

Name _____
Last First Middle Initial

Form W

PSAT/NMSQT®

Preliminary SAT/ National Merit Scholarship Qualifying Test

► **WEDNESDAY,
October 12,
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.

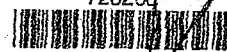
Checking Answers You may check your work on a particular section if you finish it before time is called, but you may not turn to any other section.

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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

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

1. The biography of Marie Curie describes her life so ----- that readers feel they are hearing the French scientist's thoughts and experiencing her emotions.
(A) sparsely (B) mysteriously (C) cautiously
(D) graciously (E) vividly
2. Although some bacteria are known to ----- water, recent findings suggest that certain other species may actually be ----- because they remove dangerous trace minerals from drinking water.
(A) pollute . . harmful
(B) consume . . porous
(C) poison . . vulnerable
(D) resist . . profitable
(E) contaminate . . beneficial
3. Skeptics ----- the company's decision to use new computer software, believing it would be -----, wasting money and hindering efficiency.
(A) rejected . . provident
(B) opposed . . uneconomical
(C) admired . . frugal
(D) ignored . . expedient
(E) endorsed . . detrimental

4. The cellist's ----- was evident in the fervent, expressive manner in which she practiced and performed her music.
(A) callowness (B) evasiveness (C) ardor
(D) impartiality (E) jocularly
5. No amount of cajoling could ----- the anxiety the child felt on her first day of school; her parents' attempts to ----- her failed completely.
(A) assuage . . mollify
(B) palliate . . upbraid
(C) exacerbate . . comfort
(D) penetrate . . implicate
(E) gauge . . unnerve
6. Elizabeth perversely saw her ----- as a useful strategy: because she always mistrusted other people, nobody ever disappointed her.
(A) sarcasm (B) insincerity (C) misanthropy
(D) dispassion (E) dejection
7. Frank's natural ----- and moral ----- were evidenced by his indecisiveness and avoidance of controversial issues.
(A) pessimism . . uprightness
(B) fearfulness . . honesty
(C) irresolution . . cowardice
(D) instability . . depravity
(E) fortitude . . deficiency
8. In his protest sonnets, Claude McKay yoked ----- with ----- by using a traditional verse form to convey powerful challenges to contemporary social standards.
(A) politics . . partisanship
(B) convention . . dissent
(C) piety . . ingenuity
(D) novelty . . aspiration
(E) custom . . conservatism

1



1



1

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.

Line 1 Joining a travel tour—that was a gamble. Paul dreads
fund-raisers and cocktail parties, all occasions at which
he must give an account of himself to people he will
Line 5 never see again. Yet there are advantages to the com-
pany of strangers. You can tell them whatever you
please: no lies perhaps, but no affecting truths. Paul
does not fabricate well, and the single truth he offered
these random companions—that recently he lost his
wife—brought down a flurry of theatrical condolence.
Line 10 (A hand on his at the breakfast table in Athens, the very
first day: “Time, time, and more time. Let Father Time
do his tedious, devious work.”)

9. Joining a travel tour was “a gamble” (line 1) because Paul
- (A) feels ill at ease in foreign countries
 - (B) was uncertain whether he could afford the trip
 - (C) made arrangements through an unreliable agent
 - (D) dislikes interacting with strangers
 - (E) prefers to travel in a less structured way
10. The narrator presents the parenthetical material in lines 10-12 as an example of
- (A) a calculatedly offensive gesture
 - (B) an overly dramatic show of sympathy
 - (C) a comically irrelevant remark
 - (D) profound yet undervalued wisdom
 - (E) trite yet appreciated sentiment

Questions 11-12 are based on the following passage.

Line 1 I first encountered the work of Confucius in college,
when I attempted to read *The Analects*. But none of it
really sank in. The words I understood. The meaning
Line 5 escaped me. Part of it, perhaps, was that I was reading an
English translation. In English, a line like “The Master
said, ‘Unbending strength, resolution, simplicity and
reticence are close to benevolence’” comes off like
a parody of fortune-cookie philosophy. In Chinese,
Line 10 such a line can draw force from its imprecision. There
is less connective tissue in a Chinese sentence. There
is thus something more compact and expressive about a
Chinese word. That something can get lost in translation.

11. The author initially found the works of Confucius
- (A) impossible to disregard
 - (B) difficult to comprehend
 - (C) tedious to read out loud
 - (D) inconvenient to study
 - (E) challenging to translate
12. Which of the following is most similar to the phenomenon referred to in the last sentence of the passage?
- (A) The precise societal rules about addressing others often prove an obstacle to Americans attempting to learn Japanese.
 - (B) Diplomats in foreign countries learn the native language of those countries in order to conduct effective negotiations.
 - (C) The meanings of some words in ancient Greek cannot be fully expressed in English.
 - (D) Some specific terms have different meanings in different regions of the United States.
 - (E) Native English speakers learning French as adults can rarely pronounce the language properly.



Questions 13-24 are based on the following passages.

Passage 1 is from a 1999 book that reflects on the nature of physics; Passage 2 is from a 1995 study of geophysics and volcanic activity.

Passage 1

The physicist Niels Bohr once wrote, "When it comes to atoms, language can be used only as in poetry. The poet, too, is not nearly as concerned with describing facts as with creating images." Science, after all, involves
 5 looking at things we can never see—not only quarks and quasars, but also light "waves" and charged "particles," magnetic "fields" and gravitational "forces," quantum "jumps" and electron "orbits." In fact, none of these phenomena is literally what it says it is. Light waves do not
 10 undulate through empty space in the same way as water waves ripple over a still pond; a field is not like a hay meadow, but is rather a mathematical description of the strength and direction of a force; and electrons do not really travel around the atomic nucleus in circles any
 15 more than love produces literal heartaches. The words we use are metaphors, models fashioned from familiar ingredients and nurtured with imagination. "When a physicist says 'an electron is like a particle,'" writes physics professor Douglas Giancoli, "he is making a metaphorical comparison, like the poet who says 'love
 20 is like a rose.' In both images, a concrete object, a rose or a particle, is used to illuminate an abstract idea, love or electron."

Imagining the unseeable is hard, because *imagining*
 25 means having an image in your mind. And how can you have a mental image of something you have never seen? Like perception itself, the models of science are embedded inextricably in the current worldview we call culture. Imagine (if you can) what the planetary model of the atom
 30 would have looked like, its satellite electrons orbiting its sunlike nucleus, if people had still thought the Earth was flat. It would have been literally unthinkable. Unable to suppose what the universe is really like, we rely on our rather limited but comfortably familiar models. The look
 35 of those models changes periodically, with the result that our view of the universe changes dramatically. It's a long way from Newton's mechanical universe to today's images of forces as wrinkles in space, of matter as mere vibrating wisps of energy, of the physical world we know as but a
 40 shadow of a higher eleven-dimensional reality. "Scientific theories," writes Isaac Asimov, "tend to fit the intellectual fashions of our times."

Passage 2

After centuries of piercing and probing the Earth, today's geophysicists are arriving at a deeper understanding of the planet and its upheavals. They are beginning
 45 to grasp the subtle language of its hidden motions. Consequently, they are telling an entirely new story of the Earth. Like the theories of the ancient philosophers, that story is based on observations of the natural world. But in this modern scientific era, geophysicists' powers of
 50 observation are extraordinarily advanced. Gone are the days when scientists were ignorant of the world beneath their feet. Gone are the days of "stamp collecting," as one researcher called the years spent crisscrossing the
 55 Earth's surface, identifying bits of rock and cataloging where they lay. Modern researchers have invented ways to peer into the Earth just as if they were digging into it or slicing the planet in two. They have devised methods of mimicking the Earth's extremes of pressure and tem-
 60 perature. Using powerful precision vises and controlled explosions, they can now re-create the conditions of the Earth's interior in their laboratories. And with these sophisticated tools, geophysicists are tracking the forces that shape our planet.

