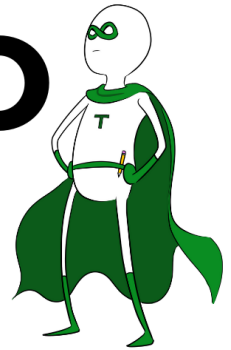


TEST DAY HERO

YOUR SIDEKICK IN CRUSHING THE TEST



SHSAT PRACTICE TEST 1



PART 1 ENGLISH LANGUAGE ARTS

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- 2 (E) (F) (G) (H)
- 3 (A) (B) (C) (D)
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PART 2 MATHEMATICS

58

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59

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62

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- 114 (E) (F) (G) (H)



PART 1 — ENGLISH LANGUAGE ARTS

57 QUESTIONS

REVISING/EDITING

QUESTIONS 1-9

IMPORTANT NOTE

The Revising/Editing section (Questions 1-9) is in two parts: Part A and Part B.

REVISING/EDITING Part A

DIRECTIONS: Read and answer the following questions. You will be asked to recognize and correct errors so that the sentences or short paragraphs follow the conventions of standard written English. You may write in your test booklet as needed to take notes. You should re-read relevant parts of the sentences or paragraphs before marking the best answer for each question.

1. Read this sentence.

Many scientists believe that it is helpful to pay people to be a part of their research.

Which of the following revisions uses the most precise language?

- A. Studies suggest that compensation is helpful when conducting research.
- B. Research indicates that monetary compensation is the best way to encourage participation in a study.
- C. Some people are more inclined to help with something if they are paid.
- D. Many people prefer to be paid if they are helping a scientist with research.



2. Read this paragraph.

(1) The government of North Korea is unlike any other in the modern world, this is largely due to the influence of the Kim family. (2) The Democratic People's Republic of Korea has a highly centralized, totalitarian form of government. (3) The U.S. government classifies North Korea as a communist state. (4) Its one dominant political party is known as the Worker's Party of Korea which controls the government and claims to be moving towards a more equal society.

Which pair of revisions needs to be made in the paragraph?

- E. Sentence 1: Remove *this is*.
Sentence 2: Remove the comma after *centralized*.
- F. Sentence 3: Replace *U.S.* with *United States*.
Sentence 4: Insert a comma after *Korea*.
- G. Sentence 2: Remove the comma after *centralized*.
Sentence 3: Replace *U.S.* with *United States*.
- H. Sentence 1: Remove *this is*.
Sentence 4: Insert a comma after *Korea*.

3. Read this paragraph.

(1) Most of us spend much more time with digital media than we did a decade ago. (2) Today's teens have come of age with smartphones in their pockets. (3) Compared to teens a couple of decades ago, interacting with traditional media like books and movies is fundamentally different. (4) These days, books seem to be gathering dust.

Which sentence contains an error in its construction and should be revised?

- A. sentence 1
- B. sentence 2
- C. sentence 3
- D. sentence 4



REVISING/EDITING Part B

DIRECTIONS: Read the text below and answer the questions following it. You will be asked to improve the writing quality of the text and to correct errors so that the text follows the conventions of standard written English. You should re-read relevant parts of the text before marking the best answer for each question.

Judge Sentences Youth Offenders to Chess, With Promising Results

Excerpt adapted from an article by Monique Sedgwick, Jeffrey MacCormack, and Lance Grigg

(1) Every Friday afternoon, one campus classroom in Canada is transformed. (2) Tables are set up with two chairs facing one another; a chess set invites players to begin. (3) An interactive whiteboard shows a game in progress. (4) Off to the side, another board is set up with a “chess problem.”

(5) At half past one, the players begin to show up. (6) The room fills with noisy young voices, sharing how their week has gone and clamoring for cookies and juice. (7) All of these youth are involved in the criminal justice system and are attending what’s known as the Chess for Life Program at Alberta’s University of Lethbridge as part of their sentence. (8) The scene is like any youth gathering, with one difference: group home workers and probation officers are in attendance. (9) Sentencing practices for youth who engage in non-violent crimes have traditionally adopted a punitive approach — for example, ordering time in a juvenile detention center. (10) In fact, punitive sentencing can result in poor social outcomes, low rates of employment and higher school dropout rates. (11) Research suggests that punitive models have little impact on reducing the chances of reoffending.

(12) Some people suggest a more rehabilitative approach to sentencing is needed. (13) Youth could be sentenced to programs that provide opportunities for developing life skills and establishing more positive relationships. (14) This may result in increased levels of self-confidence, reducing the chance of reoffending. (15) Alternate sentencing initiatives focus on fair sentencing practices that are appropriate and support the reintegration of youth back into the community. (16) Chess for Life is a 25-hour chess instruction program lead by longtime chess players Dr. Lance Grigg and assistants Riley Kostek and Josh Markle. (17) Chess for Life participants learn opening, middle and end-game strategies while playing the program leaders and each other. (18) In doing so, they are developing skills in reasoning, problem-solving, paying attention, planning, focusing and decision-making.

4. Which of the following sentences should be added after sentence 4 to introduce the topic of the passage?
- E. Soon a group of chess masters will gather to play.
 - F. The room is now prepared for an inventive rehabilitation program.
 - G. Young criminals will come here to meet and learn from each other.
 - H. Many people believe solving chess problems is an effective way to improve one’s skills.
5. Where should sentence 8 be moved in order to improve the organization of the passage?
- A. to the beginning of the paragraph (before sentence 5)
 - B. between sentences 6 and 7
 - C. between sentences 9 and 10
 - D. at the end of the paragraph (after sentence 11)



6. What is the best way to combine sentences 13 and 14 to clarify the relationship between ideas?
- E. Youth could be sentenced to programs that provide opportunities for developing life skills and establishing more positive relationships and it is clear that this may result in increased levels of self-confidence, reducing the chance of reoffending.
 - F. Youth could be sentenced to programs that provide opportunities for developing life skills and establishing more positive relationships, resulting in increased levels of self-confidence and reducing the chance of reoffending.
 - G. Youth could be sentenced to programs that provide opportunities for developing life skills and establishing more positive relationships, except it results in increased levels of self-confidence to reduce the chance of reoffending.
 - H. Youth could be sentenced to programs that provide opportunities for developing life skills and establishing more positive relationships, for example, increased levels of self-confidence, which reduces the chance of reoffending.
7. Which sentence presents information that shifts away from the main topic of the third paragraph (sentences 12–18) and should be removed?
- A. sentence 13
 - B. sentence 14
 - C. sentence 15
 - D. sentence 16
8. Which transition phrase should be added to the beginning of sentence 13?
- E. On the other hand,
 - F. Consequently,
 - G. Nevertheless,
 - H. For example,
9. Which concluding sentence should be added after sentence 18 to support the topic presented in the passage?
- A. These are just some of the opportunities extended to Chess for Life participants.
 - B. Therefore, fair sentencing models are more likely than punitive models to reduce the chance of reoffending.
 - C. By developing these skills, Chess for Life participants give themselves a fighting chance at becoming functional members of society once again.
 - D. Nevertheless, their experiences being incarcerated will probably have a negative impact on their lives for years to come.



