

**PRACTICE
ENTRANCE EXAM**

READING

PART I - READING

DIRECTIONS: There are 40 questions based on the 8 reading selections in this part. Answer the questions that follow each reading selection. Place your answers in the answer column marked as “1.” Begin your answers with number 1 and end with number 40 in column “1.” Start with the first passage here on page 3 and continue working until you see the word STOP on page 10. When you have finished this section, you may check your answers for this test only. Do not continue onto the next test. You will have 35 minutes to complete this test.

READING ONE

If pencils are one of the greatest inventions ever, erasers come in as a close second. After all, mistakes happen, and the ability to make them go away, to start fresh, and to express yourself in a whole new way never gets old.

Pencils did not always come with erasers; in fact, the first person to bring the two together was H. Lipman of Philadelphia back in 1858. Interestingly, the combination remains a distinctly American phenomenon as most pencils in other parts of the world don't provide this little convenience.

Today's pencil erasers are made from either vinyl or a synthetic rubber compound. In either case, the raw material is blended to the proper consistency and put into a machine called an “extruder.” The eraser material is forced through a small hole producing a long ribbon of eraser.

Each ribbon is cut into strands about three feet in length. If the eraser is made of synthetic rubber, the strands are placed in a “vulcanizer,” which cooks them under pressure to cure the rubber. When cool, the strands are put into a rotary cutter and chopped into bits, called plugs. Vinyl eraser strands go straight to the rotary cutter because vinyl does not need to be vulcanized.

Rubber eraser plugs must be tumbled to round-off the edges. The tumbler is a big drum that rotates slowly and holds 600 pounds of rubber eraser plugs at a time. Vinyl eraser plugs

do not need to be tumbled: they're ready to insert right from the cutter.

Small bands of metal called “ferrules” are placed into another rotating hopper that lines up the ferrules and sends them, one by one, down another conveyor line to the machine that eventually places them on the ends of pencils.

1. The raw material used to make erasers:

- a) is only vinyl.
- b) is only rubber compound.
- c) no longer exists.
- d) is either vinyl or rubber compound.

2. Based on the passage, the reader can conclude that:

- a) H. Lipman invented the eraser.
- b) erasers were invented before pencils.
- c) pencils and erasers already existed in 1858.
- d) erasers were not available until after 1858.

3. The word phenomenon in paragraph 2 most nearly means:

- a) occurrence.
- b) spirit.
- c) fad.
- d) aspect.

4. Which of the following is NOT true of vinyl eraser plugs?

- a) They need to be tumbled.
- b) They do not need to be tumbled.
- c) They do not need to be vulcanized.
- d) They go straight to the rotary cutter.

5. The best title for this passage would be:

- a) “Starting Fresh.”
- b) “Little Known Facts About Erasers.”
- c) “Where the Lead Meets the Vinyl.”
- d) “Rub-a-Dub-Dub: Where the Eraser Got Its Name.”

CONTINUE.

READING

READING TWO

The *Mary Celeste* was a merchant brigantine launched in Nova Scotia as the *Amazon* in 1860. After passing through a number of owners and later undergoing extensive repair, she was put under American registry and renamed. The *Mary Celeste* set sail from New York on November 7, 1872. Her captain was Benjamin Briggs, an experienced 37-year-old seaman. Briggs' wife and young daughter, and a crew of eight were on board. They were never seen again.

On December 4, 1872, the *Mary Celeste* was found floating in seaworthy condition and still under sail, heading toward the Strait of Gibraltar with no one on board. The ship had been at sea for only a month and had more than six months' worth of food and water on board. Her cargo was virtually untouched, and the crew's personal belongings, including valuables, were still in place, but her crew was nowhere to be found. Their disappearance is often cited as one of the greatest maritime mysteries of all time. Their fate has been the subject of much speculation. Suggestions have included the effects of alcohol fumes (the Genoa-bound ship was carrying 1700 barrels of raw alcohol), underwater earthquakes, or human action such as piracy or an error of judgment.

A final log entry, on November 24, showed no hint of distress. The cabin of Captain Briggs was untouched, right down to the sewing machine that belonged to his wife. The outline of Briggs' infant daughter remained visible on a bed. A British Board of Inquiry in Gibraltar gathered evidence and testimony from the boarding party that had discovered the drifting *Mary Celeste*. They reported that the crew must have "left in a great hurry" because their pipes and tobacco had been left on board. Lack of evidence of violence ruled out piracy or foul play, but no conclusions as to the fate of the crew could be made. In 1885, the doomed *Mary Celeste* was destroyed when its final owner intentionally wrecked her off the coast of Haiti in an attempt to commit insurance fraud.

6. At the time of discovery on December 4, the *Mary Celeste* was carrying:

- a) food.
- b) excessive seawater.
- c) damaged cargo.
- d) a full crew.

7. When the *Mary Celeste* was found abandoned, the ship was:

- a) outside New York Harbor.
- b) near Genoa.
- c) off the coast of Haiti.
- d) near the Strait of Gibraltar.

8. There is the least amount of evidence to suggest that the disappearance of the *Mary Celeste*'s crew is the result of:

- a) human error.
- b) violence.
- c) natural disaster.
- d) some imminent danger.

9. Which of the following describes the *Mary Celeste* in November of 1872?

- a) abandoned
- b) seaworthy
- c) unmanned
- d) mysterious

10. The passage suggests that:

- a) little was done to investigate the disappearance of the *Mary Celeste*'s crew.
- b) Briggs was an unfit captain.
- c) the fate of the *Mary Celeste*'s crew may never be determined.
- d) remains of crew members will eventually be discovered.