But unfortunately, even today's scientists cannot
 65 literally explore the bowels of the Earth. What they see, they see from afar, even with the handful of new tools that geophysicists have for sensing the planet. As Florida State University's David Loper once put it, "All of us are
 70 in awe of the astronomers and the astrophysicists who are able to predict the composition of the stars. But in fact they have a pretty easy job. They can see what they're working on. In geophysics we have a little bit
 75 of a problem. There are about three thousand kilometers of rock between us and what we want to look at. And we have to use all the ideas and observations that we have available to us to find out what's going on down there."

That sometimes means making educated guesses. Unable to see beneath a volcano, researchers can only
 80 theorize about what causes the pulsing tremors they hear within it. Similarly, they must use their imaginations to picture how rock currents stir the deepest reaches of the Earth's mantle. For that reason the modern-day vision of the planet is still part science, part invention. In subtle
 85 ways, history and popular culture may still be influencing how geophysicists see the Earth, just as they influenced the ancient philosophers and scientists who wrestled with the same subject.

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13. The author of Passage 1 uses quotation marks in lines 6-8 in order to
- (A) offer direct citations from popular scientific texts
 - (B) mock an inappropriate use of poetic imagery
 - (C) suggest that scientists have oversimplified certain complex ideas
 - (D) call attention to some examples of metaphoric language
 - (E) establish an ironic stance toward the subject at hand
14. The mention of "heartaches" (line 15) serves to
- (A) illustrate the limitations of atomic theory
 - (B) arouse a sense of sympathy in the reader
 - (C) relate a scientific image to a poetic one
 - (D) criticize the melodramatic appeal of love poetry
 - (E) dramatize the difficulties faced by scientists
15. The author of Passage 1 refers to the "planetary model" (line 29) primarily in order to
- (A) provide an example of a scientific model that has stood the test of time
 - (B) show that early scientists had a relatively simple understanding of the structure of the universe
 - (C) indicate that imagination is a key component in scientific thought
 - (D) demonstrate how scientific notions are bound by cultural assumptions
 - (E) challenge a long-standing belief about the structure of the universe
16. In line 33, "suppose" most nearly means
- (A) pretend
 - (B) imply
 - (C) believe
 - (D) conceive
 - (E) anticipate
17. In Passage 2, the use of the phrase "stamp collecting" (line 53) primarily serves to
- (A) mock a group of theoreticians
 - (B) ridicule a scientific claim
 - (C) encourage a new form of research
 - (D) characterize an obsolete methodology
 - (E) describe an unusual hobby
18. In line 60, "controlled" most nearly means
- (A) regulated
 - (B) verified
 - (C) influenced
 - (D) conducted
 - (E) dominated
19. The author of Passage 2 mentions the "ancient philosophers and scientists" (line 87) in order to
- (A) trace the history of a scientific theory
 - (B) underscore a debate that still rages among thinkers
 - (C) emphasize the progress that today's scientists have made
 - (D) make the connection between theoretical and practical science more explicit
 - (E) observe a similarity between the past and the present
20. Passage 2 supports which of the following answers to the question posed in lines 25-26 of Passage 1?
- (A) Undertake detailed research to become familiar with other scientists' understanding of the object.
 - (B) Use technology to duplicate a context in which you can study the object's properties.
 - (C) Review the writings of ancient philosophers in order to theorize a description of the object.
 - (D) Rely on traditional models to better understand the object.
 - (E) Defer further research on the object until better tools are available.

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21. The "metaphorical comparison" (line 20) resembles the "educated guesses" (line 78) in that both

- (A) serve to make scientific writing more accessible to the public
- (B) represent examples of needlessly complex scientific theories
- (C) seek to explain phenomena that cannot be perceived directly
- (D) offer weak substitutes for true scientific precision
- (E) reflect the influence that poets have had on individual scientists

22. Taken together, the passages suggest that the "astronomers" (line 70) are unlike the "physicist" (line 18) in that astronomers are able to

- (A) demonstrate creativity in their writing
- (B) utilize direct observation in their research
- (C) disregard the influence of culture on their work
- (D) re-create natural phenomena under laboratory conditions
- (E) develop hypotheses and then test them under real-world conditions

23. The authors of both passages acknowledge that

- (A) physics is one of the most challenging scientific fields
- (B) scientific inquiry requires poetic language and understanding
- (C) culture has directly influenced scientific understanding
- (D) direct observation is the most reliable means of scientific discovery
- (E) recent technological breakthroughs have accelerated scientific progress

24. Both passages best support which of the following statements?

- (A) Scientific explanations must sometimes stem from creative visualization.
- (B) All scientists must strive for objectivity in their work.
- (C) Current technology is critical to imagining future scientific advances.
- (D) Scientific research should aim to have practical applications.
- (E) The relationship between poetry and science has been exaggerated.

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

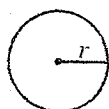
(1-20)

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

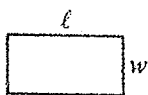
1. The use of a calculator is permitted.
2. All numbers used are real numbers.
3. Figures that accompany problems in this test are intended to provide information useful in solving the problems. They are drawn as accurately as possible EXCEPT when it is stated in a specific problem that the figure is not drawn to scale. All figures lie in a plane unless otherwise indicated.
4. 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

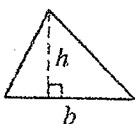


$$A = \pi r^2$$

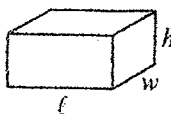
$$C = 2\pi r$$



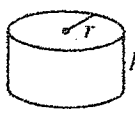
$$A = \ell w$$



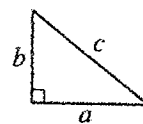
$$A = \frac{1}{2}bh$$



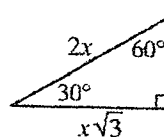
$$V = \ell wh$$



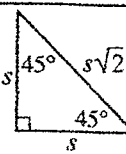
$$V = \pi r^2 h$$



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



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 $x = 10$, what is the value of $\frac{x(x-1) + x(x+1)}{x}$?

(A) 10
(B) 20
(C) 100
(D) 119
(E) 200

2. If $2^n = k$, where n is a positive integer, which of the following could be the value of k ?

(A) 1
(B) 9
(C) 32
(D) 100
(E) 250

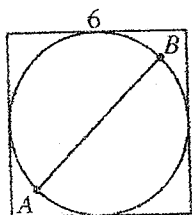


3. Each time that Enrique counted his crayons by either 3's or 4's he had one left over. But when he counted them by 5's he had none left over. What is the least number of crayons he could have had?

(A) 5
(B) 15
(C) 25
(D) 45
(E) 50

5. Kevin is 3 years younger than Nora. If n represents Nora's age now, what was Kevin's age 4 years ago, in terms of n ?

(A) $n + 7$
(B) $n + 1$
(C) $n - 1$
(D) $n - 4$
(E) $n - 7$

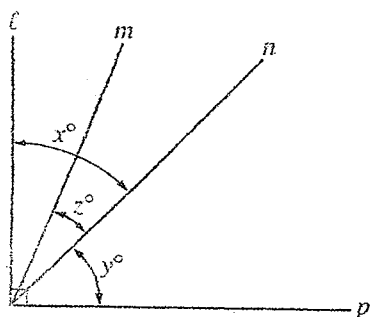


4. In the figure above, the circle with diameter \overline{AB} is inscribed in a square with sides of length 6. What is the length of \overline{AB} ?

(A) 5
(B) 6
(C) 6.5
(D) $2\sqrt{3}$
(E) $6\sqrt{2}$

6. If $\frac{1}{r+s} = 2$, then $r+s =$

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



7. In the figure above, line ℓ is perpendicular to line p , and line m bisects the angle with measure x° . In terms of z , what does y equal?

