

1. QUANDARY

- (A) predicament
- (B) decision
- (C) requirement
- (D) community
- (E) information

2. DECREE

- (A) quantity
- (B) loss
- (C) challenge
- (D) order
- (E) Joke

3) GRACIOUS

- (A) sad
- (B) kind
- (C) perplexed
- (D) joyful
- (E) annoyed

4. TRICKLE

- (A) fasten
- (B) assist
- (C) marry
- (D) herd
- (E) dribble

5. DEJECTION

- (A) billfold
- (B) melancholy
- (C) illicit
- (D) revolver
- (E) fashion

6. ELABORATE:

- (A) beaming
- (B) effeminate
- (C) intricate
- (D) alive
- (E) liable

7. FORTIFY:

- (A) strengthen
- (B) diffuse
- (C) surround
- (D) revere
- (E) emphasize

8. OVERDUE :

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

9. CORROBORATE:

- (A) understand
- (B) disagree
- (C) confirm
- (D) cooperate
- (E) agree

10. MEEK:

- (A) old
- (B) quick
- (C) submissive
- (D) tiny
- (E) worried

11. AGENDA:

- (A) combination
- (B) receipt
- (C) schedule
- (D) agent
- (E) correspondence

12. PHOBIA:

- (A) anxiety
- (B) illumination
- (C) dismissal
- (D) retraction
- (E) height

13. PAINSTAKING:

- (A) delicate

- (B) disease
- (C) medicine
- (D) generic
- (E) scrupulous

14. SOLITARY:

- (A) careless
- (B) friendly
- (C) troubled
- (D) mindful
- (E) alone

15. SUMMIT:

- (A) essence
- (B) conference
- (C) outline
- (D) valley
- (E) nadir

16. AGILE:

- (A) socialized
- (B) dominant
- (C) vocal
- (D) quick
- (E) mimicking

17. SUPPLANT:

- (A) propel
- (B) complement
- (C) confuse
- (D) substitute
- (E) cure

18. OBLIQUENESS:

- (A) deviousness
- (B) merriment
- (C) purposefulness
- (D) moderation
- (E) casualness

19. LANGUIDLY:

- (A) heavy
- (B) clumsy
- (C) tentative

- (D) confident
- (E) lazy

20. SHROUD:

- (A) release
- (B) cover
- (C) elevate
- (D) attain
- (E) entangle

21. FORSAKE:

- (A) acknowledge
- (B) avoid
- (C) embrace
- (D) employ

22. DISGUISE:

- (A) camouflage
- (B) deride
- (C) demonstrate
- (D) minimize
- (E) exhibit

23. DISTINGUISH:

- (A) discriminate
- (B) assimilate
- (C) synthesize
- (D) mitigate
- (E) reinforce

24. ACCLAIM

- A. prospect
- B. aversion
- C. delight
- D. approval
- E. accessory

25. RIGOROUS

- (A) quick
- (B) simple
- (C) thorough
- (D) passing
- (E) timely

26. ANNUL:

- (A) cancel
- (B) record
- (C) celebrate
- (D) subtract
- (E) conceal

27. REPUGNANT:

- (A) stunted
- (B) hungry
- (C) disgusting
- (D) unlucky
- (E) insane

28. HOIST:

- (A) drop
- (B) plow
- (C) lift
- (D) strain
- (E) lever

29. SWINDLE:

- (A) open
- (B) invent
- (C) control
- (D) invert
- (E) cheat

30. REFUTATION

- A. attraction
- B. disproof
- C. legal activity
- D. deny
- E. enthusiastic response

31. shovel is to dig as spoon is to

- a. stir
- b. knife
- c. silverware
- d. eat
- e. drink

32. opinionated is to indecisive as

- a. diffident is to shy
- b. frugal is to spendthrift
- c. conspicuous is to obvious

d. thoughtful is to thought-provoking

e. cook is to delicious

33. Hammer is to pounding as

- (A) screwdriver is to drilling
- (B) saw is to cutting
- (C) flute is to strumming
- (D) sneakers is to competing
- (E) button is to warming

34. Immeasurable is to size as

- (A) champion is to sport
- (B) ultimate is to maximum
- (C) celebration is to sound
- (D) ravenous is to hunger
- (E) infallible is to height

35. Shell is to turtle as

- (A) armor is to knight
- (B) skin is to apple
- (C) hair is to human
- (D) thorax is to insect
- (E) can is to sugar

36. Man is to artillery shell as boy is to

- (A) lesson
- (B) bullet
- (C) youth
- (D) oyster
- (E) model

37. Labor is to wages as

- (A) retirement is to pension
- (B) union is to bargaining
- (C) management is to profit
- (D) investment is to capital
- (E) hierarchy is to promotion

38. Equator is to world as

- (A) millennium is to year
- (B) waist is to person
- (C) horizon is to sunrise
- (D) dome is to arena
- (E) satellite is to moon

