A) each with their own styles and customs, the carnival in Venice is the oldest and the most
 - (B) each with their own style and customs, the oldest carnival in Venice is the most
 - (C) each with its own style and customs, the carnival in Venice is the oldest and the most
 - (D) each with its own style and customs, the oldest carnival, that of Venice, is the more
 - (E) each of them have their own styles and customs, the carnival in Venice is the oldest and the most
14. There is a temptation to buy products that are prominently displayed, the smart buyer reads the labels carefully before making purchases.
- (A) the smart buyer
 - (B) therefore, the smart buyer
 - (C) but the smart buyer
 - (D) it is the smart buyer who
 - (E) in spite of this, it is the smart buyer who
15. Yoko Ono's art epitomizes the early 1970's in the way it questions authority, subverts tradition, even stretching the limits of good taste.
- (A) subverts tradition, even stretching the limits of good taste
 - (B) subverting tradition, even to stretch the limits of good taste
 - (C) it subverts tradition and even stretches the limits of good taste
 - (D) subverts tradition, and even stretches the limits of good taste
 - (E) subverts tradition while even stretching the limits of good taste
16. Having spent seven years correcting errors in the text, a new edition of James Joyce's *Ulysses* has been published by Hans Walter Gabler.
- (A) a new edition of James Joyce's *Ulysses* has been published by Hans Walter Gabler
 - (B) Hans Walter Gabler's new edition of James Joyce's *Ulysses* has been published
 - (C) there is a new edition of James Joyce's *Ulysses* published by Hans Walter Gabler
 - (D) Hans Walter Gabler has published a new edition of James Joyce's *Ulysses*
 - (E) James Joyce's *Ulysses* has been published in a new edition by Hans Walter Gabler



17. One critic of corporate life in the United States insists that it is possible both to alleviate pressures experienced by managers while maintaining the competitive spirit within a company.
- (A) while maintaining the competitive spirit within a company
 - (B) and with maintaining the competitive spirit within a company
 - (C) while a company maintains its competitive spirit
 - (D) and to maintain the competitive spirit within a company
 - (E) while the competitive spirit within a company is maintained
18. Classified as dietary supplements by the FDA, safety and usefulness testing are not required before marketing vitamins and minerals.
- (A) Classified as dietary supplements by the FDA, safety and usefulness testing are not required before marketing vitamins and minerals.
 - (B) Because the FDA classifies vitamins and minerals as dietary supplements, no testing for safety or usefulness is required before they are marketed.
 - (C) Since they are classified as dietary supplements by the FDA, they do not require testing vitamins and minerals for safety and usefulness before marketing them.
 - (D) By being classified as dietary supplements, the FDA does not require that vitamins and minerals be tested for safety or usefulness before marketing.
 - (E) Testing for safety and usefulness is not required by the FDA for vitamins and minerals before marketing since they classify them as being dietary supplements.
19. Many Americans are passionate about preserving natural resources, which makes it a fierce political debate.
- (A) which makes it a fierce political debate
 - (B) and the political debate about it being fierce
 - (C) thus the political debate is fierce
 - (D) this situation makes for fierce political debate
 - (E) a situation that makes for fierce political debate
20. The Anasazi Indians settled in the Southwest in the first century but, perhaps because of the gradual drying of the climate, eventually abandoned their settlements.
- (A) century but, perhaps because of the gradual drying of the climate, eventually abandoned their settlements
 - (B) century, their settlements were eventually abandoned perhaps because of the gradual drying of the climate
 - (C) century, eventually perhaps because of the gradual drying of the climate, their settlements were abandoned
 - (D) century, but eventually abandoning their settlements because of the gradual drying of the climate perhaps
 - (E) century, however, their settlements were eventually abandoned, perhaps because of the gradual drying of the climate

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The following sentences test your ability to recognize grammar and usage errors. Each sentence contains either a single error or no error at all. No sentence contains more than one error. The error, if there is one, is underlined and lettered. If the sentence contains an error, select the one underlined part that must be changed to make the sentence correct. If the sentence is correct, select choice E. In choosing answers, follow the requirements of standard written English.

EXAMPLE:

The other delegates and him immediately
 A B C
 accepted the resolution drafted by the
 D
 neutral states. No error
 E



21. In the First World War, the United States Army

refused accrediting women as news correspon-
 A
 dents even though women had been reporting
 B
from the front before the United States entered
 C D
 the war. No error
 E

22. Had he lived beyond his twenty-eight years, Schiele

A
 would have to become a very different artist
 B C
 functioning in a very different world. No error
 D E

23. A hypochondriac is when you have a tendency

A
to complain about ailments that are largely
 B C D
 imagined. No error
 E

24. Facing overwhelming odds at the Battle of Yorktown,

Cornwallis naturally tried to avoid being trapped but
 A B C
it failed. No error
 D E

25. The ancient manuscript was a valuable find,

A
even though the writing was difficult to decipher and
 B C
 the paper had begun to disintegrate. No error
 D E

26. Contemporary African American drama, like classical

A
 Greek theater, draws many of their themes from the
 B C
 religious and social activities of the community.
 D
No error
 E

27. Many wildlife experts who study both black and

A B
 grizzly bears consider the grizzly to be the more
 C D
 powerful and dangerous animal. No error
 E

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE

28. Although the 500-mile course covers the harshest part of the Alaskan tundra, scores of dogsled teams complete it successfully each winter since 1925.