CONTINUE.

READING

READING THREE

He was a big man, says the size of his shoes
on a pile of broken dishes by the house;
a tall man too, says the length of the bed
in an upstairs room; and a good, God-fearing
man,
says the Bible with a broken back
on the floor below the window, dusty with sun;
but not a man for farming, say the fields
cluttered with boulders and the leaky barn.

A woman lived with him, says the bedroom wall
papered with lilacs and the kitchen shelves
covered with oilcloth, and they had a child,
says the sandbox made from a tractor tire.
Money was scarce, say the jars of plum
preserves
and canned tomatoes sealed in the cellar hole.
And the winters cold, say the rags in the window
frames.
It was lonely here, says the narrow country road.

Something went wrong, says the empty house
in the weed-choked yard. Stones in the fields
say he was not a farmer; the still-sealed jars
in the cellar say she left in a nervous haste.
And the child? Its toys are strewn in the yard
like branches after a storm—a rubber cow,
a rusty tractor with a broken plow,
a doll in overalls. Something went wrong, they
say.

“Abandoned Farmhouse”
Ted Kooser

11. In the first line, the use of the word “says” is an example of:

- a) dialogue.
- b) rhyme.
- c) meter.
- d) personification.

12. How does the speaker identify that the man was not a good farmer?

- a) His wife decorated the house too much.
- b) He read the Bible.
- c) His field had rocks.
- d) He was too big for the job.

13. The sandbox was made from:

- a) an old tire.
- b) scraps of wood.
- c) worn out tools.
- d) an old birdbath.

14. When the author uses the term, “like branches after a storm,” he is using the literary device known as:

- a) metaphor.
- b) onomatopoeia.
- c) simile.
- d) alliteration.

15. It is clear that the family:

- a) went back to where they came from.
- b) left in a hurry.
- c) suffered the loss of a child.
- d) wanted to return to the city.

CONTINUE.

READING

READING FOUR

Many people have surnames passed down from ancestors in England. These last names weren't used extensively until after the Norman Conquest in 1066, but as the country's population grew, people found it necessary to be more specific when referring to others. Initially, surnames were not permanent and changed from generation to generation, or even as a person changed his job. "John Blacksmith" may have become "John Farrier" (someone who cared for horses' feet) as his trade developed. However, by 1400, surnames in England and lowland Scotland had more or less become hereditary. It is thought that the introduction of parish registers which recorded baptisms, marriages and deaths, was a great influence in this regard. There are possibly 45,000 different English surnames, but most had their origins as one of several different types.

Occupational names identified people based on their job or position in society. Calling a man "Thomas Carpenter" indicated that he earned a living by woodworking. Other occupational names include Cook, Dyer, Farmer, Fisher, and Cooper to name only a few. In medieval England, craft guilds put on "mystery (miracle) plays" which told Bible stories. An actor's surname, such as King or Lord, may have reflected a role in one of these plays. Some participants played these roles for life and passed them down to their children.

Some names were based on nicknames that described a person (Stern, Strong, Swift), and others may have pointed to where a person was born, lived, worked, or owned land (Bedford, Hamilton, Sutton). Some names are derived from the name of a manor, estate, or castle (Windsor, for example, which was adopted by George V for the British royal family). Other names are taken from a geographical feature of the landscape where a person lived (Fields, Brooks, Bush). The family name of Duffield dates back a number of centuries perhaps originating as "Dufeld." However, its literal meaning remains "open land frequented by doves" or "dove field."

Some names are patronymic (derived from a male given name) such as Benson, "the son of Ben," while others are matronymic (derived from a female given name) such as Molson (from Moll, for Mary). Scottish clan names (such as Cameron, Campbell, and Hunter) make up another set of ancestral names.

16. Based on the reading, English surnames derive from all the following EXCEPT:

- a) historical battles.
- b) nicknames or descriptions.
- c) occupations.
- d) geographical features.

17. In this selection, surnames:

- a) were always used.
- b) can provide little information about ancestry.
- c) were commonly misspelled.
- d) are numerous and varied.

18. According to the selection, the name "Richardson" would most likely be:

- a) matronymic.
- b) occupational.
- c) patronymic.
- d) a clan name.

19. The last names "King" and "Lord," as mentioned in the selection, are related to:

- a) royalty.
- b) land owners.
- c) acting.
- d) manors and estates.

20. This passage states that:

- a) Benson is currently the name of a town in England.
- b) surnames were more commonly used after the Norman Conquest.
- c) the name "Duffield" refers to British royalty.
- d) British royalty prefer not to use surnames.

CONTINUE.

READING

READING FIVE

Beneath its Esplanade Park, the city of Helsinki in Finland hides a subterranean lake which can keep buildings and other civic operations cool as part of a growing network that replaces traditional air conditioning systems. Helsinki's system utilizes the abundant amounts of cold lake water which surround the city. A tank, which was blasted out one hundred yards below the park, is one hundred yards long and can hold up to nine million gallons of cold water. This water is pumped out during the day to cool the city at its hottest and most active hours. The water then returns to the tank at night to cool for the next day.

