SECTION 1

1. SHAME
    - (A)   grief
    - (B)   anguish
    - (C)   suffering
    - (D)   remorse
    - (E)   humiliation

2. INHABIT
    - (A)   continue
    - (B)   confirm
    - (C)   surround
    - (D)   dwell
    - (E)   exhibit

3. OVERDUE
    - (A)   impending
    - (B)   appointment
    - (C)   including
    - (D)   late
    - (E)   library

4. IMMATERIAL
    - (A)   untidy
    - (B)   false
    - (C)   unimportant
    - (D)   wicked
    - (E)   substantial

5) VILE
    - (A) anxious
    - (B) musical
    - (C) catered
    - (D) foul
    - (E) ungrateful

6. COMPEL
    - (A) heckle
    - (B) yip
    - (C) maim
    - (D) force
    - (E) ratify

7. PENDENT
    - (A) rude
    - (B) two-sided
    - (C) permanent
    - (D) dumb
    - (E) hanging

8. ESSENTIAL:
    - (A)   substantial
    - (B)   worthy
    - (C)   indispensable
    - (D)   final
    - (E)   equal

9. FORMIDABLE:
    - (A)   trainable
    - (B)   talented
    - (C)   fear
    - (D)   powerful
    - (E)   malleable

10. DIMINISH :
    - (A)   disappear
    - (B)   lessen
    - (C)   grow
    - (D)   impede
    - (E)   forecast

11. EXPEDITE:
    - (A)   hasten
    - (B)   hinder
    - (C)   block
    - (D)   harm
    - (E)   send

12. SENTRY：
    - (A)   beginning
    - (B)   row
    - (C)   companion
    - (D)   watch
    - (E)   revolutionary

13. PLACID:

(A)   public
(B)   explosive
(C)   quiet
(D)   crystalline
(E)   lenient

14. HEADSTRONG：
(A)   hysterical
(B)   foreign
(C)   useless
(D)   delicate
(E)   stubborn

15. REVERENCE:
(A) simplicity
(B)   love
(C)   nonfiction
(D)   glory
(E)   respect

16. EXPEL:
(A)   question
(B)   scold
(C)   cast out
(D)   finish off
(E)   teach

17. PROSPER:
(A)   affect
(B)   accomplish
(C)   gather
(D)   thrive
(E)   strive

18. RAMBLING:
(A)   roaming
(B)   coherent
(C)   unintelligible
(D)   amorphous
(E)   clear

19. RIDICULE:
(A)   execute
(B)   scorn

(C)   rebel
(D)   loathe
(E)   comfort

20. FLAGRANT:
(A)   punctual
(B)   intrepid
(C)   genial
(D)   shocking
(E)   culpable

21. SUBTLE:
(A)   equivocal
(B)   designated
(C)   comprehensive
(D)   principal
(E)   slight

22. SUBSTANTIATE:
(A)   accelerates
(B)   predetermine
(C)   corroborate
(D)   preclude
(E)   anticipate

23. PRECOCIOUS:
(A)   audacious
(B)   innocuous
(C)   developed
(D)   insipid
(E)   incandescent

24. PERIPHERAL:
(A) obstreperous
(B) pertinent
(C) general
(D) external
(E) significant

25. DIATRIBE:
(A) critique
(B) demolition
(C) commemoration

2

(D) meditation

(E) commendation

26. LACONIC

    A. wordy

    B. talkative

    C. expressive

    D. descriptive

    E. quiet

27. DERELICT

(A) neglected

(B) vacuous

(C) temporary

(D) unlawful

(E) squat

28. MERCILESS:

(A) passionate

(B) insecure

(C) aggressive

(D) cynical

(E) ruthless

29. SERENITY:

(A) madness

(B) slumber

(C) peace

(D) foolishness

(E) joy

30. LIVID:

(A) vivacious

(B) life-long

(C) disappointed

(D) furious

(E) verbose

(D) astronomer is to physicist

(E) chef is to cashier

31. Grapes are to wine as
(A) bread is to toast
(B) tomato is to salad
(C) milk is to cheese
(D) happiness is to song
(E) melons are to seeds

32. JOURNAL: ARTICLE:
(A) dance: ballet
(B) magazine: cover
(C) set: scenery
(D) anthology: poem
(E) concert: orchestra

33. simmer is to boil as tremor is to
a.   earth
b.   earthquake
c.   shake
d.   nervous
e.   progress

34. punitive is to punishment as
a.   spatial is to measurement
b.   exhausted is to sleep
c.   perplexed is to answer
d.   complimentary is to praise
e.   apologize is to sorry

35. Thatch is to roof as
(A)   top is to box
(B)   flue is to chimney
(C)   door is to wall
(D)   cushion is to padding
(E)   mud is to walls

36. Miner is to steelworker as
(A) rancher is to butcher
(B) painter is to photographer
(C) driver is to pilot

37. Reef is to fish as
(A)   husky is to dog
(B)   savannah is to lions
(C)   pellets is to hamster
(D)   rainforest is to zebras
(E)   horns is to bulls

38. Passed away is to died as freedom fighter is to
(A) liberty
(B) rebel
(C) marine
(D) cause
(E) boxer

39. Auditorium is to lecture as
(A) museum is to sculpture
(B) wharf is to fishing
(C) library is to reference
(D) theater is to concert
(E) cathedral is to bishop

40. Alchemy is to science as
(A) seminary is to religion
(B) diaphragm is to body
(C) fuselage is to aviation
(D) wafer is to food
(E) plagiarism is to writing

