

## SECTION 1 60 Questions

This section consists of two different types of questions. There are directions and a sample question each type.

Each of the following questions consists of one word followed by five words or phrases. You are to select the one word or phrase whose meaning is closest to the word in capital letters.

Sample Question:

- CHILLY: (A) lazy  
(B) nice  
(C) dry  
(D) cold  
(E) sunny    (A) (B) (C) ☒ (E)

1. PATHETIC:

- (A) guidance
- (B) trash
- (C) shoddy
- (D) direction
- (E) pitiful

2. LENIENT:

- (A) compassionate
- (B) discipline
- (C) release
- (D) punishment
- (E) puffy

3. PREVALENT:

- (A) ahead
- (B) common
- (C) elected
- (D) overlooked
- (E) collected

4. POLISH:

- (A) burnish
- (B) lighten
- (C) wax
- (D) coat
- (E) clean

5. BELLIGERENT:

- (A) beautiful
- (B) fussy
- (C) antagonistic
- (D) anxious
- (E) loud

6. PERSEVERE:

- (A) be difficult
- (B) be steadfast
- (C) be understanding
- (D) be upset
- (E) be volatile

7. ERA:

- (A) epoch
- (B) timepiece
- (C) extension
- (D) historic
- (E) antiquity

8. EGRESS:

- (A) door
- (B) bird
- (C) exit
- (D) window
- (E) abandon

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## 9. DISCREET:

- (A) hidden
- (B) withdrawn
- (C) generous
- (D) displaying tact
- (E) pragmatic

## 10. INTERSECT:

- (A) converge
- (B) agreeable
- (C) ruminate
- (D) between
- (E) bypass

## 11. MANEUVER:

- (A) variation
- (B) avoidance
- (C) deviate
- (D) contrivance
- (E) turn

## 12. REPLICA:

- (A) dividend
- (B) fake
- (C) decoy
- (D) counterfeit
- (E) facsimile

## 13. SECLUDE:

- (A) isolate
- (B) bury
- (C) disguise
- (D) camouflage
- (E) obscure

## 14. CONCISE:

- (A) point
- (B) compress
- (C) digest
- (D) dense
- (E) brief

## 15. PUNY:

- (A) emaciated
- (B) ill
- (C) sickly
- (D) tiny
- (E) underfed

## 16. PIGMENT:

- (A) iron bar
- (B) color source
- (C) animal hide
- (D) tropical fish
- (E) paint coverage

## 17. UNIQUE:

- (A) singular
- (B) first
- (C) alone
- (D) different
- (E) special

## 18. MAR:

- (A) planet
- (B) spoil
- (C) scratch
- (D) cover
- (E) injure

## 19. NULL:

- (A) never
- (B) illegal
- (C) unjustified
- (D) intolerant
- (E) zero value

## 20. REPUDIATE:

- (A) avoid
- (B) renounce
- (C) change
- (D) surrender
- (E) reverse

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21. BOUGH:

- (A) boro
- (B) branch
- (C) shirt
- (D) purchase
- (E) tree

22. ASTUTE:

- (A) brilliant
- (B) helpful
- (C) shrewd
- (D) experienced
- (E) demanding

23. CORPULENT:

- (A) dead
- (B) together
- (C) ugly
- (D) excessive
- (E) obese

24. FLUE:

- (A) sickness
- (B) flight
- (C) opening
- (D) duct
- (E) hurry

25. FOUNDER:

- (A) sink
- (B) anchor
- (C) locator
- (D) stumble
- (E) fish

26. EXTOL:

- (A) leave
- (B) praise
- (C) cure
- (D) medicine
- (E) promote

27. STATURE:

- (A) monument
- (B) law
- (C) diplomatic
- (D) small
- (E) standing

28. ANDROGYNOUS:

- (A) alien
- (B) bisexual
- (C) metallic
- (D) underground
- (E) insecticide

29. TRIFLE:

- (A) type of mushroom
- (B) deal with lightly
- (C) cocoa-covered candy
- (D) long narrow gun
- (E) cat plaything

30. SCULL:

- (A) pirate flag
- (B) gang leader
- (C) racing boat
- (D) poison warning
- (E) worthy thought

The following questions ask you to find relationships between words. For each question, select the answer choice that best completes the meaning of the sentence.

Sample Question:

Kitten is to cat as

- (A) fawn is to colt
- (B) puppy is to dog
- (C) cow is to bull
- (D) wolf is to bear
- (E) hen is to rooster

(A) ● (C) (D) (E)

Choice (B) is the best answer because a kitten is a young cat just as a puppy is a young dog. Of all the answer choices, (B) states a relationship that is most like the relationship between kitten and cat.

31. May is to July as

- (A) April is to August
- (B) February is to June
- (C) October is to December
- (D) January is to November
- (E) March is to September

32. Tutu is to ballet as

- (A) knee socks are to baseball
- (B) blue jeans are to sailor
- (C) grass skirt is to hula
- (D) white shorts are to tennis
- (E) face mask is to diver

33. Exotic is to pedestrian as

- (A) mysterious is to vague
- (B) complex is to plain
- (C) dancer is to club
- (D) rare is to experience
- (E) useless is to occasional

34. Helicopter is to rotor as

- (A) auto is to engine
- (B) bicycle is to wheel
- (C) ship is to propeller
- (D) airplane is to tail
- (E) wagon is to horse

35. Past is to present as yesterday is to

- (A) tomorrow
- (B) tonight
- (C) fortnight
- (D) today
- (E) future

36. Reputation is to sullied as

- (A) honor is to questioned
- (B) position is to terminated
- (C) wardrobe is to burned
- (D) character is to smeared
- (E) attitude is to repaired

37. Spinach is to milk as

- (A) lettuce is to juice
- (B) wheat is to flour
- (C) cabbage is to kraut
- (D) mineral is to vitamin
- (E) pitcher is to milker