This unique system allows buildings and organizations to share cooling resources on a city-wide scale rather than at a traditional building-by-building level. It provides for greater cost efficiency as well as an infrastructure so that the network can continue to grow and expand to reach more buildings in the city. The city claims that compared to the environmental impact from conventional air conditioning systems, their centralized cooling system is emitting about eighty percent less carbon dioxide and other greenhouse gases. Based on energy demand, the city also estimates that the overall energy efficiency is about five times that of building-specific cooling systems.

While some individual buildings may have similar cooling systems, these "district cooling" systems which cool large portions of cities, are a bit more rare. Toronto's system utilizes water from Lake Ontario, and there are also systems in Sweden, the Netherlands, and Ithaca, N.Y. Helsinki's system is not only extremely comprehensive but also part of a larger cooling *and* heating system. The city already claims the world's largest underground heat pump station, which uses "district heating."

Although countries in warmer climates have used similar energy-efficient systems where water is chilled at refrigeration plants during much of the year, this exact system wouldn't work everywhere. The efficient use of underground space (and an exceptionally strong

foundation of bedrock upon which the city sits) has allowed Helsinki to have a more pleasant appearance and has led to further energy-efficient innovations. Cooler underground temperatures allow for a data center that is cooled by seawater and whose excess heat (from computer servers) is used to warm the city's single-family homes and domestic hot water.

21. According to the selection, the advantages of the underground cooling system include:

- a) cost efficiency.
- b) low environmental impact.
- c) convenience.
- d) all of the above.

22. The cooling system in Helsinki utilizes:

- a) excess heat from computer servers.
- b) carbon dioxide.
- c) individual air-conditioning units.
- d) lake water.

23. A district cooling system that utilizes water from Lake Ontario can be found in:

- a) Sweden.
- b) Ithaca, N.Y.
- c) Toronto.
- d) the Netherlands.

24. In paragraph 2, when discussing "infrastructure," the selection is referring to:

- a) an organized system of cooling.
- b) beautiful parks and pleasant surroundings.
- c) a water tank to hold cold water.
- d) bedrock under the city.

25. The city of Helsinki's approach to heating and cooling might best be described as:

- a) innovative.
- b) antiquated.
- c) costly.
- d) ineffective.

CONTINUE.

READING

READING SIX

Salinas, August 9, 1933

Dear Carl:

This loss of contact has been curious. I hope that now it is over. Enclosed is a letter I wrote to you a long time ago and never had your address to send it.

This condition goes on, one of slow disintegration. It will not last a great time more, I think. For a long time I could not work, but now I have developed calluses and have gone back to work. It seems heartless when I think of it all. You are much more complex than I am. I work because I know it gives me pleasure to work. It is as simple as that and I don't require any other reasons. I am losing a sense of self to a marked degree and that is a pleasant thing. A couple of years ago I realized that I was not the material of which great artists are made and that I was rather glad I wasn't. And since then I have been happier simply to do the work and to take the reward at the end of every day that is given for a day of honest work. I grow less complicated all the time and that is a joy to me. The forces that used to tug in various directions have all started to pull in one. I have a book to write. I think about it for a while and then I write it. There is nothing more. When it is done I have little interest in it. By the time one comes out I am usually tied up in another.

I don't think you will like my late work. It leaves realism farther and farther behind. I never had much ability for nor faith nor belief in realism. It is just a form of fantasy as nearly as I could figure. Boileau was a wiser man than Mencken. The festered characters of Faulkner are not very interesting to me unless their festers are heroic. This may be silly but it is what I am.

I have a book coming out in a couple of months. I don't think I would read it if I were you. It might shock you to see the direction I have taken. Always prone to the metaphysical I have headed more and more in that direction.

I have to go to the office now and write a few figures in a ledger. Then I will come home and to my afternoon's work. I'll write again in a little while. And let me hear from you again old man.

affectionately,
john

from *John Steinbeck: A Life in Letters*
[text reproduced as written by Steinbeck]

26. What is the reason that John waited a long time to send the letter?

- a) He was angry at Carl.
- b) He did not have Carl's address.
- c) John lost his address book.
- d) John had been sick.

27. John feels that work:

- a) distracts him from writing.
- b) pays the bills so that he can write more often.
- c) is a necessary evil.
- d) is a source of pleasure for him.

28. According to John, Carl will not like his latest book because:

- a) it relies too much on Boileau's wisdom.
- b) Mencken plays too big a role in its development.
- c) there is a lack of the realism that Carl enjoys.
- d) it features heroic characters.

29. After he finishes a book, John:

- a) can't stop thinking about it.
- b) becomes uninterested in it.
- c) works hard to advertise it to his friends.
- d) wishes he could go back and write it again.

30. It is clear from the tone of the letter that:

- a) John feels obligated to write to Carl.
- b) Carl has been angry with John for a long time.
- c) John has lost interest in writing letters.
- d) John wants to resume writing to Carl.

CONTINUE.

READING

READING SEVEN

The Great Stone Face, then, was a work of Nature in her mood of majestic playfulness, formed on the perpendicular side of a mountain by some immense rocks, which had been thrown together in such a position as, when viewed at a proper distance, precisely to resemble the features of the human countenance. It seemed as if an enormous giant, or a Titan, had sculptured his own likeness on the precipice. There was the broad arch of the forehead, a hundred feet in height; the nose, with its long bridge; and the vast lips, which, if they could have spoken, would have rolled their thunder accents from one end of the valley to the other. True it is, that if the spectator approached too near, he lost the outline of the gigantic visage and could discern only a heap of ponderous and gigantic rocks, piled in chaotic ruin one upon another. Retracing his steps, however, the wondrous features would again be seen; and the farther he withdrew from them, the more like a human face, with all its original divinity intact, did they appear; until, as it grew dim in the distance, with the clouds and glorified vapor of the mountains clustering about it, the Great Stone Face seemed positively to be alive.