READING COMPREHENSION

QUESTIONS 10-57

DIRECTIONS: Read each of the following six texts, and answer the related questions. You may write in your test booklet as needed to take notes. You should re-read relevant parts of each text before marking the best answer for each question. Base your answers only on the content within the text.

CONTINUE ON TO THE NEXT PAGE



Elizabeth Bisland's Race Around the World

by Matthew Goodman

- 1 On the morning of November 14, 1889, John Brisben Walker, the wealthy publisher of the monthly magazine *The Cosmopolitan*, boarded a New Jersey ferry bound for New York City. Like many other New Yorkers, he was carrying a copy of *The World*, the most widely read and influential newspaper of its time. A front-page story announced that Nellie Bly, *The World*'s star investigative reporter, was about to undertake the most sensational adventure of her career: an attempt to go around the world faster than anyone ever had before. Sixteen years earlier, in his popular novel, Jules Verne had imagined that such a trip could be accomplished in eighty days; Nellie Bly hoped to do it in seventy-five.
- 2 Immediately Walker recognized the publicity value of such a scheme, and at once an idea suggested itself: *The Cosmopolitan* would sponsor its own competitor in the around-the-world race, traveling in the opposite direction. Of course, the magazine's circumnavigator would have to leave immediately, and would have to be, like Bly, a young woman. But who should it be? Arriving at the offices of *The Cosmopolitan* that morning, Walker sent a message to the home of Elizabeth Bisland, the magazine's literary editor. It was urgent, he indicated; she should come at once.
- 3 Bisland cared nothing for fame, and indeed found the prospect of it distasteful. So when she arrived at the offices of *The Cosmopolitan*, and Walker proposed that she race Nellie Bly around the world, Bisland told him no. Walker, however, was not easily dissuaded, and six hours later Bisland found herself on a New York Central Line train bound for San Francisco.
- 4 Bisland was a published poet, and throughout the trip she wrote of her experiences in a highly lyrical, impressionistic style, paying special attention to the ever-changing scapes of land and sea. She delighted in sitting on the top deck of a steamship and watching the ocean for hours on end. Prior to the around-the-world trip, Bisland had never been out of the country before, and during it she discovered a love of travel that would stay with her the rest of her life. That was what the trip had given her, she would reflect later: the vividness of a new world, where one was for the first time, as Tennyson¹ had written, Lord of the senses five. "It was well," she told herself when it was all over, "to have thus once really lived." Bisland would write seven articles about her race around the world for *The Cosmopolitan*, which in 1890 were collected and published by Harper & Brothers as a book entitled *In Seven Stages: A Flying Trip Around the World*.
- 5 It's instructive to note that in her book Bisland always described her undertaking for *The Cosmopolitan* as a "trip" or a "journey," and never—not even once—as a "race." Still, she was a loyal employee and she threw herself into the competition with vigor. Near the end of the trip, cold and sleepless and hungry, Bisland hurtled by train and ferry through France, England, Wales, and Ireland to catch the steamship that was her last chance to beat Bly, only to have to cross a storm-tossed North Atlantic in the worst weather that had been seen in many years.
- 6 In the end, Elizabeth Bisland succeeded in beating Phileas Fogg's eighty-day mark, completing the trip in seventy-six days—which would have been the fastest trip ever made around the world but for the fact that Nellie Bly had arrived four days earlier.
- 7 Bisland arrived home—as she had feared—famous. The race between Bly and Bisland was closely covered by newspapers across the United States, and heavy wagering on the outcome was reported in the country's gambling houses. As early as the first week of the race, in San Francisco, Bisland was aghast at the steady stream of visitors who sent up cards to her hotel room with urgent messages scrawled on them, but who, she noted in *In Seven Stages*, had only "a desire to look at me—presumably as a sort of inexpensive freak show." Unlike Nellie Bly, who upon her return to New York immediately set out on a forty-city lecture tour, Bisland did all she could to avoid the glare of publicity. She gave no lectures, endorsed no products, and did not comment publicly on the trip after the day of her return. Indeed, at the very moment when the American public's interest in her was at its height, Bisland chose to leave the United States, setting sail for Great Britain, where she lived for the following year.

¹ Alfred Tennyson (1809-1892), a renowned British poet.

8 Elizabeth Bisland died on January 6, 1929, at the age of sixty-seven. Today, all of her books are out of print, but she deserves to be better remembered than she is—for the gorgeousness of her prose, of course, and the clear-sightedness of her perspective on the condition of women, but also as someone who chose to turn away from the culture of celebrity just as it was dawning. Bisland never breached the promise she made to herself at the end of the race around the world: to conduct the rest of her life in such a way that no journalist would ever again see fit to put her name in a headline.

10. What is the most likely reason John Brisben Walker selected Elizabeth Bisland to participate in the race around the world?

- E. Walker was fascinated by Bisland’s poetry in the impressionistic style.
- F. Walker believed Bisland’s youth gave her a competitive advantage.
- G. Bisland was similar in important respects to Nelly Bly.
- H. Walker was aware of Bisland’s unfulfilled dream to travel internationally.

11. Read this sentence from paragraph 4.

That was what the trip had given her, she would reflect later: the vividness of a new world, where one was for the first time, as Tennyson had written, Lord of the senses five.

How does this sentence further the reader’s understanding of Elizabeth Bisland’s experience?

- A. It shows that Bisland’s journey changed her perspective on the world.
- B. It reveals that Bisland only appreciated the beauty of her experience after the fact.
- C. It communicates that traveling the world can heighten one’s sensory perception.
- D. It establishes that Alfred Tennyson’s written works had an influential effect on Bisland’s poetry.

12. Paragraph 4 supports the ideas in the passage as a whole by

- E. calling the reader’s attention to the lack of lyricism in Bisland’s written works.
- F. establishing Bisland’s experience as a writer, which the author references later on.
- G. clarifying that Bisland had never traveled prior to her trip around the world.
- H. illustrating Bisland’s affinity for natural beauty, especially where land meets sea.

13. Read this sentence from paragraph 5.

It’s instructive to note that in her book Bisland always described her undertaking for The Cosmopolitan as a “trip” or a “journey,” and never—not even once—as a “race.”

The author most likely included these details

- A. to imply that Bisland’s experience was not a competition.
- B. to highlight Bisland’s outlook on the work she was doing.
- C. to provide a reason as to why Bisland did not win the race.
- D. to put forth the opinion that competition is overrated.



14. The author suggests that Elizabeth Bisland accepted her role in the race “with vigor” (paragraph 5) because
- E. the race would allow her to fulfill her dream of traveling the world.
 - F. she wanted to be an instructive role model for children and adolescents.
 - G. she was enticed by the prospect of great wealth.
 - H. she was a dutiful worker who prioritized her employer’s wishes.

15. In paragraph 7, the word “aghast” is used

- A. to highlight Bisland’s confusion surrounding her newfound fame.
- B. to argue that Bisland’s fear of public adoration was as powerful as her fear of ghosts.
- C. to emphasize Bisland’s horror at being swarmed by strangers.
- D. to indicate that Bisland was honored by the attention she was receiving.

16. Read this sentence from paragraph 7

She gave no lectures, endorsed no products, and did not comment publicly on the trip after the day of her return.

How does this sentence contribute to the development of ideas in the passage?