39. Building is to demolish as ship is to

- (A) scuttle
- (B) evade
- (C) decommission
- (D) harbor
- (E) overrun

40. Toss is to hurl as

- (A) bend is to soften
- (B) smile is to smirk
- (C) preserve is to laminate
- (D) defeat is to rout
- (E) love is to embrace

41. Singer is to chorus as

- (A) particle is to dust
- (B) actor is to cast
- (C) spelling is to pronunciation
- (D) bill is to dollar
- (E) olive is to branch

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. Tangible is to wealth as intangible is to

- (A) emotion
- (B) stocks
- (C) inheritance
- (D) estate
- (E) success

44. Binding is to book as

- (A) welding is to tank
- (B) desecrating is to grave
- (C) oscillating is to pendulum
- (D) splitting is to atom
- (E) jousting is to knight

45. Exertion is to exhaustion as

(A) projectile is to course

(B) cruelty is to suffering

(C) victory is to groundwork

(D) match is to judgment

(E) insurrection is to union

46. Champion is to cause as draft is to

- (A) letter
- (B) military
- (C) wind
- (D) recruiter
- (E) jalousie

47. Clever is to ingenious as

- (A) persuasive is to argument
- (B) disgusting is to expensive
- (C) skilled is to expert
- (D) treacherous is to powerful
- (E) misguided is to decision

48. Mediation is to disagreement as

- (A) navigation is to route
- (B) nationalization is to conflict
- (C) nomination is to appointment
- (D) notation is to contract
- (E) negotiation is to dispute

49. Car is to garage as

- (A) motorcycle is to rider
- (B) limousine is to stretch
- (C) tractor is to barn
- (D) skateboard is to flip
- (E) truck is to cab

50. Article is to magazine as chapter is to

- a. Verse
- b. Book
- c. Number
- d. Paragraph
- e. Score

51. oil is to squeak as salve is to

- a. burn
- b. medicine

- c. soothe
- d. ointment
- e. gas

52. SIREN: WARNING:

- (A) shovel: dirt
- (B) alarm: clock
- (C) barrier: intrusion
- (D) signal: reception
- (E) light: illumination

53. Sated is to ravenous as quenched is to

- (A) parched
- (B) thirst
- (C) barren
- (D) hungry
- (E) appetite

54. Recall is to memory as

- (A) ignore is to feeling
- (B) connect is to meeting
- (C) listen is to anecdote
- (D) suppose is to speculation
- (E) pursue is to dream

55. Glasses are to sight as

- (A) spice is to taste
- (B) gloves are to touch
- (C) earplugs are to hearing
- (D) nose is to smell
- (E) cane is to mobility

56. Brush is to painter as

- (A) paper is to draftsman
- (B) essay is to academic
- (C) bow is to violinist
- (D) shoes are to dancer
- (E) clay is to sculpture

57. Dial is to turn as

- (A) sun is to time
- (B) switch is to toggle
- (C) telephone is to control
- (D) button is to device

(E) change is to setting

58. DECIBEL: SOUND:

- (A) ingredient: food
- (B) ruler: length
- (C) calories: menu
- (D) degree: temperature
- (E) headphones: music

59. Frugal is to miserly as

- (A) confident is to arrogant
- (B) renewal is to pugnacious
- (C) famous is to aggressive
- (D) risk is to foolhardy
- (E) quiet is to timid

60. REHASH is to DISCUSS as

- (A) reprimand is to scold
- (B) reject is to want
- (C) rejoice is to praise
- (D) reiterate is to state
- (E) relish is to taste

Section 2

1. A gas tank is empty. When full, the tank holds 18 gallons. How many gallons are in the tank now?

- (A) 3
- (B) 6
- (C) 8
- (D) 12
- (E) 18

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

5. How much did all three teams raise for the 4th quarter in total?

- A. \$75
- B. \$80
- C. \$90
- D. \$100
- E. \$150

6. Which of the following is NOT less than 0.33?

- (A) $4/15$

Money Raised from Candy Sale

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

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



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

4. If a square has a perimeter of 88, what is the length of each side?

- (A) 4
- (B) 11
- (C) 22
- (D) 44
- (E) 110

7. How much more money was raised by the \$ 10.00 candy than by the \$5.00 candy?

- (A) \$32
- (B) \$50
- (C) \$75
- (D) \$125
- (E) \$200

8. If $a = 4$ and $b =$, then the value of a , expressed in terms of b , is _____.

- (A) $25b$
- (B) $20b$
- (C) $5b$
- (D) $5b$
- (E) b

9. If $N + 7$ is an odd, whole number, then N could be which of the following?

- (A) 7

- (B) 5
(C) $\frac{1}{2}$
(D) 0
(E) -7

10. At a fund-raiser, 500 people each donated y dollars. In terms of y , what was the total number of dollars donated?

- (A) 500
(B) $500y$
(C) $\frac{y}{500}$
(D) $\frac{500}{y}$
(E) $500 + y$

11. $\frac{7}{8} - \frac{6}{8} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$.

