SECTION 1

1) INQUIRE

(A) donate

(B) discuss

(C) predispose

(D) question

(E) haunt

2. RELENT

(A) accept

(B) embody

(C) yield

(D) strive

(E) engage

3. APPARENT

(A) snobby

(B) detached

(C) evident

(D) grimy

(E) frequent

4.   EUPHORIA

(A)   joy

(B)   myth

(C)   bite

(D)   period

(E)   clump

5.   AUSTERE:

(A)   severe

(B)   miserly

(C)   ornate

(D)   empty

(E)   plentiful

6.   QUANDARY :

(A)   decision

(B)   requirement

(C)   information

(D)   predicament

(E)   community

7.   ILLITERATE:

(A)   sickly

(B)   unable to vote

(C)   unclean

(D)   unmanageable

(E)   unable to read

8.   BOUNTY:

(A)   upper limit

(B)   woven basket

(C)   generous gift

(D)   new harvest

(E)   outside border

9.   PREROGATIVE:

(A)   prerequisite

(B)   command

(C)   conviction

(D)   haggard

(E)   choice

10. SUMMIT:

(A)   slope

(B)   plateau

(C)   landscape

(D)   peak

(E)   island

11. BATTERY:

(A)   group

(B)   ambush

(C)   delirium

(D)   corner

(E)   precarious

12. RETARD：

(A)   slow down

(B)   turn around

(C)   change position

(D)   see through

(E)   push apart

13. FRIENDLY

(A)   responsive

(B)   congenital

(C)   amiable

(D)   sanctimonious

(E)   ambivalent

14. INTEGRITY:

(A)   honesty

(B)   influence

(C)   restraint

(D)   discrimination

(E)   pretense

15. OBSOLETE:

(A)   comprehensive

(B)   intense

(C)   plentiful

(D)   vast

(E)   outdated

16. DESOLATE:

(A)   conceivable

(B)   bare

(C)   fallacious

(D)   prepossessing

(E)   discourteous

17. NOVICE:

(A)   beginner

(B)   neighbor

(C)   interpreter

(D)   practitioner

(E)   detractor

18. REDOUBTABLE:

(A)   formidable

(B)   unavoidable

(C)   decisive

(D)   beneficial

(E)   constructive

19. INEXPLICABLE:

(A)   conscious

(B)   unaccountable

(C)   stolid

(D)   reasonable

(E)   questionable

20. ELUSIVE:

(A)   evasive

(B)   pervasive

(C)   unvaried

(D)   insensitive

(E)   impractical

21. REASONABLE:

(A)   reserved

(B)   generous

(C)   suitable

(D)   creative

(E)   sympathetic

22. WINSOME

(A)small

(B) limber

(C)quiet

(D)charming

(E)restless

23. ABERRATION

(A) ghost

(B) anomaly

(C) creature

(D) indication

(E) symbolism

24. CREED:

(A) avarice

(B) belief

(C) guilt

(D) admiration

(E) creation

25. MALIGNANT:

(A) indignant

(B) evil

(C) boring

(D) frustrated

(E) empirical

26. INSIPID:

(A) dull

(B) tasty

(C) liquid

(D) invasive

(E) isolated

27. FRAUD:

(A) deception

(B) deterrent

(C) propaganda

(D) coercion

(E) enforcer

28. AGGRANDIZEMENT

(A) assessment

(B) leniency

(C) restitution

(D) annulment

(E) glorification

29. HOLISTIC:

(A) insensitive

(B) ignorant

(C) specialized

(D) enemy

(E) prophetic

30. PRECIPITOUS:

(A) rugged

(B) dangerous

(C) steep

(D) wet

31. Disheveled is to appearance as

(A) messy is to room

(B) illegible is to painting

(C) controlled is to environment

(D) exterior is to door

(E) temperate is to building

32. Flour is to bread as

(A) syrup is to pancake

(B) boot is to footwear

(C) rice is to pan

(D) bakery is to kitchen

(E) leather is to shoe

33. Hammer is to pounding as

(A) screwdriver is to cutting

(B) rain is to dampening

(C) door is to entering

(D) harness is to holding

(E) bus is to driving

34. Saliva is to mouth as oil is to

(A) cooking

(B) floss

(C) olive

(D) motor

(E) industry

35. Porcupine is to quill as

(A) oyster is to pearl

(B) horse is to hoof

(C) elephant is to trunk

(D) bat is to wing

(E) skunk is to odor

36. Common is to rare as

(A) iron is to diamond

(B) doorway is to exit

(C) pacifist is to activist

(D) landlord is to occupant

(E) base is to summit

37. Request is to demand as visit is to

(A) host

(B) invasion

(C) entrance

(D) invitation

(E) guest

38. Football is to gridiron as

(A) karate is to tournament

(B) basketball is to scoreboard

(C) boxing is to decision

(D) swimming is to stopwatch

(E) baseball is to diamond

39. Soloist is to concert as star is to

(A) actor

(B) line

(C) black hole

(D) play

(E) planet

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. Score is to musician as script is to