- E. It expresses Bisland’s disappointment at losing the race around the world.
 - F. It emphasizes Bisland’s desire to publicly distance herself from Bly.
 - G. It strengthens the author’s claim that Bisland did not want to be famous.
 - H. It highlights Bisland’s distaste for consumerism.
17. Which sentence best supports the idea that Elizabeth Bisland encountered obstacles during her trip around the world?
- A. “Walker, however, was not easily dissuaded, and six hours later Bisland found herself on a New York Central Line train bound for San Francisco.” (paragraph 3)
 - B. “Near the end of the trip, cold and sleepless and hungry, Bisland hurtled by train and ferry through France, England, Wales, and Ireland to catch the steamship that was her last chance to beat Bly, only to have to cross a storm-tossed North Atlantic in the worst weather that had been seen in many years.” (paragraph 5)
 - C. “In the end, Elizabeth Bisland succeeded in beating Phileas Fogg’s eighty-day mark, completing the trip in seventy-six days—which would have been the fastest trip ever made around the world but for the fact that Nellie Bly had arrived four days earlier.” (paragraph 6)
 - D. “Bisland arrived home—as she had feared—famous.” (paragraph 7)
18. Which statement about the author is best supported by the passage?
- E. The author is skeptical of Walker’s motivations for asking Brisben to race Bly.
 - F. The author is inspired by Bly’s ability to circumnavigate the globe faster than Bisland.
 - G. The author empathizes with Bisland’s aversion to fame.
 - H. The author appreciates Bisland’s writing style.



CONTINUE ON TO THE NEXT PAGE



Nice Chimps

by Emily Sohn

- 1 When an animal helps out another animal, it usually gets something valuable in return. For a long time, many scientists thought that only people could behave generously just because it feels good. This kind of behavior is called altruism. A new study in Germany, however, suggests that chimpanzees also do good deeds for no real reason. And so do children who are as young as 18 months of age. The roots of altruism, conclude the researchers, reach back 6 million years to an ancestor shared by humans and chimps.
- 2 People and chimpanzees appear to develop such traits without any direct training, says Felix Warneken, an anthropologist at the Max Planck Institute for Evolutionary Anthropology in Leipzig, Germany. Warneken and colleagues worked with adult chimps that live on a protected island in the African country of Uganda. They also worked with 18-month-old children in Germany. The researchers performed three experiments with the apes and two experiments with the kids.
- 3 In the first animal experiment, a person tried to reach through the bars of an enclosure to grab a stick while a chimp watched from the room next door. The observing chimp could reach the stick if it wanted to. Even though the animals had no previous contact with the person, they usually grabbed the stick and gave it to the person. What's more, they did this regardless of whether or not the person offered them banana slices as a reward. Thirty-six animals participated in this experiment, and each acted independently. No chimp saw what the other chimps had done. In a similar trial, 36 children behaved in a similar way. They helped the person reach the stick, regardless of whether they were offered toys for their helpfulness.
- 4 The researchers conducted the second round of experiments with 18 chimps and 22 infants that had been helpful in the first round. In this set of trials, the chimps had to climb to a platform that was 2.5 meters (8.2 feet) high in order to give a stick to an experimenter. The children had to get around and over barriers to give a pencil to the person. No rewards were offered in either case. And still, both the chimps and the children went out of their way to help.
- 5 A third set of experiments tested the willingness of nine chimps to assist other chimps that they did not know. In each trial, one animal watched another animal in a separate room. The animal being watched tried to get through a chained door to food on the other side. The observing chimp, if it wanted to, could help out the watched chimp by removing a peg in its own room. That action would open the door in the watched chimp's room, allowing the watched chimp to get a snack. In many trials, all the observing chimps except one decided to help their comrades.
- 6 The new results "come as no surprise to any field worker who has spent lots of time close to wild chimpanzees," says anthropologist William C. McGrew of the University of Cambridge in England. Still, the new study contradicts earlier findings. Researchers at the University of California, Los Angeles, for example, had found that chimps don't give rewards of food to other chimps, even if it costs them nothing to be generous. It's possible that chimpanzees act altruistically only if they realize that other chimps are struggling to reach their goals, Warneken suggests.

19. What is the central idea of the passage?

- A. Felix Warneken is a German anthropologist whose studies have shed light on the presence of humanlike behavior in chimpanzees.
- B. Evidence from three recent experiments suggests that chimpanzees, like humans, have the capacity to act altruistically.
- C. Chimpanzees and humans share some traits due to a shared ancestral lineage.
- D. New research indicates that chimpanzees mimic the altruistic behavior they witness in humans.



20. Read this sentence from paragraph 1

The roots of altruism, conclude the researchers, reach back 6 million years to an ancestor shared by humans and chimps.

Which of the following provides evidence in support of the researchers' conclusion?

- E. "When an animal helps out another animal, it usually gets something valuable in return." (paragraph 1)
- F. "In a similar trial, 36 children behaved in a similar way." (paragraph 3)
- G. "No rewards were offered in either case." (paragraph 4)
- H. "In many trials, all the observing chimps except one decided to help their comrades." (paragraph 5)

21. How does paragraph 2 fit into the overall structure of the passage?

- A. It describes Warneken's three experiments and analyzes the results.
- B. It establishes the location of the three experiments described in the passage and provides background information on each of the researchers involved.
- C. It presents the final conclusion of Warneken's study and sets up the discussion of how he reached that conclusion.
- D. It introduces the primary group of researchers on which the passage focuses and describes the format of the researchers' study.

22. Read this excerpt from paragraph 3

What's more, they did this regardless of whether or not the person offered them banana slices as a reward. Thirty-six animals participated in this experiment, and each acted independently. No chimp saw what the other chimps had done.

In what way do these details support the ideas presented in the passage?

- E. They inform the reader that banana slices were routinely offered as a reward in other parts of the study.
- F. They provide the reader with important details about how Warneken's first experiment was carried out.
- G. They clarify that Warneken's three experiments were performed legitimately.
- H. They explain why it is necessary to isolate subjects when conducting an experiment.

23. With which statement would the author most likely **disagree**?

- A. The results of Warneken's experiments support the theory that humans and chimpanzees behave similarly altruistically in certain scenarios.
- B. Warneken's experiments did not test enough subjects to draw any conclusions regarding altruism in chimpanzees.
- C. Warneken and his colleagues attempted to conduct their experiments in a way that would produce meaningful results.
- D. Warneken's conclusion that chimpanzees exhibit altruistic behavior is not shocking to people who are intimately familiar with the habits of chimpanzees.



24. Which of the following explains a unique characteristic of the second experiment?
- E. Unlike the first and third experiments, the second experiment involved children who had participated in an earlier part of the study.
 - F. Unlike the first and third experiments, the second experiment tested an equal number of chimpanzees and humans.
 - G. The second experiment featured the interaction of participants between two different rooms, while the first and third experiments were carried out in a single room.
 - H. The second experiment included chimpanzees only, while the first and third experiments included both chimpanzees and humans.

25. Read this sentence from paragraph 6.

Researchers at the University of California, Los Angeles, for example, had found that chimps don't give rewards of food to other chimps, even if it costs them nothing to be generous.

What is the most likely reason the author included this information in the passage?

- A. to suggest that Warneken's experiments disproved previous theories regarding altruism among chimpanzees.
- B. to imply that Warneken and his colleagues were mistaken in the conclusions they drew from the three experiments.
- C. to clarify that Warneken's conclusions are not accepted by all anthropologists.
- D. to indicate that the conclusions drawn by Warneken and his colleagues might only apply to special circumstances.



