

Section 1

1. BIAS

- (A) preference
- (B) conversion
- (C) resolution
- (D) predicament
- (E) conclusion

2. PROIECT

- (A) retain
- (B) intend
- (C) require
- (D) defend
- (E) secure

3. RELINQUISH

- (A) release
- (B) conquer
- (C) discourage
- (D) Excite
- (E) Announce

4) CONDEMN

- (A) denounce
- (B) engage
- (C) grieve
- (D) arrive
- (E) protect

5. DEPRIVE

- (A) regard highly
- (B) take away
- (C) seek
- (D) abate
- (E) approach

6. SUBVERT

- (A) thrust out
- (B) pivot
- (C) neuter
- (D) ornate
- (E) undermine

7. DISGUISE:

- (A) detriment
- (B) slant
- (C) disposal
- (D) distrust
- (E) mask

8. PROCLIVITY:

- (A) proprietary
- (B) propensity
- (C) tend
- (D) authenticity
- (E) efficiency

9. VERBOSE :

- (A) aloud
- (B) orate
- (C) speech
- (D) complete
- (E) wordy

10. RATIFY:

- (A) assess
- (B) approve
- (C) delete
- (D) consider
- (E) examine

11. HARBINGER:

- (A) entry
- (B) dock
- (C) messenger
- (D) consequence
- (E) lagoon

12. CREDIBLE:

- (A) fortunate
- (B) believable
- (C) untrue
- (D) correct
- (E) suitable

13. PROPEL:

- (A) project

- (B) intend
- (C) repel
- (D) belie
- (E) fly

14. PRELUDE:

- (A) soprano
- (B) postlude
- (C) symphony
- (D) drama
- (E) beginning

15. CAMOUFLAGE:

- (A) emergency
- (B) amount
- (C) range
- (D) obstacle
- (E) disguise

16. DEFTLY:

- (A) randomly
- (B) wilfully
- (C) skillfully
- (D) closely
- (E) quickly

17. MORASS:

- (A) college
- (B) development
- (C) hodgepodge
- (D) wonder
- (E) harangue

18. TRIGGER:

- (A) describe
- (B) suspend
- (C) polarize
- (D) spark
- (E) symbolize

19. VENERATED:

- (A) forgotten
- (B) respected
- (C) ignored

- (D) emulated
- (E) absolved

20. PERPETUAL:

- (A) imperceptive
- (B) belated
- (C) everlasting
- (D) optimistic
- (E) useless

21. DEGRADATION:

- (A) integrity
- (B) conviction
- (C) redeem
- (D) abasement
- (E) dignity

22. UNASSUMING:

- (A) capricious
- (B) tawdry
- (C) vivacious
- (D) resplendent
- (E) modest

23. FLAUNT:

- (A) endure
- (B) calculate
- (C) undermine
- (D) moderate
- (E) boast

24. ENDORSE:

- (A) method
- (B) policy
- (C) indifference
- (D) agree
- (E) vindication

25. PREVAIL

- A. triumph
- B. strain
- C. assume
- D. precede
- E. clarity

26. ILLEGIBLE

- (A) unwritten
- (B) hard to read
- (C) meaningless
- (D) set in stone
- (E) water damaged

27. SURLY:

- (A) bad-tempered
- (B) sweet
- (C) robust
- (D) untidy
- (E) lazy

28. FRUITLESS:

- (A) abandoned
- (B) unproductive
- (C) ripe
- (D) protracted
- (E) undone

29. HEAP:

- (A) compost
- (B) roll
- (C) rake
- (D) bury
- (E) pile

30. INVISIBLE:

- (A) silent
- (B) unseen
- (C) buried
- (D) secure
- (E) unpredictable

31. LOBBYIST: CAUSE:

- (A) legislator: voter
- (B) clergy: congregation
- (C) advertiser: product
- (D) defendant: verdict
- (E) consumer: goods

32. shoot is to gun as drive is to

- a. road
- b. way
- c. automobile
- d. golf
- e. glucose

33. pleased is to overjoyed as

- a. dirty is to squalid
- b. thrilled is to happy
- c. determined is to decided
- d. perceptive is to unaware
- e. angry is to mad

34. Tedious is to wearing as unruly is to

- (A) dreadful
- (B) responsible
- (C) disobedient
- (D) continual
- (E) sincere

35. Policeman is to ticket as teacher is to

- (A) classroom
- (B) detention
- (C) lecture
- (D) quiz
- (E) textbook

36. Bustle is to linger as

- (A) find is to locate
- (B) scoop is to make
- (C) soothe is to upset
- (D) reflect is to heal
- (E) rehearse is to practice

37. Salesman is to product as

- (A) fireman is to rescue
- (B) politician is to vote
- (C) teacher is to subject
- (D) banker is to vault
- (E) athlete is to contest