(A) agent

(B) playwright

(C) conductor

(D) stagehand

(E) rewrite

42. Charm is to evil as

(A) fort is to attack

(B) bungalow is to rest

(C) tip is to dinner

(D) insignia is to uniform

(E) seesaw is to play

43. Spoke is to wheel as

(A) filament is to bulb

(B) peripheral is to computer

(C) round is to shotgun

(D) microbe is to microscope

(E) pedestal is to trophy

44. Wound is to heal as malfunction is to

(A) ignore

(B) repair

(C) diagnose

(D) build

(E) finish

45. Rehearsal is to performance as

(A)　audition is to casting

(B)　musical is to comedy

(C)　chapter is to book

(D)　anthology is to stories

(E)　encore is to concert

46. Litigation is to attorneys as

(A) lawmaking is to legislators

(B) teachers is to educators

(C) confirmation is to veto

(D) construction is to machinery

(E) reincarnation is to ministers

47. Moral is to self-righteous as

(A)　impeccable is to dirty

(B)　exciting is to straight

(C)　impossible is to difficult

(D)　creative is to artistic

(E)　pious is to sanctimonious

48. Dexterity is to skill as English is to

(A) Language

(B) Literature

(C) Japanese

(D) Linguistics

(E) Dictionary

49. hungry is to eat as tired is to

(A) bed

(B) awake

(C) sick

(D) sleep

(E) nap

50. PROCRASTINATE: ACTION:

(A)　reverse: direction

(B)　postpone: event

(C)　assign: choice

(D)　endure: patience

(E)　embezzle: fraud

51. Douse is to flame as

(A) wreck is to car

(B) rain is to weather

(C) quash is to rebellion

(D) lamp is to light

(E) captivate is to audience

52. Hibernate is to nap as

(A) den is to bedroom

(B) sun is to moon

(C) gorge is to nibble

(D) some are to all

(E) spontaneous is to temporary

53. Simplify is to complexity as

(A) accessorize is to jewelry

(B) vanquish is to obscurity

(C) refine is to impurity

(D) elect is to position

(E) glorify is to renown

54. Aimless is to direction as reckless is to

(A) speed

(B) energy

(C) anger

(D) hope

(E) caution

55. Famine is to hunger as

(A) thirst is to water

(B) shortage is to food

(C) debt is to creditor

(D) pestilence is to illness

(E) slumber is to sleepy

56. CAMERA : PHOTOGRAPHER :

(A)   house: architect

(B)   sink: plumber

(C)   studio: painter

(D)   meat: butcher

(E)   drill: dentist

57.   Lawyer is to courtroom as

(A)   participant is to team

(B)   commuter is to train

(C)   gladiator is to arena

(D)   senator is to caucus

(E)   patient is to ward

58.   INVENTORY is to GOODS as

(A)   agenda is to meeting

(B)   snapshot is to image

(C)   ballot is to voters

(D)   compass is to directions

(E)   roll is to members

59. Extravagant is to spend as

(A)   fierce is to fight

(B)   remarkable is to surprise

(C)   charitable is to receive

(D)   antagonistic is to agree

(E)   persuasive is to believe

60. Viscous is to flow as

(A)   transparent is to see

(B)   stationary is to stop

(C)   arid is to rain

(D)   stiff is to bend

(E)   damp is to soak

SECTION 2

1. Mr. Banks wants to bring a cookie to each of his 29 students. There are 8 cookies in each package. How many packages must he buy?
   (A) 2
   (B) 4
   (C) 5
   (D) 6
   (E) 8

2. Which of the following is the least?
   (A) $\frac{1}{4} + \frac{2}{3}$

   (B) $\frac{3}{4} - \frac{1}{3}$

   (C) $\frac{1}{12} \div \frac{1}{3}$

   (D) $\frac{3}{4} \times \frac{1}{3}$

   (E) $\frac{1}{12} \times 2$

3. Which number comes next in the sequence of 1, 4, 9, 16 ?
   A. 17
   B. 19
   C. 23
   D. 24
   E. 25

4. Linda had 76 books at her yard sale. She had 16 customers. If 12 books remain unsold, what is the average number of books purchased by each customer?

   (A) 2

   (B) 4

   (C) 6

   (D) 8

   (E) 12

5. $14 + 3 \times 7 + (12 \div 3) =$ _____.

   (A) 140

   (B) 125

   (C) $65\frac{1}{2}$

   (D) 39

   (E) 20

6. $-3-[(4-3)-(3 + 4)] =$ _____.

   (A) 12

   (B) 6

   (C) 3

   (D) -6

   (E) -9

7. Of the following, which number is the greatest?

   (A) 0.08

   (B) 0.7899

   (C) 0.7923

   (D) 0.792

   (E) 0.79

8. A stop sign has eight equal sides and a perimeter of 96. What is the length of each individual side?

   (A) 2

   (B) 4

   (C) 8

   (D) 12

   (E) It cannot be determined.