- (A) 0.58
(B) 0.5
(C) 0.375
(D) 0.25
(E) 0.125

12. If $\frac{1}{4}N = 2$, then $\frac{1}{8}N = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$.

- (A) $\frac{1}{2}$
(B) 1
(C) 2
(D) 8
(E) 16

13. Sally has x dollars and receives \$125 for her birthday. She then buys a bicycle that costs \$100. How many dollars does Sally have remaining?

- (A) $x + 125$
(B) $x + 100$
(C) $x + 25$
(D) $x - 25$
(E) $x - 100$

14. One person can load a truck in 25 minutes, a second can load it in 50 minutes, and a third can load it in 10 minutes. How long would it take the three together to load the truck?

- (A) 5 minutes
(B) 6 minutes
(C) 8 minutes
(D) 10 minutes
(E) 28 minutes

15. The ratio of rhubarb plants to tomato plants in Jim's garden is 4 to 5. If there is a total of 45 rhubarb and tomato plants all together, how many of these plants are rhubarb plants?

- (A) 4
(B) 5
(C) 9
(D) 20
(E) 25

16. $\frac{4a^4b^6c^3}{4a^3b^3c^2} =$

- (A) $\frac{2ac}{b}$
(B) $\frac{ac}{b}$
(C) $\frac{2b}{c}$
(D) $2abc$
(E) $4abc$

17. A company's income increased from 9

thousand dollars in 1958 to 4.5 million dollars in 1988. Its income in 1988 was how many times its income in 1958?

- (A) 200
- (B) 500
- (C) 2,000
- (D) 5,000
- (E) 20,000

18. Which of the following can be expressed as $(J + 2) \times 3$ where J is a whole number?

- (A) 40
- (B) 52
- (C) 65
- (D) 74
- (E) 81

19. According to a group study research, University A has 2.25 students majoring in Biblical Study for every 500 students. If there are 20 thousand students in University A, how many Biblical Study students are there?

- (A) 8
- (B) 90
- (C) 100
- (D) 225
- (E) 900

20. If ab is negative, which of the following CANNOT be negative?

- (A) $b - a$
- (B) $a - b$
- (C) a^2b
- (D) ab^2
- (E) a^2b^2

21. If, at a fund-raising dinner, x guests each donate \$ 500 and y guests together donate \$ 700, in terms of x and y , what is total number of dollars raised?

- (A) $600(x + y)$
- (B) $500x + 700y$
- (C) $500x + 700$

- (D) $500 + 700y$
- (E) $500xy$

22. What is the area of a square whose diagonal is 6?

- (A) 36
- (B) 24
- (C) 18
- (D) 12
- (E) 62

23. If $n > 0$, which of the following is equivalent to $n/5$?

- (A) 5% of n
- (B) 20% of n
- (C) 25% of n
- (D) 50% of n
- (E) 500% of n

24. The expression $\sqrt{162}$ is equivalent to

- A. $4\sqrt{2}$
- B. $4 + \sqrt{2}$
- C. $9\sqrt{2}$
- D. $3\sqrt{2}$
- E. $9 + \sqrt{2}$

25. Marita has x dimes, 3 quarters, and y ten dollar bills. Which of the following expressions represents the total amount of money she has, in dollars?

- (A) $x/10 + 0.75 + 10y$
- (B) $x + y + 3(0.25)$
- (C) $10/x + 75 + 10y$
- (D) $10/x + 0.75 + 10y$
- (E) $10x + 0.75 + 10y$

Section 3

1. 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%
(C) 66%
(D) 75%
(E) 125%

2. What is 72 expressed as the product of prime factors?

(A) (2)(3)
(B) (2)(3)(12)
(C) (2)(2)(2)(3)(3)
(D) (8)(9)
(E) (6)(6)(2)

3. Marsha is having a party. She has bought an 8-foot roll of streamer paper. How many 3-inch streamers can she make?

(A) 2
(B) 10
(C) 26
(D) 32
(E) 48

4. What is 4 percent expressed as a decimal?

(A) 40 (B) 4 (C) 0.4 (D) 0.04 (E) 0.25

5. If 9 percent of 3Y is 54, what is 11 percent of Y/2?

A. 54
B. 27
C. 22
D. 11
E. 9

6. Tim can make 5 pies with 2 pounds of flour. If he needs to make 7 pies, how many pounds of flour does he need?

(A) $2\frac{1}{2}$
(B) $2\frac{4}{5}$
(C) 3
(D) $3\frac{3}{8}$
(E) $3\frac{7}{8}$

7. All of the following are greater than

$\frac{1}{2}$ EXCEPT _____.