41. Score is to musician as script is to
(A) agent
(B) playwright
(C) conductor
(D) stagehand
(E) rewrite

4

42. Bread is to cake as
(A) shelter is to mansion
(B) fire is to dynamite
(C) medicine is to prescription
(D) nectar is to flower
(E) dialect is to language

43. Great Britain is to Parliament as U.S.A. is to
(A) California
(B) Grand Canyon
(C) Statue of Liberty
(D) White House
(E) Congress

44. Distill is to water as
(A) synchronize is to clock
(B) overhaul is to system
(C) transpose is to word
(D) coax is to customer
(E) thresh is to wheat

45. Anthology is to poems as thesaurus is to
(A) maps
(B) synonyms
(C) volumes
(D) proverbs
(E) films

46. Building is to construct as
(A) alias is to assume
(B) brick is to lay
(C) trench is to dig
(D) faction is to form
(E) niche is to carve

47. Circle is to circumference as

(A) number is to square root
(B) angle is to vertex
(C) polygon is to perimeter
(D) cube is to edge
(E) sphere is to hemisphere

48. Hawk is to sky as tuna is to
(A) fish
(B) ocean
(C) sandwich
(D) lagoon
(E) river

49. Tree is to bough as
(A) leg is to torso
(B) person is to arm
(C) berry is to holly
(D) evergreen is to pine
(E) effect is to result

50. Eloquent is to speaker as
(A) intelligent is to doctor
(B) patient is to teacher
(C) technical is to writer
(D) humorous is to comedian
(E) determined is to runner

51. Gaggle is to geese as
(A) pack is to wolves
(B) kitten is to cat
(C) cattle is to herd
(D) corral is to horse
(E) cow is to bull

52. Wallet is to money as envelope is to
a. mail
b. letter
c. address

5

d.   post office

e.   castle

53.   cavity is to tooth as wart is to

a.   hog

b.   blemish

c.   skin

d.   virus

e.   bacteriium

54.   HEDONISTIC: PLEASURE:

(A) promising: achievement

(B) vindictive: vengeance

(C) precocious: youth

(D) concerned: empathy

(E) cruel: mercy

55. Transgress is to law as

(A) commit is to crime

(B) decide is to selection

(C) ignore is to avoidance

(D) study is to prepare

(E) violate is to agreement

56. Cactus is to plant as

(A) snake is to reptile

(B) necklace is to jewelry

(C) porcupine is to animal

(D) hydrangea is to flower

(E) amethyst is to gem

57. Bay is to sea as

(A) gulf is to ocean

(B) water is to peninsula

(C) current is to air

(D) bridge is to bank

(E) path is to forest

58. Root is to tree as

(A) switch is to appliance

(B) petal is to flower

(C) branch is to canopy

(D) leg is to arm

(E) foundation is to building

59. Telegram is to text message as

(A) sundial is to equator

(B) letter is to email

(C) telephone is to conversation

(D) video is to audio

(E) pocket watch is to clock

60.FISSION: ENERGY:

(A) reaction: response

(B) distortion: image

(C) nutrient: growth

(D) evaporation: liquid

(E) combustion: heat

Section 2

1. Louisa went to the grocery store and bought a package of hamburger patties for S6.16, a package of buns for $2.10, a container of mustard for $1.78, a jar of relish for $2.16, and a bag of charcoal for $5.35. What was her total bill?

(A) $12.64
(B) $14.74
(C) $16.15
(D) $17.55
(E) $19.65

2. Bob's iPod contains 800 songs. If 240 songs are either jazz or rap songs, what percent of his collection is jazz or rap?

(A)   12%
(B)   15%
(C)   20%
(D)   25%
(E)   30%

3. If the sum of x and x + 3 is greater than 20, which is a possible value for x?

(A) -10
(B) -8
(C) -2
(D) 8
(E) 10

4. $\dfrac{1}{2} + \dfrac{2}{3} + \dfrac{3}{4} - \dfrac{1}{2} - \dfrac{1}{3} + \dfrac{1}{4} - \dfrac{1}{3} =$

(A) $\dfrac{1}{2}$

(B) $\dfrac{2}{3}$

(C) 1

(D) 2

(E) $\dfrac{3}{4}$

5. Grace has x more DVDs than Allie. Allie has 14 DVDs. How many DVDs does Grace have?

(A) x
(B) 14x

(C) $14 - x$
(D) $x - 14$
(E) $x + 14$

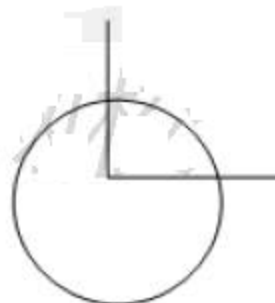5. Grace has x more DVDs than Allie. Allie has 14 DVDs. How many DVDs does Grace have?

(A) x
(B) 14x
(C) $14 - x$
(D) $x - 14$
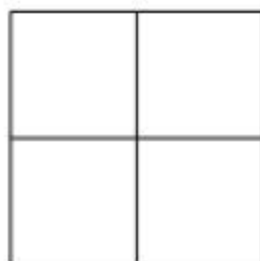(E) $x + 14$

6. Which of the following is NOT a multiple of 4?

(A) 20
(B) 30
(C) 36
(D) 44
(E) 96

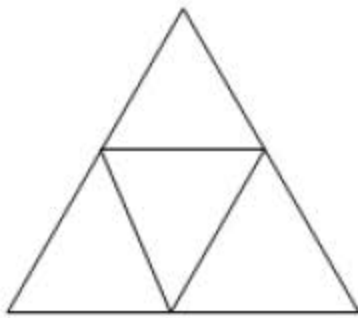7. Which of the following figure CANNOT be drawn without lifting the pencil or retracing?
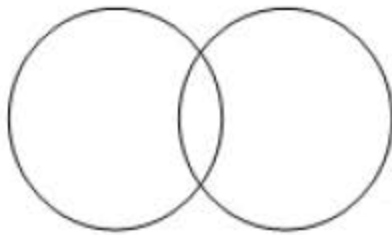
A.