9. If $a - 7 = 3b - 3$, what does $a + 5$ equal?

   (A) $b - 1$

   (B) $4b - 1$

   (C) $3b + 9$

   (D) $3b + 16$

   (E) It cannot be determined from the information given.

10. If g is an even integer, h is an odd integer, and j is the product of g and h, which of the following must be true?

   (A) j is a fraction.

   (B) j is an odd integer.

(C)   *j* is divisible by 2.

(D)   *j* is between *g* and *h*.

(E)   *j* is greater than 0.

11. Of the following, 35 percent of $ 27. 05 is closest to_____.

(A) $7

(B) $9.45

(C) $10.50

(D) $11.15

(E) $12.25

12. During which year did the size of the population decrease the most?

(A)   Years 4-5

(B)   Years 3-4

(C)   Years 9-10

(D)   Years 1-3

(E)   Years 4-6

13. If ten rolls of film can be purchased for *m* dollars, how many rolls can be purchased for *n* dollars?

(A) $\frac{10n}{m}$

(B) $\frac{nm}{10}$

(C) $\frac{10}{mn}$

(D) $\frac{m}{10n}$

(E) $\frac{10m}{n}$

14. What is the value of #[#x - #y] when x = 3 and y = - 4?

For all real numbers x,

x = x^2 if x is negative;

x = 2x if x is positive.

(A)   -10

(B)   12

(C)   32

(D)   64

(E)   100

15. If 0.88 equals 8*W*, what is the value of *W*?

(A)   0.11

(B)   0.9

(C)   1.1

(D)   9

(E)   11

16. In the figure, the distance from *A* to *D* is 55 and the distance from *A* to *B* is equal to the distance from *C* to *D*. If the distance from *A* to *B* is twice the distance from *B* to *C*, how far apart are *B* and *D*?

(A)   11

(B)   30

(C)   33

(D)   44

(E)   45

17. The side of the bottle of beer shown in Figure 6 is flat. Which of the following best represents all of the point where the bottle touches the paper?

(A) ——————

(B) ⬭

(C) ▬

(D) ⬛▬

(E) ⬤

18. Lenny's average score after 3 tests is 88. What score on the 4th test would bring Lenny's average up to exactly 90?

(A)   92

(B)   93

(C)   94

(D)   95

(E)   96

19. There are 18 houses on a Franklin block. If 4 houses have two floors, 6 houses have three floors, and the remaining houses have only one floor, what fractional part of the houses on the block have only one floor?

(A)   1/9

(B)   2/9

(C)   1/3

(D)   4/9

(E)   5/9

20. A scale model of a cube has sides that are one fortieth of the length of the original. If the scale model required three gallons of paint to coat, how much paint is required to coat the original with the same thickness of paint?

(A) 43 gallons
(B) 7,280 gallons
(C) 4,800 gallons
(D) 240 gallons
(E) 120 gallons

21. A bakery sells 4 different types of bread. How many combinations of 3 different types of bread can a customer buy from this bakery?

(A) 3
(B) 4
(C) 6
(D) 8
(E) 16

22. 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) 25cm

(B) 3cm

(C) 3 square centimeters

(D) 8cm

(E) 16cm

23. A music store conducted a survey about whether people liked rock music, country music, or both. Out of the 800 respondents, 300 people liked country music and 700 people liked rock music. Based on this information, how many people liked both country and rock music?

(A) 100

(B) 150

(C) 200

(D) 250

(E) 300

24. The sum of four consecutive even numbers is 68. What is the smallest number?

(A) 10

(B) 12

(C) 14

(D) 16

(E) 18

8
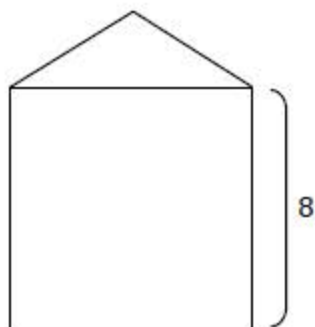
25. When x is multiplied by itself and 8, the product is 72. What is the value of x?