38. Onomatopoeia is to sound as metaphor is to

- (A) exaggeration

- (B) sight
(C) comparison
(D) pause
(E) transition
39. Food is to hunger as security is to
(A) guard
(B) fear
(C) liquid
(D) alarm
(E) poison
40. Alpha is to omega as
(A) January is to December
(B) apple is to orange
(C) fork is to spoon
(D) wool is to fleece
(E) quarterback is to lineman
41. Communication is to wit as clothes is to
(A) occasion
(B) tapestry
(C) gender
(D) fashion
(E) decoration
42. Nourishment is to starvation as
(A) money is to extravagance
(B) termite is to fumigation
(C) baking is to sauteing
(D) energy is to lethargy
(E) waste is to sewer
43. Red is to yellow as
(A) center is to concentration
(B) slavery is to abolitionist
(C) outbreak is to virus
(D) prohibition is to warning
(E) downtown is to waterfront
44. Abbreviate is to speech as
(A) inhale is to gas
(B) procure is to service
(C) allocate is to payment
(D) breed is to offspring
(E) edit is to article
45. Typo is to book as
(A) mania is to festival
(B) causeway is to ground
(C) defect is to jewel
(D) hobo is to neighborhood
(E) valet is to ticket
46. Gland is to endocrine as muscle is to
(A) tissue
(B) ligament
(C) bicep
(D) antibody
(E) cramp
47. Examination is to understanding as
(A) ointment is to remedy
(B) terminology is to meaning
(C) hormone is to growth
(D) campaign is to reputation
(E) experiment is to theory
48. Movement is to ideals as
(A) politics is to party
(B) riot is to anger
(C) college is to books
(D) device is to tailor
(E) strangers is to kindness
49. Pandemonium is to disorder as
(A) posterity is to wealth
(B) ecstasy is to happiness
(C) energy is to petroleum
(D) conformity is to chaos
(E) despair is to weeping
50. Cinder is to burning as
(A) match is to flame
(B) log is to tree
(C) spark is to lightning
(D) soreness is to running
(E) reputation is to respect

51. House is to neighborhood as tree is to

- a. leaf
- b. timber
- c. forest
- d. limb
- e. limp

52. nudge is to shove as nibble is to

- a. morsel
- b. devour
- c. tiny
- d. swallow
- e. seep

53. PREAMBLE: STATUTE:

- (A) interlude: musical
- (B) conclusion: argument
- (C) foreword: novel
- (D) epilogue: address
- (E) premiere: performance

54. Generous is to philanthropist as

- (A) unlikely is to outcome
- (B) stingy is to miser
- (C) merciless is to victim
- (D) wealthy is to accountant
- (E) virtuous is to philosopher

55. Excavate is to dig as

- (A) investigate is to listen
- (B) evacuate is to empty
- (C) control is to order
- (D) discover is to mystify
- (E) orient is to map

56. Freeze is to ice as

- (A) water is to shower
- (B) frost is to snow
- (C) cold is to winter
- (D) boil is to steam
- (E) sun is to warm

57. Zesty is to flavor as

(A) zero is to favor

(B) zippy is to energy

(C) zebra is to fur

(D) zodiac is to ecology

(E) zap is to fire

58. Fire escape is to building as

- (A) stepladder is to tower
- (B) life jacket is to drowning
- (C) fireman is to station
- (D) lifeboat is to ship
- (E) periscope is to submarine

59. ARID: DRY:

- (A) facial: cold
- (B) coastal: tidal
- (C) damp: muddy
- (D) snowbound: polar
- (E) shallow: deep

60. Antidote is to poison is to

- (A) cure is to recovery
- (B) narcotic is to sleep
- (C) stimulant is to relapse
- (D) tonic is to lethargy
- (E) resuscitation is to breathing

Section 2

1. Andre had a birthday party and spent \$12.98 on balloons, \$47.23 on party favors, \$22.97 on a cake, \$14.77 on ice cream, and \$15.00 on invitations. How much did Andre spend on the party?

(A) \$87.25
(B) \$112.95
(C) \$125.20
(D) \$127.30
(E) \$131.50

2. Which of the following is the least?

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

3. On a test with 25 questions, Mark scored an 84%. How many questions did Mark answer correctly?

(A) 22
(B) 21
(C) 16
(D) 5
(E) 4

4. In one day, a hot dog vendor made exactly 80 dollars. If the vendor sold nothing but hot dogs, which of the following CANNOT be the price of a hot dog?

(A) \$0.50
(B) \$1.00
(C) \$1.50
(D) \$2.00
(E) \$2.50

5. If a Set R contains four positive integers whose average is 9, what is the greatest number Set R could contain?

(A) 4 (B) 9 (C) 24 (D) 33 (E) 36

6. During which quarter did the teams raised

the most funds together?

A. First
B. Second
C. Third
D. Fourth
E. Not enough information given

7. If $a - 16 = 8b + 6$, what does $a + 3$ equal?

(A) $b + 3$
(B) $8b + 9$
(C) $8b + 22$
(D) $8b + 25$
(E) 25

Money Raised from Candy Sale

| Cost of Candy | \$ 1.00 | \$ 5.00 | \$ 10.00 | \$ 15.00 |
|---------------|---------|---------|----------|----------|
| # Sold | 150 | 15 | 20 | 5 |

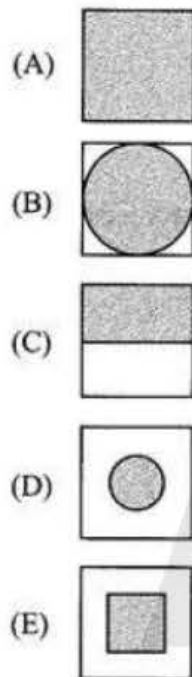
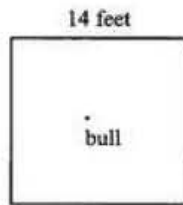
8. The money raised by the \$ 15.00 candy is approximately what percent of the total money raised from the candy sale?