38. Requirement is to optional as must is to

- (A) would
- (B) should
- (C) did
- (D) ought
- (E) may

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39. Wily is to cunning as  
(A) crafty is to handy  
(B) clever is to gloomy  
(C) sneaky is to congenial  
(D) aggressive is to combative  
(E) feisty is to banal
40. Olive is to orange as  
(A) grape is to wine  
(B) seed is to stem  
(C) drab is to bright  
(D) bush is to tree  
(E) oil is to juice
41. Contiguous is to separate as  
(A) collection is to unit  
(B) together is to alone  
(C) group is to individual  
(D) joined is to apart  
(E) many is to few
42. Morgue is to corpse as  
(A) refrigerator is to jar  
(B) library is to book  
(C) hospital is to nurse  
(D) warehouse is to automobile  
(E) church is to pew
43. Apiary is to bee as aviary is to  
(A) beetle  
(B) ant  
(C) armadillo  
(D) bird  
(E) bat
44. Aspirant is to incumbent as  
(A) candidate is to official  
(B) headache is to fever  
(C) applicant is to alumnus  
(D) registrant is to retiree  
(E) volunteer is to employee
45. Happy is to worried as  
(A) please is to passion  
(B) ecstatic is to panicked  
(C) cheerful is to confused  
(D) glow is to glare  
(E) lively is to dull
46. Dill is to herb as azure is to  
(A) cloth  
(B) spice  
(C) drink  
(D) sound  
(E) color
47. Paper is to printing as  
(A) woman is to clothing  
(B) water is to sailing  
(C) metal is to rust  
(D) canvas is to painting  
(E) highway is to driving
48. Assured is to confident as  
(A) anxious is to alert  
(B) talkative is to quiet  
(C) curious is to agreeable  
(D) flexible is to obstinate  
(E) watchful is to vigilant
49. Anesthesiologist is to sedate as  
(A) optometrist is to glasses  
(B) hypnotist is to spell  
(C) agronomist is to plant  
(D) economist is to prediction  
(E) humanist is to people
50. Monarch is to migrate as  
(A) grizzly is to hibernate  
(B) king is to travel  
(C) salmon is to spawn  
(D) kangaroo is to range  
(E) squirrel is to climb

51. Flax is to linen as  
(A) flour is to bread  
(B) ore is to metal  
(C) ice is to steam  
(D) sheep is to wool  
(E) lime is to cement
52. Tailor is to clothes as  
(A) butcher is to meat  
(B) farmer is to milk  
(C) wrangler is to cows  
(D) cobbler is to shoes  
(E) teamster is to trucks
53. Stampede is to horses as  
(A) swarm is to bees  
(B) swag is to flowers  
(C) swath is to grass  
(D) swamp is to boats  
(E) sway is to trees
54. Circumference is to circle as  
(A) mileage is to highway  
(B) depth is to water  
(C) perimeter is to polygon  
(D) shore is to river  
(E) area is to cube
55. Integrate is to coalesce as  
(A) agitate is to soothe  
(B) segregate is to isolate  
(C) assimilate is to disperse  
(D) aggregate is to dissipate  
(E) speculate is to violate
56. Sporadic is to steady as  
(A) occasional is to incidental  
(B) episodic is to constant  
(C) infrequent is to rare  
(D) random is to capricious  
(E) fluctuate is to vacillate
57. Parrot is to jungle as tuna is to  
(A) stream  
(B) lake  
(C) pond  
(D) ocean  
(E) lagoon
58. Granite is to quarry as  
(A) ore is to mine  
(B) water is to cloud  
(C) wood is to tree  
(D) plastic is to oil  
(E) gravel is to stream
59. Leg is to knee as  
(A) door is to hinge  
(B) wheel is to rotate  
(C) finger is to knuckle  
(D) elbow is to bend  
(E) hair is to curl
60. Splicing is to splitting as fusion is to  
(A) fizzle  
(B) fission  
(C) flatten  
(D) fissure  
(E) foster

**STOP**

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**SECTION 2**  
**25 Questions**

Following each problem in this section, there are five suggested answers. Work each problem in your head or in the blank space provided at the right of the page. Then look at the five suggested answers and decide which one is best.

**Note:** Figures that accompany problems in this section are drawn as accurately as possible EXCEPT when it is stated in a specific problem that its figure is not drawn to scale.

Sample Problem:

5,413	(A) 586
- 4,827	(B) 596
<hr/>	(C) 696
	(D) 1,586
	(E) 1,686

☒ (A) ☐ (B) ☐ (C) ☐ (D) ☐ (E)

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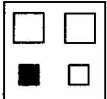
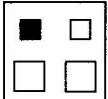
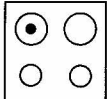
1. Ed plans to place a balloon on the chair of each one of his 27 grandchildren attending the family picnic. There are six balloons in each package. How many packages must he buy?

(A) 3  
(B) 4  
(C) 5  
(D) 9  
(E) 12

2. Ken has 16 cookies and Bob has 24. How many cookies must Bob give Ken if each are to have the same number?

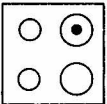
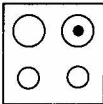
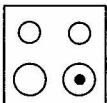
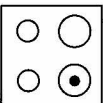
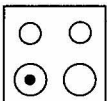
(A) 12  
(B) 8  
(C) 6  
(D) 4  
(E) 2

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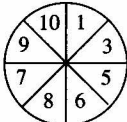




3.  is to  as  is to

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

4. By throwing a dart at which of these dart boards would you have the least chance of landing on an even number?

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


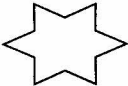


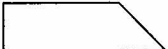
5. Sal has  $x$  more shirts than Zeb. Zeb has 12 shirts.  
How many shirts does Sal have?

- (A)  $x - 12$   
(B)  $12 + x$   
(C)  $x \div 12$   
(D)  $12 - x$   
(E)  $12 \div x$

6. Bill folds a sheet of paper in half as shown in Figure 1. He then cuts through both layers of the folded sheet with scissors to produce various shapes. When those shapes are unfolded, they can look like each of the following EXCEPT:

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

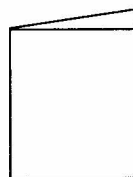


Figure 1

7. Which of the following could be the value of  $T$  if

$$\frac{3}{8} + T < 1?$$

- (A)  $\frac{5}{6}$   
 (B)  $\frac{3}{4}$   
 (C)  $\frac{2}{3}$   
 (D)  $\frac{5}{8}$   
 (E)  $\frac{3}{8}$

8. One dozen golf balls are packed in a box as illustrated in Figure 2. Each ball touches other balls or a side of the box in four places. The diameter of each ball is four centimeters. Which of the following could be the length and width of the box?