It was a happy lot for children to grow up to manhood or womanhood with the Great Stone Face before their eyes, for all the features were noble, and the expression was at once grand and sweet, as if it were the glow of a vast, warm heart, that embraced all mankind in its affections and had room for more. It was an education only to look at it. According to the belief of many people, the valley owed much of its fertility to this **benign** aspect that was continually beaming over it, illuminating the clouds, and infusing its tenderness into the sunshine.

The purport [belief] was, that, at some future day, a child should be born hereabouts, who was destined to become the greatest and noblest personage of his time, and whose countenance, in manhood, should bear an exact resemblance to the Great Stone Face.

from "The Great Stone Face"
Nathaniel Hawthorne

31. The Great Stone Face in this selection is:

- a) an ancient carved image.
- b) a way of describing an old man.
- c) a native American chief.
- d) a geographical feature.

32. The best description of the Great Stone Face is:

- a) majestic.
- b) unimposing.
- c) repulsive.
- d) frightening.

33. The Great Stone Face was created by:

- a) dirt.
- b) trees.
- c) rocks.
- d) cloud formations.

34. The word benign in this selection most nearly means:

- a) helpful.
- b) disturbing.
- c) ugly.
- d) small.

35. Identify the true statement.

- a) The Great Stone Face is only a legend and does not really exist.
- b) The Great Stone Face is visible only at certain times of the day.
- c) The Great Stone Face had a significant, positive effect on the inhabitants of the surrounding area.
- d) The people of the valley have great reason to fear any person whose features might resemble those of the Great Stone Face.

CONTINUE.

READING

READING EIGHT

“I knew that even if I were second or third rate, it was astronomy that mattered.”

Edwin Hubble, the son of an insurance executive, was born in Missouri in 1889 and moved to Chicago nine years later. A tall, powerfully built young man, Hubble loved basketball and boxing, and the combination of athletic prowess and academic ability earned him a Rhodes Scholarship to Oxford where he studied Roman and English Law. Hubble returned to the United States in 1913, passed the bar examination, and practiced law half-heartedly for a year in Kentucky where his family was living.

In the autumn of 1913, he was hired by New Albany High School in Indiana to teach Spanish, physics and mathematics, and to coach basketball. His popularity as a teacher is recorded in the school yearbook dedicated to him; however, when the school term ended in May 1914, Hubble decided to pursue his first passion and studied as a graduate student in the field of astronomy.

Early in 1917, Hubble was invited by George Ellery Hale to join the staff of the Mount Wilson Observatory in Pasadena, California. After serving as an infantryman in France during World War I, Hubble returned to the United States in 1919 and went immediately to the Mount Wilson Observatory where the newly discharged Major Hubble arrived, still in uniform, ready to start observing.

Hubble was lucky enough to be in the right place at the right time. Mount Wilson was the center of observational work underpinning the new astrophysics, and the 100-inch Hooker Telescope, then the most powerful on Earth, had just been completed and installed after nearly a decade of work.

Hubble spent many bitterly cold nights sitting at the powerful Hooker telescope, but in October 1923, he spotted what he first thought was a nova star flaring up dramatically in the M31 “nebula” in the constellation of Andromeda. After careful examination of photographic plates of the same area taken previously by other

astronomers, he realized that it was a Cepheid star. The known Universe had expanded dramatically that day, and, in a sense, the Cosmos itself had been discovered.

36. The quote at the beginning of the passage serves to:

- a) provide a historical note.
- b) give the opposing side of an argument.
- c) suggest that Hubble did not care about astronomy.
- d) help the reader understand Hubble’s passion for astronomy.

37. Hubble’s father:

- a) supported Edwin’s desire to study astronomy.
- b) did not support Edwin’s desire to study astronomy.
- c) was an insurance executive.
- d) both B and C

38. According to the passage, Hubble did NOT:

- a) go to graduate school.
- b) marry his high school sweetheart.
- c) work as a teacher.
- d) practice law.

39. Where was Hubble working when he spotted a Cepheid star?

- a) Kentucky
- b) California
- c) Indiana
- d) France

40. The tone of the passage can best be described as:

- a) admiring.
- b) sarcastic.
- c) ironic.
- d) angry.

**STOP.
DO NOT GO ON
UNTIL YOU ARE TOLD.**

**DO NOT TURN THIS PAGE
UNTIL THE PROCTOR
GIVES YOU FURTHER INSTRUCTIONS
TO CONTINUE THIS TEST.**

WORD STUDY

PART II - WORD STUDY

DIRECTIONS: There are a total of 50 questions in Part II. Place your answers in the answer column marked as “2” on the back of the answer sheet. The total time for Sections A and B is 12 minutes.

A. SPELLING

Directions: In each series below, select either the choice that is misspelled or choice “e” if all the words are spelled correctly. There are 30 items in section A.