B.

7

C.

number of items in the gallery, then the average number of items in each of the other two collections is _____.

(A)   8
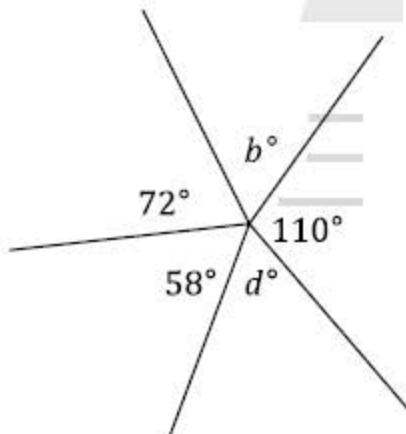(B)   24
(C)   36
(D)   96
(E)   288

D.

E. None of the above

8. In Figure 2 (pictured below), angles b and d are equal. What is the degree measure of angle d?

(A)   240°
(B)   120°
(C)   80°
(D)   60°
(E)   30°

9. An art gallery has three collections: modern art, sculpture, and photography. If the 24 items that make up the modern art collection represent 25 % of the total
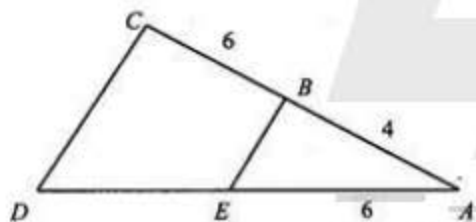
10.

$$\begin{array}{ccc} 5 \text{ gallons} & 2 \text{ quarts} & 1 \text{ pint} \\ -1 \text{ gallon} & 3 \text{ quarts} & \\ \hline \end{array}$$

(A) 2 gal. 2 qt. 1 pt.
(B) 2 gal. 6 qt. 2 pt.
(C) 3 gal. 3 qt. 1 pt.
(D) 4 gal. 3 qt. 1 pt.
(E) 4 gal. 9 qt. 1 pt.

11. If a harvest yields 60 bushels of corn, 100 bushels of wheat, and 80 bushels of soybeans, what percent of the total harvest is corn?

(A)   25%
(B)   30%
(C)   33%
(D)   40%
(E)   50%

12.

Triangles ABF and ACD are similar. Find the length of $\overline{DE}$.

(A) 9
(B) 15
(C) 4
(D) 11
(E) 8

13. According to the graph in Figure 4, how many chocolate ice cream cones were sold?

Flavors of 300
Ice Cream Cones Served

Figure 4

(A) 25
(B) 30
(C) 50
(D) 75
(E) 100

14. If the largest of five consecutive whole numbers is 11, then the average of these numbers is_____.

(A) 6
(B) 7
(C) 8
(D) 9
(E) 10

15. The average of five numbers is 10. If two of the five numbers are removed, the average of the remaining three numbers is 8. What is the sum of the two numbers that were removed?

(A)   17
(B)   18
(C)   21
(D)   22
(E)   26

16. If $n \neq 0$ and $r \neq 0$, $n \clubsuit r = (n - r)\frac{n}{r}$ which of the following must be true?

I. $n \clubsuit 1 = -1$
II. $1 \clubsuit n = 0$
III. $n \clubsuit n = r \clubsuit r$
(A)   I only
(B)   II only

9

(C)   I and II only
(D)   II and III only
(E)   I, II and III

(C)   43,000
(D)   4,300
(E)   430

17. If an item that is discounted by 20% still costs less than $28.00, the original price of the item must be _____.
(A)   less than $3.50
(B)   less than $7.00
(C)   less than $35.00
(D)   equal to $35.00
(E)   more than $35.00

18. When buying new clothes for school, Rena spends $20 more than Karen and $50 more than Lynn does. If Rena spends r dollars, then what is the cost of all three of their purchases in terms of r?
(A) $r + 70$
(B) $\frac{r + 70}{3}$
(C) $3r-70$
(D) $3(r-70)$
(E) $r+ 210$

19. Which of the following can be drawn without lifting the pencil or retracing?

(A)

(B)

(C)

(D)

(E)
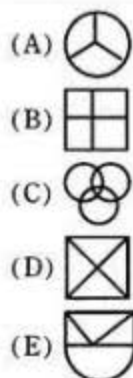
20. According to census report from Country A, 21.5 out of every 100 families live in rural areas. Based on this report, how many of the 2 million families in Country A live in rural areas?
(A)   430,000
(B)   215,000

21. A string is used to show where the floor of a rectangular patio is to be laid. The width of the patio is to be half the length. If 12 meters of string just fit around the edges of the floor, what is the length of the patio?
(A)   6 m
(B)   4 m
(C)   3 m
(D)   2 m
(E)   1 m

22. Sarah is twice as old as her youngest brother. If the difference between their ages is 15 years. How old is her youngest brother?
(A)   10
(B)   15
(C)   20
(D)   25
(E)   30

23. If x = 0 and x is inversely proportional to y, which of the following is directly proportional to $\frac{1}{x^2}$?
(A) $-\frac{1}{y^2}$

(B) $\frac{1}{y^2}$

(C) $\frac{1}{y}$

(D) y

(E) y^2

24. The circumference of a circle whose diameter is 7 inches is approximately
(A) 22 inches.
(B) 28 inches.
(C) 38 inches.

(D) 154 inches.

(E) 14 inches.