(A) 3

(B) 4

(C) 5

(D) 8

(E) 9

1. A local ice cream shop has 44 flavors of ice cream, and the shop is receiving a delivery of 7 cartons of ice cream. Of the 7 cartons, no 2 are the same flavor; 3 of the cartons in the delivery are flavors the shop already has, and the rest are new. After the delivery, how many flavors of ice cream does the shop have?
   (A) 37
   (B) 44
   (C) 48
   (D) 51
   (E) 54

2. What is $\frac{a}{b} - \frac{b}{a}$?
   (A) $\frac{a-b}{ab}$

   (B) $\frac{a^2-b^2}{ab}$

   (C) $\frac{(a-b)^2}{ab}$

   (D) $\frac{a^2-b^2}{2ab}$

   (E) 1

3. There are 9 classes in a school. 6 classes have 8 boys and 9 girls each. 3 classes have 9 boys and 7 girls each. What is the girl to boy ratio in the school?
   A. 8:9
   B. 9:7
   C. 17:16
   D. 16:17
   E. 1:1
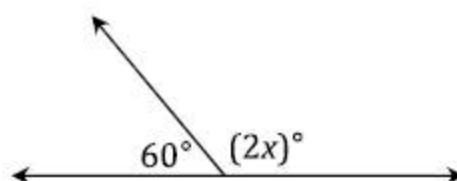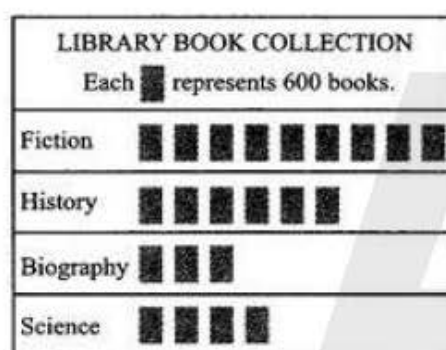
4. In Figure 6 (pictured below), find the value of x:

60° (2x)°

Figure 6

SECTION 3

(A)   30

(B) 60

(C) 100

(D) 120

(E) 180

5. How many more history books than science books are there?

(A) 2

(B) 602

(C) 1,200

(D) 1,800

(E) 6,000

LIBRARY BOOK COLLECTION
Each ▮ represents 600 books.

Fiction	▮▮▮▮▮▮▮▮
History	▮▮▮▮▮
Biography	▮▮▮
Science	▮▮▮

6. -3-[(4-3)-(3 + 4)]=_____.

(A) 12

(B) 6

(C) 3

(D) -6

(E) -9

7. Which of the following fractions is not more than one third?

(A) $\frac{22}{63}$

(B) $\frac{4}{11}$

(C) $\frac{15}{46}$

(D) $\frac{33}{98}$

(E) $\frac{102}{303}$

8. Don is 8 years older than Peter is. In 7 years. Don will be twice as old as Peter is now. How old is Peter now?

(A) 5

(B) 10

(C) 15

(D) 25

(E) 35

For all real numbers u and v, $u \oslash v = u - (1 - \frac{1}{v})$. [Example: $3 \oslash 2 = 3 - (1 - \frac{1}{2}) = 3 - \frac{1}{2} = 2\frac{1}{2}$]

9. Which of the following is equal to $4\oslash5$?

(A) 0

(B) 1

(C) $3\frac{1}{5}$

(D) $3\frac{4}{5}$

(E) 20

For all real numbers n and r, $n \clubsuit r = (n - 1) - \frac{n}{r}$.

EXAMPLE: $5 \clubsuit 3 = (5 - 1) - \frac{3}{5} = 4 - \frac{5}{3} = 2\frac{1}{3}$

10. If $Q\clubsuit2 = 3$, then Q=_____.

(A) 10

(B) 8

(C) 6

(D) 4

(E) 2

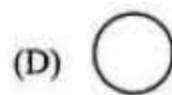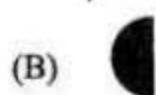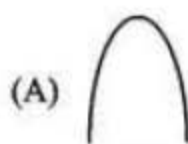11. If x is a positive number and $y = \frac{1}{x}$, as x increases in value, what happens to y?

(A) y increases.

(B) y decreases.

(C) y is unchanged.

(D) y increases then decreases.

(E)   y decreases then increases.

12. A bucket is set on a table, as shown in Figure 4. Which of the following describes all of the points where the bucket touches the table?

Figure 4

(A)

(B)

(C)

(D)

(E)

13. If ten rolls of film can be purchased for m dollars, how many rolls can be purchased for n dollars?

(A) $\dfrac{10n}{m}$

(B) $\dfrac{nm}{10}$

(C) $\dfrac{10}{mn}$

(D) $\dfrac{m}{10n}$

(E) $\dfrac{10m}{n}$

14. There are eight buildings in Celeste's apartment complex. Each building is directly connected to each of the others with a tunnel. How many tunnels are there?

(A)   8

(B)   18

(C)   28

(D)   36

(E)   56

15. The average of five numbers is 10. If two of the five numbers are removed, the average of the remaining three numbers is 9. What is the sum of the two numbers that were removed?

(A)   17

(B)   18

(C)   21

(D)   22

(E)   23

16. If 0.59 is about $\dfrac{N}{5}$, then N is closest to which of the following?

(A)   0.3

(B)   1

(C)   2

(D)   3

(E)   30

17. If the average of 6 consecutive whole numbers is 15, what is the largest number?

(A)   1

(B)   2

(C)   3

(D)   4

(E)   5

18. 100xy is what percent of xy?