- | | | | | |
|---------------------|----------------|-------------------|----------------|----------------|
| 1. a) sedentary | b) chancellor | c) perceived | d) illustrious | e) no mistakes |
| 2. a) cumbersome | b) ostracize | c) circumstantial | d) anonymity | e) no mistakes |
| 3. a) persuade | b) negative | c) saphire | d) forbidden | e) no mistakes |
| 4. a) torsoe | b) carcinogen | c) rejuvenate | d) bountiful | e) no mistakes |
| 5. a) accordance | b) recommend | c) oposite | d) sheriff | e) no mistakes |
| 6. a) appetite | b) complascent | c) irrigation | d) disappoint | e) no mistakes |
| 7. a) dough | b) ghastly | c) elastick | d) fright | e) no mistakes |
| 8. a) wretched | b) admittance | c) knead | d) proposition | e) no mistakes |
| 9. a) omision | b) ancestry | c) plague | d) recitation | e) no mistakes |
| 10. a) extravagance | b) scientific | c) delicacy | d) vegetables | e) no mistakes |
| 11. a) labyrinth | b) aquaintance | c) nuisance | d) guidepost | e) no mistakes |
| 12. a) chieftain | b) plateau | c) uproarious | d) rehearsel | e) no mistakes |
| 13. a) niece | b) secrescy | c) menial | d) permitted | e) no mistakes |
| 14. a) scarcity | b) virtchuous | c) agreeing | d) mismanage | e) no mistakes |
| 15. a) beaconn | b) wolves | c) categories | d) tacos | e) no mistakes |
| 16. a) campus | b) salmon | c) controverscial | d) athletics | e) no mistakes |
| 17. a) pyramid | b) hydraulics | c) mourners | d) unaform | e) no mistakes |
| 18. a) cooperative | b) hustle | c) digestion | d) boycott | e) no mistakes |
| 19. a) pillow | b) tribal | c) deisel | d) murmur | e) no mistakes |
| 20. a) sulfur | b) softwear | c) embezzle | d) cedar | e) no mistakes |
| 21. a) accumulate | b) tolerate | c) antisceptic | d) reliable | e) no mistakes |
| 22. a) radianse | b) humidify | c) warehouse | d) widen | e) no mistakes |
| 23. a) acceptable | b) spectacular | c) recipient | d) neglagence | e) no mistakes |
| 24. a) village | b) attachment | c) exceptional | d) supervize | e) no mistakes |
| 25. a) currency | b) depleet | c) cylinder | d) drawer | e) no mistakes |

CONTINUE.

WORD STUDY

26. a) knowingly b) exceed c) visionary d) limited e) no mistakes
27. a) perscribe b) prophetic c) automatically d) gnaw e) no mistakes
28. a) misille b) fatigue c) psalm d) skier e) no mistakes
29. a) ethical b) nowhere c) grattitude d) concession e) no mistakes
30. a) nucleus b) congragate c) gauge d) counterfeit e) no mistakes

B. VOCABULARY

Directions: In each series below, select the choice that is closest in meaning to the capitalized word in bold print. There are 20 items in this section.

31. **CAULDRON** a) film b) pot c) script d) hindrance
32. **WAYWARD** a) disobedient b) resourceful c) doubtful d) humiliated
33. **SNUB** a) question b) succumb c) impersonate d) scorn
34. **NAUTICAL** a) seafaring b) cleansing c) grim d) indefinite
35. **GRIEVANCE** a) teardrop b) role model c) complaint d) exaggeration
36. **AVERT** a) prevent b) consent c) perceive d) calculate
37. **EBB** a) destroy b) diminish c) meditate d) instruct
38. **DISBAND** a) navigate b) harmonize c) initiate d) break up
39. **BANISTER** a) phylum b) blessing c) railing d) caption
40. **SERENE** a) tranquil b) personal c) lawful d) tedious
41. **HOODWINK** a) hide b) sleep c) trick d) clothe
42. **VILLAIN** a) rest b) rogue c) tool d) merchant
43. **LUMINOUS** a) desperate b) bright c) paralyzed d) deadly
44. **ABYSS** a) arbor b) portion c) chasm d) animosity
45. **DEFACE** a) ruin b) blame c) cease d) displace
46. **RENOWN** a) toil b) ownership c) replica d) fame
47. **COMPLY** a) assemble b) ponder c) reverse d) agree
48. **LOITER** a) doubt b) err c) linger d) encircle
49. **FAMISHED** a) lost b) disorderly c) disruptive d) ravenous
50. **TWINGE** a) guild b) sprint c) spasm d) praise

**STOP.
DO NOT GO ON
UNTIL YOU ARE TOLD.**

GRAMMAR

PART III - GRAMMAR

DIRECTIONS: There are a total of 50 questions in Part III. Place your answers in the column marked as “3” on the answer sheet. The total time for Part III is 15 minutes.

A. CAPITALIZATION

Directions: In each of the numbered items below, select the line that has the capitalization mistake. Mark the letter of that choice on the answer sheet. If there is no mistake, mark the letter “d.”

1. a) My grandma kate
b) is taking me to see
c) a Broadway show next month.
d) No mistakes
2. a) She tried to persuade
b) the orchestra to play
c) *The Barber Of Seville.*
d) No mistakes
3. a) Ships use the Panama Canal
b) to pass between the Caribbean
c) sea and the Pacific Ocean.
d) No mistakes
4. a) Brendan is helping to coach
b) the Broncos, a team in our
c) baseball league.
d) No mistakes
5. a) In history class, we
b) saw pictures of children
c) from the Victorian age.
d) No mistakes

B. PUNCTUATION

Directions: In each of the numbered items below, select the line that has the punctuation error. Mark the letter of that choice on the answer sheet. If there is no mistake, mark the letter “d.”