Zariche Toy Co.
Closing Price per Share

25. Each person contributed the same amount toward a gift. If $60 was collected, which CANNOT be the amount each gave?

(A) $0.50

(B) $5.00

(C) $9.00

(D) $15.00

(E) $30.00

Section 3

1. If $16 \div 4 \times \underline{\quad} = 5 \times 8 - 16$, then $\underline{\quad} =$
    (A) 2
    (B) 3
    (C) 4
    (D) 5
    (E) 6

2. $72 \div 9 \times 6 \times 12$ is equal to the product of 18 and
    (A)   16
    (B)   20
    (C)   24
    (D)   28
    (E)   32

3. Tracy has a test average of 90 after five tests. She only knows the scores of four of her tests: they are 80, 87, 94, and 89. What was the score on her other test?
    (A) 100
    (B) 98
    (C) 97
    (D) 90
    (E) 87

4. The area of a circle is the same as the area of a square whose side is 5 centimeters. The radius of the circle is closest to
    (A) 25 centimeters.
    (B) 3 centimeters.
    (C) 3 square centimeters.
    (D) 8 centimeters.
    (E) 16 centimeters.

5. Carlson School has both a women's and a men's basketball team. The women's team receives twice as much funding as the men's team. What percentage of the total sports budget does the men's basketball team receive?
    (A) 60%
    (B) 50%
    (C) 40%
    (D) 20%
    (E) 10%

6. $0.58 \times 0.14 =$

(A) 812   (B) 8.12 (C) 81.2 (D) 0.812
    (E) 0.0812

7. Bob had $12,500 in savings last year and received 6 percent interest. How much interest did Bob earn last year?
    A. $700
    B. $725
    C. $750
    D. $775
    E. $800

8. A square and an equilateral triangle have the same perimeter. If one side of the triangle measures 4 inches, how long is one side of the square?
    (A) 10
    (B) 8
    (C) 6
    (D) 4
    (E) 3

9. In Figure 3, the sides of squares $PQTV$ and $QRST$ are equal. Starting at P, travelling along the sides of the squares, which path is longest?
    (A) P to Q to R to S
    (B) P to Q to S to R
    (C) P to Q to T to S
    (D) P to V to Q to S
    (E) P to V to T to S
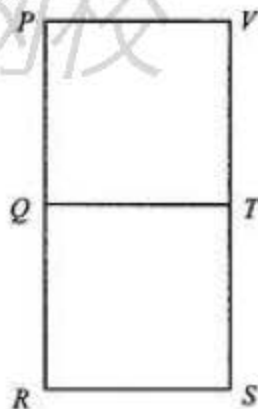
10. Which of the following is closest to 90. 09?
(A)   90
(B)   90.01
(C)   90.1
(D)   91
(E)   100

11. A snapshot measures $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches by $2\frac{3}{8}$ inches. It is to be enlarged so that the longer dimension will be 4 inches. The length of the enlarged shorter dimension will be _____.
(A) $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches
(B) $2\frac{5}{8}$ inches
(C)   3 inches
(D) $3\frac{3}{8}$ inches
(E) $7\frac{3}{5}$ inches

12. A pet goat eats 3 pounds of oats and 2 pound of grass each day. When the goat has eaten a total of 30 pounds, how many pounds of grass has been eaten?
(A)   6
(B)   8
(C)   10
(D)   12
(E)   60

13. The rectangle below has a length three times as long as its width. If its width is x, its perimeter is   .
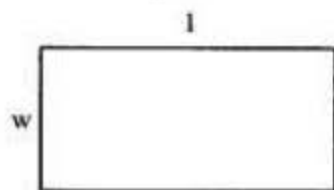
(A)   6
(B) $2x^2$
(C)   4x
(D)   6x
(E)   8x

14. Team A has 5 times as many losses as it had ties in a season. If Team A won none of its games, which could be the total number of games it played that season?
(A)   10
(B)   15
(C)   18
(D)   21
(E)   26

15. If 3x - 2 = 13, the value of 6x + 20 is   _____.
(A)   5
(B)   20
(C)   30
(D)   50
(E)   80

16. At the start of the year, Terry invested $ 6,000 in South Bend Oil Corp. At the end of the year, his stock was worth $ 4,500. What was the percent decline in the value of his investment?
(A)   25%

(B) $33\frac{1}{3}\%$
(C) $66\frac{2}{3}\%$
(D)   75%
(E)   125%

17. In triangle ABC, $\angle C = 2\angle B$, $\angle A = 6\angle B$. What is the measure of $\angle C$?
(A) 5º
(B) 15º
(C) 20º
(D) 30º
(E) 40º

18. 100XY is what percent of xy?
(A)   10
(B)   100
(C)   1,000
(D)   10,000
(E)   100,000

19. A fence surrounds a rectangular field whose length is 3 times its width. If 240 meters of the fence is used to surround the field, what is the width of the field?
(A)   30 m
(B)   40 m
(C)   60 m
(D)   80 m
(E)   90 m

20. What is the least number of square tiles with side 6 cm needed to cover a rectangular floor 72 cm long and 48 cm wide?
(A)   14
(B)   72
(C)   96
(D)   144
(E)   192

21. A store regularly sells books at 20% off the list price. At a sale its regular prices are reduced 10 percent. The sale price is what percent of the list price?
(A)   30%
(B)   70%
(C)   72%
(D)   79%
(E)   85%

22. If $p^2 + q^2 - 25$ and $2pq = 10$, what is the value of $(p - q)^2$
(A)   5
(B)   10
(C)   15
(D)   20
(E)   25

2, -4, 8…
23. The first term of the sequence above is 2, and every term after the first term is - 2 times the preceding term. How many of the first 50 terms of this sequence are less than 100?
(A)   22
(B)   25
(C)   28