(A) $\frac{101}{200}$

(B) $\frac{17}{33}$

(C) $\frac{7}{12}$

(D) $\frac{600}{1000}$

(E) $\frac{23}{50}$

8. Each of the following is less than 2 EXCEPT _____.

(A) $\frac{15}{8}$

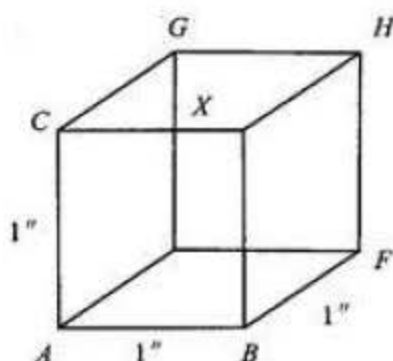
(B) $\frac{45}{22}$

(C) $\frac{99}{50}$

(D) $\frac{180}{100}$

(E) $\frac{701}{400}$

9.



The diagram shows a cube.

The distance from A to X is _____.

- (A) 2 inches
- (B) $\sqrt{3}$ inches
- (C) $\sqrt{2}$ inches
- (D) 1 inch
- (E) $\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$ inch

10. Durant's Trading Company earned profits of \$75,000 in 1990. In 1998, their profit was \$ 4,500,000. The profit from 1998 was how many times as great as it was in 1990?

- (A) 2
- (B) 4
- (C) 6
- (D) 10
- (E) 60

11. In one and a half days a point on the earth's surface rotates through an angle of approximately _____.

- (A) 90°
- (B) 180°
- (C) 360°
- (D) 540°
- (E) 720°

CEREAL SALES AT STORE X

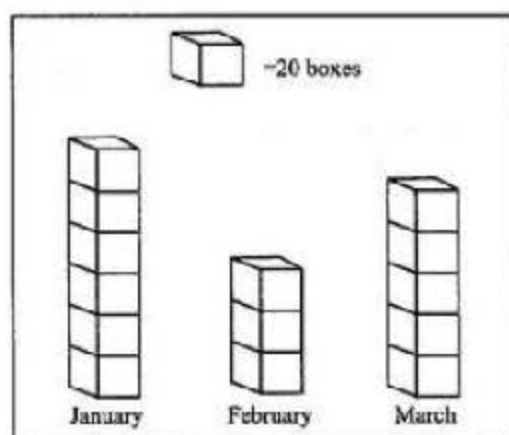


Figure 4

12. How many fewer boxes of cereal were sold in February than in January?

- (A) 2
- (B) 3
- (C) 20
- (D) 40
- (E) 60

13. Mr. Adams has a circular flower bed with a diameter of 4 feet. He wishes to increase the size of this bed so that it will have nine times as much planting area. What must be the diameter of the new bed?

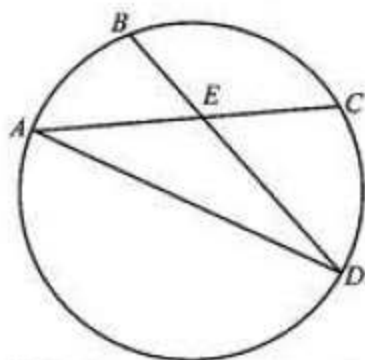
- (A) 6 feet
- (B) 8 feet
- (C) 12 feet
- (D) 16 feet
- (E) 20 feet

14. If Cindy earns \$ 21 per hour, how many hours must she work to earn \$ 420?

- (A) 42
- (B) 24
- (C) 20
- (D) 12
- (E) 16

15. In the figure below, \overline{AB} and \overline{CD} are chords of a circle that intersect at point E. \overline{AC} is the diameter. If the measure of $\angle ABE = 40^\circ$ and $\angle CED = 60^\circ$, what is the measure of $\angle ACD$?

$\angle CAD$?



Note: Figure not drawn to scale

- (A) 60°
- (B) 45°
- (C) 30°
- (D) 40°
- (E) 15°

16. A steak costs \$4 more than a hamburger, and a hamburger costs \$4 more than a grilled cheese sandwich. If six grilled cheese sandwiches cost $2x$ dollars, how much will 4 steaks and 2 hamburgers cost?

- (A) $2x + 40$
- (B) $2x + 48$
- (C) $6x + 34$
- (D) $6x + 40$
- (E) $12x + 40$

17. The number of students in a certain school is expected to increase from 1,086 students in 2010 to 1,448 students in 2011. What is the expected increase to the nearest percent?

- (A) 20%
- (B) 33%
- (C) 37%
- (D) 40%
- (E) 45%

18. The price of a box of raisins increased from \$ 0.93 to \$ 1.08. The increase in price is closest to what percent?

- (A) 1%
- (B) 14%
- (C) 15%

- (D) 16%
- (E) 20%

$$A \overline{) 4 \text{ remainder } 1} \quad B \overline{) 2 \text{ remainder } 1}$$

19. In the problem above, $B - A =$

- (A) 0
- (B) 1
- (C) 5
- (D) 11
- (E) 24

20. A steak costs \$4 more than a hamburger, and a hamburger costs \$ 4 more than a grilled cheese sandwich. If six grilled cheese sandwiches cost $2x$ dollars, how much will 4 steaks and 2 hamburgers cost?