(A) $90 - 2z$
 (B) $90 - z$
 (C) $30 + z$
 (D) $2z$
 (E) $180 - 5z$

8. If $t + u + v = 42$ and $2u + 2v = 60$, what is the value of t ?

(A) 12
 (B) 14
 (C) 18
 (D) 24
 (E) 27

9. What is the least three-digit number that is the square of a prime number?

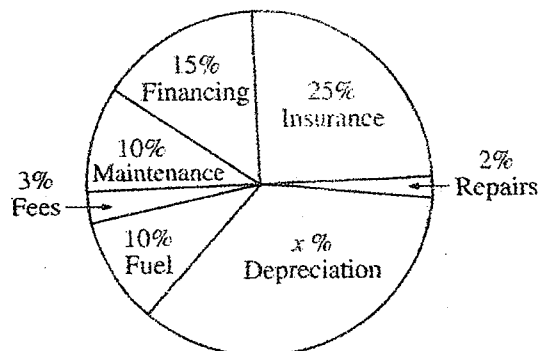
(A) 100
 (B) 109
 (C) 121
 (D) 125
 (E) 144

10. If $((x \div 2) + 2) \div 2$ is an integer, which of the following could be a value of x ?

(A) 27
 (B) 36
 (C) 42
 (D) 45
 (E) 56

Questions 11-12 refer to the following graph.

THE TYPICAL 5-YEAR OWNERSHIP
COSTS OF A NEW AUTOMOBILE



Total Cost: \$36,000

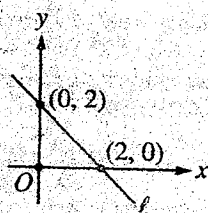
11. According to the graph, what percent of the total 5-year ownership cost of a new automobile is depreciation?

(A) 30%
(B) 35%
(C) 40%
(D) 45%
(E) 50%

12. Tracy purchased a new automobile. For the first 5 years, she is responsible for all costs except insurance, which her parents are paying. If all her costs are typical, as shown in the graph, then maintenance represents what percent of the costs for which she is responsible?

(A) $7\frac{1}{2}\%$
(B) 10%
(C) $12\frac{1}{2}\%$
(D) $13\frac{1}{3}\%$
(E) 15%

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE



13. What is the slope of line ℓ in the figure above?

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

14. If $|x - 3| > 3$, which of the following could be a value of x ?

(A) -1
(B) 0
(C) 2
(D) 3
(E) 6

15. If the area of each face of a cube is 49 square inches, what is the total length, in inches, of all the edges of the cube?

(A) 56
(B) 70
(C) 84
(D) 392
(E) 588

16. If $(x + y)^2 - (x - y)^2 = 84$ and x and y are positive integers, which of the following could be a value of $x + y$?

(A) 10
(B) 12
(C) 14
(D) 16
(E) 18



17. In the xy -plane, the line $y = ax + 5$ is parallel to the line $3x + 8y = 10$. What is the value of a ?

(A) -6

(B) $-\frac{8}{3}$

(C) $-\frac{3}{8}$

(D) $\frac{3}{8}$

(E) $\frac{8}{3}$

18. A gas tank with a capacity of 18 gallons is empty. A pump can deliver g gallons of gas every t seconds. In terms of g and t , how many seconds will it take this pump to fill the tank?

(A) $\frac{18t}{g}$

(B) $\frac{18g}{t}$

(C) $18gt$

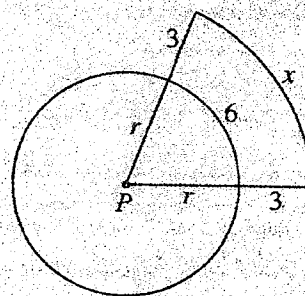
(D) $\frac{g}{18t}$

(E) $\frac{gt}{18}$



19. How many different 3-digit positive integers can be formed using the digits 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 if the units digit is 2 and no digit is repeated within an integer?

(A) 12
(B) 15
(C) 24
(D) 30
(E) 36



20. The figure above shows a circle with radius r and center P and an arc of length 6. The two radii shown are extended 3 units outside the circle. There is an arc of length x , which is part of a larger circle (not shown) also centered at P . What must x equal?

(A) 9
(B) 12
(C) $r + 3$
(D) $\pi\left(\frac{r + 3}{3}\right)$
(E) $\frac{6r + 18}{r}$

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 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. Working with small children had a ----- effect on Amy: she simply felt better when she was with them.

(A) therapeutic (B) dignified (C) recalcitrant
(D) sullen (E) metaphorical

26. While animals commonly eat plants, this ----- is sometimes -----: Venus flytraps, for example, capture insects, and large pitcher plants are capable of devouring small birds and rodents.

(A) axiom . . affirmed
(B) paradigm . . reversed
(C) hierarchy . . perpetuated
(D) fabrication . . rectified
(E) abnormality . . inverted

27. The weather was so ----- that everyone complained of the oppressive heat and humidity.

(A) arid (B) sultry (C) fetid
(D) stormy (E) temperate

28. Maxine Hong Kingston's *The Woman Warrior* ----- stories of women who are triumphant and stories of those who are victimized, placing contrasting portraits side by side.

(A) withholds (B) supersedes (C) complements
(D) juxtaposes (E) interrupts

29. Although the clattering noise from the machinery did not -----, the workers eventually became ----- to it, hardly noticing it.

(A) reverberate . . accustomed
(B) persist . . drawn
(C) fade . . exposed
(D) cease . . hostile
(E) abate . . injured

3



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3

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

Line Americans have never been truly fond of their press.
Lately, their disdain for the media establishment has
reached new levels. They believe that the news media
have become too arrogant, cynical, scandal-minded,
5 and destructive. Public hostility shows up in opinion
polls, through comments on talk shows, and in waning
support for news organizations in their showdowns with
government officials. The most important sign of public
unhappiness may be a quiet consumers' boycott of the
10 press. Year by year, a smaller proportion of Americans
goes to the trouble of reading newspapers or watching
news broadcasts on television.

Passage 2

15 A reporter I know left the business recently. His peers
considered him a good reporter and writer. He left because
he was tired of cut-down stories, tired of trash making the
front page while stories more important to the community
were killed or kicked inside, tired of the "bottom line"
focus of editors and publishers. These are reasons enough
to be embarrassed by our profession, but let's not give in
20 just yet. There's still great journalism produced every day.
Let's argue that solid writing and reporting about issues
that matter will find an audience.

30. The primary purpose of Passage 1 is to

- (A) convey Americans' view of the news media
- (B) advocate the reform of television news
- (C) debate the decline in newspaper readership
- (D) discuss several different types of media
- (E) trace the history of journalism in America

31. The primary purpose of Passage 2 is to

- (A) bemoan the demise of responsible journalism
- (B) praise the efforts of a particular journalist
- (C) cite reasons why journalists seek promotion to editorial positions
- (D) counter negative claims about journalism with illustrations of good writing
- (E) encourage colleagues to resist the decline in journalistic standards

32. Compared to the tone of Passage 2, the tone of Passage 1 is less

- (A) hopeful
- (B) irate
- (C) amused
- (D) discouraged
- (E) resigned

33. Which best describes the relationship between the two passages?

- (A) Passage 2 fully supports a profession that is criticized in Passage 1.
- (B) Passage 2 denounces a group that is objectively analyzed in Passage 1.
- (C) Passage 2 provides a professional perspective on the general situation discussed in Passage 1.
- (D) Passage 2 acknowledges the shortcomings of a profession, whereas Passage 1 downplays them.
- (E) Passage 2 uncovers the humor in a situation, whereas Passage 1 is completely serious.



Questions 34-39 are based on the following passage.

In this passage, a nineteenth-century pilot of Mississippi steamboats reflects on his experiences.