(A) 15%
(B) 20%
(C) 30%
(D) 45%
(E) 50%

9. 130% of 70 is _____.

(A) 0.98
(B) 9.8
(C) 91
(D) 150
(E) 9,800

10. A bull is tied to a seven-foot leash in the center of a square pen, as shown in Figure 2. If a side of the pen is 14 feet in length, which figure best shows the shape and size of the area in which the bull can move?



11. Using the formula $A = p + prt$, find A , when $p = 500$, $r = 0.08$, and $t = 2\frac{1}{2}$.

- (A) 700
(B) 600
(C) 550
(D) 500
(E) 450

12. At sunset the temperature was 10 degrees. By midnight it had dropped another 16 degrees. What was the temperature at midnight?

- (A) 12 degrees below zero.
(B) 6 degrees below zero.
(C) 0 degrees.
(D) 12 degrees above zero.
(E) 20 degrees above zero.

13. In Figure 1, the number of shaded triangles is what fractional part of the total number of triangles?

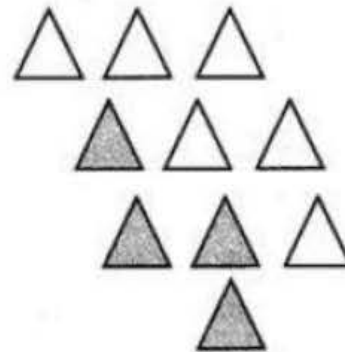


Figure 1

- (A) $\frac{1}{3}$
(B) $\frac{2}{5}$
(C) $\frac{2}{3}$
(D) $\frac{4}{5}$
(E) $\frac{3}{2}$

14. If $x = 5$ and A is greater than 1, which of the following could NOT be the value of B ?






- (A) -3
(B) 0
(C) 1
(D) 2
(E) 15

15. Event A occurs every 4 minutes, event B every 6 minutes, and event C every 15 minutes. If they occur simultaneously at noon, when is the next time all three events

- will occur together again?
- (A) 1 p. m.
(B) 1:30 p.m.
(C) 4 p.m.
(D) 6 p. m.
(E) 12 a. M.
16. If m is a positive integer, and if $3 + 16m$ is an integer less than 19, which of the following must be true of m ?
- (A) $m = 19$
(B) m is even
(C) $m = 16$
(D) m is a prime number
(E) m is a multiple of four
17. In Mr. Johanessen's class, $\frac{1}{4}$ of the students failed the final exam. Of the remaining class, $\frac{1}{3}$ scored an A. What fraction of the whole class passed the test but scored below an A?
- (A) $\frac{1}{4}$
(B) $\frac{5}{12}$
(C) $\frac{1}{2}$
(D) $\frac{7}{12}$
(E) $\frac{7}{24}$
18. Which of the following expression can be expressed as $(5 \times R) + 2$, where R is a whole number?
- (A) 25
(B) 33
(C) 47
(D) 56
(E) 68
19. If $a - 7 = 3b + 4$, what does $a + 5$ equal?
- (A) $b - 1$
(B) $4b - 1$
(C) $3b + 9$
(D) $3b + 16$
(E) It cannot be determined from the information given.
20. If $3x - y = 6$, then what does $y + 4$ equal?
- (A) $3x - 6$
(B) $3x - 2$
(C) $3x + 10$
(D) $4x - 2$
(E) It cannot be determined from the information given.
21. You are lying 120 feet away from a tree that is 50 feet tall. You look up at the top of the tree. Approximately how far is your head from the top of the tree in a straight line?
- (A) 50 feet
(B) 75 feet
(C) 120 feet
(D) 130 feet
(E) 150 feet
22. In the six pairs of letters shown below, if a is paired with itself, the pair has a value of 2. If a appears in a pair with another letter, the pair has a value of 1. All other pairs have a value of 0. What is the sum of the values of the six pairs?
- (A) 6
(B) 7
(C) 8
(D) 10
(E) 12
23. Which fraction lies between $\frac{2}{3}$ and $\frac{4}{5}$?

- (A) $5/6$
- (B) $17/20$
- (C) $7/10$
- (D) $13/15$
- (E) $9/10$

24. Which figure CANNOT be drawn without lifting the pencil or retracing?

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

25. If points A, B, C and D are collinear, and C is the midpoint of AB, and B is the midpoint of AD, and the length of AD is 24, what is the length of CD?

- A. 12
- B. 24
- C. 18
- D. 6
- E. It cannot be determined

Section 3

1. If $284 \times \underline{\hspace{1cm}} = 8 \times 9 - 16$, then $\underline{\hspace{1cm}} =$

- (A) 2
- (B) 3
- (C) 6
- (D) 7
- (E) 8

2. Four less than a number is two thirds of that number. What is the number?

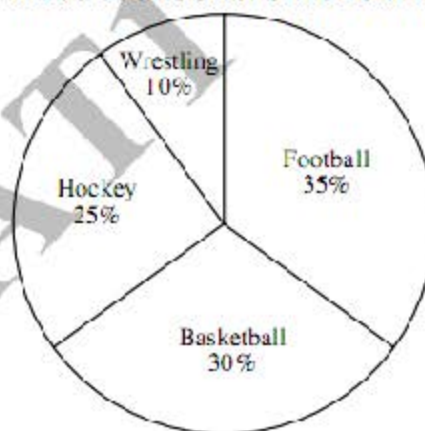
- (A) 12
- (B) 4
- (C) $\frac{12}{5}$
- (D) $\frac{5}{3}$
- (E) 6

3. Fred invested \$4,000 at a simple interest rate of 5.75%. What is the total value of his investment after one year?

- (A) \$200
- (B) \$230
- (C) \$4,200
- (D) \$4,230
- (E) \$4,400

4. refer to the graph in Figure 1.