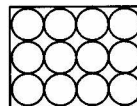


Figure 2

- (A)  $3 \text{ cm} \times 4 \text{ cm}$   
 (B)  $4 \text{ cm} \times 6 \text{ cm}$   
 (C)  $6 \text{ cm} \times 12 \text{ cm}$   
 (D)  $12 \text{ cm} \times 16 \text{ cm}$   
 (E)  $20 \text{ cm} \times 30 \text{ cm}$

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$$\begin{array}{r}
 DEF \\
 \times CBA \\
 \hline
 DEF \\
 JAB \\
 ACFH \\
 \hline
 ADFCGF
 \end{array}$$

9. Each different digit is represented by a different letter. In the problem above, which of the following must be true?
- (A) All ten digits appear in the calculation
  - (B)  $C = 1$
  - (C)  $B = 4$
  - (D)  $A = 1$
  - (E)  $D = 6$
- 
10. There are 21 passengers waiting in line for a taxi. If at least 1 but no more than 6 passengers must go in each taxi and no two taxis have the same number of passengers, what is the smallest number of taxis required to accommodate the 21 passengers?
- (A) 6
  - (B) 10
  - (C) 3
  - (D) 21
  - (E) 4
- 
11. When  $M + N = 8$  and  $2R + N = 8$ , what is the value of  $R$ ?
- (A) 16
  - (B) 4
  - (C) -4
  - (D) -8
  - (E) It cannot be determined from the information given.

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12. Ahab and Jonah are playing a game that involves placing ships on a grid. Ahab placed a ship at (3, 2) as shown in Figure 3. Jonah said, "I am placing a submarine where the first number is 3 times your second number, and the second number equals your first number." Which lettered mark shows where Jonah placed his submarine?

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

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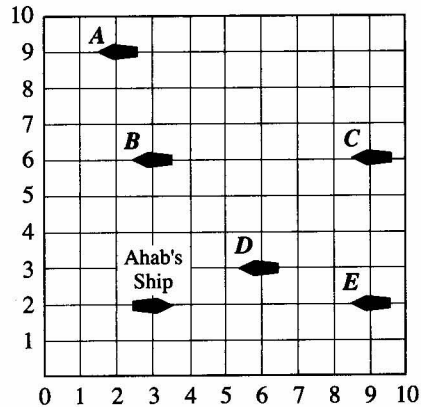


Figure 3

$$95,283 \div 2104 =$$

13. The result of the above calculation is closest to which of the following?

(A) 90,000  
(B) 45,000  
(C) 4,300  
(D) 45  
(E) 80,000

14. At a daycare center, the number of tricycles and the number of automobiles in the parking lot are the same. If the number of tricycle wheels plus the number of auto wheels equals 35, how many tricycles are at the daycare center?

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

15. Mona lives 13 miles from school and Charlie lives 8 miles from the same school. In total miles, how far is Mona's house from Charlie's house?

(A) 5  
(B) 21  
(C) 27  
(D) 32  
(E) It cannot be determined from the information given.

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16. If one half of the weight of a given boat is 215 tons, the weight of three boats of the exact same weight as the given boat can be determined by multiplying 215 by

(A) one half  
(B) one and one half  
(C) two  
(D) three  
(E) six

17. Which of the following must be true if two numbers,  $B$  and  $C$ , have an average of 70 and  $C$  is less than  $B$ ?

(A)  $B - 70 = 70 - C$   
(B)  $B = 70 + C$   
(C)  $B + C = 70$   
(D)  $B - C = 35$   
(E)  $B = 70$  and  $C = 70$

18. Figure 4 represents a square piece of cardboard. If a smaller square is cut, in whole inch increments, from each corner and the cardboard is folded and taped to make a box whose base perimeter measures 20 inches, which of the following could be the area of the original square piece of cardboard?

(A) 25 square inches  
(B) 24 square inches  
(C) 50 square inches  
(D) 81 square inches  
(E) 99 square inches

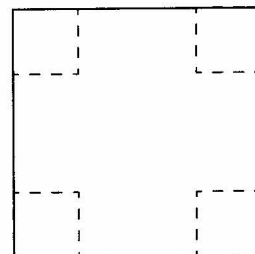


Figure 4

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Questions 19-20 refer to the table in Figure 5, which defines the operation  $\rightarrow$ .

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19. If  $\rightarrow \rightarrow 1 = 3$ , then  $\rightarrow \rightarrow 3 =$

- (A) 5
- (B) 4
- (C) 3
- (D) 2
- (E) 1

$\rightarrow 1 = 2$
$\rightarrow 2 = 3$
$\rightarrow 3 = 4$
$\rightarrow 4 = 5$
$\rightarrow 5 = 1$

Figure 5

20. Which of the following is equal to 2?

- (A)  $\rightarrow \rightarrow 2$
- (B)  $\rightarrow \rightarrow \rightarrow 2$
- (C)  $\rightarrow \rightarrow \rightarrow \rightarrow 2$
- (D)  $\rightarrow \rightarrow \rightarrow \rightarrow \rightarrow 2$
- (E)  $\rightarrow \rightarrow \rightarrow \rightarrow \rightarrow \rightarrow 2$

21. In Figure 6, what is the area of the unshaded region "S" if CDEF is a square?

- (A) 16
- (B) 20
- (C) 32
- (D) 48
- (E) It cannot be determined from the information given.

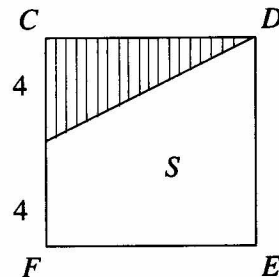


Figure 6

22. When 40 percent of  $y$  is 15, what is 20 percent of  $2y$ ?

- (A) 5
- (B) 10
- (C) 15
- (D) 20
- (E) 30

23. In Figure 7, if  $q = 2r$ , which of the following gives the value of  $p$  in terms of  $r$ ?

- (A)  $\frac{r}{2}$   
(B)  $\frac{r}{3}$   
(C)  $\frac{r}{4}$   
(D)  $90 - 2r$   
(E)  $90 - \frac{r}{2}$

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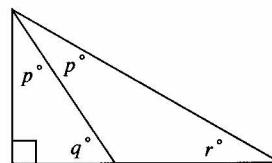


Figure 7

Note: Figure not drawn to scale.