(D)   30
(E)   37

24. In a potato race, 10 potatoes are placed 6 m apart in straight line, the first being 10 m apart from a basket. A runner starts from the basket and puts one potato at a time in the basket. What is the distance covered in order to put the last potato in the basket?
(A) 60 m
(B) 128 m
(C) 70 m
(D) 100 m
(E) 130 m

25. Find the height of a triangle whose base is 15 inches and whose area is 75 square inches.
(A) 5 inches
(B) 5 square inches
(C) 10 inches
(D) 10 square inches
(E) 20 inches

Steve Jobs, whose death was announced Wednesday night, Oct. 5, 2011, wasn't a computer scientist. He had no training as a hardware engineer or industrial designer. The businesses Apple entered under his leadership—from personal computers to MP3 players to smart phones—all existed before the company got there.

But with astonishing regularity, Jobs did something that few people accomplish even once: he reinvented entire industries. He did it with ones that were new, like PCs, and he
did it with ones that were old, like music. And his pace only accelerated over the years.

He was the most celebrated, successful business executive of his generation, yet he flouted many basic tenets of business wisdom. (Like his hero and soul mate, Polaroid founder Edwin Land, he refused to conduct focus groups or other research that might tell him what his customers wanted.) In his many public appearances as the head of a large public corporation, he rarely sounded like one. He introduced the first Macintosh by quoting Bob Dylan, and he took to saying that Apple sat at the intersection of the liberal arts and technology.

1. Which of the following is the best title for the passage?
(A)   The significant impact of Bob Dylan on arts and technology
(B)   PCs to Macintosh
(C)   Steve Jobs: Technology's Great Reinventor
(D)   How Steve Jobs invents Apple
(E)   The comparison of two famous business executives: Steve Jobs and Edwin Land

2. The first paragraph serves to:
(A) summarize Jobs' unremarkable mediocrities
(B) clarify why Jobs becomes the executive of Apple Inc.
(C) concede a point in preparation for emphasizing the key factor of Jobs' success
(D) offer constructive advises, which help fostering the corporation building, to Jobs
(E) object intensely the idea that Jobs should be in charge of Apple Inc.

3. The word "regularity" in line 5 is closest in meaning to which of the following:
(A)   order
(B)   period
(C)   uniform
(D)   principle
(E)   qualification

4. The author cites "Edwin Land" to illustrate_____.
(A) Edwin Land is an extremely autocratic administrator.
(B) Edwin Land' market strategy and products cannot meet the demand of customers.
(C) Jobs distained the fixed belief held in common by market economics.
(D) Jobs used to run his business at a loss by applying the tenets of business theories.
(E) Jobs was deemed as a famous and preeminent executive as Edwin of their generation.

It is April 1959, I'm standing at the railing of the Batory's upper deck, and I feel that my life is ending. Tm looking out at the crowd that has gathered on the shore to see the ship's departure from Gdynia—a crowd that, all of a sudden, is irrevocably on the other side and I want to break out, run back, run toward the familiar excitement, the waving hands, the exclamations. We can't be leaving all this behind—but we are. I am thirteen years old, and we are emigrating. It's a notion of such crushing, definitive finality that to me it might as well mean the end of the world.

My sister, four years younger than I.is clutching my hand wordlessly; she hardly un- derstands where we are, or what is happening to us. My parents are highly agitated; they had just been put through a body search by the customs police. Still, the officials weren't clever enough, or suspicious enough, to check my sister and me—lucky for us, since we are both carrying some silverware we were not allowed to take out of Poland in large pockets sewn onto our skirts especially for this purpose, and hidden under capacious sweaters.

When the brass band on the shore strikes up the jaunty mazurka rhythms of the Polish anthem, I am pierced by a youthful sorrow so powerful that I suddenly stop crying and try to hold still against the pain. I desperately want time to stop, to hold the ship still with the force of my will. I am suffering my first, severe attack of nostalgia, or tesknota—a word that adds to nostalgia the tonalities of sadness and longing. It is a feeling whose shades and degrees Tm destined to know intimately, but at this hovering moment, it comes upon me like a visitation from a whole new geography of emotions, an annunciation of how much an absence can hurt. Or a premonition of absence, because at this divide, I'm filled to the brim with what I'm about to lose images of Cracow, which I loved as one loves a person, of the sunbaked villages where we had taken summer vacations, of the hours I spent poring over passages of music with my piano teacher, of conversations and escapades with friends. Looking ahead, I come across an enormous, cold blankness—a darkening, and erasure, of the i- magination, as if a camera eye has snapped shut, or as if a heavy curtain has been pulled o- ver the future. Of the place where we're going—Canada—I know nothing. There are vague outlines of half a continent, a sense of vast spaces and little habitation. When my parents were hiding in a branch-covered forest bunker during the war, my father had a book with him called Canada Fragrant with Resin which, in his horrible confinement, spoke to him of majestic wilderness, of animals roaming without being pursued, of freedom. That is partly why we are going there, rather than to Israel, where most of our Jewish friends have gone. But to me, the word "Canada" has ominous echoes of the "Sahara." No, my mind rejects the idea of being taken there, I don't want to be pried out of my childhood, my pleasures, my safety, my hopes for becoming a pianist. The Batory pulls away, the foghorn emits its lowing, shofar (A trumpet made from a ram's horn) and sounded in the synagogue on the Jewish High Holy Days sound, but my being is engaged in a stubborn refusal to move. My parents put their hands on my shoulders consolingly; for a moment, they allow themselves to acknowledge that there^ pain in this departure, much as they wanted it.