CARLSON SCHOOL SPORTS FUNDING



The sports budget for Carlson School is shared by various sports teams, as shown in Figure 1. The school spent a total of \$5000 on sports this

year. How much did the school spend on hockey this year?

- (A) \$1,000
- (B) \$1,250
- (C) \$1,400
- (D) \$3,000
- (E) \$6,250

5. Express in simplest form the following ratio:
15 hours to 2 days.

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

6. The Martial Art club has 4 instructors for 16 trainees who have elementary level skills and 2 other instructors for 8 trainees with advanced level skills. What is a trainee to instructor ratio in the club?

- A. 4:1
- B. 2:5
- C. 30:6
- D. 3:5
- E. 4:7

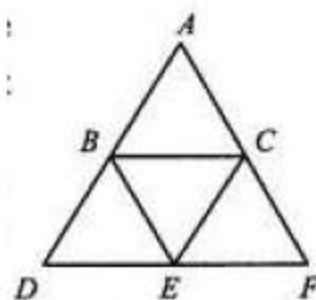
7. Solve for n in the following equation: $4n - p = 3r$

- (A) $3r/4 - p$
- (B) $p + 3r$
- (C) $p - 3r$
- (D) $3r/4 + p$
- (E) $3r/4 + p/4$

8. For what price is 30 percent off the same as \$ 30 off?

- (A) \$1
- (B) \$10
- (C) \$100
- (D) \$1,000
- (E) It is never the same.

9. The sides and angles of triangles ABC , BDE , BCE , and CEF in Figure 2 are all equal. Which of the following is the longest path from A to F ?

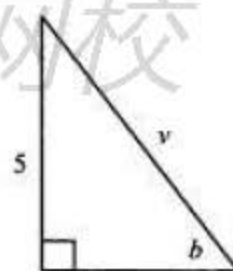


- (A) $A-C-B-D-F$
- (B) $A-B-E-C-F$
- (C) $A-B-C-E-F$
- (D) $A-C-E-F$
- (E) $A-B-D-F$

10. A motorist travels 180 miles to his destination at an average speed of 60 miles per hour and returns to the starting point at an average speed of 90 miles per hour. His average speed for the entire trip is _____.

- (A) 72 miles per hour
- (B) 52 miles per hour
- (C) 50 miles per hour
- (D) 48 miles per hour
- (E) 45 miles per hour

11.



If $\theta = 45^\circ$, then $v^2 =$ _____.

- (A) 64
- (B) 50
- (C) 25
- (D) 10
- (E) It cannot be determined

12. Which of the following groups is arranged in order from smallest to largest?

- (A) $\frac{3}{7}, \frac{11}{23}, \frac{15}{32}, \frac{1}{2}, \frac{9}{16}$

(B) $\frac{3}{7}, \frac{15}{32}, \frac{11}{23}, \frac{1}{2}, \frac{9}{16}$

(C) $\frac{11}{23}, \frac{3}{7}, \frac{15}{32}, \frac{1}{2}, \frac{9}{16}$

(D) $\frac{15}{32}, \frac{1}{2}, \frac{3}{7}, \frac{11}{23}, \frac{9}{16}$

(E) $\frac{1}{2}, \frac{5}{32}, \frac{3}{7}, \frac{11}{23}, \frac{9}{16}$



13. The number of boxes sold in March was how many times the number of boxes sold in February?

- (A) 2
(B) 1
(C) 3
(D) 40
(E) 60

14. A train left Albany for Buffalo, a distance of 290 miles, at 10 : 10 a. m. The train was scheduled to reach Buffalo at 3 : 53 p. m. If the average rate of the train on this trip was 50mph, it arrived in Buffalo _____.

- (A) about 5 minutes early
(B) on time
(C) about 5 minutes late
(D) about 13 minutes late

- (E) more than 15 minutes late

15. If 0.74 is about, then N is closest to _____.

- (A) 100
(B) 8
(C) 6
(D) 4
(E) 3

16. A shopper obtains a 30% discount on the price of a chair and pays \$350. How much was the original price of the chair?

- (A) \$126
(B) \$450
(C) \$577
(D) \$500
(E) \$1,400

17. What is the solution set to the inequality $|3 - 2x| > 9$?

- (A) $-3 < x < 6$
(B) $-6 < x < 3$
(C) $-6 < x < 6$
(D) $x < -3$ or $x > 6$
(E) $x < -6$ or $x > 3$

18. In the figure, the distance between W and Y is three times the distance between W and X , and the distance between X and Z is twice the distance between X and Y . If the distance from W to X is 2, how far apart are W and Z ?



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

$$\begin{array}{r} 15 \\ 21 \overline{) Q} \\ \underline{21} \\ 15 \overline{) S} \end{array} \text{ remainder } 8$$

19. In the division problems shown above, $S =$

$Q =$

- (A) 6
- (B) 8
- (C) 15
- (D) 18
- (E) 21

20. What is the greatest number of squares 5 centimeters on a side that can be cut from a rectangular piece of construction paper 60 centimeters long and 45 centimeters wide?