6. a) My brother was accepted
b) to the University of Notre Dame;
c) his first choice.
d) No mistakes
7. a) Her low, soft whisper
b) could not be heard
c) in the large noisy room.
d) No mistakes
8. a) “Who is coming for dinner tonight?”
b) Marlena asked as she saw her mother
c) put a roast in the oven.
d) No mistakes
9. a) I have six month’s
b) work to complete before
c) I can go on vacation.
d) No mistakes
10. a) The first poem in
b) Timothy’s collection is
c) entitled Understanding Me.
d) No mistakes

CONTINUE.

GRAMMAR

C. USAGE

Directions: In each of the numbered items below, select the line that has the usage mistake. Mark the letter of that choice on the answer sheet. If there is no mistake, mark the letter “d.” (NOTE: Punctuation and capitalization are correct in this section.)

Example:

- a) My grandparents have
- b) to canaries
- c) in a birdcage.
- d) No mistakes

A B C D

- | | |
|--|--|
| 11. a) There’s many different
b) ways to approach
c) this challenging topic.
d) No mistakes | 18. a) Him scoring an
b) overtime goal was the
c) highlight of the game.
d) No mistakes |
| 12. a) Last week, our state senator
b) gave us a personnel tour
c) of the government building.
d) No mistakes | 19. a) The similarities between
b) you and I are
c) extensive and uncanny.
d) No mistakes |
| 13. a) Each of the contestants are
b) evaluated by a panel
c) of well-trained judges.
d) No mistakes | 20. a) Nobody remembered
b) the lyrics except
c) Maggie and he.
d) No mistakes |
| 14. a) They have all ready
b) packed everything that
c) they will need for the trip.
d) No mistakes | 21. a) Theodore Roosevelt, whom
b) I greatly admire, once served
c) as governor of New York.
d) No mistakes |
| 15. a) Neither her research notes
b) nor her manuscript were
c) lost in last week’s fire.
d) No mistakes | 22. a) Leading the parade
b) was an officer which
c) rode a black stallion.
d) No mistakes |
| 16. a) One of the campers on the
b) father and son camping trip
c) shared their food with me.
d) No mistakes | 23. a) After a brief appearance,
b) the whales had went
c) back out to sea.
d) No mistakes |
| 17. a) In Iowa, they produce
b) about ten percent of
c) our nation’s wheat supply.
d) No mistakes | 24. a) Eddie was laying
b) in the hammock
c) when the storm began.
d) No mistakes |

CONTINUE.

GRAMMAR

25. a) When I set down,
b) Julia brought over
c) a tray of lasagna.
d) No mistakes
26. a) Christina felt so badly
b) about missing her sister's
c) award ceremony.
d) No mistakes
27. a) The dentist was very
b) pleased to see her patient
c) doing so well.
d) No mistakes
28. a) This cell phone is real
b) expensive, so I must
c) be careful with it.
d) No mistakes
29. a) Her aunt is an
b) alumnus of
c) Mount Holyoke College.
d) No mistakes
30. a) This shade of paint
b) is more bluer than
c) the other one you bought.
d) No mistakes
31. a) She should of stayed
b) after school last week
c) for the extra help session.
d) No mistakes
32. a) Carlos didn't mean to infer
b) that Oklahoma's flower, the
c) mistletoe, is unattractive.
d) No mistakes
33. a) Linda becomes so angry
b) when Mark acts like
c) he owns the place.
d) No mistakes
34. a) Take a moment to
b) move the cat
c) off of the couch.
d) No mistakes
35. a) The crab legs from Jordan's
b) are more tasty then the ones
c) from the supermarket.
d) No mistakes
36. a) He could hardly focus
b) on the game when his brother's
c) health was in jeopardy.
d) No mistakes
37. a) The teacher was thrilled that
b) Danny made less mistakes
c) on his second examination.
d) No mistakes
38. a) In science class, we learned
b) about the negative effect
c) oil consumption has on the climate.
d) No mistakes
39. a) Being that you are taller
b) than your brother, you should
c) hang the picture for him.
d) No mistakes
40. a) When you come to my house
b) this afternoon, please take your
c) bat and glove so that we can play.
d) No mistakes

CONTINUE.

GRAMMAR

D. SENTENCE SENSE

Directions: Examine the statements below to find the complete sentence. *Mark the letter of the complete sentence on your answer sheet.* If all of the statements are complete sentences, mark the letter “d.”

****NOTE:** Unlike previous sections in which you were asked to find the **ERROR** in style, in this section you are asked to find the **CORRECT** form of a sentence.

41. a) In France, during the final days of conflict.
b) Some of the musicians who attended the festival.
c) Even though he was absent, he performed well.
d) All correct
42. a) Looking in the attic for old photographs.
b) The first line I read was intriguing.
c) To examine the chambers of the heart in detail.
d) All correct
43. a) Although he had been asked to speak on behalf of his cousin.
b) Studying can be time consuming.
c) Right after the winter recess and before Easter break.
d) All correct
44. a) Perplexed by the rising rate of inflation.
b) If we are ever going to get out of here on time.
c) There is nothing wrong with asking a question.
d) All correct
45. a) It can be really embarrassing to fall up the stairs.
b) A junior high school that was a wonderful place to attend.
c) Within each group, a wide range of features to choose from.
d) All correct
46. a) The lecture lasted fifty-five minutes.
b) He travelled to Europe and to Asia.
c) As Christmas approaches, she becomes more excited.
d) All correct
47. a) Tilting the pot caused the water to spill.
b) Especially when you haven't had time to clean the house.
c) Until the students became inattentive.
d) All correct
48. a) Almost nothing available on the shelves in the hardware store.
b) My old doll house with the furniture still intact.
c) After eating, they were ready for anything.
d) All correct
49. a) Being an only child presents certain challenges.
b) With my friend nearby, I felt more confident.
c) The small homes, which are all one-story, were designed by the same architect.
d) All correct
50. a) Such as the music that accompanied the performance.
b) It is difficult, at times, to remain calm.
c) Whenever we travel upstate to the ski lodge.
d) All correct