- (A) $2x + 40$
- (B) $2x + 48$
- (C) $2x + 34$
- (D) $6x + 34$
- (E) $12x + 40$

21. The sum of eleven different integers is zero. What is the least number of these integers that must be positive?

- (A) None
- (B) One
- (C) Five
- (D) Six
- (E) Ten

22. Jessie scores an 88, 86, and 90 on her first 3 exams. What must she score on her fourth exam to receive an average of 91?

- (A) 92
- (B) 95
- (C) 98
- (D) 99
- (E) 100

23. Solve for x : $3x - 8 = 10x - 13$

- (A) $\frac{5}{7}$
- (B) $-\frac{5}{7}$
- (C) -35
- (D) -3
- (E) 3

24. 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.

25. Which of the following could be the value of $\frac{4}{7} + h$ if $h < 1$?

- (A) $\frac{1}{2}$
- (B) $\frac{3}{7}$
- (C) $\frac{2}{7}$
- (D) $\frac{3}{5}$
- (E) $\frac{2}{3}$

Section 3: Reading

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

Praise is the reflection of virtue. But it is as the glass or body, which giveth the reflection. If it be from the common people, it is commonly false and naught: and rather followeth vain persons, than virtuous: for **the common people** understand not many excellent virtues: the lowest virtues draw praise from them; the middle virtues work in them astonishment, or admiration; but of the highest virtues, they have no sense of perceiving at all. Certainly fame is like a river that beareth up things light and swollen, and drowns things weighty and solid. But if persons of quality and judgment concur, then it is a good name like unto a sweet ointment. It filleth all round about, and will not easily away. There be so many false points of praise, than a man may justly hold it a suspect.

Some praises come of good wishes and respects, which is a form due in civility to kings and great persons, to teach in praising, when by telling men what they are, they represent to them what they should be.

Some men are praised maliciously to their hurt, thereby to stir envy and jealousy towards them: the worst kind of enemies are they that praise. Certainly moderate praise, used with opportunity, and not **vulgar**, is that which doth the good. Too much magnifying of man or matter doth irritate contradiction, and procure envy and scorn. To praise a man's self cannot be decent, except it be in rare cases; but to praise a man's office or profession, he may do it with good grace, and with a kind of magnanimity.

1. The author refers to praise as “the glass or body which giveth the reflection” (lines 1-2). Which statement best captures the author’s meaning?
- A one should look at oneself before judging others.
 - B praise is influenced more by the giver than the receiver.
 - C people only praise similar people.
 - D praise is transparent, much like glass.
 - E praise reflects one’s feeling similar to the way glass reflects light.
2. In the context of the passage, the word “**vulgar**” (line 14) means
- A spiteful
 - B opportune
 - C rewarding
 - D attractive
 - E common
3. The main point made by the passage is that
- A praise is often undeserved
 - B praise is good for us
 - C praise shouldn’t be taken at face value
 - D some people praise anything
 - E praise can have many purposes
4. The attitude of the author toward “the common people” (line 3) is one of
- A respect
 - B amusement
 - C curiosity
 - D envy
 - E contempt

Foodborne illnesses are contracted by eating food or drinking beverages contaminated with bacteria, parasites, or viruses. Harmful chemicals can also cause foodborne illnesses if they have contaminated food during harvesting or processing. Foodborne illnesses can cause symptoms ranging from upset stomach to diarrhea, fever, vomiting, abdominal cramps, and dehydration.

5 Most foodborne infections are undiagnosed and unreported, though the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention estimates that every year about 76 million people in the United States become ill from pathogens in food. About 5,000 of these people die.

10 Harmful bacteria are the most common cause of foodborne illness. Some bacteria may be present at the point of purchase. Raw foods are the most common source of foodborne illnesses because they are not sterile; examples include raw meat and poultry contaminated during slaughter. Seafood may become contaminated during harvest or processing. One in 10,000 eggs may

15 be contaminated with Salmonella inside the shell. Produce, such as spinach, lettuce, tomatoes, sprouts, and melons, can become contaminated with Salmonella, Shigella, or Escherichia coli (E. coli). Contamination can occur during growing, harvesting, processing, storing, shipping, or final preparation. Sources of produce contamination vary, as these foods are

20 grown in soil and can become contaminated during growth, processing, or distribution. Contamination may also occur during food preparation in a restaurant or a home kitchen. The most common form of contamination from handled foods is the calicivirus, also called the Norwalk-like virus. When food is cooked and left out for more than two hours at room

25 temperature, bacteria can multiply quickly. Most bacteria don't produce an odor or change in color or texture, so they can be impossible to detect. Freezing food slows or stops bacteria's growth, but does not destroy the bacteria. The microbes can become reactivated when the food is thawed. Refrigeration also can slow the growth of some bacteria. Thorough cooking is

30 required to destroy the bacteria.