- (A) 75
- (B) 90
- (C) 96
- (D) 108
- (E) 540

21. Nicole was able to type 35 words per minute. If she increased her speed to 42 words per minute, what was the percent increase in her typing speed?

- (A) 10%
- (B) 20%
- (C) 30%
- (D) 35%
- (E) 70%

22. In a certain game, each token has one of three possible values: 1 point, 5 points, or 10 points. How many different combinations of these token values are worth a total of 17 points?

- (A) Two
- (B) Three
- (C) Four
- (D) Five
- (E) Six

23. Mr. Smith is registering at a hotel that has 14 rooms available on the first floor, 10 rooms available on the second floor and 16 rooms on the third floor. If he is assigned one of these hotel rooms at random, what is the probability that it will be on the second floor?

- (A) $\frac{1}{4}$
- (B) $\frac{1}{2}$
- (C) $\frac{1}{3}$
- (D) $\frac{2}{3}$
- (E) $\frac{1}{14}$

24. If the price of a handbag is \$75.00 before a discount of 15%, what is the final discounted price?

- (A) \$11.25
- (B) \$60.00
- (C) \$63.75
- (D) \$75.00
- (E) \$86.25

25. A miniature golf course has an average of 200 customers per day. To increase business, the owner plans to reduce the regular price from \$3.50 to \$2.50 before 6 p.m. each day. If 100 people pay \$3.50, how many people must pay \$2.50 if daily sales are to remain the same as before the \$2.50 price reduction plan?

- A. 120
- B. 140
- C. 160
- D. 180
- E. 220

The train pulled into station at 8:05 precisely, just as the schedule demanded, and the remarkable Dr. Twill bustled off onto the platform with a crowd of other travelers. He was tired from his journey, but eager and excited to see the lights of the city again. He stretched and yawned, and decided to find a hot cup of coffee before heading out to enjoy the bright city night.

5 His trip through the surrounding country towns had been a profitable endeavor: with a few vague explanations here, some simple demonstrations there, and a great deal of enthusiasm everywhere he went, he had been able to sell a number of his electrical cures at prices which were more than modestly profitable, and returned with a considerably lighter trunk and fatter wallet than those with which he had departed. The cures were many and
10 varied, ranging from electrical hairbrushes which promised to cure baldness and restore a youthful appearance, to electrical belts which were guaranteed to resolve indigestion, incontinence, or indeed any ailment of the gut, even to electrical shoes, the function of which was as yet unclear but undoubtedly wonderful.

15 He had even been able to secure some rather generous investments in the development of his latest cure: a tonic of pure electrical energy, which when imbibed would most assuredly improve the whole health and well-being of the imbiber, invigorating flesh and mind from within! There remained the minor question of how he would manage to liquefy pure electricity—but the buzzing of the street lights never failed to inspire, and Dr. Twill had all confidence that a solution would come soon enough.

1. It can be inferred from the passage that Dr. Twill makes a living by
- (A) researching a great variety of diseases
 - (B) selling devices which are supposed to cure disease
 - (C) bottling electricity, and selling it in the country
 - (D) inventing devices and selling the patents to rich investors
 - (E) travelling to the city to see patients under electric lights
2. Dr. Twill seems to believe that electricity is
- (A) an unfortunate necessity of the modern world
 - (B) a dangerous technology which must be carefully handled
 - (C) a curative force of incredible potential
 - (D) a limited but practical method for relieving certain types of pain
 - (E) one tool among many in a doctor's arsenal against disease
3. Based on the context of the passage, Dr. Twill was traveling in order to
- (A) getaway from the hustle and bustle of city life
 - (B) make a profit by selling his wares in other towns
 - (C) find inspiration for new inventions
 - (D) cure the ailments of people too poor to visit a doctor
 - (E) acquire new electrical devices for the curing of disease
4. According to the passage, what is the most likely reason that Dr. Twill returned from his travels with a "considerably lighter trunk" (lines 9-10)?
- (A) The weather was warmer than when he left, so he needed less clothing.
 - (B) Dr. Twill sold most of the contents of his trunk while traveling.
 - (C) Dr. Twill had used up most of the bottled electricity in his trunk.
 - (D) Parts of the trunk had fallen off during the trip.
 - (E) Dr. Twill had purchased a new, lighter trunk with his profits.
5. Based on the context of the passage, "imbibe" (line 16) most nearly means
- (A) electrocute
 - (B) invest
 - (C) travel
 - (D) consume
 - (E) disease

In an arm-chair, with an elbow resting on the table and her head leaning on that hand, sat the strangest lady I have ever seen, or shall ever see.

5 She was dressed in rich materials,—satins, and lace, and silks,—all of white. Her shoes were white. She had a long white veil dependent from her hair, and she had bridal flowers in her hair, but her hair was white. Some bright jewels sparkled on her neck and on her hands. Dresses and half-packed trunks were scattered about. Her watch and chain were not put on, and her handkerchief, gloves, some flowers, and a Prayer-Book, were all confusedly heaped about the looking-glass.