24. If the average of five consecutive whole numbers is 21, what is the smallest number?

- (A) 10  
(B) 17  
(C) 19  
(D) 20  
(E) 21

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

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**SECTION 3**  
**40 Questions**

Read each passage carefully and then answer the questions about it. For each question, decide on the basis of the passage which one of the choices best answers the question.

As earth whirls along its endless journey through space, it has a companion that is always beside it--the moon. The moon is a small planet. It is only about one-fourth as big as the earth.

The moon is our nearest neighbor in space. The stars are billions of miles away. The sun is millions of miles away. But the moon is only about 239,000 miles away. That makes the moon truly a next-door neighbor.

In a way, the moon "belongs" to the earth. Just as earth moves around the sun, the moon moves around the earth. It is held in place by the tug of earth's stronger gravity. A planet that is held by another planet this way is called a

satellite. The moon is earth's satellite.

The moon is a ball of gray rock, some of which is covered with dust. It has no air or water--and, of course, no plants or animals. Its whole surface is nothing but mountains and plains of rock. When we look up at a full moon, we often see dark patches. These dark patches are the lowlands. They seem to form a shadowy face that people have named "the man in the moon." The brighter parts of the moon are the highlands.

In ancient times, many people worshipped the moon. The Romans, who thought the moon was a goddess, named it Luna. Our word *Lunar* means "of the moon."

1. The author states that the moon "belongs" to earth because
  - (A) It is earth's nearest neighbor.
  - (B) It is a satellite of the earth.
  - (C) One can see the man in the moon from earth.
  - (D) Ancient Romans considered it a goddess.
  - (E) The moon could not exist without the earth.
2. Which of the following can be found on the moon?
  - (A) Air
  - (B) Water
  - (C) Mountains
  - (D) Plants
  - (E) Animals
3. According to the author, which of the following most accounts for the "man in the moon?"
  - (A) A myth
  - (B) A goddess
  - (C) Lowlands
  - (D) The Romans
  - (E) Highlands
4. The author's main purpose for writing the passage is
  - (A) To compare the moon and the earth.
  - (B) To dispel myths about the man in the moon.
  - (C) To describe the origin of the word "lunar."
  - (D) To inform the reader about the moon.
  - (E) To explain why the ancient Romans worshipped the moon.
5. According to the passage, which of the following is NOT true?
  - (A) The moon is a planet.
  - (B) The moon is a satellite.
  - (C) The moon's lowlands appear dark from the earth.
  - (D) The moon is four times larger than earth.
  - (E) The moon is closer than anything else in space to the earth.

**GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.**



Several legends surround the first American flag. Perhaps the best known and most widely accepted is that of Betsy Ross. Legend tells of George Washington, George Ross and Robert Morris being appointed in June 1776 to design a national flag. Supposedly, Washington made a crude design that was dispatched to Betsy Ross, wife of George Ross's nephew and an expert seamstress, in Philadelphia. Taking the rough sketch and changing only the number of points on the stars from six to five, Mrs. Ross cut and sewed the first national flag for the United States.

History tells us Betsy Ross was a twice-widowed seamstress in Philadelphia who may have made some navy flags. While it is documented that Washington was in Philadelphia for two weeks in 1776, the trip was made on urgent military business. It is doubtful he would have had time to design a flag and, in fact, there is no evidence of his being ordered to do so. Also, the Betsy Ross story was first told in 1870, 94 years after it supposedly took place. The story has all the proper ingredients--hurried meetings, hasty sketches, a patriotic widow sewing the new nation's flag for the country her late husband died defending. However, history has proven it to be just a story.

The origins of the Stars and Stripes are shrouded in mystery, legends and half-truths. Facts strongly suggest that the flag had no single designer but was a conglomeration of ideas and designs.

6. Which of the following is the best title for the selection?
  - (A) Legends Surrounding the First Official Flag
  - (B) Debunking the Betsy Ross Story
  - (C) The Stars and Stripes
  - (D) Navy Flags to Nation's Flag
  - (E) Flag Maker of the United States
7. Which of the following best describes the author's opinion of Betsy Ross?
  - (A) A fraud
  - (B) A hero
  - (C) Talented
  - (D) Victimized
  - (E) Unskilled
8. The author suggests that the flag was probably designed by
  - (A) George Washington, George Ross and Robert Morris
  - (B) Betsy Ross
  - (C) Betsy Ross's deceased husband
  - (D) Several unknown people
  - (E) A group of seamstresses in Philadelphia
9. The author suggests which of the following as reasons why it is unlikely that Betsy Ross made the first flag?
  - (A) Betsy Ross lacked the necessary skill.
  - (B) George Washington was insulted by the changes to his design that she suggested.
  - (C) Betsy Ross did not have enough time to make the flag.
  - (D) George Washington never asked Betsy Ross to make the flag.
  - (E) There is no direct evidence that Betsy Ross ever sewed the Stars and Stripes.
10. When the author says, "The story has all the proper ingredients," she means
  - (A) All of the facts support her theory.
  - (B) The story is believable.
  - (C) The story has been told in a way that makes people want to believe it.
  - (D) The story has a beginning, a middle and an end.
  - (E) A recipe for a myth is in the story.



3

The week just past has been full of good news for those Americans who love their country and who care more that she should do herself proud in this war than they care about anything else in the world just now.

There was the announcement that just as American troops had previously gone in with the French, so now more American troops had just taken their place with the British.

There was the news, by way of Washington, that the Americans now hold the third longest line on the Western front.

There was evidence, fresh and abundant, that American troops are pouring into French ports at a rate never before approached.

Charles M. Schwab announces that we are now producing 10,000 tons of shipping every day and will treble that rate before the end of the year.

News from the front tells of our air fighters doing their share and giving better than they take.

The Yanks are here.

11. This passage can best be described as

- (A) A news item
- (B) Propaganda
- (C) A biography
- (D) A short story
- (E) A research report

12. It can be inferred from the passage that the author's opinion of Americans is that they

- (A) are generous.
- (B) love war.
- (C) are proud.
- (D) do their share.
- (E) are friendly.