A B
C
D
No error
E

29. The introduction for the new product line to consumers was delayed by technical setbacks not anticipated by the company's managers. No error

A B C
D E

30. Advances in seismology have led some scientists to speculate that soon we will predict earthquakes as accurate as we predict the weather. No error

A B C
D E

31. Role models can motivate us if they are people whose achievements we find realistically attainable; in addition, comparing ourselves to super achievers may have the opposite effect. No error

A B C D
E

32. In the eighteenth century a simple method of musical notation helped to make music more popular than in any century. No error

A B C
D E

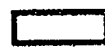
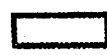
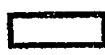
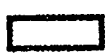
33. Having heard both local candidates give speeches, Tina was convinced that neither of them were likely to be elected in the primary. No error

A B C
D E

34. The weather in Arizona and New Mexico is like some parts of California, but despite this similarity there are important climatic differences within these regions. No error

A B C
D E

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE 



Directions: The following passage is an early draft of an essay. Some parts of the passage need to be rewritten.

Read the passage and select the best answers for the questions that follow. Some questions are about particular sentences or parts of sentences and ask you to improve sentence structure or word choice. Other questions ask you to consider organization and development. In choosing answers, follow the requirements of standard written English.

Questions 35-39 are based on the following passage.

- (1) The West African country of Togo is a narrow strip of land on the Gulf of Guinea between Ghana and Benin. (2) About half as big as the state of Tennessee. (3) Although it is one of the smallest countries in Africa, Togo has about 30 ethnic groups and many languages. (4) The major ethnic group is a people called the Ewe, who originally came from Nigeria.
- (5) Togo is part of a region once called Togoland that became a German colony in the 1880's. (6) After defeating Germany in the First World War, the Allies took over its colonies. (7) Britain took over western Togoland, later becoming part of Ghana; and France took the eastern part. (8) French Togoland became present-day Togo when it gained its independence in 1960. (9) Even after this, the official language continues to be French. (10) France is still among Togo's major trading partners.
- (11) The most common occupation in Togo is farming. (12) In addition to domestic use, crops are grown for export. (13) Export crops include cacao, coffee, cotton, peanuts, and palm oil. (14) Togo is one of the world's top producers of phosphates, they are compounds used to make fertilizer.
- (15) Togo's capital, Lomé, is a very dynamic city. (16) Its beaches are popular with tourists, and its busy marketplace offers beautiful cotton fabrics, as well as fish, meat, and produce.

35. In context, which of the following is the best version of sentence 2 (reproduced below) ?

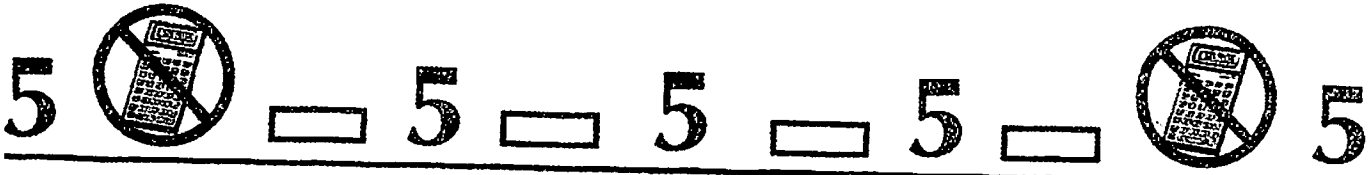
About half as big as the state of Tennessee.

- (A) (As it is now)
 (B) For it is about half the size of the state of Tennessee.
 (C) Togo is about half the size of the state of Tennessee.
 (D) The state of Tennessee is about twice as large as that.
 (E) However, the state of Tennessee would be about two times larger than Togo.

36. Of the following, which would be the best revision of the underlined portion of sentence 7 (reproduced below) ?

Britain took over western Togoland, later becoming part of Ghana; and France took the eastern part.

- (A) which later became part of Ghana;
 (B) and later they became part of Ghana;
 (C) this was before it became part of Ghana;
 (D) when it became part of Ghana later;
 (E) becoming part of Ghana afterward;
37. In context, the phrase "*Even after this.*" in sentence 9 is best replaced by
- (A) Therefore.
 (B) With their influence.
 (C) For the purposes of independence.
 (D) In addition to this independence.
 (E) In spite of this independence.



38. Of the following, which is the best way to revise sentence 12 (reproduced below) ?

In addition to domestic use, crops are grown for export.

- (A) Crops are grown not only for domestic use but also for export.
- (B) Besides using them domestically, Togo also exported them.
- (C) Besides importing crops for domestic use, they export crops.
- (D) They export crops, and they are used domestically.
- (E) Crops are exported in addition to those they use at home.

39. Which of the following is the best version of sentence 14 (reproduced below) ?

Togo is one of the world's top producers of phosphates, they are compounds used to make fertilizer.