10 I saw that everything within my view which ought to be white, had been white long ago, and had lost its luster and was faded and yellow. I saw that the bride within the bridal dress had withered like the dress, and like the flowers, and had no brightness left but the brightness of her sunken eyes. I saw that the dress had been put upon the rounded figure of a young woman, and that the figure upon which it now hung loose had shrunk to skin and bone. Once, I had been taken to see some ghastly waxwork at the Fair. Once, I had been taken to one of our old marsh
15 churches to see a skeleton in the ashes of a rich dress that had been dug out of a vault under the church pavement. Now, waxwork and skeleton seemed to have dark eyes that moved and looked at me. I should have cried out, if I could.

6. As it is used in line 10, the word “luster” most closely means
- (A) money
 - (B) brightness
 - (C) softness
 - (D) dirt
 - (E) flowers
7. The mood of the room could best be described as
- (A) eerie
 - (B) hospitable
 - (C) bland
 - (D) euphoric
 - (E) oppressive
8. Which of the following is NOT listed as one of the objects in the room?
- (A) white gloves
 - (B) a wedding dress
 - (C) a book
 - (D) an old woman
 - (E) a white bird
9. The author most likely describes the skeleton and waxwork in order to
- (A) provide comic relief
 - (B) distract the reader
 - (C) tell the reader where the woman came from
 - (D) build a feeling of suspense and horror
 - (E) give a history lesson
10. When the author states that “the bride within the bridal dress had withered like the dress” (lines 10-11), he means that
- (A) the woman has grown very old
 - (B) the woman is living in squalor
 - (C) the woman is shy
 - (D) the woman and her dress have been dug out of a vault
 - (E) the woman’s beauty is immortal

In 1959, scientists in the Soviet Union who were interested in the process by which wolves became domesticated dogs initiated a breeding experiment using silver foxes. The experiment was led by Dmitri Belyaev.

5 Belyaev believed that in the ancestral past of dogs, wolves with less fear of humans were more likely to live near them and eat scraps of their food. These wolves, he thought, must have interbred, passing down their tolerance of humans to their descendants, who eventually became domestic dogs. To mimic this process, he acquired a population of silver foxes and bred only those that had “low flight distance”—that is, the ones that he could get quite close to before they ran away from him.

10 Since behavior is rooted in biology, by choosing foxes that behaved in a certain way, Belyaev was choosing foxes that shared certain biological traits governing that behavior. After several generations of foxes chosen for breeding based on their “flight distance,” Russian scientists now have a number of domesticated foxes, the descendants of Belyaev’s original population. These domestic foxes are not only more comfortable around humans
15 than their wild forebears, but also have important physical differences, such as spotted fur and raised tails—traits that are common in domestic dogs.

11. This passage answers all of the following questions EXCEPT:
- (A) During which year did Belyaev begin his silver fox experiment?
 - (B) Why were silver foxes chosen for the experiment rather than wolves?
 - (C) What did Belyaev believe was the process by which wolves became dogs?
 - (D) How did Belyaev choose which foxes to breed?
 - (E) Are there any differences between the domesticated foxes and their wild ancestors?
12. When the author states that “behavior is rooted in biology” (line 10), he most likely means that
- (A) biological traits strongly influence how an animal acts
 - (B) eating certain plants can change an animal’s temperament
 - (C) it is in the nature of all foxes to be fearful of humans
 - (D) there is no relationship between biological makeup and behavior
 - (E) choosing foxes to breed in the way Belyaev did will never result in changes in biology
13. If one of Belyaev’s foxes ran away from him as soon as it noticed him, Belyaev would
- (A) sell it to the Department of Fur Animal Breeding
 - (B) coax it back with rabbit meat
 - (C) not use it to breed the next generation of foxes
 - (D) lose track of it in the lab
 - (E) breed it with a fox that had equally high “flight” distance
14. This passage suggests that Belyaev’s breeding experiment
- (A) was a risky experiment
 - (B) has created foxes that are somewhat dog-like
 - (C) is unfair to the foxes
 - (D) is almost over
 - (E) failed to produce significant results

Children have the strangest adventures without being troubled by them. For instance, they may remember to mention, a week after the event happened, that when they were in the wood they had met their dead father and played a game with him. It was in this casual way that Wendy one morning made a worrying revelation. Some leaves of a tree had been found on the nursery floor, which certainly were not there when the children went to bed, and Mrs. Darling was puzzling over them when Wendy said with a tolerant smile:

"I do believe it is that Peter again!"

"Whatever do you mean, Wendy?"

"It is so naughty of him not to wipe his feet," Wendy said, sighing. She was a tidy child.

She explained in quite a matter-of-fact way that she thought Peter sometimes came to the nursery in the night and sat on the foot of her bed and played on his pipes to her. Unfortunately she never woke, so she didn't know how she knew, she just knew.

"What nonsense you talk, precious. No one can get into the house without knocking."

"I think he comes in by the window," she said.

"My love, it is three floors up."

"Were not the leaves at the foot of the window, mother?"

It was quite true; the leaves had been found very near the window.

Mrs. Darling did not know what to think, for it all seemed so natural to Wendy that you could not dismiss it by saying she had been dreaming.

"My child," the mother cried, "why did you not tell me of this before?"

"I forgot," said Wendy lightly. She was in a hurry to get her breakfast.

Oh, surely she must have been dreaming.