13. In the passage, the term "Yank" refers to

- (A) A soldier
- (B) A citizen from one of the original 13 colonies
- (C) An American
- (D) A person who loves his/her country
- (E) Charles M. Schwab

14. The author's tone can best be described as

- (A) jubilant
- (B) nervous
- (C) ambivalent
- (D) somber
- (E) argumentative

15. The statement that the air fighters are "giving better than they take" means

- (A) The air fighters are charitable.
- (B) The air fighters are trying to help each other.
- (C) The air fighters are losing to the enemy.
- (D) The air fighters are shooting more than they are being shot.
- (E) The air fighters are surrendering territory.

16. The statement, "The Yanks are here" means that the Yanks

- (A) have finally arrived home.
- (B) are doing well in the war.
- (C) will be attacking the author's country.
- (D) are ready to ship out.
- (E) are not involved in the war.

17. The author believes that Americans should be proud for all of the following reasons EXCEPT:

- (A) The Americans are fighting with the British.
- (B) Many American troops are making it into French ports.
- (C) The production of shipping materials is high and increasing.
- (D) There have been few American casualties.
- (E) The Americans are doing well on the Western front.

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.

Even though the family name Chin means *gold*, it does not signify that everyone of that name is rich. Long ago, in the province of Chekiang, however, there was a certain wealthy Chin family of whom it was popularly said that its fortune was as great as its name. It seemed quite fitting then, when a son was born to the family, that he should be called Po-wan, "Million," for he was certain to be worth a million pieces of gold when he came of age.

With such a happy circumstance of names, Po-wan himself never doubted that he would have a never-ending supply of money clinking through his fingers and he spent it accordingly--not on himself, but on any unfortunate who came to his attention. He had a deep sense of compassion for anyone in distress of body or spirit; a poor man had only to hold out his hand, and Po-wan poured gold into it; if a destitute widow and her brood of starvelings but lifted sorrowful eyes to his, he provided them with food and lodging and

friendship for the rest of their days.

In such wise did he live that even a million gold pieces were not enough to support him. His resources so dwindled that finally he scarcely had enough food for himself; his clothes flapped threadbare on his wasted frame, and the cold seeped into his bone marrow for lack of a fire. Still, he gave away the little money that came to him.

One day, as he scraped out half of his bowl of rice for a beggar even hungrier than he, he began to ponder the little money that came to him.

"Why am I so poor?" he wondered. "I have never spent extravagantly. I have never, from the day of my birth, done an evil deed. Why then am I, whose very name is A Million Pieces of Gold, no longer able to find even a copper to give this unfortunate creature, and have only a bowl of rice to share with him?"

18. Each of the following words may be used to describe Po-wan EXCEPT:
- (A) Confused
  - (B) Miserly
  - (C) Poor
  - (D) Generous
  - (E) Compassionate
19. The passage is primarily about
- (A) the origin of Po-wan's name.
  - (B) how Po-wan lost his fortune.
  - (C) Po-wan's plan for regaining his fortune.
  - (D) reasons why it is foolish to share.
  - (E) the meaning of names and reality.
20. Which of the following is the best title for the selection?
- (A) The Significance of a Name
  - (B) From Prince to Pauper
  - (C) Why Am I So Poor?
  - (D) Compassionate Names
  - (E) Rags to Riches
21. Po-wan believes that he should still be wealthy for each of the following reasons EXCEPT:
- (A) He does not buy frivolous things.
  - (B) He is kind.
  - (C) His name means A Million Pieces of Gold.
  - (D) He does not deserve to be poor because he helps others.
  - (E) He comes from a wealthy family.
22. It is most likely that Po-wan will do which of the following next?
- (A) Try to figure out why he is poor.
  - (B) Ask the people that he has helped in the past to help him.
  - (C) Steal some gold to support himself and share with others.
  - (D) Ask his parents to give him a million more pieces of gold.
  - (E) Stop sharing with others so that he can again become wealthy.



This is the story of the great war that Rikki-tikki-tavi fought single-handed, through the bathrooms of the big bungalow in Segowlee cantonment. He was a mongoose, rather like a little cat in his fur and tail, but quite like a weasel in his head and his habits. His war cry as he scuttled through the long grass was *Rikk-tikk-tikki-tikki-tchk!*

One day a high summer flood washed him out of the burrow where he lived with his father and mother, and carried him, kicking and clucking down a roadside ditch. When he revived, he was lying in the hot sun on the middle of a garden path and a small boy was saying: "Here's a dead mongoose. Let's have a funeral!"

"No," said his mother, "let's take him in and dry him. Perhaps he isn't dead."

They took him into the house, and a big man picked him up between his finger and thumb and said he was not dead but half choked so they wrapped him in cotton wool, and warmed him over a little fire, and he opened his eyes and sneezed.

It's the hardest thing in the world to frighten a mongoose, because he is eaten up from nose to tail with curiosity. The motto of all the

mongoose family is, "Run and find out," and Rikki-tikki was a true mongoose. He looked at the cotton wool, decided that it was not good to eat, ran all round the table, sat up and put his fur in order, scratched himself, and jumped on the small boy's shoulder.

"Don't be frightened Teddy," said his father. "That's his way of making friends. Let's give him something to eat."

They gave him a little piece of raw meat. Rikki-tikki liked it immensely, and when it was finished, he said to himself, "There are more things to find out about in this house than all my family could find out in all their lives. I shall certainly stay and find out."

He spent all that day roaming over the house. At nightfall, he ran into Teddy's nursery and when Teddy went to bed, Rikki-tikki climbed up too. "I don't like that," said Teddy's mother. "He may bite the child." "He'll do no such thing," said the father. "Teddy's safer with that little beast than if he had a bloodhound to watch him. If a snake came in the nursery now..."

23. According to the author, Rikki-tikki-tavi most closely resembles which of the following animals?

- (A) A bloodhound
- (B) A cat
- (C) A muskrat
- (D) A duck
- (E) A snake

24. Rikki-tikki-tavi decided to stay with the family because

- (A) He liked the boy.
- (B) He was grateful that they saved his life.
- (C) He was interested in exploring the bungalow.
- (D) He did not know his way home.
- (E) His parents died in the flood that had carried him away.