Many years later, at a stylish party in New York, I met a woman who told me that she had an enchanted childhood. Her father was a highly positioned diplomat in an Asian country, and she had lived surrounded by sumptuous elegance. No wonder, she said, that when this part of her life came to an end, at age thirteen, she felt she had been exiled from paradise, and had been searching for it ever since.

No wonder. But the wonder is what you can make a paradise out of. I told her that I grew up in a lumpen (Pertaining to dispossessed, often displaced, individuals who have been cut off from the socioeconomic class with which they would ordinarily have been identified.) apartment in Cracow, squeezed into three rudimentary rooms with four other people, surrounded by squabbles, dark political rumblings, memories of wartime suffering, and daily struggle for existence. And yet, when it came time to leave, I, too, felt I was being pushed out of the happy, safe enclosures of Eden.

5. The main purpose of this passage is to
(A) discuss the reasons why the author's family moved to Canada
(B) illustrate the author's family history
(C) express the author's excitement of emigration
(D) demonstrate the changes before and after the immigration
(E) recollect the author's experience of leaving Poland

6. The passage suggests that the author's sister differs from the author in that the author' sister
(A) has happier memories of Poland than the author does
(B) is more hospitable than she is
(C) has strong feelings towards the Polish anthem
(D) waved to the crowd on the shore
(E) is too young to comprehend what she is experiencing

7. According to the passage, all of the following are recounted by the author EXCEPT
(A) music hours spent with piano teacher
(B) summer vacations in the countryside
(C) communication with friends
(D) shopping with family members
(E) images of where the author lived

8. For the author, the attitude towards Canada could be described as
(A) annoying
(B) blank
(C) excitement
(D) alarm
(E) ennobling

9. The author suggests that her parents' comforting gesture demonstrates
(A) their excitement at the thought of freedom
(B) their recognition of sorrow over their leaving Cracow
(C) plenty ambivalence towards future
(D) their happiness about emigration
(E) blankness because of stress

10. The author discusses the anecdote about the woman at the end of the passage primarily to
(A) discuss an important point about childhood happiness
(B) describe that the author s parents had become rich in Canada
(C) demonstrate how miserable life the author has led before
(D) show that the author had become more mature
(E) prove that material success could not make up for childhood happiness

11. The passage is most likely derived from

(A) anthropology

(B) geography

(C) poetry

(D) archeology

(E) memoir

It was no accident that nineteenth-century naturalist Charles Darwin strove to connect the mentality and emotionality of people with that of dogs, rather than, say, doves or horses. Neither his theory of evolution nor any general understanding of biology demanded that he preferentially underline our similarity to dogs over other species. But politically and emotionally, the choice was inevitable for an English gentleman who had set himself the task of making the idea of evolutionary continuity palatable.

Darwin wrote that "dogs possess something very similar to a conscience. They certainly possess some power of self-command.... Dogs have long been accepted as the very <u>type</u> of fidelity and obedience."

Darwin was not alone in his beliefs that dogs possess human virtues. The characteristics of loyalty and obedience, coupled with an expressive face and body, can account for why dogs are such popular and valued pets in many cultures.

Depending on the breed and the individual, dogs can be noble, charming, affectionate, and reliable. But while all dog owners should rightly appreciate these and other endearing traits in their pets, nothing says that the cleverness of a highly intelligent primate such as a chimpanzee is part of the package. Scientists generally believe the reasoning abilities of chimps to be considerably greater than that of dogs. But many people nonetheless believe that dogs are smarter than chimps precisely because of our familiarity and emotional ties with the dogs that we love.

We apply the same secret rules to our fellow humans: the old in-group, out-group story. People in your in-group are those who are similar to you, either because they belong to the same organizations 3s you, or enjoy the same activities, or, and this is the kicker, because they are simply around more often. Dogs, because of their proximity to their owners, are definitely in. The intensity of our relationship with dogs causes us, quite naturally, to imbue them with high-level mental abilities, whether they have earned those extra intelligence points or not. We like them, so we think well of them.

12. The phrase "It was no accident" (line 1) implies that the author of the passage believes that Darwin

(A) knew that the resemblance between dogs and humans could not be accounted for by his theory

(B) exploited the sympathies of his audience to gain support for his theory

(C) considered intelligence to be largely a matter of luck

(D) believed that the way previous authors had written about dogs was inaccurate

(E) wished to convince the public to celebrate the virtues of dogs

13. The underlined "type" most nearly means

(A) model

(B) classification

(C) designation

(D) role

(E) figure

14. According to Darwin's article, which of the following is NOT a character of dog?

(A) loyalty

(B) conscience

(C) powerful

(D) self-discipline

(E) submission

15. Which of the following statements of chimpanzee is mentioned by the author?

(A) The public has a distorted view of chimpanzee intelligence.

(B) There is no emotion of primates.

(C) Dogs are more similar to human beings than chimpanzee.

(D) Dogs are smarter than chimps precisely.

(E) Chimpanzee is highly intelligent.

Is this a holy thing to see,
In a rich and fruitful land?
Babes reduced to misery.
Fed with cold and usurious hand.
Is that trembling cry a song?
Can it be a song of joy?
And so many children poor?
It is a land of poverty!
And their sun does never shine.
And their fields are bleak and bare,
And their ways are filled with thorns;
It is eternal winter there.
For where-e'er the sun does shine.
And where-e'er the rain does fall,
Babe can never hunger there.
Nor poverty the mind appall.