When I mastered the language of this water, and came to know every trifling feature that bordered the great river as familiarly as I knew the letters of the alphabet, I made a valuable acquisition. But I lost something too. I lost something which could never be restored to me while I lived. All the grace, the beauty, the poetry, had gone out of the majestic river! I still recall a wonderful sunset which I witnessed when steamboating was new to me. A broad expanse of the river was turned to blood; in the middle distance the red hue brightened into gold, through which a solitary log came floating black and conspicuous; a slanting mark lay sparkling upon the water, and high above the forest wall a clean-stemmed dead tree waved a single leafy bough that glowed in the unobstructed splendor flowing from the Sun. There were graceful curves, reflected images, soft distances; and over the whole scene the dissolving lights drifted steadily, enriching it every passing moment with new marvels of coloring.

I stood like one bewitched. I drank it in, in a speechless rapture. The world was new to me, and I had never seen anything like this at home. But as I have said, a day came when I began to cease from noting the glories and the charms which the Moon and the Sun and the twilight wrought upon the river's face; another day came when I ceased altogether to note them. Then, if that sunset scene had been repeated, I would have looked upon it without rapture, and would have commented upon it, inwardly, after this fashion: "This sun means that we will have wind tomorrow; that floating log means that the river is rising, small thanks to it; that slanting mark on the water refers to a bluff reef which is going to kill somebody's steamboat one of these nights, if it keeps on stretching out like that; that tall dead tree, with a single living branch, is not going to last long, and then how is a body to get through this blind place at night without the friendly old landmark?"

No, the romance and beauty were all gone from the river. All the value its features had for me now was the amount of usefulness they could furnish toward compassing the safe piloting of a steamboat. Since those days, I have pitied doctors from my heart. What does the lovely flush in a beautiful cheek mean to doctors but a "break" that ripples above some deadly disease? Are not all visible charms sown thick with what are to them the signs and symbols of hidden decay? Do they ever see beauty at all, or don't they simply view it professionally, and comment upon the unwholesome condition all to themselves? And don't they sometimes wonder whether they have gained most or lost most by learning their trade?

34. In line 1, "the language" refers to

- (A) a dialect unique to settlements concentrated along a certain river
- (B) natural characteristics indicating the presence of specific conditions
- (C) the body of writing dealing with a particular natural environment
- (D) the rhythm of human travel along a waterway
- (E) words used to render actual experience into mental images

35. The contrast between the first and second paragraphs primarily emphasizes a fundamental change in

- (A) location
- (B) perception
- (C) weather
- (D) personal health
- (E) literary training

36. Lines 39-48 ("Since . . . trade?") serve what purpose in the development of the author's argument?

- (A) They draw a general conclusion about the author's fate.
- (B) They suggest the author's unique situation.
- (C) They qualify a point made earlier in the passage.
- (D) They acknowledge an alternative point of view.
- (E) They provide an example of a particular mindset.

37. In line 41, "break" most nearly means

- (A) an escape from confinement
- (B) a planned interruption
- (C) a telling irregularity
- (D) a favorable situation
- (E) an open rupture

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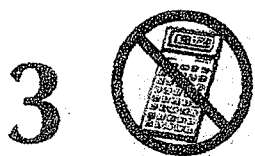
3

38. Which statement best summarizes the author's view of professional expertise?

- (A) It creates opportunities for growth.
- (B) It must be a goal for all workers.
- (C) It is impossible to define precisely.
- (D) It can make a person too analytical.
- (E) It is extremely difficult to attain.

39. What does the question asked in the last sentence of the passage do (lines 46-48) ?

- (A) It laments the irreversible damage done to some pristine landscapes.
- (B) It suggests that there can be unintended consequences to an increase in knowledge.
- (C) It reminds the reader that sorrow is sometimes inevitable.
- (D) It implies that the author regrets having become a writer.
- (E) It hints that certain benefits are shared by all who learn a trade.



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3 3 3



Questions 40-48 are based on the following passage.

The passage below is adapted from a collection of essays published in 2000.

Back in 1978, having just finished graduate school and feeling somewhat inhibited by having read and dissected the major works of great, dead men of letters, I thought I'd be glad if someone referred to me simply as a "writer." Now I find myself not just a writer, but bearing the added responsibility of being a *Latina* writer. What is a Latina writer, and how did I become one? My case as a developing Latina writer is somewhat different from that of others in that, except for the years during my childhood when my family lived in Puerto Rico and in a Puerto Rican neighborhood in Paterson, New Jersey, I have lived in relative geographical isolation from the Latino communities of the United States. I stress the word geographical because, in my mind, I have never abandoned the island of my birth, or perhaps that obsession called "the Island" has never left me. It is the subject of much of my writing. However, I am not a scholar in the field of Latino literature, but rather a writer of books written in English whose main subjects and settings often reflect the author's emigrant background and issues pertaining to her ethnicity.

In the 1960's, growing up in two confusing and increasingly fragmented cultures, I absorbed literature, both the spoken tales I heard the women in my family tell and the books I buried my head in as if I were a creature who consumed paper and ink for sustenance. As a young college student I first majored in sociology, hoping to find a way to change the world. With the Vietnam War on my TV screen daily and the other ongoing attacks on my political naïveté, it was not long before the spell of innocence was broken. For the spiritual sustenance I craved I returned to my first love, literature. Although the world was tearing itself asunder, each author I read put it back together for me, giving order to chaos, however fleetingly. While I was visiting the realm of its creator, the poem, the story, or the novel made sense of things for me. I decided that words were my medium; language could be tamed. I could make it perform for me, if I could only hold back the madness outside with my pen. In other words, I had to believe that my work was important to my being. My mission as an emerging writer became to use my art as a bridge, so that I would not be like my parents, who precariously straddled cultures, always fearing the fall, anxious as to which side they really belonged to; I would be crossing the bridge of my design and construction, at will, not abandoning either side, but traveling back and forth without fear and confusion about where I belonged—I belong to both.

This is what it means to me to be a Puerto Rican American writer: to claim my heritage—to drink from the life-giving waters of my own backyard well, to eat the mango fruit of knowledge of good and evil that grows in Borinquen, the tropical island of my grandmother's tales, as well as to acknowledge the troubled, real island of Puerto Rico I can travel back to any time I desire—and also to claim the language of my education, English, the culture and literature of the country I was brought to as a child. I claim both. I plant my little writer's flag on both shores. There are exclusivists who would have me choose sides: I do not find such a choice necessary, any more than Isaac Bashevis Singer gave up being Jewish when he wrote his universal tales, any more than Alice Walker denies her African American roots and Deep South beginnings to write her American novels. It is neither necessary nor beneficial to me as a writer and an individual to give up anything that makes me a whole person.

40. The use of italics in line 6 serves primarily to

- (A) emphasize a distinction that the author goes on to discuss
- (B) highlight the widespread misuse of a common term
- (C) clarify the author's position on a controversial subject
- (D) define a foreign phrase for an English-speaking audience
- (E) convey anger about a situation that the author regards as unfair

41. Lines 7-13 ("My case . . . United States") imply that

- (A) the author is embarrassed by her lack of involvement with Latino communities
- (B) other Latina writers have more direct contact with Latino communities than the author does
- (C) the author is bothered by the haziness of her childhood memories
- (D) the Puerto Rican community of the author's youth was not a typical one
- (E) the author objects to the subjects chosen by other Latina writers

42. The author's use of the term "geographical" in line 12 indicates her awareness of a contrast between

- (A) small towns and urban centers
- (B) material aspirations and artistic goals
- (C) physical realities and emotional bonds
- (D) childhood reminiscences and adult choices
- (E) life in New Jersey and life in Puerto Rico

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43. In line 17, "field" most nearly means

- (A) unbroken expanse
- (B) background knowledge
- (C) academic specialty
- (D) battleground
- (E) sphere of influence

44. In lines 21-25 ("In the . . . sustenance"), the author describes literature as both

- (A) entertaining and instructive
- (B) compelling and fearsome
- (C) provocative and comforting
- (D) oral and written
- (E) direct and indirect

45. Which of the following statements best captures the author's portrayal of "language" (line 36) ?

- (A) Language is a useful tool to spark political change.
- (B) Language can serve as a defense against a disordered world.
- (C) A common language is necessary for true communication between different cultures.
- (D) The most effective language is expressive and undisciplined.
- (E) Writers have a more subtle understanding of language than do most other people.