25. Rikki-tikki-tavi's name is apparently based on

- (A) A sound that he makes
- (B) The place where he lives
- (C) His physical appearance
- (D) His will to survive
- (E) The motto, "run and find out"

26. Based on the passage, each of the following words may be used to describe Rikki-tikki-tavi EXCEPT:

- (A) Energetic
- (B) Brave
- (C) Curious
- (D) Clever
- (E) Eager

In a hospital emergency room, victims of all sorts of diseases and accidents, from broken fingers to gunshot wounds, can demand attention simultaneously. Triage is the system of organizing emergency efforts so that many people can be cared for quickly. (*Triage* is the French word for "sorting.")

The idea of "sorting" patients into different treatment groups led to the idea of triage as a concept in medicine. Originally, triage was developed on the battlefield, where medical officers sorted casualties according to injuries and set priorities for treatment. The wounded were divided into three groups: those who would die even with treatment, those who could recover without it, and those who needed it in order to survive. The idea was to save as many lives as possible by allocating treatment efficiently.

Triage procedures are now used in any emergency room situation. Wherever large numbers of injured or sick people need treatment at the same time--hospital emergency rooms, disaster sites or battlefields--triage is necessary.

In the hospital, triage takes place in the emergency room. Patients are evaluated to find out how urgent their problems are and which of

the health-care resources available best suit those problems. An organized system of reception and sorting ensures that the injured or seriously ill get immediate care. Fortunately, hospital resources are not so limited as those on the battlefield, so all patients can be treated eventually, but priorities must be set. Emergency rooms divide cases into three main groups.

1. Emergent - life threatening conditions such as heavy bleeding or stoppage of breathing. These people need immediate care to survive.

2. Urgent - conditions that need treatment within a few hours to prevent complications. This category includes serious injuries, such as lacerations or fractures.

3. Nonemergent - problems that can wait for treatment without getting worse. Bad colds, flu, and minor injuries fall into this category. These patients are often referred to outside clinics or doctors to get the most appropriate treatment, rather than being treated in the emergency room or **admitted** to the hospital.

27. The French word "triage" is closest in meaning to which of the following:

- (A) organize
- (B) emergency
- (C) prioritize
- (D) decide
- (E) treat

28. The ultimate purpose of triage is to

- (A) Make sure that only those that will survive receive treatment.
- (B) Save as many lives as possible.
- (C) Get rid of non-emergent cases in order to make room for emergent cases.
- (D) Distinguish between urgent and emergent cases.
- (E) Act quickly.

29. According to the passage, when comparing early battlefield triage to hospital emergency room triage, all of the following are true EXCEPT:

- (A) The main question on the battlefield is who to treat, while the main question in the emergency room is when to treat.
- (B) In the hospital there are more resources available than on the battlefield.
- (C) The purpose of triage is to set priorities for treatment.
- (D) On the battlefield, there is less value placed on saving a life.
- (E) Everybody in the emergency room will eventually be treated, while some on the battlefield may not be treated.

30. The author apparently believes

- I. The emergency room version of triage is more humane than the battlefield version.
- II. Those who would die even with treatment should be ignored.
- III. Triage is the most important aspect of emergency medicine.

- (A) II only
- (B) III only
- (C) I and III only
- (D) I, II and III
- (E) Neither I, II or III

31. According to the passage, it is reasonable to assume that

- (A) resources in the battlefield are greater than in hospitals.
- (B) there is no difference between hospital and battlefield healthcare resources.
- (C) resources in hospitals are greater than on the battlefield.
- (D) healthcare resources are not directly related to healthcare problems.
- (E) resources are of little importance in triage.

32. This passage would most likely appear in a

- (A) war novel
- (B) medical journal
- (C) newspaper
- (D) textbook
- (E) first-aid manual

33. In the last paragraph, which word can be substituted for "admitted" without changing the meaning of the sentence?

- (A) told the truth
- (B) checked into
- (C) paid fees
- (D) officially reported
- (E) driven quickly

34. The main purpose of the passage is to

- (A) describe emergency room procedures
- (B) compare battlefield and hospital medical procedures
- (C) argue against the use of triage in hospitals
- (D) explain the concept of triage
- (E) criticize the use of triage

3



3

And now, alone and deserted, he traversed the sandy waste, his only means of observing the way being the heaps of bones and the horsedung, and so on, thus slowly and cautiously advancing, he suddenly saw a body of troops, amounting to several hundreds, covering the sandy plain, sometimes they advanced and sometimes they halted. The soldiers were **clad** in fur and felt. And now the appearance of camels and horses, and the glittering of standards and lances met his view; then suddenly fresh forms and figures charging into a thousand shapes appeared, sometimes at an immense distance and then close at hand, and then they dissolved into nothing.

The Master of the Law when he first beheld the sight thought they were robbers, but when he saw them come near and vanish, he knew that they were the hallucinations of

demons. Again, he heard in the void sounds of voices crying out: "Do not fear! Do not fear!"

On this he composed himself, and having pushed on 27 miles or so, he saw the first watch-tower. Fearing lest the lookouts should see him, he concealed himself in a hollow of sand until night, then going on west of the tower, he saw the water, and going down, he drank and washed his hands. Then as he was filling his water vessel with water, an arrow whistled past him and just grazed his knee, and in a moment, another arrow. Knowing then that he was discovered, he cried with a loud voice: "I am a priest come from the capital, do not shoot me!" Then he led his steed towards the tower, whilst the men on guard opening the gate, came out, after looking at him they saw he was indeed a priest, and so they entered in together to see the commander of the guard house.

35. The Master of the Law is a

- (A) Priest
- (B) Soldier
- (C) Lookout
- (D) Commander
- (E) Demon

36. The setting of the story is most likely

- (A) A mountain
- (B) Grasslands
- (C) The desert
- (D) The seacoast
- (E) A forest

37. It can be reasonably inferred from the passage that the Master of the Law came from

- (A) a monastery.
- (B) an inn.
- (C) a village.
- (D) a city.
- (E) a farm.