—William Blake, Holy Thursday

16. What is the poet's purpose in writing the poem?

(A) To explain an important religious holiday

(B) To indicate the joys and sorrows of children are important

(C) To praise the wealth and prosperity of the England of the Industrial Revolution

(D) To bring attention to the miserable conditions of the urban poor

(E) To satirize the society of the period

17. What contrast does Blake establish in the poem?

I. A land that is dark and bleak and a land where the sun shines

II. England as a rich land and England as an impoverished land

III. Eternal winter and eternal summer

(A) I

(B) II

(C) III

(D) I and II

(E) I and III

18. The author compares sunshine to

(A) the difficulties faced by English children

(B) the better weather of England

(C) wonderful life condition of summer days

(D) the happiness and fulfillment of the poor

(E) the warmness of lands and fields

19. What is the meaning of the word "eternal" in line 12

(A) timeless

(B) inside

(C) overall

(D) hardly

(E) huge

20. In which of the lines does the author mention the reason of poverty?

(A) line 2

(B) line 4

(C) line 6

(D) line 8

(E) line 13

Dance Theater of Harlem is one of the great success of our time. The survival of the company and the way it has found **a secure** place in an increasingly crowded dance world are considerable accomplishments. Of greater significance, though, are the consistently high level of the company's dancing and the unfailing enthusiasm of each performer. Of all the ballet companies that regularly appear in New York it shows the least danger of succumbing to routine.

Arthur Mitchell's Dance Theater of Harlem is animated by a sense of purpose that is largely moral in nature. In the midst of the depair that followed the assassination of Dr.Martin Luther King, Jr., in 1968, Mitchell was determined to give Black people a place in ballet. He sought to help other Black dancers so that they would not have to face the difficulties he had faced.

Nobody was better qualified than Mitchell to understand what Black dancers could do in ballet if given the incentive and the opportunity, and time has proved his faith well-founded. **But Mitchell is too shrewd an artistic administrator and too serious an artist not to know that the only standard he and his company can in the long run be guided by is artistic.** As he said in an interview, "…maybe, eventually, we'll get to the day when Dance Theater of Harlem is no longer thought of as a good Black company, but a good ballet company."

That day, so far as I am concerned, has already arriv

21. The author's primary purpose is to

(A) encouraged the establishment of more Black ballet companies

(B) clarify the motives underlying the formation of ballet companies

(C) contrast the artistic qualities of various ballet companies

(D) discuss the success of one ballet company

(E) describe how a bellet company is formed

22. Which of the following could best be used in place of "as secure" in first paragraph without changing the author's meaning?

(A) a shielded

(B) a profitable

(C) an overconfident

(D) an orderly

(E) an assured

23. The author implies which of the following about ballet companies?

(A) at present it is not possible to form new ballet companies

(B) not all ballet companies survive against their competitors

(C) the best dancers do not remain with the companies that gave them their start

(D) most ballet companies regularly appear in New York City

(E) most ballet companies maintain high levels of performance

24. The author's attitude toward Dance Theater of Harlem can best be described as one of

(A) enthusiastic approval

(B) cautious optimism

(C) perplexed bewilderment

(D) theoretical justification

(E) impulsive criticism

25. The author indicates that Mitchell's attitude toward the artistic standards that should be used in judging the Dance Theater of Harlem (last paragraph) is

(A) regrettable

(B) simplistic

(C) noncommittal

(D) unselfish

(E) objective

26. The passage provides information to answer all of the following questions
EXCEPT:

(A) Can black ballet companies compete successfully with other companies in the United States?

(B) How do the dancers in the company view Dance Theater of Harlem?

(C) When did Dance Theater of Harlem begin to be fully accepted by ballet audiences?

(D) Has Dance Theater of Harlem justified the faith of its founder?

(E) Why did Mitchell establish Dance Theater of Harlem?

In a survey of American Institutions, there seem to be three fundamental principles on which they are based: first, that all people are naturally equal in rights; second, that a people cannot be taxed without their own consent; and third, that they may delegate their power of self-government to representatives chosen by themselves.

5   The remote origin of these principles it is difficult to trace. Some suppose that they are innate, appealing to consciousness—concerning which there can be no dispute or argument. Others suppose that they exist only so far as people can assert and use them, whether granted by rulers or seized by society. Some find that they arose among ancient Teutonic peoples in their German forests, while still others go back to Jewish, Grecian, and Roman history for their origin.

10   Wherever they originated, their practical enforcement has been a slow and unequal growth among various peoples, and it is always the evident result of a process of gradual change through time.

27. The author asserts that the values of American institutions

(A) are unique to the United States

(B) are guaranteed in all democracies

(C) are the same values as those of ancient Rome

(D) are the result of a long process of development

(E) are impossible to enforce

28. According to the passage, some people believe that the fundamental principles of American institutions first appear

(A) in the struggle against Britain

(B) at the Boston Tea Party

(C) in ancient Greek, Jewish, and Roman civilizations

(D) in the Constitution

(E) in the delegation of powers

29. Which motto best summarizes the second and third principles in lines 2-4?

(A) No Taxation Without Representation

(B) With Liberty and Justice for All

(C) From Many, One

(D) United We Stand, Divided We Fall

(E) Equality Before the Law

30. What does the author mean when he states that principles "exist only so far as people can assert and use them" (line 7)?

(A) Nobody actually has any principles.

(B) Rights only exist if they can be exercised

(C) You don't deserve something unless you can take it by force.

(D) People only have rights if they have a constitution.

(E) Animals do not have any rights.

31. The author's intention is to

(A) discuss the principles upon which American institutions are based

(B) persuade the reader of the correctness of American principles

(C) determine what makes American principles different from those of other nations

(D) criticize America's founding principles

(E) dispute false theories about American history

Moses and his son Aaron may have been the first diviners when they used "the rod" to locate and bring forth water. In The Odyssey, the poet Homer refers to this practice as "rhabdomancy," Greek for "divining rod." Outside of biblical and ancient accounts, the first historical reference to divining is medieval. In Germany during the 1400s, divining devices were used extensively by miners seeking gold and silver and mineral ore.