15. According to the passage, Wendy believes that Peter
- (A) is her father
 - (B) is a character in a book
 - (C) is responsible for the leaves on the floor
 - (D) knocks on the front door every night
 - (E) eats breakfast with her every morning
16. Mrs. Darling could best be described as
- (A) erudite
 - (B) severe
 - (C) perplexed
 - (D) gullible
 - (E) anguished
17. Wendy's attitude towards Peter could be described as
- (A) frankly astonished
 - (B) mildly exasperated
 - (C) secretly frightened
 - (D) quietly proud
 - (E) absolutely smitten
18. Without changing the author's meaning, you could replace the word "natural" (line 18) with which of the following words?
- (A) woodsy
 - (B) carefree
 - (C) normal
 - (D) unavoidable
 - (E) complicated
19. The narrator would most likely agree with which of the following statements?
- (A) Children tend to exaggerate.
 - (B) Children often perceive imaginary events as real.
 - (C) Children frequently play tricks on their parents.
 - (D) Children have a faulty and undeveloped memory.
 - (E) Children's dreams are sporadic.

Then consider this startling situation: Arsene Lupin was wandering about within the limited bounds of a transatlantic steamer; in that very small corner of the world, in that dining saloon, in that smoking room, in that music room! Arsene Lupin was, perhaps, this gentleman... or that one... my neighbor at the table... the sharer of my stateroom...

- 5 “And this condition of affairs will last for five days!” exclaimed Miss Nelly Underdown, next morning. “It is unbearable! I hope he will be arrested.”

Then, addressing me, she added:

“And you, Monsieur d’Andrezy, you are on intimate terms with the captain; surely you know something?”

20. The passage implies that Arsene Lupin
(A) is a salesman
(B) knows the ship's captain
(C) has been arrested
(D) is a criminal
(E) is a friend of Monsieur d'Andrezy
21. Who is the narrator of this passage?
(A) Nelly Underdown
(B) Monsieur d'Andrezy
(C) Arsene Lupin
(D) the ship's captain
(E) an unnamed person
22. When the narrator describes the "limited bounds of a transatlantic steamer" (line2), he or she is suggesting that
(A) the steamer is a relatively small space
(B) the steamer travels slowly
(C) steamers are dangerous vehicles
(D) the steamer is very crowded
(E) the steamer's trip has a limited duration
23. The tone of the first paragraph creates a sense of
(A) suspense
(B) serenity
(C) hopelessness
(D) anger
(E) disgust
24. Based on the description in the passage, Nelly Under down would be best described as
(A) forlorn
(B) secretive
(C) anxious
(D) depressed
(E) sea-sick

In 1944, The New York City Opera opened its doors. It was built on the premise that opera should be affordable to all. The New York City Opera placed itself in direct competition with the Metropolitan Opera. The Metropolitan Opera had big stars and higher ticket prices to go along with those famous names.

5 The New York City Opera saved money by recruiting singers that were relatively unknown. In the process, they discovered some of the leading opera singers of the 1940s such as Martha Lipton and Hugh Thompson. Unfortunately, as soon as the talent of these singers became apparent, they were poached by the Metropolitan Opera with more generous salaries.

10 The New York City Opera broke ground with making opera accessible to the masses but they also were the first major American opera troop to feature an African American performer. In 1945, at a time when much of America remained racially segregated, African American Todd Duncan took the stage at the New York City Opera playing the role of Tonio in Pagliacci. Several other African
15 American performers followed him in short order.

The New York City Opera also made a point of performing the work of American composers. This wasn't always easy as opera was not the dominant form preferred by American composers. Many operas were written in European languages. One source of conflict among members of the Opera's board was
20 whether or not operas should be translated into and performed in English so as to be more accessible to the American audience.

Sadly, after years of innovation, the New York City Opera fell on hard times. In 2013, the company ran out of money and had to shut their doors for good. New York City lost a great cultural leader.

25. Which of the following would be the best title for this passage?
- (A) Todd Duncan Makes Opera History
 - (B) The Birth of a Cultural Institution
 - (C) Opera Company Brought Opera to the Masses
 - (D) Controversy at New York City Opera
 - (E) Great American Composers
26. In line 9 the term “poached” most nearly means
- (A) protected
 - (B) coaxed away
 - (C) rejected
 - (D) infuriated
 - (E) ignored
27. The author implies which of the following about the Metropolitan Opera?
- (A) It was more financially successful than the New York City Opera.
 - (B) Its board prefers to stage operas by American composers.
 - (C) It is well known for desegregating opera.
 - (D) Its ticket prices are lower than most.
 - (E) It has a limited season.
28. The tone of the entire passage can best be described as
- (A) mournful
 - (B) critical
 - (C) optimistic
 - (D) indifferent
 - (E) admiring
29. It can be inferred from the passage that American composers
- (A) often had performances at the Metropolitan Opera
 - (B) choose to write in European languages
 - (C) have trouble finding an audience
 - (D) frequently compose music in forms other than operas
 - (E) are better composers

After several turns, he sat down again. As he threw his head back in the chair, his glance happened to rest upon a bell, a disused bell, which hung in the room, and communicated for some purpose now forgotten with a chamber in the highest story of the building. It was with great astonishment, and with a strange, inexplicable dread, that as he looked, he saw this
5 bell begin to swing. It swung so softly in the outset that it scarcely made a sound; but soon it rang out loudly, and so did every bell in the house.