38. The most likely means of travel by the Master of the Law is

- (A) by foot
- (B) by horse
- (C) by camel
- (D) by automobile
- (E) by wagon

39. According to the passage, the Master of the Law saw all of the following EXCEPT:

- (A) demons
- (B) lookouts
- (C) camels
- (D) robbers
- (E) soldiers

40. In the first paragraph, the word "clad" means

- (A) dressed
- (B) bound
- (C) trading
- (D) buried
- (E) armed

**STOP**

IF YOU FINISH BEFORE TIME IS CALLED,  
YOU MAY CHECK YOUR WORK ON THIS SECTION ONLY.  
DO NOT TURN TO ANY OTHER SECTION IN THE TEST.



**SECTION 4**  
**25 Questions**

Following each problem in this section, there are five suggested answers. Work each problem in your head or in the blank space provided at the right of the page. Then look at the five suggested answers and decide which one is best.

**Note:** Figures that accompany problems in this section are drawn as accurately as possible EXCEPT when it is stated in a specific problem that its figure is not drawn to scale.

Sample Problem:

5,413	(A) 586
- 4,827	(B) 596
<hr/>	(C) 696
	(D) 1,586
	(E) 1,686

☒ (A) ☐ (B) ☐ (C) ☐ (D) ☐ (E)

1. When 7,903 is divided by 406, the result is closest to which of the following?

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

USE THIS SPACE FOR FIGURING.

2. If  $25 \times N = 25$ , then  $25 + N =$

(A) 0  
(B)  $\frac{1}{25}$   
(C) 1  
(D) 25  
(E) 26

**GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.**

USE THIS SPACE FOR FIGURING.

4

3.  $100 - 5\frac{3}{20} =$

(A)  $94\frac{17}{20}$

(B)  $95\frac{3}{20}$

(C)  $95\frac{17}{20}$

(D)  $96\frac{3}{4}$

(E)  $97\frac{3}{4}$

4. A strip
- $4\frac{1}{2}$
- feet long can be cut into how many strips each 6 inches long?

(A) 5

(B) 6

(C) 8

(D) 9

(E) 27

5.  $0.025 \times 50.00 =$

(A) 0.0125

(B) 0.125

(C) 1.25

(D) 12.5

(E) 125

6. If
- $N > 6$
- , then
- $2N + 5$
- could be

(A) 14

(B) 15

(C) 16

(D) 17

(E) 18

7.  $2\frac{3}{8} + 1\frac{7}{8} + 3\frac{3}{8} =$

USE THIS SPACE FOR FIGURING.

4

- (A) 8.125
- (B) 7.625
- (C) 7.25
- (D) 7.125
- (E) 6.875

8. The average weight of 3 boys is 120 pounds and the average weight of 2 girls is 105 pounds. What is the average weight, in pounds, of all 5 children?

- (A) 92.5
- (B) 110
- (C) 112.5
- (D) 114
- (E) 116

9. All of the following products are equal EXCEPT

- (A)  $2 \times \frac{3}{4}$
- (B)  $4 \times \frac{3}{8}$
- (C)  $8 \times \frac{3}{16}$
- (D)  $16 \times \frac{3}{32}$
- (E)  $20 \times \frac{30}{40}$

10. 12 is 8 per cent of

- (A) 96
- (B) 104
- (C) 132
- (D) 150
- (E) 164

6 6 6 6 6  
↑    ↑  
P    Q

USE THIS SPACE FOR FIGURING.

4

11. The "6" in place  $P$  in the numeral above has a value how many times the value of the "6" in place  $Q$ ?

(A) 10,000  
(B) 1,000  
(C) 100  
(D) 10  
(E) 1

12. Ms. Vizzari purchased 972 square yards of carpet for \$17,496. What was her cost per square foot?

(A) \$18.00  
(B) \$9.75  
(C) \$6.00  
(D) \$2.00  
(E) \$1.25

13. Taxi fare is \$1.00 for the first  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile and \$0.35 for each additional  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile. How many miles can a passenger ride for \$3.10?

(A)  $3\frac{1}{2}$   
(B) 4  
(C)  $6\frac{1}{2}$   
(D) 7  
(E)  $7\frac{1}{2}$

14. A bus driver took between  $2\frac{1}{2}$  and 3 hours to make a 165-mile trip. The average speed, in miles per hour, must have been between

USE THIS SPACE FOR FIGURING.

4

- (A) 45 and 48  
(B) 48 and 50  
(C) 50 and 55  
(D) 55 and 66  
(E) 66 and 110

15. The average time for each leg of a five-leg road race took Bob three hours and thirty-six minutes. How long did it take Bob to complete the race?

- (A) 12 hours and 20 minutes  
(B) 13 hours  
(C) 16 hours and 16 minutes  
(D) 18 hours  
(E) 19 hours and 12 minutes

16. In Figure 1, if three lines meet as shown, what is the value of  $2x + y$ ?

- (A) 70  
(B) 80  
(C) 140  
(D) 160  
(E) It cannot be determined from the information given.

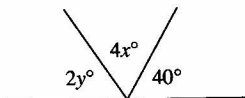


Figure 1

17.  $4 \overline{)824} =$

- (A)  $\frac{800}{4} \times \frac{20}{4} \times \frac{4}{4}$   
(B)  $\frac{800}{4} + \frac{20}{4} + \frac{4}{4}$   
(C)  $\frac{80}{4} + \frac{24}{4}$   
(D)  $\frac{800}{4} + 24$   
(E)  $\frac{8}{4} + \frac{2}{4} + \frac{4}{4}$

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.

USE THIS SPACE FOR FIGURING.

4

18. There are 25 workers in Linda's office. When she collected \$0.40 from each person to pay for a cake, she found that she only had  $\frac{2}{3}$  of the money she needed to pay for the cake. How much more money must she collect from each person to pay for the cake?

(A) \$0.15  
(B) \$0.20  
(C) \$0.30  
(D) \$0.40  
(E) \$0.66

19. Which of the following gives the number of cents in  $q$  quarters,  $d$  dimes, and 4 nickels?

(A)  $\frac{q}{25} + \frac{d}{10} + 20$   
(B)  $\frac{25}{q} + \frac{10}{d} + 20$   
(C)  $5q + 2d + 4$   
(D)  $25q + 10d + 20$   
(E)  $25q + 5d + 40$

20. An irregularly shaped field has a perimeter of 864 feet. If each fence segment is 9 yards long, how many segments are required to enclose the field?

(A) 28  
(B) 32  
(C) 44  
(D) 54  
(E) 96

21. Mike has \$12,500 in savings, on which he receives 7 percent interest per year. How much interest did Mike earn last year?