Today, thousands of people still practice divining, following a method that is not much different from the one employed by those medieval miners. These diviners employ a hand-held instrument such as a forked stick, a pendulum bob on a string, an L-shaped metal rod, or a wooden wand to locate water, metal ores, or other valuables hidden beneath the earth's surface. This rod is held firmly in the palms of the diviner's hands, and any sudden swing, either upward or downward, is taken as a signal of the presence of underground water, metal deposits, or even buried treasure. There are still questions as to whether or not this actually works, but there is no question that it is a popular practice throughout the world.

Skeptics point out that studies have failed to provide any scientific basis to validate the practice. Those who believe, however, claim that the divining rod is animated by the presence of an underground water or mineral source. But careful observation has shown that the agitation of the instrument is due to slight muscular movements of the person, which may be subconscious, but are certainly not "magical."

Diviners also feel that their talent to locate hidden objects a special psychic gift. Scientists sympathetic to their cause say that diviners are actually responding to electromagnetic currents beneath the earth's surface which indicate the presence of minerals or water. Skeptics have a different explanation. They note that diviners usually work on land that they know well and are familiar with all the signs, nature's visual clues that suggest the presence of water in an area.

32. The author's attitude toward divining is best described as
a. dubious
b. hostile
c. amused
d. positive
e. enthusiastic

33. According to the passage, divining may involve all of the following EXCEPT
a. magic
b. a psychic gift
c. visual clues
d. popular practice
e. electromagnetic currents

34 Which of the following best describes a diviner?
a. sinner
b. mystic
c. skeptic
d. scientist
e. explorer
35. The objective of the diviner is to
a. strike rocks
b. perform magic
c. pick up signals from water and minerals
d. discover underground water or minerals
e. find wood that has special location properties

36. It is most reasonable to infer from the passage that
a. divining is a religious practice
b. diviners are itinerant practitioners
c. wood has special locational properties
d. underground water sends electromagnetic signals
e. divining is somewhat successful since it continues to be used

Elizabeth W. Karlson, M.D., and her colleagues at Harvard Medical School and Brigham and Women's Hospital in Boston, Massachusetts, used the Nurses' Health Study, a long-term investigation of nurses' diseases, lifestyles, and health practices, to examine possible links between caffeinated beverages
5   and RA risk. The researchers were able to follow up more than 90 percent of the original pool of 83,124 participants who answered a 1980 food frequency questionnaire, and no links were found. They also considered changes in diet and habits over a prolonged period of time, and when the results were adjusted for other factors, such as cigarette smoking, alcohol consumption,
10 and oral contraceptive use, the outcome still showed no relationship between caffeine consumption and risk of RA.
Previous research had suggested an association between consuming coffee or tea and RA risk. According to Dr. Karlson, the data supporting that conclusion were inconsistent. Because the information in the older studies
15 was collected at only one time, she says, consideration was not given to the other factors associated with RA, such as cigarette smoking and changes in diet and lifestyle over a follow-up period. The new study presents a more accurate picture of caffeine and RA risk.

37. What is the main idea of the passage?
a.   In the past, doctors have cautioned older women to avoid caffeinated beverages.
b.   Rheumatoid arthritis affects the joints of older women.
c.   A recent study found no link between caffeine consumption and RA among women.
d.   Cigarette smoking increases the incidence of RA.

38. Which statement is not a detail from the passage?
a.   Alcohol consumption is linked with RA.
b.   The original data for the study came from a 1980 questionnaire.
c.   Rheumatoid arthritis most often affects the hands and feet.
d.   This study included tens of thousands of participants.

39. What is the meaning of the word symmetrical as it is used in the second paragraph?
a.   affecting both sides of the body in corresponding fashion
b.   impossible to treat
c.   sensitive to the touch
d.   asymptomatic

40. What is the author's primary purpose in writing the essay?
a.   to entertain
b.   to inform
c.   to analyze
d.   to persuade

Verbal		Verbal		Math 1		Math 2		Reading	
1	E	31	C	1	D	1	E	1	C
2	D	32	D	2	E	2	E	2	C
3	D	33	B	3	E	3	A	3	D
4	C	34	D	4	C	4	B	4	C
5	D	35	E	5	E	5	E	5	E
6	D	36	A	6	B	6	B	6	E
7	E	37	B	7	B	7	C	7	D
8	C	38	B	8	D	8	E	8	B
9	D	39	D	9	C	9	D	9	B
10	B	40	E	10	C	10	C	10	C
11	A	41	B	11	A	11	E	11	B
12	D	42	A	12	A	12	D	12	B
13	C	43	E	13	D	13	E	13	A
14	E	44	E	14	D	14	C	14	C
15	E	45	B	15	E	15	D	15	E
16	C	46	C	16	A	16	A	16	D
17	D	47	C	17	C	17	E	17	D
18	A	48	B	18	E	18	D	18	D
19	B	49	B	19	C	19	A	19	A
20	D	50	D	20	A	20	C	20	B
21	E	51	A	21	B	21	D	21	D
22	C	52	B	22	B	22	C	22	E
23	C	53	C	23	E	23	C	23	B
24	D	54	B	24	A	24	B	24	B
25	A	55	E	25	C	25	C	25	B
26	E	56	C					26	B
27	A	57	A					27	D
28	E	58	A					28	C
29	C	59	B					29	A
30	D	60	E					30	B
								31	A
								32	D
								33	A
								34	E
								35	D
								36	E
								37	C
								38	A
								39	A
								40	B