**STOP.
DO NOT GO ON
UNTIL YOU ARE TOLD.**

MATHEMATICS

PART IV - MATHEMATICS

DIRECTIONS: Solve each of the problems below and select the correct choice from those given. There are 40 items in Part IV. You will have 30 minutes. Place your answers in the column marked as “4” on the answer sheet. You may do your calculations in this booklet. Calculators may not be used.

1. Add: $468 + 364$

- a) 842 b) 832
c) 822 d) 942

SPACE FOR CALCULATIONS

2. Subtract: $2,765 - 1,097$

- a) 1,668 b) 2,668
c) 1,678 d) 2,678

3. Multiply: $258 \bullet 300$

- a) 774 b) 7,704
c) 77,400 d) 77,040

4. Divide: $12,575 \div 25$

- a) 503 b) 513
c) 523 d) 533

5. Simplify: $\frac{1}{8} - \frac{5}{8}$

- a) $\frac{1}{2}$ b) $-\frac{1}{2}$
c) -4 d) 4

6. Divide: $330 \div 0.20$

- a) 165 b) 1,650
c) 16,500 d) 1,605

7. Simplify: 8^3

- a) 24 b) 192
c) 512 d) 830

8. Which term refers to the answer to an addition problem?

- a) difference b) product
c) quotient d) sum

CONTINUE.

MATHEMATICS

9. Simplify: $(5^2 + 5) \div 3$

SPACE FOR CALCULATIONS

- a) 1 b) 10
c) 100 d) 0

10. Find the Greatest Common Factor (GCF) of 24 and 40.

- a) 2 b) 4
c) 8 d) 12

11. Find the Least Common Multiple (LCM) of 6 and 8.

- a) 2 b) 6
c) 24 d) 48

12. An angle with a measure of 90° can be classified as:

- a) acute. b) obtuse.
c) right. d) straight.

13. Find 25% of 48.

- a) 25 b) 23
c) 36 d) 12

14. A car is travelling at a rate of 50 mph. At that rate, how many hours will it take to drive 175 miles?

- a) 3.5 hours b) 3.25 hours
c) 4 hours d) 4.25 hours

15. Solve for x: $\frac{12}{24} = \frac{10}{x}$

- a) 20 b) 24
c) 22 d) 5

16. Express in standard notation: 7.1×10^3

- a) 713 b) 710
c) 7,100 d) 71,000

CONTINUE.

MATHEMATICS

17. Today is Saturday. What day will it be 79 days from today?

- a) Monday b) Tuesday
c) Saturday d) Sunday

SPACE FOR CALCULATIONS

18. Multiply: $1\frac{1}{2} \bullet 6$

- a) $6\frac{1}{2}$ b) 9
c) $5\frac{1}{2}$ d) 4

19. Find the supplement of an angle of 58° .

- a) 32° b) 42°
c) 122° d) 132°

20. A sweater costing \$30.00 is on sale for 15% off. Find the discounted price of the sweater.

- a) \$15.00 b) \$28.50
c) \$4.50 d) \$25.50

21. Find the area of a triangle with a base of 12 cm and a height of 4 cm.

- a) 16 cm^2 b) 24 cm^2
c) 12 cm^2 d) 48 cm^2

22. A restaurant check comes to \$100.00. The four people at the table wish to leave an additional 20% as a tip and then split the total 4 ways. How much will each person owe?

- a) \$20.00 b) \$25.00
c) \$30.00 d) \$45.00

23. The angles of a triangle are in the ratio 2:3:5. Find the measure of the largest angle.

- a) 180° b) 18°
c) 36° d) 90°

CONTINUE.

MATHEMATICS

24. The height of the Empire State Building is approximately 1,251 feet. Express the height of the building in yards.

SPACE FOR CALCULATIONS

- a) 417 yards b) 4,017 yards
c) 3,753 yards d) 141 yards

25. Which of the following numbers is prime?

- a) 21 b) 41
c) 51 d) 91

26. In 1864, Nevada was admitted as the 36th State. Which anniversary of statehood will Nevada celebrate this year?

- a) 131 b) 141
c) 151 d) 161

27. Kyle earns \$9.00 per hour at his part time job. If he receives a raise of 3%, what will be his new salary per hour?

- a) \$9.03 b) \$9.27
c) \$9.30 d) \$12.00

28. On January 4, 2014, Westhampton recorded a new record low temperature of -11 degrees. Two days later, the temperature had risen to 45 degrees. By how many degrees did the temperature increase?

- a) 11 degrees b) 45 degrees
c) 34 degrees d) 56 degrees

29. To play paddleball at Jones Beach last summer, it cost \$2.00 per person per half hour, plus \$2.00 per person for equipment rental. Kent and Carrie played for 1.5 hours, both renting equipment. How much change did they receive from a \$20.00 bill?