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Excerpt from *The Canterville Ghost*

by Oscar Wilde

- 1 The storm raged fiercely all that night, but nothing of particular note occurred. The next morning, however, when they came down to breakfast, they found the terrible stain of blood once again on the floor. "I don't think it can be the fault of the Paragon Detergent," said Washington, "for I have tried it with everything. It must be the ghost." He accordingly rubbed out the stain a second time, but the second morning it appeared again. The third morning also it was there, though the library had been locked up at night by Mr. Otis himself, and the key carried upstairs. The whole family were now quite interested; Mr. Otis began to suspect that he had been too dogmatic in his denial of the existence of ghosts, Mrs. Otis expressed her intention of joining the Psychical Society, and Washington prepared a long letter to Myers and Podmore on the subject of the Permanence of Sanguineous Stains when connected with Crime. That night all doubts about the objective existence of phantasmata¹ were removed forever.
- 2 The day had been warm and sunny; and, in the cool of the evening, the whole family went out to drive. They did not return home till nine o'clock, when they had a light supper. The conversation in no way turned upon ghosts, so there were not even those primary conditions of receptive expectation which so often precede the presentation of psychical phenomena. The subjects discussed, as I have since learned from Mr. Otis, were merely such as form the ordinary conversation of cultured Americans of the better class, such as the immense superiority of Miss Fanny Davenport over Sarah Bernhardt as an actress; the difficulty of obtaining green corn, buckwheat cakes, and hominy, even in the best English houses; the importance of Boston in the development of the world-soul; the advantages of the baggage check system in railway travelling; and the sweetness of the New York accent as compared to the London drawl. No mention at all was made of the supernatural, nor was Sir Simon de Canterville alluded to in any way.
- 3 At eleven o'clock the family retired, and by half-past all the lights were out. Some time after, Mr. Otis was awakened by a curious noise in the corridor, outside his room. It sounded like the clank of metal, and seemed to be coming nearer every moment. He got up at once, struck a match, and looked at the time. It was exactly one o'clock. He was quite calm, and felt his pulse, which was not at all feverish. The strange noise still continued, and with it he heard distinctly the sound of footsteps. He put on his slippers, took a small oblong vial out of his dressing-case, and opened the door. Right in front of him he saw, in the wan moonlight, an old man of terrible aspect. His eyes were as red burning coals; long grey hair fell over his shoulders in matted coils; his garments, which were of antique cut, were soiled and ragged, and from his wrists and ankles hung heavy manacles and rusty gyves.²
- 4 "My dear sir," said Mr. Otis, "I really must insist on your oiling those chains, and have brought you for that purpose a small bottle of the Tammany Rising Sun Lubricator. It is said to be completely efficacious upon one application, and there are several testimonials to that effect on the wrapper from some of our most eminent native divines. I shall leave it here for you by the bedroom candles, and will be happy to supply you with more should you require it." With these words the United States Minister laid the bottle down on a marble table, and, closing his door, retired to rest.
- 5 For a moment the ghost stood quite motionless in natural indignation; then, dashing the bottle violently upon the polished floor, he fled down the corridor, uttering hollow groans, and emitting a ghastly green light. Just, however, as he reached the top of the great oak staircase, a door was flung open, two little white-robed figures appeared, and a large pillow whizzed past his head! There was evidently no time to be lost, so, hastily adopting the Fourth Dimension of Space as a means of escape, he vanished through the wainscoting, and the house became quite quiet.
- 6 On reaching a small secret chamber in the left wing, he leaned up against a moonbeam to recover his breath, and began to try and realize his position. Never, in a brilliant and uninterrupted career of three hundred years, had he been so grossly insulted. He thought of the Dowager Duchess, whom he had frightened into a fit as she stood before the glass in her lace and diamonds; of the four housemaids, who had gone off into hysterics when he merely grinned at them through the curtains of one of the spare bedrooms; of the rector of the parish, whose candle he had blown out as he was coming late one night from the library, and who had been under the care of Sir William Gull ever since; and of old Madame de Tremouillac, who, having wakened up one morning early and seen a skeleton seated in an armchair by

¹ phantasmata: ghostly figures

² gyves: chains, shackles



the fire reading her diary, had been confined to her bed for six weeks with an attack of brain fever, and, on her recovery, had become reconciled to the Church. All his great achievements came back to him again. With the enthusiastic egotism of the true artist he went over his most celebrated performances and smiled bitterly to himself. After all this, some wretched modern Americans were to come and offer him the Rising Sun Lubricator, and throw pillows at his head! It was quite unbearable. Besides, no ghost in history had ever been treated in this manner. Accordingly, he determined to have vengeance, and remained till daylight in an attitude of deep thought.

26. In paragraph 1, the word “interested” is used to indicate that
- E. some members of the Otis family dedicate their free time to the study of ghosts.
 - F. many members of the Otis family are fascinated by the Psychical Society.
 - G. the Otis family is entertained by the possibility that a ghost is present in the house.
 - H. the Otis family is intrigued by the size of the blood stain on the floor.
27. The author’s primary reason for including the list of conversation topics in paragraph 2 is
- A. to indicate that the Otis family is undisturbed by the ghost’s potential existence.
 - B. to suggest that the Otis family members are oblivious to the ghost.
 - C. to establish that the Otis family behaves similarly to most other upper-class American families.
 - D. to provide insight regarding the Otis family’s value system.
28. Which of the following best describes Mr. Otis’s reaction to the “clank of metal” in paragraph 3?
- E. He is annoyed to be awoken in the middle of the night.
 - F. He is curious about the source of the sound and wants to resolve the issue.
 - G. He is nervous about investigating the sound but does so anyway.
 - H. He is unaffected by the sound but deeply concerned about the ghost’s welfare.

29. Read this sentence from paragraph 3.

His eyes were as red burning coals; long grey hair fell over his shoulders in matted coils; his garments, which were of antique cut, were soiled and ragged, and from his wrists and ankles hung heavy manacles and rusty gyves.

These details support the central theme in the excerpt by showing that the ghost

- A. is deserving of pity rather than fear.
- B. is in a state of imprisonment and great suffering.
- C. is wearing clothes that indicate he died hundreds of years ago.
- D. is frightening enough in appearance to disturb many people.



30. How does paragraph 5 contribute to the passage as a whole?

- E. It shows that the ghost fears the Otis family more than the Otis family fears him.
- F. It explains that the ghost feels insulted and gives the reason why.
- G. It establishes a second encounter that offends the ghost.
- H. It resolves the question of whether the ghost possesses supernatural powers.

31. The ghost's "achievements" (paragraph 6) are mostly conveyed through

- A. gruesome past descriptions of the ghost haunting people.
- B. somber details regarding people who were harmed by the ghost in the past.
- C. humorous accounts of previous times the ghost haunted people.
- D. a discussion of the ghost's greatest accomplishments while he was alive.

32. Read this sentence from paragraph 6.

With the enthusiastic egotism of the true artist he went over his most celebrated performances and smiled bitterly to himself.

How does the word choice in this sentence contribute to the overall meaning of the excerpt?