This might have lasted half a minute, or a minute, but it seemed an hour. The bells ceased as they had begun, together. They were succeeded by a clanking noise, deep down below; as if some person were dragging a heavy chain over the casks in the
10 wine-merchant's cellar. Scrooge then remembered to have heard that ghosts in haunted houses were described as dragging chains.

The cellar-door flew open with a booming sound, and then he heard the noise much louder, on the floors below; then coming up the stairs; then coming straight towards his door.

15 "It's humbug still!" said Scrooge. "I won't believe it."

His color changed though, when, without a pause, it came on through the heavy door, and passed into the room before his eyes. Upon its coming in, the dying flame leaped up, as though it cried, "I know him! Marley's Ghost!" and fell again. -Charles Dickens

30. Most of the events in this passage take place as Scrooge is
- (A) reading a book in his den.
 - (B) finishing work in his office.
 - (C) working in a store full of bells.
 - (D) sitting on a chair in his home.
 - (E) visiting a house that is haunted.
31. All of the following contribute to the suspense of the story EXCEPT
- (A) clanking noises of a heavy chain being dragged.
 - (B) the very loud sound of the cellar door opening.
 - (C) faint cries from the highest story in the building.
 - (D) something mysterious moving towards Scrooge's door.
 - (E) bells starting to ring all by themselves.
32. According to the passage, the first bell that began to swing
- (A) was used by Scrooge as a type of fire alarm.
 - (B) rang loudly at first and then diminished in volume.
 - (C) was apparently the only bell in the building.
 - (D) had been used to communicate with another room.
 - (E) was frantically shaken by Scrooge out of sheer fright.
33. According to the selection, which of the following probably affected Scrooge the most?
- (A) The clanking sound of chains in the wine cellar.
 - (B) The sight of Marley's ghost passing through a door.
 - (C) The report of ghosts living in haunted houses.
 - (D) The deafening noise of bells stopping all at once.
 - (E) An unidentified sound closing in on Scrooge's location.
34. It can be inferred from the passage that
- (A) Marley's ghost has visited Scrooge many times.
 - (B) the ringing of the bells lasted for about an hour.
 - (C) Scrooge's home would be an easy target for robbers.
 - (D) Marley is the original owner of Scrooge's home.
 - (E) Scrooge does not reside in a one-story house.
35. All of the following words can be used to describe the mood of this passage EXCEPT:
- (A) mysterious
 - (B) absorbing
 - (C) escalating
 - (D) dynamic
 - (E) frightening

The Loch Ness is a lake in Scotland that holds the largest volume of freshwater in the United Kingdom. But rather than being known for its size, it is famous for the mysterious legend of the Loch Ness monster. For hundreds of years, people have reported catching a glimpse of a huge creature in the lake while others have shared photos they claim to have taken of this sea creature. The legend is so great that even scientists have been intrigued and many have conducted experiments and come up with theories to try and explain what people could be witnessing.

It has been proposed that Nessie—as the Loch Ness monster is commonly called—could be a prehistoric creature called a plesiosaur, an animal that spanned up to ten meters in length and has long been considered to be extinct. Adrian Shine, the leader of a British team called the Loch Ness Project, has spent over 30 years trying to rationally explain the monster sightings by researching the ecology of the region. If in fact a large creature was living in the lake, there would have to be evidence of a food chain for it to survive. A creature like the Loch Ness monster would most likely eat fish, which in turn would live off large quantities of microscopic animals called zooplankton. There would have to be enough zooplankton in the lake to support populations of larger animals.

A way of estimating the amount of zooplankton in the lake is to examine the quantities of green algae—the bottom rung of the food chain—that zooplankton feed from. Green algae needs some light to thrive, and so by examining how deep down in the lake sunlight can penetrate, researchers can estimate the amount of green algae and following from this, the type of population that could be sustained.

-Sandrine Ceurstemont

36. Which of the following is the best title for the selection?
- (A) A Monster in the Lake?
 - (B) The Mysteries of Scotland
 - (C) What Could It Eat?
 - (D) The Loch Ness Lake
 - (E) Where is the Evidence?
37. It can be inferred from the passage that
- (A) green algae feed off of zooplankton.
 - (B) the Loch Ness scientists work with dinosaur fossils.
 - (C) Loch Ness is one of the smallest lakes in Scotland.
 - (D) a plesiosaur was a creature that lived in the water.
 - (E) Adrian Shine is not looking in the right places.
38. According to the passage, why are scientists studying green algae in Loch Ness lake?
- (A) To know if it is good bait for the Loch Ness monster.
 - (B) To estimate the amount of zooplankton in the lake.
 - (C) Because sunlight is required to view underwater life.
 - (D) To prove that the food chain model is erroneous.
 - (E) To study how smaller animals survive in the lake.
39. The hypothetical Loch Ness food chain mentioned in the passage includes which of the following?
- I. Loch Ness monster
 - II. Green algae
 - III. Fish
 - IV. Zooplankton
- (A) I, II and III only
 - (B) I, II and IV only
 - (C) I, III and IV only
 - (D) II, III and IV only
 - (E) I, II, III and IV
40. Which of the following strengthens the legend of the Loch Ness monster?
- (A) Tourists have claimed to have photos of a creature.
 - (B) A legitimate food chain exists in Loch Ness lake.
 - (C) Scientists have conducted experiments in the lake.
 - (D) The Loch Ness lake supports other aquatic life.
 - (E) Experts have found fossils of the plesiosaur creature.

[illegible]