- a) \$16.00 b) \$12.00
c) \$8.00 d) \$4.00

30. Find the area of a circle with a circumference of 10π cm.

- a) 100π cm² b) 20π cm²
c) 25π cm² d) 5π cm²

CONTINUE.

MATHEMATICS

SPACE FOR CALCULATIONS

31. A student in the next room has a half-full water bottle beneath his desk. Which is the best approximation of the bottle's capacity?
- a) 8 oz. b) 8 lb.
c) 8 cm d) 8 m
32. Find the length of the hypotenuse of a right triangle whose legs are 5 cm and 12 cm.
- a) 17 cm b) 13 cm
c) 60 cm d) 30 cm
33. Kelly has grades of 90, 88, 80, and 85 on her first four history tests. She has one test left before report cards are posted. What minimum grade must she score on that last test in order to make the honor roll with an average of 85?
- a) 82 b) 85
c) 88 d) 90
34. Al works in a shoe store and needs to order more shoes to have in stock. He has taken a survey of the sizes sold of their most popular selling shoe. Which measure of central tendency should Al determine to order the shoes?
- a) mean b) median
c) mode d) range
35. In order to get ready for the eighth grade Halloween party, Kiersten needs 15 minutes to shower, 15 minutes to get dressed, 40 minutes to color her hair, and 15 minutes to put on her makeup. She also needs to eat dinner, which will take 15 minutes. The school is a 10 minute drive. If Kiersten plans to make her grand entrance at 7:20 P.M., at what time should she step into the shower?
- a) 5:10 P.M. b) 5:20 P.M.
c) 5:30 P.M. d) 5:40 P.M.
36. The sum of two numbers is 16. The larger is 4 more than three times the smaller. Find the larger number.
- a) 4 b) 6
c) 14 d) 13

CONTINUE.

MATHEMATICS

37. Solve for x : $2 + 2x < 3x - 4$

SPACE FOR CALCULATIONS

a) $x < 6$

b) $x < -6$

c) $x > 6$

d) $x > -6$

38. Simplify: $(2x + 3)(2x - 3)$

a) $4x^2 + 12x - 9$

b) $4x^2 - 12x - 9$

c) $4x^2 - 9$

d) $4x^2 - 6$

39. Solve: $|2x + 5| = 17$

a) $\{6\}$

b) $\{-6\}$

c) $\{-11\}$

d) $\{6, -11\}$

40. Factor: $x^2 + 2x - 48$

a) $(x + 6)(x + 8)$

b) $(x + 6)(x - 8)$

c) $(x - 6)(x + 8)$

d) $(x - 6)(x - 8)$

STOP.
DO NOT GO ON
UNTIL YOU ARE TOLD.

WRITING

PART V - WRITING

DIRECTIONS: You are to answer the two sections below on the sheet provided. This section will be turned in at the end of the examination. This section must be done in ink and in script. NO PRINTING is allowed. Make sure your writing stays within the lines provided for you. You may create a rough draft on the scrap paper provided; however, you must write your final work on the Writing Sample Sheet. Do not hand in your scrap paper as an answer sheet. The final copy is to be placed on the Writing Sample Sheet. Write only on the lines provided. Do not write on the back of the Writing Sample Sheet. The total time for Part V is 15 minutes.

Copy Work

Directions: Using script, copy the following lines from the poem entitled “Harlem” by Langston Hughes. This section should be done in ink and in script.

What happens to a dream deferred?
Does it dry up
Like a raisin in the sun?
Or fester like a sore –
And then run?

Written Paragraph Topic

Directions: We all possess talents. Write a paragraph about something that you do well. Use a convincing tone to be sure that everyone who reads your writing will know clearly that this is something of which you are proud. This should be done in ink and in script.

READING

1. D
2. C
3. A
4. A
5. B
6. A
7. D
8. B
9. B
10. C
11. D
12. C
13. A
14. C
15. B
16. A
17. D
18. C
19. C
20. B
21. D
22. D
23. C
24. A
25. A
26. B
27. D
28. C
29. B
30. D
31. D
32. A
33. C
34. A
35. C
36. D
37. C
38. B
39. B
40. A

WORD STUDY

1. A
2. D
3. C
4. A
5. C
6. B
7. C
8. D
9. A
10. E
11. B
12. D
13. B
14. B
15. A
16. C
17. D
18. E
19. C
20. B
21. C
22. A
23. D
24. D
25. B
26. B
27. A
28. A
29. C
30. B
31. B
32. A
33. D
34. A
35. C
36. A
37. B
38. D
39. C
40. A
41. C
42. B
43. B
44. C
45. A
46. D
47. D
48. C
49. D
50. C

GRAMMAR

1. A
2. C
3. C
4. D
5. C
6. B
7. C
8. D
9. A
10. C
11. A
12. B
13. A
14. A
15. B
16. C
17. A
18. A
19. B
20. C
21. D
22. B
23. B
24. A
25. A
26. A
27. D
28. A
29. B
30. B
31. A
32. A
33. B
34. C
35. B
36. D
37. B
38. D
39. A
40. B
41. C
42. B
43. B
44. C
45. A
46. D
47. A
48. C
49. D
50. B

MATH

1. B
2. A
3. C
4. A
5. B
6. B
7. C
8. D
9. B
10. C
11. C
12. C
13. D
14. A
15. A
16. C
17. A
18. B
19. C
20. D
21. B
22. C
23. D
24. A
25. B
26. C
27. B
28. D
29. D
30. C
31. A
32. B
33. A
34. C
35. C
36. D
37. C
38. C
39. D
40. C