46. The author's "flag" (line 57) is used to claim

- (A) the experiences from both cultures to use in her writing
- (B) the right to choose her profession as an artist
- (C) a market for her work in both Puerto Rico and the United States
- (D) the freedom to express her political thoughts through her literature
- (E) the ability to write fluently in both English and Spanish

47. It can be inferred that the "exclusivists" (line 58) believe that

- (A) few people have the ability necessary to become good writers
- (B) belonging to two cultures is neither truly possible nor desirable
- (C) writers who focus on popular rather than serious culture achieve financial, but not critical, success
- (D) the best Hispanic American writers compose in Spanish rather than in English
- (E) ignoring one's cultural heritage is an artistic mistake

48. The author's overall tone is best described as

- (A) cynical
- (B) remote
- (C) amused
- (D) reflective
- (E) empathetic

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

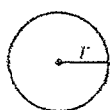
(21-38)

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

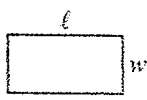
1. The use of a calculator is permitted.
2. All numbers used are real numbers.
3. Figures that accompany problems in this test are intended to provide information useful in solving the problems. They are drawn as accurately as possible EXCEPT when it is stated in a specific problem that the figure is not drawn to scale. All figures lie in a plane unless otherwise indicated.
4. 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



$$A = \pi r^2$$

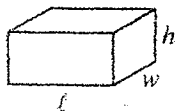
$$C = 2\pi r$$



$$A = \ell w$$



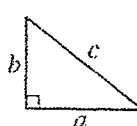
$$A = \frac{1}{2}bh$$



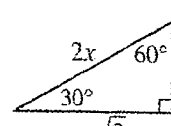
$$V = \ell wh$$



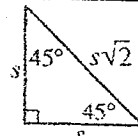
$$V = \pi r^2 h$$



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



Special Right Triangles

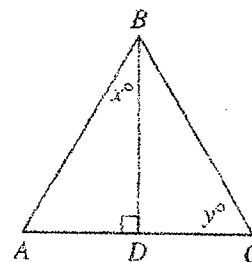


The number of degrees of arc in a circle is 360.

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

21. If $2x + 4 = 10$, what is the value of $4x - 20$?

- (A) -8
- (B) -2
- (C) 2
- (D) 7
- (E) 8

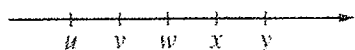


Note: Figure not drawn to scale.

22. In $\triangle ABC$ above, sides \overline{AB} and \overline{BC} are equal in length and the value of x is 25. What is the value of y ?

- (A) 40
- (B) 50
- (C) 55
- (D) 60
- (E) 65

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE



23. On the number line above, the letters represent consecutive integers. If $u + y = 10$, what is the value of w ?

(A) 1
(B) 3
(C) 4
(D) 5
(E) 6

24. Equal numbers of cards that are marked either r , s , or t are placed in an empty box. If a card is drawn at random from the box, what is the probability that it will be marked either r or s ?

(A) $\frac{1}{6}$
(B) $\frac{1}{3}$
(C) $\frac{1}{2}$
(D) $\frac{2}{3}$
(E) $\frac{3}{4}$

HIGHEST RECORDED TEMPERATURES

Continent	Temperature
Africa	58°C
North America	57°C
Asia	54°C
Australia	53°C
Europe	50°C
South America	49°C
Antarctica	15°C

25. The relationship between the temperature expressed in Celsius degrees (C) and Fahrenheit degrees (F) is given by $F - 32 = \frac{9}{5}C$. According to the table above, how many continents have had temperatures above 125° Fahrenheit?

(A) Four
(B) Three
(C) Two
(D) One
(E) None

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
○	○	○	○
○	○	○	○
○	○	○	○
○	○	○	○
○	○	○	○
○	○	○	○
○	○	○	○
○	○	○	○
○	○	○	○

Grid in result. →

← Fraction line

Answer: 2.5

2	.	5
○	○	○
○	○	○
○	○	○
○	○	○
○	○	○
○	○	○
○	○	○
○	○	○
○	○	○

← Decimal point

Answer: 201

Either position is correct.

2	0	1
○	○	○
○	○	○
○	○	○
○	○	○
○	○	○
○	○	○
○	○	○
○	○	○
○	○	○

2	0	1	
○	○	○	○
○	○	○	○
○	○	○	○
○	○	○	○
○	○	○	○
○	○	○	○
○	○	○	○
○	○	○	○
○	○	○	○

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 $\boxed{3|1|2}$ 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 |
| ○ | ○ | ○ |
| ○ | ○ | ○ |
| ○ | ○ | ○ |
| ○ | ○ | ○ |
| ○ | ○ | ○ |
| ○ | ○ | ○ |
| ○ | ○ | ○ |
| ○ | ○ | ○ |
| ○ | ○ | ○ |

.	6	6	6
○	○	○	○
○	○	○	○
○	○	○	○
○	○	○	○
○	○	○	○
○	○	○	○
○	○	○	○
○	○	○	○
○	○	○	○

.	6	6	7
○	○	○	○
○	○	○	○
○	○	○	○
○	○	○	○
○	○	○	○
○	○	○	○
○	○	○	○
○	○	○	○
○	○	○	○

29. Points A , B , C , and D lie on a line, in that order. If $AB = 3.4$, $AC = 8$, and $CD = 2$, what is BD ?

30. The target heart rate in beats per minute for a person exercising is given by the expression $0.8(220 - a)$, where a is the person's age in years. When a 14-year-old is exercising, what is the target heart rate in beats per minute, rounded to the nearest integer?

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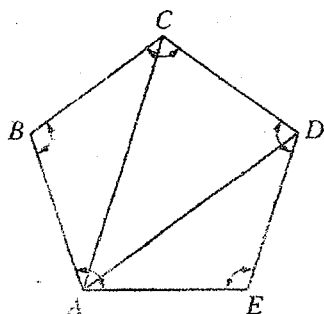
31. The lengths of two sides of a triangle are 12 and 2, respectively. What is one possible length of the third side?

33. If $yz = 10$ and $2xyz = 5$, what is the value of $2x$?

4 rods = 1 chain
100 links = 1 chain

32. Rods, links, and chains are units used to measure length. According to the equations above, how many links equal 100 rods?

34. Paul has 24 large pieces of candy, and Kate has 40 small pieces of candy. They have agreed to make trades of 1 of Paul's large candies for 3 of Kate's small candies. After how many such trades will Paul and Kate each have an equal number of candies?



35. Pentagon $ABCDE$ in the figure above has sides of equal length and the five marked angles have equal measure. The measure of $\angle ACD$ is 72° . If the measure of $\angle DAE$ is x° , what is the value of x ?

37. If the average (arithmetic mean) of q , r , s , and t is 10, what is the average of $s - r$, $3r + t$, $10 - r$, and $6 + q$?

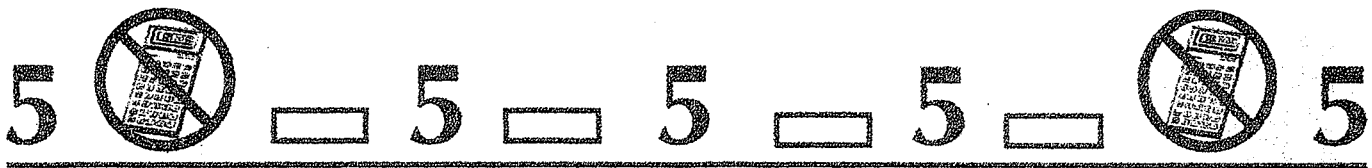
38. If $x^{10} = 5555$ and $\frac{x^9}{y} = 5$, what is the value of xy ?