- E. It highlights the ghost's desire to receive validation from other ghosts.
- F. It emphasizes that the ghost takes great joy in scaring people.
- G. It reveals that the ghost has a reputation for being self-centered.
- H. It clarifies the ghost's belief that haunting people is a form of art.

33. Which sentence best explains why the ghost was surprised by the actions of the Otis family?

- A. "No mention at all was made of the supernatural, nor was Sir Simon de Canterville alluded to in any way." (paragraph 2)
- B. "For a moment the Canterville ghost stood quite motionless in natural indignation; then, dashing the bottle violently upon the polished floor, he fled down the corridor, uttering hollow groans, and emitting a ghastly green light." (paragraph 5)
- C. "Never, in a brilliant and uninterrupted career of three hundred years, had he been so grossly insulted." (paragraph 6)
- D. "He thought of the Dowager Duchess, whom he had frightened into a fit as she stood before the glass in her lace and diamonds; of the four housemaids, who had gone off into hysterics when he merely grinned at them through the curtains of one of the spare bedrooms." (paragraph 6).

34. Which of the following best describes the ghost's attitude at the end of the excerpt?

- E. He feels discouraged by the Otis family's actions and decides to leave them alone.
- F. He feels certain that he will succeed in scaring the Otis family next time.
- G. He feels motivated to prove his fearsomeness to the Otis family.
- H. He feels miserable about his inability to scare people.



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Excerpt from *Nature*

by Ralph Waldo Emerson

- ¹ The stars awaken a certain reverence, because though always present, they are inaccessible; but all natural objects make a kindred impression, when the mind is open to their influence. Nature never wears a mean appearance. Neither does the wisest man extort her secret, and lose his curiosity by finding out all her perfection. Nature never became a toy to a wise spirit. The flowers, the animals, the mountains, reflected the wisdom of his best hour, as much as they had delighted the simplicity of his childhood.
- ² When we speak of nature in this manner, we have a distinct but most poetical sense in the mind. We mean the integrity of impression made by manifold natural objects. It is this which distinguishes the stick of timber of the wood — cutter, from the tree of the poet. The charming landscape which I saw this morning, is indubitably made up of some twenty or thirty farms. Miller owns this field, Locke that, and Manning the woodland beyond. But none of them owns the landscape. There is a property in the horizon which no man has but he whose eye can integrate all the parts, that is, the poet. This is the best part of these men's farms, yet to this their warranty-deeds give no title.
- ³ To speak truly, few adult persons can see nature. Most persons do not see the sun. At least they have a very superficial seeing. The sun illuminates only the eye of the man, but shines into the eye and the heart of the child. The lover of nature is he whose inward and outward senses are still truly adjusted to each other; who has retained the spirit of infancy even into the era of manhood. His intercourse with heaven and earth, becomes part of his daily food. In the presence of nature, a wild delight runs through the man, in spite of real sorrows. Nature says, — he is my creature, and maugre¹ all his impertinent griefs, he shall be glad with me. Not the sun or the summer alone, but every hour and season yields its tribute of delight; for every hour and change corresponds to and authorizes a different state of the mind, from breathless noon to grimmest midnight. Nature is a setting that fits equally well a comic or a mourning piece. In good health, the air is a cordial of incredible virtue. Crossing a bare common, in snow puddles, at twilight, under a clouded sky, without having in my thoughts any occurrence of special good fortune, I have enjoyed a perfect exhilaration. I am glad to the brink of fear. In the woods too, a man casts off his years, as the snake his slough, and at what period soever of life, is always a child. In the woods, is perpetual youth. Within these plantations of God, a decorum and sanctity reign, a perennial festival is dressed, and the guest sees not how he should tire of them in a thousand years. In the woods, we return to reason and faith. There I feel that nothing can befall me in life, — no disgrace, no calamity, (leaving me my eyes,) which nature cannot repair. Standing on the bare ground — my head bathed by the blithe² air, and uplifted into infinite space — all mean egotism vanishes. I become a transparent eye-ball; I am nothing; I see all...

¹ **maugre**: in spite of

² **blithe**: casual, indifferent



35. The idea that “all natural objects make a kindred impression, when the mind is open to their influence” (paragraph 1) is illustrated by which sentence from the excerpt?
- A. “Nature never became a toy to a wise spirit.” (paragraph 1)
 - B. “We mean the integrity of impression made by manifold natural objects.” (paragraph 2)
 - C. “To speak truly, few adult persons can see nature.” (paragraph 3)
 - D. “In the presence of nature, a wild delight runs through the man, in spite of real sorrows.” (paragraph 3)
36. In paragraph 2, the word “poetical” is used to indicate that
- E. poems written about nature are often more aesthetically pleasing than poems written about other subjects.
 - F. only a poet can truly own a piece of any particular landscape.
 - G. nature can be interpreted from an artistic point of view.
 - H. poems written about nature are redundant and therefore unnecessary.
37. In paragraph 2, the idea that nature is a free and public resource is conveyed through
- A. an anecdote about the difficulty of buying new farmland.
 - B. a discussion about the illegitimacy of land ownership.
 - C. an impassioned plea for the abolishment of private property.
 - D. a scenario in which several people own land, but no one owns the landscape.
38. Read this sentence from paragraph 3.
- Nature says - he is my creature, and maugre all his impertinent griefs, he shall be glad with me.**
- The personification in this sentence suggests that nature is
- E. capable of causing both great happiness and great sorrow.
 - F. feeling depressed regarding the current state of humankind.
 - G. responsible for the creation and preservation of humanity.
 - H. a source of comfort and companionship for people who are struggling to find happiness on their own.
39. Which sentence best supports the idea that nature can evoke complex emotional responses?
- A. “The flowers, the animals, the mountains, reflected the wisdom of his best hour, as much as they had delighted the simplicity of his childhood.” (paragraph 1)
 - B. “The sun illuminates only the eye of the man, but shines into the eye and the heart of the child.” (paragraph 3)
 - C. “I am glad to the brink of fear.” (paragraph 3)
 - D. “Within these plantations of God, a decorum and sanctity reign, a perennial festival is dressed, and the guest sees not how he should tire of them in a thousand years.” (paragraph 3)



40. Read this sentence from paragraph 3.

I become a transparent eye-ball; I am nothing; I see all...

How does this sentence express the author's view on humanity's relationship to nature?

- E. It suggests that nature transcends the experiences of individual people.
 - F. It argues that individuals are insignificant because human beings are small relative to the vastness of the universe.
 - G. It contends that humans are indebted to nature and have a duty to treat it well.
 - H. It illustrates that people who embrace nature often have out-of-body experiences.
41. With which statement would the author most likely agree?
- A. It is possible to discover all of nature's secrets, provided one is wise enough.
 - B. Nature is an appropriate subject for a variety of artistic endeavors.
 - C. Most people have more than a superficial understanding of nature.
 - D. People can resolve conflicts in their relationships with others by turning to nature.



CONTINUE ON TO THE NEXT PAGE



Love and the Seasons

by Ella Wheeler Wilcox

SPRING

A sudden softness in the wind;
A glint of song, a-wing;
A fragrant sound that trails behind,
And joy in everything.

A sudden flush upon the cheek,
The teardrop quick to start;
A hope too delicate to speak,
And heaven within the heart.