Nutria (*Myocastor coypu*) are large rodents that look like beavers with long, thin tails. Nutria may weigh up to 20 lbs., but on average weight between 12-15 lbs. with males slightly larger than females. They have dense, grayish under fur overlaid by long glossy guard hairs that vary in color from dark brown to yellowish brown. Their large front teeth are yellow-orange to orange-red on the outer surface. The forepaws have four well-developed clawed toes and one non-functional toe. The hind feet have five clawed toes: four webbed and one that hangs free. Nutria have several other adaptations to help them in the water. Their eyes, ears and nostrils are set high on their heads. The nostrils and mouth have valves that seal out water while swimming, diving or feeding underwater. The female's teats are located high on her sides to allow the young to suckle while in the water. Nutria are primarily nocturnal (active at night), with peak activity occurring near midnight. When food is abundant, nutria rest and groom during the day and feed at night. When food is limited, daytime feeding increases, especially in wetlands free from disturbance.

Nutria inhabit fresh and brackish marshes, rivers, bayous, farm ponds, freshwater impoundments, drainage canals, swamps and various other types of wetlands. Although found in sixteen U.S. states, nutria are native to South America. Their original range includes Argentina, Chile, Bolivia, Uruguay, Paraguay and southern Brazil. After escaping from captivity in the U.S. and elsewhere, they now inhabit a much greater area. Nutria were first imported into the United States between 1899 and 1930 in an attempt to establish a fur farm industry. Many of the fur farms failed in the late 1940s because fur prices fell and nutria did not reproduce well in captivity. Many nutria were released into the wild. Nutria are now reported in every Maryland Eastern Shore county and are found from Bombay Hook National Wildlife Refuge in Delaware through the Delmarva Peninsula to Virginia's Eastern Shore. They have also been reported on the western shore of Maryland in the Potomac and Patuxent Rivers and in Virginia as far south as the Northern Neck near the Rappahannock River.

Nutria are highly prolific and breed all year. Reproductive peaks occur in late winter, early summer, and mid-autumn. Reproduction and survival may be influenced by extreme weather conditions. Nutria reach sexual maturity at four to six months. Sexually mature male nutria can breed throughout the year. Females are pregnant from 128 to 130 days, and are ready to breed within forty-eight hours after giving birth. Litters average four to five young; however, nutria can have up to thirteen young per litter and may have three litters per year. Young are born fully furred and active, weighing 8 oz. at birth. They can swim and eat vegetation shortly thereafter, still feeding on mother's milk for up to eight weeks. Within five days of life, nutria can survive away from the mother.

9. Where would you most likely find this passage?
- a. In a tourist guidebook
 - b. In a history textbook
 - c. In an online encyclopedia
 - d. In a comic book
10. It can be inferred from the passage that nutrias' eyes, ears, and nostrils are set high on their heads
- a. so they can see their young while they are in the water
 - b. to prevent water from getting in them while they are swimming
 - c. so that they can eat at night
 - d. so that they are balanced with the rest of their body
11. According to the passage, how long does it take for nutria to reach sexual maturity?
- a. 4 to 6 months
 - b. 128 to 130 days
 - c. 48 hours
 - d. 8 weeks
12. The author states that fur farms failed in the 1940s because
- a. nutria were released into the wild
 - b. of limited amounts of food for the nutria
 - c. nutria are highly prolific
 - d. nutria did not reproduce well in captivity

American politics are often marked by contentious fighting and strong adherence to party platforms. There are two main parties - the Democrats and the Republicans. Increasingly, elected officials vote strictly along party lines leaving our legislature in gridlock.

- 5 Some of the most famous partisans of all time have actually been party switchers, however. Ronald Reagan, one of the most widely recognized Republican presidents of all time, was actually registered as a Democrat until 1962. He once commented that he did not feel that he had left the Democratic Party, but rather that the Democratic Party had changed so that he no longer
- 10 shared its views. On the other side, one of the standard bearers of the Democratic Party is Hilary Clinton. She has served as a Democratic senator. Secretary of State in a Democratic administration, and is the wife of Bill Clinton, one of the most famous Democratic presidents of all time. As a teenager, however, she had campaigned for Republican candidates and was even elected president of
- 15 Wellesley College's Young Republicans Club. However, policy issues such as the Vietnam War caused her to become a Democrat. While they eventually came to represent two very different political parties, Ronald Reagan and Hilary Clinton had one thing in common - the ability to adapt to changing political views.

13. The primary purpose of this passage is to
- (A) give the history of American political parties
 - (B) argue that more politicians should switch parties
 - (C) describe how two people changed their party loyalty
 - (D) explain the popularity of Ronald Reagan
 - (E) provide the reason why the two parties are contentious
14. What does the author mean by the phrase "vote strictly along party lines" in line 3?
- (A) Politicians only support laws brought forward by someone in their own party.
 - (B) Before big votes, there is a party.
 - (C) Politicians don't consider which party has proposed a law.
 - (D) Political parties have become less important.
 - (E) Political parties are often divided on which laws to support.
15. The author's attitude toward Ronald Reagan and Hilary Clinton can best be described as one of
- (A) contempt
 - (B) frustration
 - (C) amazement
 - (D) indifference
 - (E) respect
16. Which statement would the author most likely agree with about current elected officials?
- (A) They often switch parties.
 - (B) Their disagreements prevent laws from being passed.
 - (C) They are productive.
 - (D) They belong to many political parties.
 - (E) They are likely to be reelected.
17. The author suggests that Ronald Reagan left the Democratic Party for what reason?
- (A) His own political views changed.
 - (B) He was asked to leave.
 - (C) The Democratic Party changed and he no longer agreed with its views.
 - (D) A new party was formed.
 - (E) He was running against Hilary Clinton.