4, 7, 3, 4, ...

36. In the sequence above, the first term is 4, the second term is 7, and each term after the second term is the nonnegative difference between the previous two terms. If the n th term is the first term of the sequence that is equal to zero, what is the value of n ?

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. Unlike sight, hearing is enhanced underwater because water transmits the pressure waves of sound much more rapidly and effectively than does air.

- (A) Unlike sight, hearing is
- (B) Unlike sight, hearing which is
- (C) Unlike sight, you have hearing
- (D) Hearing, unlike sight,
- (E) Hearing, unlike sight, being

2. To pay homage to her, John Lennon's mother was the subject of his poignant song "Julia."

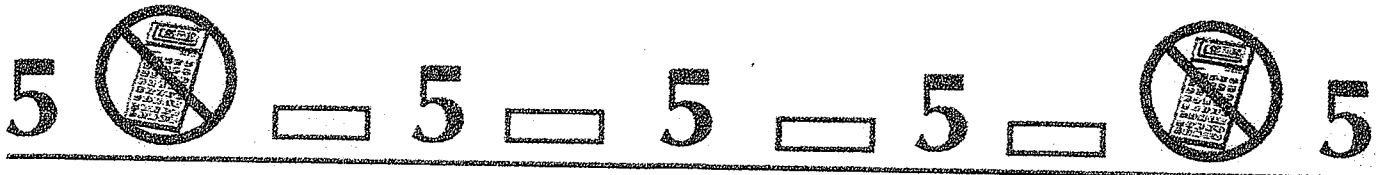
- (A) To pay homage to her, John Lennon's mother was the subject of his poignant song "Julia."
- (B) John Lennon paid homage to his mother by making her the subject of his poignant song "Julia."
- (C) Paying homage to her, the subject of the poignant song "Julia" is John Lennon's mother.
- (D) "Julia" is a poignant song whose subject is John Lennon's mother; he pays homage to her.
- (E) John Lennon's mother was the subject of his poignant song "Julia," to pay homage to her.

3. The region experienced an extraordinarily dry summer and is now suffering a severe drought.

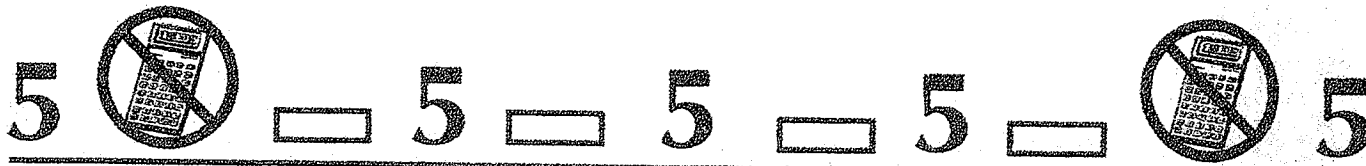
- (A) is now suffering a severe drought
- (B) now the drought it has is severe
- (C) it has been followed now by a severe drought
- (D) then it had a drought that is severe
- (E) next it suffered a severe drought

4. As early as the fifth century A.D., caves being carved into the cliffs of the Tian Shan range in China as shrines and places of worship for devotees of Buddhism.

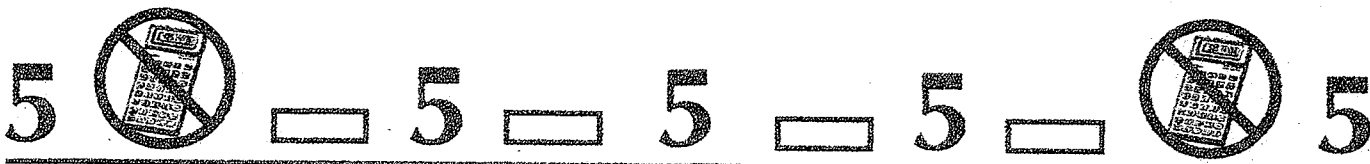
- (A) caves being carved
- (B) caves carved
- (C) caves that were carved
- (D) caves were carving
- (E) caves were carved



5. Since the deregulation of the industry, children's television shows based on commercial products have emerged, blurring the distinction between advertisements and programs.
- (A) blurring the distinction between advertisements and programs
 - (B) this blurred the distinction between advertisements and programs
 - (C) distinctions between advertisements and programs become blurred as a result
 - (D) they blur the distinction between advertisements and programs
 - (E) a blurred distinction between advertisements and programs resulted
6. Christopher Columbus was born in Genoa, he abandoned his native city for Portugal and a career at sea.
- (A) Genoa, he abandoned his native city
 - (B) Genoa and abandoning his native city
 - (C) Genoa but abandoned his native city
 - (D) Genoa, his native city being abandoned
 - (E) Genoa; therefore he abandoned his native city
7. Ms. Allen asked her drama class members whether they preferred the plays of Anton Chekhov more than Henrik Ibsen.
- (A) whether they preferred the plays of Anton Chekhov more than
 - (B) if they would find Anton Chekhov preferable over
 - (C) whether they preferred the plays of Anton Chekhov to those of
 - (D) whether they preferred Anton Chekhov more than the plays of
 - (E) did they like the plays of Anton Chèkhov better than their liking of the plays of
8. Mayan civilization flourished during the first millennium A.D., creating monumental architecture, conducting sophisticated commercial transactions, and they developed an advanced system of writing.
- (A) and they developed an advanced system of writing
 - (B) and developing an advanced system of writing
 - (C) and, as well, they developed an advanced system of writing
 - (D) while an advanced system of writing was developing
 - (E) and the development of an advanced system of writing
9. R. N. Dett, composer and choir director, who trained one of the best choirs in the country at Hampton Institute.
- (A) director, who trained
 - (B) director; who was training
 - (C) director, and he trained
 - (D) director and trainer of
 - (E) director, trained
10. Determined to locate the famous statue, the museum's confusing map was scrutinized by Howard and Christine.
- (A) the museum's confusing map was scrutinized by Howard and Christine
 - (B) Howard and Christine scrutinized the museum's confusing map
 - (C) Howard and Christine were confused, and the museum's map was scrutinized by them
 - (D) the museum's map, which was confusing, was scrutinized by Howard and Christine
 - (E) confused, Howard and Christine scrutinizing the museum's map



11. Paul Robeson openly condemned bigotry and oppression, despite him knowing such outspokenness could damage his flourishing career as a singer and actor.
- (A) despite him knowing such outspokenness could damage
 - (B) but knowing such outspokenness could damage
 - (C) and in doing so, knowing such outspokenness could damage
 - (D) even though in doing so, he would know such outspokenness could damage
 - (E) although he knew that such outspokenness could damage
12. Sometimes it may be more economical to keep your old car, even if it needs expensive repairs, than to buy a new one.
- (A) even if it needs
 - (B) even those needing
 - (C) despite your need for
 - (D) despite your needing to perform
 - (E) although you require
13. Edgar Allan Poe was a virtuoso at plot construction, he refined the short-story form to near perfection.
- (A) Edgar Allan Poe was a virtuoso at plot construction, he refined the short-story form to near perfection.
 - (B) A virtuoso at plot construction, Edgar Allan Poe refined the short-story form to near perfection.
 - (C) The one who refined the form of the short story to near perfection was a virtuoso at plot construction, Edgar Allan Poe.
 - (D) The nearly perfect short-story form was refined by Edgar Allan Poe, and he was a virtuoso at plot construction.
 - (E) Being the virtuoso at plot construction, the short-story form was refined to near perfection by Edgar Allan Poe.
14. New Jersey has regulations governing sanitary landfill, and so the result is to cover any dumped material with six inches of clean soil.
- (A) landfill, and so the result is to cover any dumped material
 - (B) landfill, thus resulting in the coverage of any dumped material
 - (C) landfill that result in the requirement to cover any dumped material
 - (D) landfill that require any dumped material to be covered
 - (E) landfill so that they are required to cover any dumped material
15. By the sixteenth century, the old geocentric order had been shattered by Copernicus, the moral order undermined by Montaigne, and Machiavelli destroyed the political order.
- (A) Machiavelli destroyed the political order
 - (B) Machiavelli had destroyed the political order
 - (C) the political order had been destroyed by Machiavelli
 - (D) the political order destroyed by Machiavelli
 - (E) the political order was destroyed by Machiavelli
16. The social sciences, they use the scientific method, but they are not defined or limited by it.
- (A) they use the scientific method, but they are
 - (B) even though they use the scientific method, they are
 - (C) which use the scientific method, but are
 - (D) although they use the scientific method, are
 - (E) using the scientific method, they are