- (A) (As it is now)
- (B) It is one of the world's top producers of phosphates, and it also makes compounds used to make fertilizer.
- (C) Phosphates, used to make fertilizer, are other compounds Togo is one of the world's top producers of.
- (D) Togo is one of the world's top producers of phosphates, compounds used to make fertilizer.
- (E) As for compounds used to make fertilizer, it is one of the world's top producers of phosphates.

STOP

**If you finish before time is called, you may check your work on this section only.
Do not turn to any other section in the test.**

Ask for your
test bank
back so you
can see the
questions.

- 1. Algebra
- 2. Geometry
- 3. Probability
- 4. Statistics
- 5. Trigonometry
- 6. Calculus
- 7. Pre-Calculus
- 8. Number Theory
- 9. Discrete Math
- 10. Logic
- 11. Set Theory
- 12. Graph Theory
- 13. Combinatorics
- 14. Game Theory
- 15. Cryptography
- 16. Coding Theory
- 17. Information Theory
- 18. Probability Theory
- 19. Stochastic Processes
- 20. Queueing Theory
- 21. Markov Chains
- 22. Random Walks
- 23. Brownian Motion
- 24. Diffusion Processes
- 25. Stochastic Differential Equations
- 26. Financial Mathematics
- 27. Actuarial Mathematics
- 28. Risk Management
- 29. Insurance Mathematics
- 30. Pension Mathematics
- 31. Retirement Mathematics
- 32. Social Security Mathematics
- 33. Health Economics
- 34. Labor Economics
- 35. Human Capital Theory
- 36. Economic Growth
- 37. Development Economics
- 38. Income Distribution
- 39. Inequality
- 40. Public Choice
- 41. Game Theory
- 42. Mechanism Design
- 43. Auction Theory
- 44. Contract Theory
- 45. Labor Contracts
- 46. Incentive Contracts
- 47. Risk-Sharing Contracts
- 48. Insurance Contracts
- 49. Pension Contracts
- 50. Retirement Contracts

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2. Date
3. Test
4. Score
5. Grade

Question	Correct Answer(s)	Your Answer	Difficulty Level
1	D	A	Alg
2	A	A	Alg
3	C	V	Geom
4	E	V	Alg
5	A	B	Alg
6	E	V	Alg
7	A	C	Num
8	B	V	Geom
9	E	V	Num
10	E	V	Num
11	A	V	Alg
12	B	V	Data
13	C	V	Num
14	D	V	Num
15	B	V	Geom
16	B	V	Geom
17	B	V	Num
18	C	V	Geom
19	A	V	Geom
20	D	V	Alg
21	A	V	Alg
22	E	V	Geom
23	E	V	Num
24	C	V	Geom
25	A	V	Geom
26	D	V	Alg
27	C	V	Alg
28	D	V	Data
29	B	V	Geom
30	E	V	Geom
31	B	V	Alg
32	A	V	Alg
33	E	V	Alg
34	E	V	Alg
35	E	V	Alg
36	A	V	Alg
37	A	V	Alg
38	B	V	Alg
39	B	V	Alg
40	B	V	Alg
41	A	V	Alg
42	D	V	Data
43	D	V	Data
44	D	V	Data
45	E	V	Geom
46	A	V	Geom
47	C	V	Alg
48	B	V	Alg
49	B	V	Alg

Question	Correct Answer(s)	Your Answer	Difficulty Level
28	180	2	Num
30	2	100	Alg
31	100	33	Geom
32	33	u	Alg
33	2.5 of 5/2	375	Geom
34	160 320 or 480	6	Num
35	6	0	Alg
36	3/4 or 7/5	0	Data
37	18	V	Geom
38	0	0	Alg

Question	Correct Answer(s)	Your Answer	Difficulty Level
1	C	V	Alg
2	B	V	Alg
3	D	V	Alg
4	A	V	Alg
5	B	V	Alg
6	E	V	Alg
7	B	V	Alg
8	D	V	Alg
9	D	V	Alg
10	E	V	Alg
11	E	V	Alg
12	D	V	Alg
13	C	V	Alg
14	C	V	Alg
15	C	V	Alg
16	D	V	Alg
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18	D	V	Alg
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20	B	V	Alg
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26	E	V	Alg
27	E	V	Alg
28	B	V	Alg
29	E	V	Alg
30	D	V	Alg
31	D	V	Alg
32	D	V	Alg
33	C	V	Alg
34	B	V	Alg
35	A	V	Alg
36	A	V	Alg
37	E	V	Alg
38	A	V	Alg
39	A	V	Alg
40	D	V	Alg

You answered correctly 21 of 38 math questions and earned 21 points.

7 of 8 unanswered.

You answered correctly 25 of 39 writing skills questions and earned 25 points.

12 of 14 unanswered.

13 of 22 unanswered questions.

0 of 3 unanswered questions.

You answered 0 questions.

You answered incorrectly 14 question(s) and lost 3 points.

If your Selection Index places you among the 55,000 high scorers who qualify for program recognition, you will be notified next September.

Grade Average: A-
No Response

Information change is not reported.