In the United States, about 380 billion plastic bags are used every year. It takes almost 12 million barrels of oil to produce this many plastic bags.

Unfortunately, only 1 to 2 % of plastic bags used in the United States are eventually recycled. While some of the unrecycled bags wind up in a landfill,

- 5 many of them are destined to harm wildlife. It is estimated that plastic bags kill over one million birds each year. Some birds ingest the plastic bags, which settle into the small intestine and prevent the birds from absorbing other nutrients necessary for survival. Birds can also become entangled in plastic bags and therefore unable to fly to gather food and evade predators. Many grocery stores
- 10 have made it a stated priority to reduce plastic bag use so that the number of tragic wildlife deaths due to plastic will be decreased.

Passage 6

For the next eight or ten months, Oliver was the victim of a systematic course of treachery and deception. He was brought up by hand. The hungry and destitute situation of the infant orphan was duly reported by the workhouse authorities to the parish authorities. The parish authorities inquired with dignity of the workhouse authorities, whether there was no female then established in “the house” who was in a situation to impart to Oliver Twist, the consolation and nourishment of which he stood in need. The workhouse authorities replied with humility, that there was not. Upon this, the parish authorities magnanimously and humanely resolved, that Oliver should be “farmed”, or, in other words, that he should be dispatched to a branch-workhouse some three miles off, where twenty or thirty other juvenile offenders against the poor-laws, rolled about the floor all day, without the inconvenience of too much food or too much clothing, under the parental superintendence of an elderly female, who received the culprits at and for the consideration of sevenpence-halfpenny per small head per week. Sevenpence- halfpenny’s worth per week is a good round diet for a child; a great deal may be got for sevenpence-halfpenny, quite enough to overload its stomach, and make it uncomfortable. The elderly female was a woman of wisdom and experience; she knew what was good for children; and she had a very accurate perception of what was good for herself. So, she appropriated the greater part of the weekly stipend to her own use, and consigned the rising parochial generation to even a shorter allowance than was originally provided for them. Thereby **finding in the lowest depth a deeper still**; and proving herself a very great experimental philosopher.

-Charles Dickens

22. This selection is primarily about
- (A) the living conditions of a specific branch-workhouse.
 - (B) the early childhood and education of Oliver Twist.
 - (C) the history of young orphans in the 19th century.
 - (D) the circumstances of a young child's relocation.
 - (E) the philosophy of a workhouse superintendent.
23. It can be inferred from the passage that "sevenpence-halfpenny" was
- (A) enough money to take care of a child for a week.
 - (B) the weekly pay of the branch-workhouse overseer.
 - (C) the cost of ownership of Oliver Twist.
 - (D) just enough money to pay for food for one day.
 - (E) used specifically to buy clothing for infant orphans.
24. According to the passage, the overseer of the branch-workhouse
- (A) was too young to handle the raising of children.
 - (B) had a poor relationship with parish authorities.
 - (C) secretly stole money that was meant for child care.
 - (D) was trying to quit her job as a caregiver of children.
 - (E) had a particular dislike for young Oliver Twist.
25. The style of the passage is most like that found in a
- (A) personal letter
 - (B) diary of an orphan
 - (C) history textbook
 - (D) philosopher's manual
 - (E) novel about an orphan
26. In the last sentence, "finding in the lowest depth a deeper still" refers to the
- (A) great difficulty of adjusting to a branch-workhouse.
 - (B) highly immoral nature of a woman's actions.
 - (C) amount of experience of an overseer of orphans.
 - (D) experimental aspect of a woman's philosophy.
 - (E) extent to which orphaned children must suffer.

Passage 7

The Lewis and Clark Expedition of 1804-06 was the fulfillment of a longtime dream of Thomas Jefferson, and the success of that incredible enterprise owes much to its two leaders, the scientific-minded Meriwether Lewis and the more practical-minded William Clark. What their Corps of Discovery accomplished—essentially opening up all the possibilities of the vast trans-Mississippi West to the people of the United States—has rightly been called one of the great feats of exploration. But Lewis and Clark did not do it alone. Their most famous assistant during the transcontinental trek was a young Indian woman whose life remains largely a mystery but whose legend lives on as strong as ever—Sacagawea.

Early twentieth-century historians tended to glorify her role. More recent writers, however, are inclined to minimize her contribution, and even to adopt a somewhat scornful view of her assistance to the explorers. The truth no doubt lies somewhere in between. It certainly was not the “Sacagawea Expedition”; she did not guide Captains Lewis and Clark all the way to the Pacific Ocean. But she did know some of the geography they passed through, and she did interpret for them when they came across Shoshone-speaking Indians. The U.S. government has not overlooked her accomplishments. A Sacagawea one-dollar coin is expected to replace the Susan B. Anthony dollar coin.