17. Long-distance swimmers coat their bodies with grease not to keep themselves warm, this is a common belief, but to lessen the resistance of the water against their bodies.
- (A) this is a common belief
 - (B) despite a common belief
 - (C) which is what the common belief is
 - (D) which was commonly believed so
 - (E) as is commonly believed
18. Before the Chomskyan revolution in linguistics, it was widely assumed that babies learn all aspects of language from those around them.
- (A) it was widely assumed that babies learn
 - (B) it was widely assumed for babies to learn
 - (C) it is widely assumed that babies learn
 - (D) the wide assumption was of babies learning
 - (E) babies are widely assumed to be learning
19. The clarity of language in F. Scott Fitzgerald's writings is far superior to other novelists.
- (A) to other novelists
 - (B) to that in the works of other novelists
 - (C) than that in other novelists
 - (D) than other novelists
 - (E) than compared with the works of other novelists
20. The Wright brothers' airplane could fly more often and for longer periods of time than could any of the planes of contemporary French aviators.
- (A) than could any of the planes of contemporary French aviators
 - (B) than did contemporary French aviators
 - (C) than contemporary French aviators
 - (D) unlike contemporary French aviators' planes
 - (E) in comparison to those of contemporary French aviators' planes

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

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

21. The theory of quantum mechanics requires that an

A
electron in an atom be regarded not only as an

B C
orbiting particle and as a wave. No error
D E

22. A member of the Navajo tribal council are hoping that

A
the recent increase in interest in Native American art

B
will provide a bridge to greater understanding of

C D
Navajo life and culture. No error
E

23. Many educators argue that mathematics, science, and

A
a modern foreign language are an essential subject

B
for college-bound students to study. No error
C D E

24. Barbara Smith, known professionally as B. Smith,

A
has begun her career as a model but went on

B C
to become a restaurateur, author, and television show

D
host. No error
E

25. In some of his most effective comic scenes, Charlie

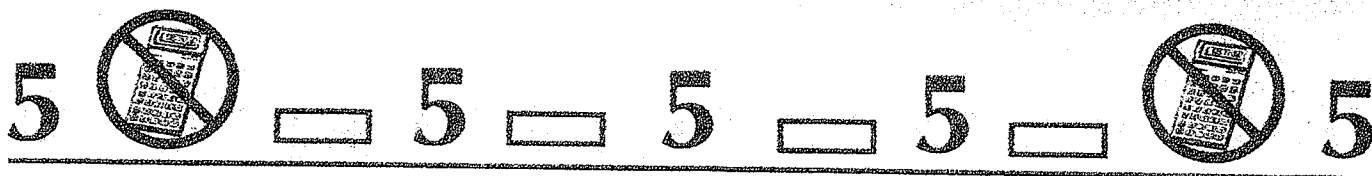
A B
Chaplin merely stares wistful at a bowl of soup, a

C D
dollar bill, or a warm bed. No error
E

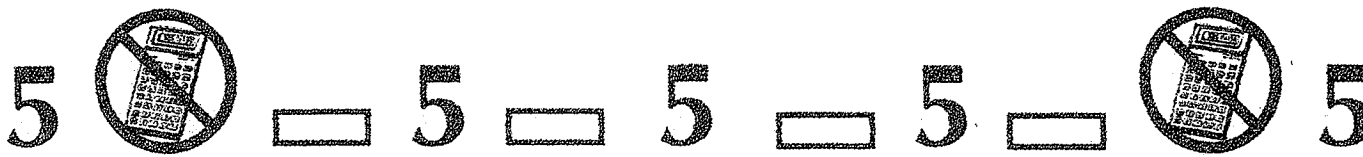
26. Although some children today dream of becoming

A B C
Olympic champions, many still want to be

an astronaut. No error
D E



27. Some volcanoes shoot into the stratosphere huge
A
volumes of dust and gas that cause far-reaching
B
climatic changes by forming a barrier between the
C D
Sun and Earth. No error
E
28. According to one study, half of the adults in the
A B
country can neither read such basic material
as newspapers or fill out job applications. No error
C D E
29. Despite the historical society's lengthy deliberations
A B
about the restoration of the old museum, there
C
remains several unresolved questions about the
D
soundness of the building. No error
E
30. Although discoveries of precious gems have brought
A
considerable attention to the country of Sri Lanka,
B
their economy is still based on farming rather than
C D
mining. No error
E
31. The committee members regained a sense of unity and
A
purpose only when the mayor issued a mandate that
B
clearly established the task before it. No error
C D E
32. The enormous sums bid on Mary Cassatt's
A
impressionist painting demonstrates the wealth of the
B
bidders, not necessarily their appreciation of art.
C D
No error
E
33. Widowed in 1859, novelist Margaret Oliphant
succeeded to provide for her own and her brother's
A B
children with the profits from her books, which
C
numbered well over 100 volumes. No error
D E
34. Unlike commercial broadcasting, producers
A
working for public television are not primarily
B
interested in reaching the widest possible audience.
C D
No error
E



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) It was daybreak when I awoke. (2) I was in Ethiopia on a field expedition. (3) I was camped on the edge of a small muddy river, about a hundred miles northeast of Addis Ababa. (4) I had been there for several weeks, acting as leader of a group of bird-watchers.

(5) For a few minutes I linger in my tent, looking up at the canvas above me, black at first but quickly turning to green as the sun shot straight up beyond the rim of hills to the east. (6) Close to the equator the sun does that; there is no long dawn as there is at home in the United States.

(7) It was still relatively cool, not more than 80 degrees.

(8) For most of the Americans in camp this was the best.

(9) The rocks and boulders that littered the landscape had bled away most of their heat during the night, they no longer felt like stoves when you stood next to them.

(10) Unlike my fellow travelers I am a slow starter and much prefer to be up and about during the evenings and nights. (11) Sundown is my favorite part of the day.

(12) I like to walk up one of the exposed ridges near the camp, feel the first stirrings of evening air and watch the hills turn purple. (13) There I can sit alone for a while, thinking about the day just ended, planning the next.

35. Which of the following is the best way to revise the underlined portions of sentences 2 and 3 (reproduced below) ?

I was in Ethiopia on a field expedition. I was camped on the edge of a small muddy river, about a hundred miles northeast of Addis Ababa.