(A)   1

(B)   10

(C)   100

(D)   1,000

(E)   10,000

(C)0.50

(D)0.60

(E)0.72

19. The legs of right triangle *ABC* have lengths 3 and 4. What is the perimeter of a right triangle with each side twice the length of its corresponding side in *ABC*?

(A)   8

(B)   14

(C)   16

(D)   24

(E)   48

23. $281 \div 4 =$

(A) $\frac{200}{4} + \frac{80}{4} + \frac{1}{4}$

(B) $200 + \frac{80}{4} + \frac{1}{4}$

(C) $\frac{2}{4} + \frac{8}{4} + \frac{1}{4}$

(D) $\frac{200}{4} \times \frac{80}{4} \times \frac{1}{4}$

(E) $\frac{200}{4} \div \frac{80}{4} \div \frac{1}{4}$

20. In the given figure, EB is perpendicular to FC, and AD and intersect at point F. What is the value of DFC?

(A)   50°

(B)   40°

(C)   100°

(D)   90°

(E)   180°

24. 40% of 80 is equal to *y*. What multiplied by *y* is equal to 16?

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

(B) $\frac{1}{4}$

(C) 1

(D) 2

(E) 3

refer to the following definition: For all real numbers r and s, r s = (r × 8) − (r − s).

21. If L (4 3) = 30, then L =

(A)   3

(B)   4

(C)   5

(D)   6

(E)   7

25. If 5 + 4N = 29, then N =

(A) 5

(B) 5.25

(C) 6

(D) 6.25

(E) 7

22. The price of a cold roast beef lunch is $4.8 and the price of a hot roast beef lunch is $5.4, if both prices include 20 percent for tax and trip, what is the different in price before tax and tip?

(A)0.12

(B)0.40

Passage 1

One of homeopathy's best-kept secrets is its ability to prevent complications from surgery. Homeopathic remedies can help reduce anxiety prior to surgery and excess bleeding during surgery, and can accelerate post-surgical recovery. Also,

5 remedies can help the body break down and eliminate unsightly scars. **Surgery represents both the astonishing sophistication and scientific advancements in health care while also demonstrating the inability of conventional medicine to provide alternatives that would prevent this action of last resort.**

On one hand, some conditions such as birth deformities, structural problems,

10 severe injuries, or life-threatening conditions are simply not treatable without surgery. At the same time, surgery is often performed unnecessarily. For example, it is used when the body, given a chance, could heal itself using natural therapies. Successful surgery does not mean that the person is "cured". Surgery may remove a tumor, a gallstone, or other diseased tissue or body parts but this removal doesn't

15 change the basic processes that created them in the first place.

-Tamara Der-Ohania

1.   The author's main purpose for writing the passage is to

(A)   introduce the advantages of an alternative therapy.

(B)   warn the reader of the dangers of surgery.

(C)   compare homeopathy with other natural remedies.

(D)   describe several modern medical discoveries.

(E)   explain the role of surgery in specific circumstances.

2.   According to the passage, surgery

(A)   must be performed as soon as possible.

(B)   cannot get rid of the source of certain problems.

(C)   is not effective with birth deformities.

(D)   should not be replaced by homeopathic remedies.

(E)   is very risky considering its high costs.

3.   All of the following are mentioned as benefits of homeopathy EXCEPT:

(A)   It can prevent scarring.

(B)   It aids in recovering after surgery.

(C)   It is relatively inexpensive.

(D)   It can prevent problems arising from surgery.

(E)   It reduces stress before surgery.

4.   What does the author mean by "Surgery represents... action of last resort" (first paragraph)?

(A)   Surgery is the most technologically advanced science in the world.

(B)   As health care costs rise, people need to find other methods of healing.

(C)   Patients should consider homeopathy in their post-surgery recoveries.

(D)   Surgery is extremely risky and should not be used in all situations.

(E)   Modern medicine has come a long way, but limitations still exist.

5.   It can be inferred from the passage that

(A)   homeopathy can help remove tumors and gallstones.

(B)   the more risky the surgery the higher the cost.

(C)   life-threatening injuries are often exaggerated.

(D)   surgery is absolutely necessary in some situations.

(E)   the benefits of homeopathy are widely-known.

It's easy, nowadays, to blame others for bad things that happen to us. We complain that we don't have enough money because the government takes our taxes. We blame carbohydrates for our fat count. We blame society for our embarrassingly low educational scores.

5 Well, I disagree. I say we could save money by skipping McDonald's and buying the non-name-brand food items at the grocery. I say we're fat because we don't exercise. I say we're stupid because we watch too much TV and never read anything more difficult than sixth grade reading material.

10 I say that it's in our own hands if we are operating at less than our potential.

So, sometime, when you're at a loss for something to do, change your life for the better. Crack open the dictionary at a random page and see what's inside.

15 Seriously.

Chances are you'll find something interesting you didn't know before. Reading the dictionary is like reading a thousand mininovels, for each word has a story.