SUMMER

A riotous dawn and the sea's great wonder;
The red, red heart of a rose uncurled;
And beauty tearing her veil asunder,
In sight of a swooning world.

A call of the soul, and the senses blended;
The Springtime lost in the glow of the sun,
And two lives rushing, as God intended,
To meet and mingle as one.

AUTUMN

The world is out in gala dress;
And yet it is not gay.
Its splendor hides a loneliness
For something gone away.

(Laughter and music on the air;
A shower of rice and bloom.
Smiles for the fond departing pair -
And then the empty room.)

WINTER

Two trees swayed in the winter wind; and dreamed
The snowflakes falling about them were bees
Singing among the leaves. And they were glad,
Knowing the dream would soon come true.

Beside the hearth an aged couple rocked,
And dozed; and dreamed the friends long passed from sight
Were with them once again. They woke and smiled,
Knowing the dream would soon come true.



42. Read lines 4-5 from the first stanza.

**A fragrant sound that trails behind,
And joy in everything.**

How do these lines affect the tone in the first part of the poem?

- E. They produce a melancholy tone by focusing on the fleeting nature of joy.
- F. They create a dramatic tone by exaggerating the poet's joy.
- G. They suggest an apathetic tone by highlighting the poet's indifference to spring.
- H. They introduce a gleeful tone by emphasizing the happiness brought on by spring.

43. Read line 10 from the third stanza.

The red, red heart of a rose uncurled;

How does the speaker's repetitive usage of the word "red" contribute to the development of ideas in the poem?

- A. It emphasizes the speaker's vivid perception of summer beauty.
- B. It captures the speaker's shocked reaction to the rose's bright color.
- C. It suggests that the speaker is especially favorable to the color red.
- D. It establishes the rose's color to avoid confusion later in the poem.

44. The fifth stanza (lines 17-20) conveys a central idea of the poem by

- E. showing that the world can be metaphorically represented by a wedding reception.
- F. signaling a shift in tone from joyous excitement to lonely nostalgia.
- G. highlighting people's need to act happy in the presence of others.
- H. explaining that nature and people alike have both negative and positive traits.

45. The reference to an "empty room" in line 24 helps the speaker explain that

- A. the void created by the arrival of autumn cannot be filled again.
- B. autumn can evoke feelings of bareness and isolation.
- C. the negative aspects of autumn outweigh any of its redeeming qualities.
- D. autumn weather makes it difficult to enjoy the outdoors.



46. Which lines best support the idea that thoughts about the past can be comforting?

- E. "A hope too delicate to speak,
And heaven within the heart." (lines 7-8)
- F. "A call of the soul, and the senses blended;
The Springtime lost in the glow of the sun," (lines 13-14)
- G. "Its splendor hides a loneliness
For something gone away." (lines 19-20)
- H. "Two trees swayed in the winter wind; and dreamed
The snowflakes falling about them were bees" (lines 25-26)

47. Read lines 27-28 and lines 31-32 from the poem.

**Singing among the leaves. And they were glad,
Knowing the dream would soon come true.**

...

**Were with them once again. They woke and smiled,
Knowing the dream would soon come true.**

The parallel structure of these two sets of lines

- A. emphasizes the speaker's opinion that winter is the most exciting season.
- B. reinforces the idea that winter is less desirable than the other seasons.
- C. stresses an analogy between people and natural objects such as trees.
- D. indicates the speaker's need to reiterate the main point for clarity.

48. How does the poet develop the couple's point of view in the eighth stanza (lines 29-32)?

- E. by narrating a dialogue between the couple that reveals their similar opinions regarding mortality.
- F. by relating a situation that suggests the couple is at peace with getting closer to the end of their lives.
- G. by illustrating a scene in which the couple is frightened by the thought of their own mortality.
- H. by personifying two trees to represent the aging couple and communicate their fondness for times past.

49. How does the form of the poem contribute to its meaning?

- A. The poem is divided into sections represented by each of the four seasons to represent the changes a relationship undergoes over its lifespan.
- B. The poem alludes to the four seasons to describe the development of a relationship over the course of one year.
- C. The use of an equal number of lines in each of the eight stanzas indicates that the four seasons are equally important.
- D. The use of an equal number of stanzas in each of the four sections stresses the similarities shared by the four seasons.



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The Triangle Shirtwaist Factory Fire

- 1 On the morning of March 25, 1911, New York social workers and politicians could look forward to their usual objective: helping to absorb the masses of destitute Europeans who were pouring into the city at the rate of 18,000 per month. Just finding a place to sleep for these multitudes in the city's 100,000 cheap-rent tenement buildings was a big challenge. One-third of them were so run-down they had no lights in the hallways, and 200,000 of their rooms had no windows. But by the end of the day, the best of the New York do-gooders and political bosses took on a new, even more difficult mission: they set out to initiate progressive laws and reforms that eventually changed the safety and quality of life and work in America.

THE FIRE

- 2 The event that inspired their bold agenda started that day at 4:35 p.m. in a Lower East Side clothing factory of the Triangle Shirtwaist Company. Someone tossed a burning match or cigarette into a big pile of scrapped cuttings, and the highly flammable material burst into a furious fire. It took less than 30 minutes for the inferno to devour the three top floors of a ten-story building filled with 500 garment workers, almost all of them recent immigrants. The fire was New York's deadliest industrial disaster ever: it caused the deaths of 146 seamstresses and other workers—123 women and 23 men, at least two of whom were 14-year-old girls working 72 hours a week for less than a dollar a day.

DEMAND FOR CHANGE

- 3 The next day, the public's horror over the devastating incident was joined by anger over what caused it. The first blunder, the newspapers pointed out, was the order that the factory's doors and exits must be locked during the work hours. The then common rule was meant to keep the workers from taking unauthorized breaks, but this time, it had terrible consequences: some of the foremen with the keys were among the fire's first victims, and they and the workers in their departments remained trapped behind the locked doors. Second, many of the employees who did get out in the hallway still could not escape because the stairwells were on fire, and the poorly maintained elevators were either too slow or crashed.
- 4 In the following days as the newspapers' coverage shifted from the fire to the deplorable pay, working conditions, and living quarters of the immigrants, New Yorkers began losing their indifference to the fate of the newcomers. The indignant public demanded a dramatic change, and New York politicians showed they had listened to the *vox populi*.³
- 5 The most effective response came from two young members of the Tammany Hall, a Democratic Party organization that traditionally dominated the New York City and State politics. One of them was Alfred E. Smith, a Catholic grade-school dropout and a witty and irresistible charmer. The other legal whiz was Robert F. Wagner, known for his ability to ram new laws through a reluctant legislature. Adding to their effectiveness as reformers was an informal alliance they formed with 30-year-old Frances Perkins, a Boston-educated member of an old Maine family and a prominent social worker who shared with the "Tammany Twins" a deep sympathy for workers and immigrants.