(A) 625 dollars  
(B) 675 dollars  
(C) 725 dollars  
(D) 875 dollars  
(E) 950 dollars

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.



22. If  $p + q$  is divisible by 3, which of the following is also divisible by 3 ?

USE THIS SPACE FOR FIGURING.

4

- (A)  $(p \times q) + 3$   
(B)  $p + (3 \times q)$   
(C)  $(3 \times p) + q$   
(D)  $(2 \times p) + (2 \times q)$   
(E)  $\frac{p+q}{3}$

23. In a survey, each of 350 farmers were found to own either a tractor, a plow, or both. If 186 farmers own a tractor, and 233 own a plow, how many farmers own both a tractor and a plow?

- (A) 42  
(B) 69  
(C) 132  
(D) 202  
(E) 419

24. Six people participate in a van pool. Each pays \$18 per week. If three more people joined the van pool and shared expenses equally, how much would each person pay?

- (A) \$10  
(B) \$11  
(C) \$12  
(D) \$13  
(E) \$15

25. If  $n > 3$ , which of the following is greatest?

USE THIS SPACE FOR FIGURING.

4

(A)  $2n + 3$

(B)  $n + 3$

(C)  $n - 3$

(D)  $\frac{n}{n+3}$

(E)  $\frac{n+3}{n}$

**STOP**

IF YOU FINISH BEFORE TIME IS CALLED,  
YOU MAY CHECK YOUR WORK ON THIS SECTION ONLY.  
DO NOT TURN TO ANY OTHER SECTION IN THE TEST.

**Upper Level Practice Test II : VERBAL (Section 1)**For each question, mark  $\checkmark$  if correct (C), 0 if wrong (W), or - if omitted (O).

Correct Answer	Your Answer	C $\checkmark$	W 0	O -
1. E				
2. A				
3. B				
4. A				
5. C				
6. B				
7. A				
8. C				
9. D				
10. A				
11. D				
12. E				
13. A				
14. E				
15. D				
16. B				
17. A				
18. B				
19. E				
20. B				

Correct Answer	Your Answer	C $\checkmark$	W 0	O -
21. B				
22. C				
23. E				
24. D				
25. A				
26. B				
27. E				
28. B				
29. B				
30. C				
31. C				
32. C				
33. B				
34. C				
35. D				
36. D				
37. A				
38. E				
39. D				
40. E				

Correct Answer	Your Answer	C $\checkmark$	W 0	O -
41. D				
42. B				
43. D				
44. A				
45. B				
46. E				
47. D				
48. E				
49. B				
50. A				
51. D				
52. D				
53. A				
54. C				
55. B				
56. B				
57. D				
58. A				
59. C				
60. B				

Total # Correct:

1	
	2
	3

Total # Wrong:

# Wrong  $\div$  4:

Box 1 - Box 2:

Total # Correct:

4	
	5
	6

Total # Wrong:

# Wrong  $\div$  4:

Box 4 - Box 5:

Total # Correct:

7	
	8
	9

Total # Wrong:

# Wrong  $\div$  4:

Box 7 - Box 8:

**Verbal Raw Score:**

Add Boxes 3,6,9

**Verbal Scaled Score:**

See Table 1 on page 203.

**Upper Level Practice Test II : QUANTITATIVE (Sections 2 and 4)**For each question, mark  $\checkmark$  if correct (C), 0 if wrong (W), or - if omitted (O).

Correct Answer	Your Answer	C $\checkmark$	W 0	O -
<b>Section 2</b>				
1. C				
2. D				
3. E				
4. A				
5. B				
6. E				
7. E				
8. D				
9. D				
10. A				
11. E				
12. D				
13. D				
14. C				
15. E				
16. E				
17. A				

Correct Answer	Your Answer	C $\checkmark$	W 0	O -
18. D				
19. A				
20. D				
21. D				
22. C				
23. D				
24. C				
25. B				
<b>Section 4</b>				
1. C				
2. E				
3. A				
4. D				
5. C				
6. E				
7. B				
8. D				

Correct Answer	Your Answer	C $\checkmark$	W 0	O -
9. E				
10. D				
11. C				
12. D				
13. A				
14. D				
15. D				
16. A				
17. B				
18. B				
19. D				
20. B				
21. D				
22. D				
23. B				
24. C				
25. A				

Total # Correct:

Total # Wrong:

# Wrong  $\div$  4:

Box 1 - Box 2:

1	
	2
	3

Total # Correct:

Total # Wrong:

# Wrong  $\div$  4:

Box 4 - Box 5:

4	
	5
	6

Total # Correct:

Total # Wrong:

# Wrong  $\div$  4:

Box 7 - Box 8:

7	
	8
	9

**Quantitative Raw Score:**

Add Boxes 3,6,9

**Quantitative Scaled Score:**

See Table 1 on page 203.

## Upper Level Practice Test II : READING (Section 3)

For each question, mark  $\checkmark$  if correct (C), 0 if wrong (W), or - if omitted (O).

Correct Answer	Your Answer	C $\checkmark$	W 0	O -
1. B				
2. C				
3. C				
4. D				
5. D				
6. B				
7. C				
8. D				
9. E				
10. C				
11. A				
12. D				
13. C				
14. A				

Correct Answer	Your Answer	C $\checkmark$	W 0	O -
15. D				
16. B				
17. D				
18. B				
19. E				
20. A				
21. E				
22. A				
23. B				
24. C				
25. A				
26. D				
27. A				
28. B				

Correct Answer	Your Answer	C $\checkmark$	W 0	O -
29. D				
30. C				
31. C				
32. D				
33. B				
34. D				
35. A				
36. C				
37. D				
38. B				
39. B				
40. A				

Total # Correct:

1
2
3

Total # Wrong:

# Wrong  $\div$  4:

Box 1 - Box 2:

Total # Correct:

4
5
6

Total # Wrong:

# Wrong  $\div$  4:

Box 4 - Box 5:

Total # Correct:

7
8
9

Total # Wrong:

# Wrong  $\div$  4:

Box 7 - Box 8:

**Reading Raw Score:**  
Add Boxes 3,6,9

**Reading Scaled Score:**  
See Table 1 on page 203.