For example, we often hear someone referred to as a "spinster." Most
20 of us know that we use this term to describe an old, unmarried woman, but few of us know that the name originally had more meaning. The reason that "spinster" came to refer to all old, unmarried women is because in earlier times old, unmarried women had to spin to earn their livings; old, unmarried women who could not spin nevertheless got
25 lumped in with the rest. Consider, also, the word "whirling dervish." We know that this word is used to refer to dancers or tornadoes. Originally, however, the word referred to Muslim priests who wandered the land as beggars; In addition to whirling dervishes, there existed also howling and dancing dervishes, too.

30 So, take five minutes and read the dictionary next time you're bored. Seriously.

6. What is the best title for this passage?

(A)   Unexpected Discoveries

(B)   Through the Eye of a Needle

(C)   A Thousand and One Words

(D)   Boring Facts and Trivia

(E)   On the Origin of the Word "Dervish"

7. How would you describe the authors tone in this piece?

(A)   humorous and trivial

(B)   adamant and angry

(C)   friendly yet tired

(D)   amusing yet serious

(E)   sulky and sullen

8. Who does the author say is responsible for the state of our lives?

(A)   the government

(B)   McDonald s

(C)   television

(D)   educators

(E)   we, ourselves

9. Why does the author give the word seriously in line 12 its own paragraph?

(A) The author thinks the reader will take his/her advice seriously; therefore s/he uses seriously to indicate s/he has made a joke.

(B) The author must include nine paragraphs in the article and is cheating.

(C) The author wishes the reader to look up the word seriously in a dictionary.

(D) The author anticipates that the reader will scoff at the author's advice; the author wishes to convey serious intent of his/her advice.

(E) The author desires to confuse the reader at all costs.

10. Which of the following words best defines the phrase *lumped in*?

(A) left out

(B) copied

(C) combined with

(D) evolved

(E) destroyed

Turning and turning in the widening gyre

The falcon cannot hear the falconer;

Things fall apart; the center cannot hold;

Mere anarchy is loosed upon the world,

5   The blood-dimmed tide is loosed, and everywhere

The ceremony of innocence is drowned;

The best lack all conviction, while the worst

Are full of passionate intensity ...

—William Butler Yeats (1920)

11. Which of the following events take place in this poem?

(A)   The volcanoes are beginning to explode.

(B)   The falcon cannot hear the falconer.

(C)   The animals cannot find their way home.

(D)   The people cannot see the sun.

(E)   The tidal wave dashes the shore to pieces.

12. What is let loose upon the world?

(A)   the blood-dimmed tide

(B)   the widening gyre

(C)   the falconer

(D)   the ceremony of innocence

(E)   mere anarchy

13. What cannot hold?

(A)   the moon

(B)   the tide

(C)   the center

(D)   the world

(E)   the worst

14. This poem tries to express the_____.

(A)   fine skill of falconry

(B)   understandable injustice of death

(C)   great joy about life

(D)   deep pessimism about the world

(E)   appreciation for anarchy as a political system

15. Why do you think that the author uses words like "blood-dimmed," "anarchy," and "drowned innocence"?

(A)   to give a happy tone to the poem

(B)   to give a sad tone to the poem

(C)   to give a menacing tone to the poem

(D)   to give a light-hearted tone to the poem

(E)   to give a proud tone to the poem

Over two decades ago, scientists in the Agricultural Research Service Vegetable Crops Research Unit at Madison, Wisconsin, began a quest to breed carrots packed with beta-carotene – an orange pigment used by the body to create vitamin A. Thanks largely to their work, today's carrots provide consumers with 75 percent more beta-carotene than those available 25 years ago.

The researchers, led by plant geneticist Philipp Simon, haven't limited themselves to the color orange. They've selectively bred a rainbow of carrots -purple, red, yellow, even white. Scientists are learning that these plant pigments perform a range of protective duties in the human body.

Red carrots derive their color mainly from lycopene, a type of carotene believed to guard against heart disease and some cancers. Yellow carrots accumulate xanthophylls, pigments similar to beta-carotene that support good eye health. Purple carrots possess an entirely different class of pigments—anthocyanins—which act as powerful antioxidants.

While colored carrots arc unusual, they're not exactly new. "Purple and yellow carrots were eaten more than 1,000 years ago in Afghanistan and 700 years ago in western Europe," says Simon. "But the carrot-breeding process has gone on intensively for just 50 years."

In nature, different strains of carrots contain varying types and amounts of carotenoids—the pigments responsible for orange, yellow, and red

colors. To assist seed companies and growers who wish to produce nutrient-rich carrots, Simon and

35 his lab are working to map all the genes that play a part in synthesizing carotenoids in major carrot lines. Simon now knows of 20 genes that are involved. But determining a particular gene's role in generating carotenoids is not that straightforward.

40 Aside from enhancing the nutritional value of carrots—as well as onions, garlic, and cucumbers—researchers at Simon's laboratory also work to improve the vegetable's culinary quality and appeal.