-Quig Nielsen

27. The passage is mainly about
- (A) the strengths and limitations of a famous expedition.
(B) the role of Native Americans in U.S. exploration.
5 (C) the historical accomplishments of Lewis and Clark.
(D) the realization of a vision by President Jefferson.
(E) the extent to which Sacagawea helped an expedition.
28. According to the passage, it is reasonable to assume that
- 10 (A) Susan B. Anthony was of Native American ancestry.
(B) Lewis and Clark had different thinking styles.
(C) Early historians were very critical of Sacagawea.
(D) William Clark had visited the Pacific many times.
(E) Meriwether Lewis was born in Mississippi.
- 15 29. Which of the following is mentioned as a major accomplishment of the Lewis and Clark Expedition?
- (A) It led to the discovery of the Pacific Ocean.
(B) It opened up trade relations with Native Americans.
20 (C) It charted unexplored land west of the Mississippi.
(D) It helped Americans learn the Shoshone language.
(E) It assisted the political career of Thomas Jefferson.
30. According to the passage, Sacagawea helped Lewis and Clark in which of the following ways?
- 25 I. She allowed passage through restricted Indian land.
II. She bridged a language barrier with Native Indians.
III. She was familiar with some of the land they traveled.
- (A) II only
30 (B) I and II only
(C) I and III only
(D) II and III only
(E) I, II and III
- 35 31. Which of the following, if true, would most weaken the view held by “recent writers” of Sacagawea?
- (A) A journal entry by William Clark crediting Sacagawea.
(B) Sacagawea was not actually a member of the Shoshone tribe.
(C) A decision to not place Sacagawea on the one-dollar coin.
40 (D) Sacagawea had previously helped other American explorers.
(E) Hard evidence that Sacagawea was born near the Pacific Ocean.

Passage 8

But I could not follow the world's orders on this night of providence. There was a Higher
5 Power who required my services. I gazed squarely into the astonishment of my superior officer
and walked away, slowly backpedaling at first, and then jogging out into a cacophony of smoke
and fire. I instinctively headed out into the direction where Chuck had gone to fight, attempting
to triangulate his soul with a single vertex and a spiritual compass as artillery fire and deafening
10 explosions shocked and awed me from every conceivable angle. I was no longer afraid as I
walked through the valley of the shadow of death. I carried on into Hell's core with ferocity of
step and vengeance of heart empowered by the leadership of the Holy Spirit. I fought up and
down the mounts of Iwo Jima, weaponless, searching for my lost friend who desperately needed
me at this time--who necessitated my presence before the end.

I scoured as many nooks and crevices that the limits of my humanity would allow me, but
15 I could not find Chuck in or out of this world. I collapsed upon my knees with my arms extended
to brace my fall. My physical and spiritual reserves were depleted and I could no longer pursue
eternity on adrenaline alone. The howls of my despondency endeavored to make contact with the
Divine as the smoke of our greed, and rage, and sin escalated past the apex of Mount Suribachi
and into the chilly Pacific darkness. Then my eyes chanced to meander into a depression. I
20 beheld something so **beautiful**, so **precious** that tears began to trickle down my war-torn face.
My friend Chuck was spread out on the black volcanic ash, the entirety of his left side seared by
the weapons of war. I rushed up to him quickly at first, and then a tad slower with joyously
tormented eyes. I knelt down upon the transitory and seized the hand of the everlasting.

32. All of the following add to the difficulty of the narrator's search EXCEPT:
- (A) His friend has been a prisoner of war for a long time.
 - (B) He has no rifle in which to fight off the enemy.
 - (C) He is searching for his friend in the midst of war.
 - (D) The terrain of the island of Iwo Jima is harsh.
 - (E) He is suffering from exhaustion brought on by battle.
33. It can be inferred from the second paragraph that the narrator finally finds his friend through
- (A) human error
 - (B) technology
 - (C) sight and sound
 - (D) landmarks
 - (E) blind fortune
34. The main character's emotional state changes from
- (A) hidden panic to forced calm
 - (B) painful surprise to tempered joy
 - (C) stubborn doubt to passionate belief
 - (D) reckless desperation to anguished relief
 - (E) annoyed uncertainty to pleased confidence
35. In his quest to find his friend, the main character receives help from which of the following?
- I. Covering fire from his fellow soldiers
 - II. His belief in God
 - III. Support from his superior officer
- (A) I only
 - (B) II only
 - (C) I and II only
 - (D) I and III only
 - (E) II and III only
36. In the second paragraph, the narrator calling what he saw "beautiful" and "precious", is ironic because his friend
- (A) no longer wishes to be saved.
 - (B) is only one soldier in the entire army.
 - (C) has been mortally wounded.
 - (D) disobeyed direct orders of their superior officer.
 - (E) is actually an enemy soldier.

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[illegible]