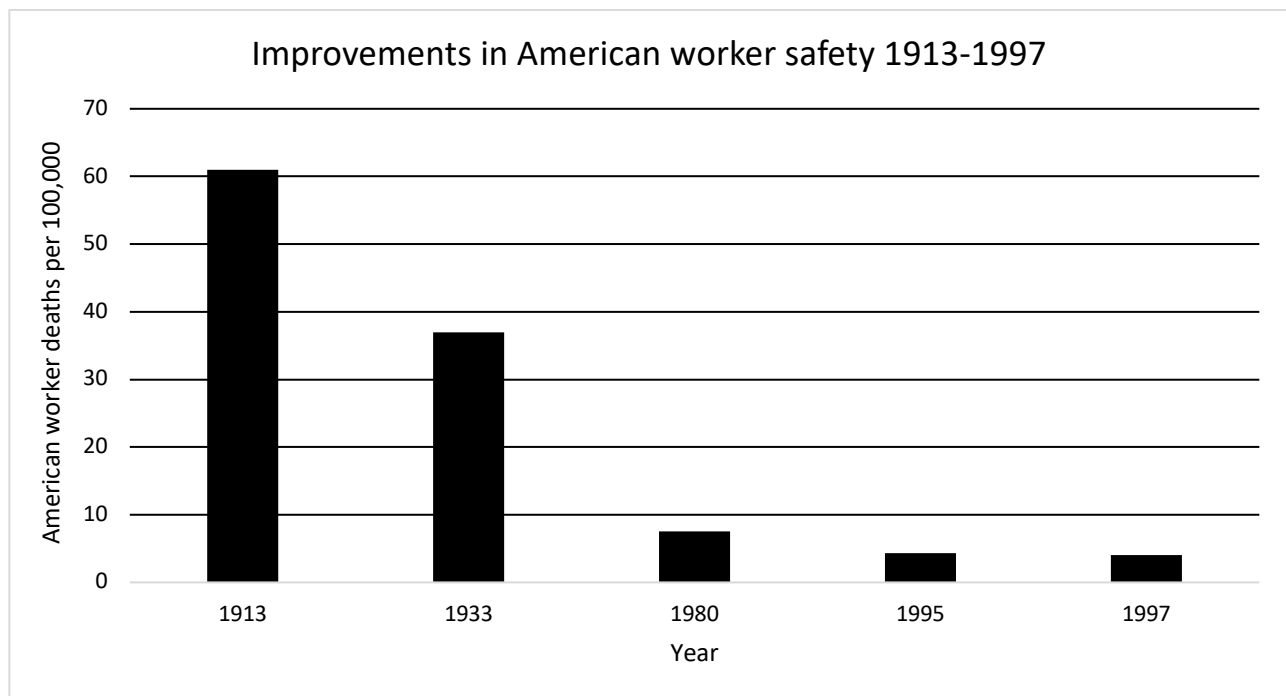
THE WORK OF THE THREE REFORMERS

- 6 Before the fire, Perkins was already fighting for workers' rights and a 54-hour work week as the executive secretary of Consumers' League, a nonprofit advocacy group. Her big contribution to the Tammany reforms was to make herself an expert on workplace safety, and to support Wagner's and Smith's most important accomplishment, which was the creation of the Factory Investigating Commission. Chaired by Wagner and co-chaired by Smith, the group was charged by the New York State legislature to investigate factory conditions in New York City and to report remedial measures to prevent loss of life among employees.

³ *vox populi*: (Latin) majority public opinion



- 7 In 1913, Wagner and Smith pushed 25 bills through the New York legislature, a record that according to David von Drehle's *Triangle* was "unmatched at that time in American history." The laws were designed to correct every deficiency revealed in the Lower East Side fire: for example, it required automatic sprinklers in high-rise buildings. Fire drills became mandatory in large shops. Factory doors had to be unlocked and had to swing outward. Other reforms mandated better building access and exits, the use of fireproofing materials, the availability of fire extinguishers, and the installation of alarm systems. Going beyond safety measures, the reform provided for better eating and toilet facilities for workers, and limited the number of hours that women and children could work. To enforce the new laws, the Factory Commission instituted a complete reorganization of the state's Department of Labor.
- 8 The legislative surge made New York one of America's most progressive states and gave Wagner, Smith and Perkins a nationwide reputation as allies of the working class. Thanks to their work, the trio left behind one legacy of particularly incalculable value: today's risk of death in an American workplace is one-thirtieth of what it was before the Triangle factory fire.



50. Read this sentence from paragraph 1.

But by the end of the day, the best of the New York do-gooders and political bosses took on a new, even more difficult mission: they set out to initiate progressive laws and reforms that eventually changed the safety and quality of life and work in America.

How does this sentence fit into the overall structure of the passage?

- E. It conveys the author's opinion that tragedies often lead to social progress.
- F. It highlights the importance of confronting increasingly difficult social obstacles over time.
- G. It introduces a topic the author will explore at length later in the passage.
- H. It emphasizes the startling pace at which American workers' quality of life changed after the Triangle Shirtwaist Factory fire.



51. Which of the following is **not** provided as information in the passage?
- A. the initial cause of the Triangle Shirtwaist Factory fire.
 - B. specific conditions in the Triangle Shirtwaist Factory that the Factory Investigation Commission deemed unacceptable.
 - C. data reflecting the low wages of some of the fire’s victims.
 - D. the circumstances under which Alfred Smith and Robert Wagner first met Frances Perkins.
52. In paragraph 4, how does the word “indignant” contribute to the meaning of the passage?
- E. It highlights the anger shared by members of the public in response to the fire.
 - F. It conveys the indifference felt by many people in the wake of the fire.
 - G. It indicates that many members of the public were uneducated at the time.
 - H. It suggests that a majority of the population personally experienced low wages and poor working conditions.
53. Which of the following best summarizes how Frances Perkins assisted Alfred Smith and Robert Wagner in improving worker’s rights?
- A. Perkins joined the Tammany Hall, a political party to which Smith and Wagner both belonged; then, Perkins helped Smith and Wagner push 25 bills through the New York State legislature.
 - B. Perkins forged an informal alliance with Smith and Wagner with the goal of improving conditions for immigrants and workers in New York State; then, Perkins accepted an official role as partner to Smith and Wagner in the fight to improve workplace safety.
 - C. Perkins made her own contribution to the fight for worker’s rights prior to her partnership with Smith and Wagner; then, Perkins helped Smith and Wagner establish the Factory Investigation Commission, which ultimately had a positive impact on workplace safety in New York State.
 - D. Perkins supplemented her work with Consumers’ League by serving as a workplace safety expert for Smith and Wagner; then, Perkins helped Smith and Wagner write several laws that improved working conditions in New York State.
54. The details in the section “Demand for Change” convey a central idea of the passage by suggesting that
- E. numerous people were outraged by the hazardous working conditions in the Triangle Shirtwaist Factory.
 - F. newspaper coverage had a significant impact on the opinions of the public in response to the Triangle Shirtwaist Factory fire.
 - G. Smith, Wagner, and Perkins listened to the *vox populi* and became nationally revered as allies of the working class due to their efforts.
 - H. Smith and Wagner had charming personalities, which helped them become effective reformers.