45 With their compelling health benefits and a thumbs-up from taste testers, Simon's colorful carrots will be a great addition to supermarket produce aisles once consumers create a demand for them.

16. The main purpose of this passage is to

(A)   explain why carrots can be various colors

(B)   point out the health benefits of carotenoids

(C)   report on enhancements to the nutritional value of carrots

(D)   explore ways to increase carrot production

(E)   encourage people to buy carrots of various colors

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

(A)   argumentative

(B)   emotional

(C)   sentimental

(D)   informative

(E)   optimistic

18. According to the passage, carrots have been bred in all of the following colors EXCEPT:

(A)   yellow

(B)   green   -

(C)   white

(D)   red

(E)   purple

19. The type of carotene that gives carrots a red color is

(A)   lycopene

(B)   xanthophyll

(C)   anthocyanin

(D)   beta-carotene

(E)   antioxidant

20. Which of the following is true of colored carrots?

(A)   They first appeared about 50 years ago.

(B)   They do not equal regular carrots in nutritive value.

(G)   They are not as tasty as traditional carrots.

(D)   They were first bred by scientists at the Agricultural Research Service Vegetable Crops Research Unit.

(E)   They derive their color from varying types and amounts of carotenoids.

21. This passage can best be described as

(A)   a short story

(B)   a biography

(C)   a research report

(D)   propaganda

(E)   an editorial

Manatees and dugongs, also known as sea cows, belong to the scientific order Sirenia. In ancient mythology, "siren" was a term used for monsters or sea nymphs who lured sailors and their ships to treacherous rocks and shipwreck with mesmerizing songs. Throughout history, sailors sometimes thought they were seeing mermaids when they were probably seeing manatees or dugongs. With a little imagination, manatees have an uncanny resemblance to human form that could only increase after long months at sea. In fact, manatees and dugongs may have helped to perpetuate the myth of mermaids. Like the mythological creatures for which they were named, all sirenians living on earth today are vulnerable to extinction

Manatees and dugongs are the only completely aquatic mammals that are herbivores Unlike the other marine mammals (dolphins, whales, seals, sea lions, sea otters, walruses, and polar bears) sirenians eat only seagrasses and other aquatic vegetation. Unlike other marine mammals, sirenians have an extremely low metabolism and zero tolerance for cold water. Like dolphins and whales, manatees and dugongs are totally aquatic mammals that never leave the water—not even to give birth. The combination of these factors means that sirenians are restricted to warm shallow coastal waters, estuaries, and rivers, with healthy ecosystems that support large amounts of seagrass and other vegetation.

The average adult manatee is about three

meters (9.8 feet) long and weighs between

362-544 kilograms (800-1,200 pounds). It is

35   estimated that a manatee can eat about 10-15%

of its body weight in vegetation daily. So, for

example, a 453-kilogram (1,000-pound) manatee

would probably cat between 45-68 kilograms

(100-150 pounds) of sea grass and water hyacinths

40   a day!

22. Paragraph 1 is primarily concerned with
(A)   the origin of the scientific classification Sirenia
(B)   the similarities between manatees and mermaids
(C)   how manatees cause shipwrecks
(D)   a comparison between manatees and dugongs
(E)   the imagination of manatees

23. As used in line 6, "mesmerizing" most nearly means
(A)   discordant
(B)   mellifluous
(C)   high pitched
(D)   hypnotic
(E)   mysterious

24. The passage supports which of the following conclusions?
(A)   Manatees are like other marine mammals in their diet.
(B)   All sirenians are endangered.
(C)   Because of their low metabolism, manatees tolerate cold water well.
(D)   Mermaids were classified as sirenians.
(E)   Manatees leave the water only to give birth.

25. The author develops paragraph 2 by presenting
(A)   two sides of an issue .
(B)   a thesis followed by specific examples
(C)   a description of similarities and differences
(D)   an opinion and reasons why it is held
(E)   a hypothesis and data to prove it

26. According to the passage, manatees prefer the shallow coastal waters of Florida because of
      which of the following?
I.   availability of vegetation
II.   favorable water temperatures
III.   safety
(A)   I only
(B)   II only
(C)   III only
(D)   I and II only
(E)   I, II, and III

Love is like the wild rose-briar;

Friendship like the holly-tree.

The holly is dark when the rose-briar blooms,

But which will bloom most constantly?

5   The wild rose-briar is sweet in spring,

Its summer blossoms scent the air;

Yet wait till winter comes again,

And who will call the wild-briar fair?

Then, scorn the silly rose-wreath now,

10   And deck thee with the holly's sheen,

That, when December blights thy brow,

He still may leave thy garland green.

27. Which of the following would be the best title for this passage?

(A) The Fickle Friend

(B) Cruel December

(C) Love and Friendship

(D) The Seasons

(E) A Rose for Remembrance

28. Which of the following best expresses the main idea of this poem?

(A) Keep your friends close and your enemies closer.