- (A) expedition, a camp on
- (B) expedition, my camp was on
- (C) expedition, I was camped on
- (D) expedition, camped on
- (E) expedition, while I was camped on

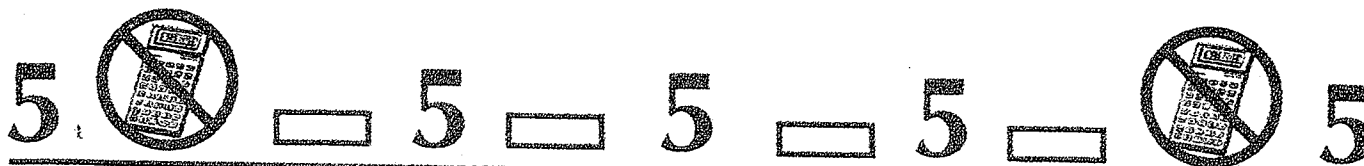
36. Which of the following revisions is most needed in sentence 5 (reproduced below) ?

For a few minutes I linger in my tent, looking up at the canvas above me, black at first but quickly turning to green as the sun shot straight up beyond the rim of hills to the east.

- (A) Change "linger" to "lingered".
- (B) Insert "also" after "tent".
- (C) Change "looking" to "look".
- (D) Delete "but" and insert a semicolon (;).
- (E) Change "beyond" to "on the other side of".

37. In context, which words should be inserted after "the best" in sentence 8 to clarify its meaning?

- (A) weather
- (B) part of the day
- (C) place they had ever visited
- (D) time for sleeping
- (E) location for sighting birds



38. Where in the essay would the sentence below fit most logically?

But mornings are not my favorite time.

- (A) After sentence 4
- (B) After sentence 5
- (C) After sentence 9
- (D) After sentence 11
- (E) After sentence 12

39. In context, which of the following revisions is most necessary in sentence 9 (reproduced below) ?

The rocks and boulders that littered the landscape had bled away most of their heat during the night, they no longer felt like stoves when you stood next to them.

- (A) Change "The rocks" to "Because the rocks".
- (B) Change "had" to "and that".
- (C) Add "but" before "they no longer".
- (D) Change "felt" to "seemed".
- (E) Change "you stood" to "I stand".

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.

10/12/05 test

Review Your Answers

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

Key

- ✓ Correct
- Omitted
- u Unscorable
- e Easy
- m Medium
- h Hard
- Alg Algebra & Functions
- Data Data Analysis, Statistics & Probability
- Geom Geometry & Measurement
- Num Number & Operations

Scoring

- Correct answer = PLUS 1 POINT.
- Omitted answers = NO POINTS.
- Incorrect answers to

SECTION 1		Question	Correct Answer	Difficulty	Content
Sentence Completions	1	E	✓	e	Alg
	2	E	✓	e	Alg
	3	B	✓	e	Num
	4	C	✓	m	Geom
	5	A	✓	m	Geom
	6	C	✓	m	Geom
	7	C	✓	m	Geom
	8	C	✓	m	Geom
	9	C	✓	m	Geom
	10	B	✓	m	Geom
Passage-Based Reading	11	B	✓	e	Alg
	12	C	✓	m	Geom
	13	D	✓	m	Geom
	14	C	✓	m	Geom
	15	D	✓	m	Geom
	16	D	✓	m	Geom
	17	D	✓	m	Geom
	18	A	✓	m	Geom
	19	E	✓	m	Geom
	20	B	✓	m	Geom
Sentence Completions	21	C	✓	m	Geom
	22	B	✓	m	Geom
	23	C	✓	m	Geom
	24	A	✓	m	Geom
	25	A	✓	m	Geom
	26	B	✓	m	Geom
	27	B	✓	m	Geom
	28	A	✓	m	Geom
	29	B	✓	m	Geom
	30	A	✓	m	Geom
Passage-Based Reading	31	E	✓	m	Geom
	32	A	✓	m	Geom
	33	C	✓	m	Geom
	34	B	✓	m	Geom
	35	B	✓	m	Geom
	36	B	✓	m	Geom
	37	C	✓	m	Geom
	38	D	✓	m	Geom
	39	A	✓	m	Geom
	40	A	✓	m	Geom
Sentence Completions	41	B	✓	m	Geom
	42	C	✓	m	Geom
	43	C	✓	m	Geom
	44	D	✓	m	Geom
	45	B	✓	m	Geom
	46	A	✓	m	Geom
	47	B	✓	m	Geom
	48	D	✓	m	Geom
	49	D	✓	m	Geom
	50	D	✓	m	Geom

SECTION 2		Question	Correct Answer	Difficulty	Content
Multiple-Choice	1	B	✓	e	Alg
	2	C	✓	e	Alg
	3	C	✓	e	Num
	4	B	✓	m	Geom
	5	E	✓	e	Alg
	6	D	✓	e	Num
	7	A	✓	m	Geom
	8	A	✓	m	Alg
	9	C	✓	m	Num
	10	E	✓	m	Num
Multiple-Choice	11	B	✓	e	Data
	12	D	✓	m	Data
	13	B	✓	m	Geom
	14	A	✓	m	Alg
	15	C	✓	m	Geom
	16	A	✓	m	Alg
	17	C	✓	m	Alg
	18	A	✓	m	Alg
	19	D	✓	m	Num
	20	E	✓	m	Geom
Multiple-Choice	21	A	✓	m	Alg
	22	E	✓	m	Geom
	23	D	✓	e	Num
	24	D	✓	e	Data
	25	A	✓	m	Alg
	26	B	✓	m	Geom
	27	B	✓	m	Alg
	28	C	✓	m	Geom
	29	C	✓	m	Geom
	30	A	✓	m	Geom
Student-Produced Responses					
Question		Correct Answer(s)	Your Answer	Difficulty	Content
29		6, 6 or 33/5	✓	m	Geom
30		165	✓	e	Alg
31		10 < x < 14	✓	m	Geom
32		2500	✓	m	Num
33		1/2 or 5	25	m	Alg
34		4	✓	m	Alg
35		35	✓	m	Geom
36		10	✓	m	Num
37		14	✓	m	Data
38		1411	✓	m	Alg

SECTION 5		Question	Correct Answer	Difficulty	Content
Improving Sentences	1	A	✓	e	Alg
	2	B	✓	e	Alg
	3	A	✓	e	Alg
	4	E	✓	e	Alg
	5	A	✓	m	Geom
	6	C	✓	m	Geom
	7	C	✓	m	Geom
	8	B	✓	m	Geom
	9	E	✓	m	Geom
	10	B	✓	m	Geom
Improving Paragraphs	11	E	✓	m	Geom
	12	A	✓	m	Geom
	13	B	✓	m	Geom
	14	D	✓	m	Geom
	15	D	✓	m	Geom
	16	D	✓	m	Geom
	17	E	✓	m	Geom
	18	A	✓	m	Geom
	19	B	✓	m	Geom
	20	A	✓	m	Geom
Identifying Sentence Errors	21	D	✓	e	Alg
	22	A	✓	e	Alg
	23	B	✓	m	Geom
	24	B	✓	e	Alg
	25	D	✓	m	Geom
	26	D	✓	m	Geom
	27	E	✓	m	Geom
	28	D	✓	m	Geom
	29	D	✓	m	Geom
	30	C	✓	m	Geom
Improving Paragraphs	31	D	✓	m	Geom
	32	B	✓	m	Geom
	33	A	✓	m	Geom
	34	A	✓	m	Geom
	35	D	✓	m	Geom
	36	A	✓	m	Geom
	37	B	✓	m	Geom
	38	C	✓	m	Geom
	39	A	✓	m	Geom
	40	A	✓	m	Geom

Entry Requirements
Below is information you provided on your answer sheet.

Full-time high school student: YES

Year to complete high school and enroll full time in college: 2007

Years to be spent in grades 9-12: 4

U.S. citizenship: YES

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

Your Educational Plans

Grade Average: A

College Major: UNDECIDED

Information above is self-reported.

Description: Many college freshmen are "undecided" about their majors. In fact, most four-year colleges expect you to choose your major at the end of your second year or at the beginning of your third year. College is designed to give you time to make up your mind. Most colleges require you to take a broad range of general education courses in your first two years so that you can discover, develop,