(B) When decorating with plants, choose long-lasting ones.

(C) Roses are not as beautiful as holly.

(D) Love always ends poorly.

(E) Friendship is more long-lasting than love.

29. The speaker implies that in the winter, the rose-briar

(A) continues to bloom beautifully

(B) grows sharp thorns

(C) loses its beautiful, scented blossoms

(D) is green and shiny

(E) can be used to make bouquets, but not wreaths

30. The poem suggests that just as holly remains fresh and green throughout the winter, friendship

(A) can become bitter during the winter

(B) can withstand the tests of time

(C) grows stale and tired

(D) is more fun during the holidays

(E) is never as fulfilling as love

31. What does the author mean when she advises the reader to "scorn the silly rose-wreath now, and deck thee with the holly's sheen" (lines 9-10)?

(A) Place importance in friendship rather than love.

(B) Tell your loved ones what you think of them now, before they get old.

(C) Throw away any roses in your house.

(D) Invite people over for a holiday party.

(E) Protect yourself from people who want to take advantage from you.

When you say that a book was "meant to be read," you mean, for one thing, that it was not meant to be studied. You do not study a good story, or a haunting poem, or a battle song, or a love ballad, or any moving narrative, whether it be out of history or out of fiction. You do not have to study these things; they reveal themselves to you. They remain with you, and will

5 not be forgotten. They cling like personal experience, and become the mind's close friends. You devour a book "meant to be read," not because you are anxious to be nourished, but because it contains such stuff as makes the mind hungry. Nor do you read it to kill time, but rather to lengthen time, to live more abundantly while it lasts, adding another's life and thoughts to your own.

32. Which of these would the author most likely think was NOT "meant to be read"?

(A) a poem about memories of a long-ago time

(B) a story about an exciting adventure

(C) an instruction manual for a piece of equipment

(D) a narrative about a historical figure

(E) a novel with memorable characters

33. According to the passage, books that are "meant to be read"

(A) are good for momentary entertainment, but will be forgotten soon after

(B) are always fictional

(C) must be carefully studied

(D) make you eager to read more

(E) contain important information

34. As used in the passage, "to live more abundantly" (line 8) most likely means

(A) to live carefully, watching out for danger

(B) to live richly, taking in an array of thoughts and experiences

(C) to live dangerously, risking your life for cheap thrills

(D) to live humbly, putting others first

(E) to live diligently, working at every moment

35. The tone of this passage is

(A) resentful

(B) passionate

(C) humorous

(D) bored

(E) indifferent

Henri Marie Raymond de Toulouse-Lautrec-Monfa—or more simply, Henri de Toulouse-Lautrec—was a French painter and illustrator whose immersion in the colorful life of Paris in the last decades of the 19th century yielded a collection of exciting, elegant and provocative images. Henri owed his long name to his aristocratic heritage, to which he also

5 owed his serious life-long health problems. Henri's parents, the Count and Countess of Toulouse and Lautrec, were first cousins, and Henri suffered from health conditions often found in the offspring of close relatives. At the age of 13, Henri fractured his right thigh bone, and at 14, his left. The breaks did not heal properly, and his legs ceased to grow, so that as an adult he was just over five feet tall, having developed an adult-sized torso while retaining his

10 child-sized legs. Physically unable to participate in many activities typically enjoyed by men of his age, Henri immersed himself in art.

Under the tutelage of Bonnat and later Fernand Cormon, Henri developed his vivid, characterful painting style and his taste for the Paris social scene that was so often his subject. He was masterly at capturing crowd scenes in which the figures are highly individualized.

15 Along with Cézanne, Van Gogh, and Gauguin, Henri Toulouse-Lautrec is now known as one of the greatest painters of the period.

36. Based on the description in the passage, the paintings of Henri de Toulouse-

Lautrec are most likely

(A) drab

(B) abstract

(C) visionary

(D) satirical

(E) vibrant

37. The author states that Henri's long name and physical ailments were both a result of

(A) malnutrition as a child

(B) his talent as a painter

(C) his lack of athletic ability

(D) his aristocratic origins

(E) his imaginative parents

38. The author suggests that Henri's masterpieces

(A) were inspired by his engagement in the social life of his city

(B) were successful due to his family's influence

(C) cured him of his disabilities

(D) allowed him to keep living the life of an aristocrat

(E) surpassed his family's low expectations

39. According to the passage, Henri's health problems

(A) forced him to become an artist because there were no other careers open to him

(B) prevented him from enjoying certain experiences with his peers

(C) directly caused his death

(D) were common among artists in Paris during this period

(E) raised his social status

40. Which of the following does the author consider one of Henri's greatest strengths as a painter?

(A) his inspiring biography

(B) his innovative use of color and texture

(C) his ability to provoke a viewer's imagination through his illustrations

(D) his memorable appearance

(E) his ability to portray individual people within a crowd

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