55. How does paragraph 7 contribute to the passage as a whole?
- A. It argues that workplace safety laws enacted after the Triangle Shirtwaist Factory fire were effective in their aim to limit employee deaths.
 - B. It explains that Smith and Wagner were successful in their objective to change workplace safety standards and lists specific reforms they pushed through New York State legislature.
 - C. It discusses several worker safety laws that Smith and Wagner passed in New York State and explains why the changes were necessary.
 - D. It shows that the public's demand for change finally paid off.
56. Which sentence best supports the idea that the Triangle Shirtwaist Factory fire changed people's opinions on the importance of protecting vulnerable people?
- E. "Just finding a place to sleep for these multitudes in the city's 100,000 cheap-rent tenement buildings was a big challenge." (paragraph 1)
 - F. "It took less than 30 minutes for the inferno to devour the three top floors of a ten-story building filled with 500 garment workers, almost all of them recent immigrants." (paragraph 2)
 - G. "In the following days as the newspapers' coverage shifted from the fire to the deplorable pay, working conditions, and living quarters of the immigrants, New Yorkers began losing their indifference to the fate of the newcomers." (paragraph 4)
 - H. "Going beyond safety measures, the reform provided for better eating and toilet facilities for workers, and limited the number of hours that women and children could work." (paragraph 7)
57. How does the data in the graphic support the author's central idea?
- A. It shows that although worker safety has improved, changes must still be made.
 - B. It demonstrates that American workplace safety improved dramatically in the decades following the Triangle Shirtwaist Factory fire.
 - C. It proves that Smith, Wagner, and Perkins made a lasting impact on American workplace safety.
 - D. It contradicts the author's assertion that the current risk of death in an American workplace is one-thirtieth of what it was before the fire.



PART 2 — MATHEMATICS

57 QUESTIONS

IMPORTANT NOTES

- (1) Formulas and definitions of mathematical terms and symbols are **not** provided.
 - (2) Diagrams other than graphs are **not** necessarily drawn to scale. Do not assume any relationship in a diagram unless it is specifically stated or can be figured out from the information given.
 - (3) Assume that a diagram is in one plane unless the question specifically states that it is not.
 - (4) Graphs are drawn to scale. Unless stated otherwise, you can assume relationships according to appearance. For example, (on a graph) lines that appear to be parallel can be assumed to be parallel; likewise for concurrent lines, straight lines, collinear points, right angles, etc.
 - (5) Reduce (simplify) all fractions to lowest terms.
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GRID-IN QUESTIONS

QUESTIONS 58-62

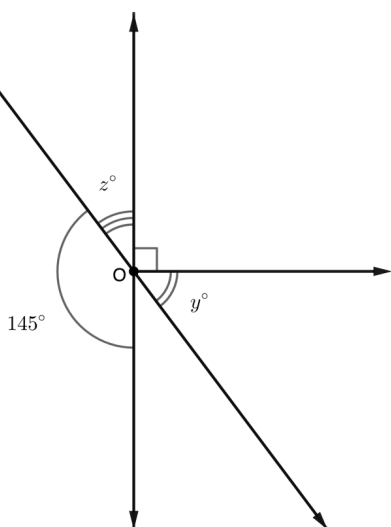
DIRECTIONS: Solve each question. On the answer sheet, write your answer in the boxes at the top of the grid. Start on the left side of each grid. Print only one number or symbol in each box. Under each box, fill in the circle that matches the number or symbol you wrote above. **DO NOT FILL IN A CIRCLE UNDER AN UNUSED BOX. DO NOT LEAVE A BOX BLANK IN THE MIDDLE OF AN ANSWER.**

58. $x - |47 - 74| + |132 - 231| = 28$

What is the value of x in the equation above?

60. Irina has read 99 pages of a novel. This is 36% of the total number of pages in the novel. How many additional pages must Irina read to finish the novel?

59.



Two lines and a ray intersect at Point O as shown above. What is the value of $y - z$?

61. Anita opened a retirement account with a deposit of \$4,500. This account earns 3% simple interest annually. How much interest, in dollars, will the account earn over 5 years?

62. On a particular farm, the ratio of cows to chickens is 2:11. If there are 143 cows and chickens in total, how many cows are on the farm?

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

QUESTIONS 63-114

DIRECTIONS: Solve each question. Select the best answer from the choices given. Mark the letter of your answer on the answer sheet. When you are solving questions, you can write in the test booklet or on the scrap paper given to you.

63. Neil started a hike at 12 PM, steadily increasing in altitude by 440 feet per hour for 5 hours. If he began at 230 feet below sea level, what was Neil's height above sea level at 4:30 PM?

A. 1,750 ft.
B. 1,970 ft.
C. 1,980 ft.
D. 2,210 ft.

64. Lindsey averaged 18 points per game in her first five basketball games. How many points must she score in the sixth game to average 20 points per game overall?

E. 22
F. 24
G. 26
H. 30

65. How many integers between 1 and 400 inclusive are multiples of 3 or 7?

A. 76
B. 171
C. 190
D. 209

66.

TEST SCORES

Score on recent test	Number of students in Ms. Katz's class
80	8
85	12
90	6
95	10
100	4

Ms. Katz's math class has 40 students. The table above shows their scores on a recent test. What was the mean test score?

E. 87.5
F. 88.75
G. 90
H. 91.25

67. $\frac{-94 + x}{16} = 5y + 2$

If $y = -2$ in the equation above, what is the value of x ?

- A. -64
- B. -34
- C. 34
- D. 64

68. A beaker contains 75 milliliters (mL) of liquid solution composed of water and boric acid in the ratio 16:9. How much boric acid must be added to the beaker to make the ratio 1:1?

- E. 7
- F. 14
- G. 21
- H. 28



Which of the following lies between V and W on the number line above?

- A. 3.83
- B. 3.85
- C. 3.86
- D. 3.87

70. How many integer values of x satisfy the inequality $-5 < 2x - 3 < 1$?

- E. 1
- F. 2
- G. 4
- H. 5

71. A memory foam mattress in the shape of a rectangular solid measures 6 feet wide, 7 feet long, and 6 **inches** thick. What is the volume of the mattress in cubic feet?

- A. 19 ft^3
- B. 21 ft^3
- C. 240 ft^3
- D. 252 ft^3

72. $\frac{1}{7} = 0.\overline{142857}$

What is the 381st digit after the decimal point in the infinitely repeating decimal above?

- E. 1
- F. 2
- G. 7
- H. 8

73. $7 - (4m - 2) + (6m - 8) =$

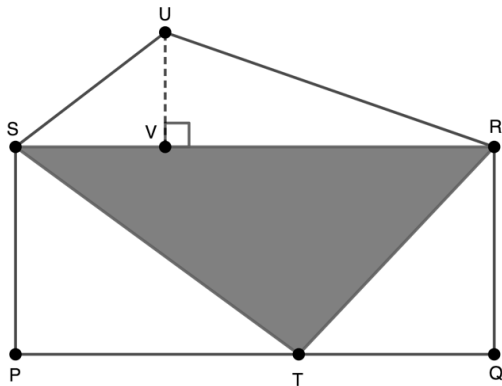
- A. $-3 - 2m$
- B. $-3 + 2m$
- C. $1 - 2m$
- D. $1 + 2m$

74. On a scaled map of Birch County, a 2-inch distance represents 5 miles. How many square inches on the map represent 10 square miles in Birch County?

- E. 1.6 in^2
- F. 2 in^2
- G. 2.5 in^2
- H. 4 in^2

75. A short chapter book has 65 pages and 4 chapters. The ratio of pages to words in the entire book is 1 to 200. If there are 4,000 words in the first chapter alone, how many words are in Chapters 2, 3, and 4 combined?
- A. 4,000
B. 6,000
C. 9,000
D. 12,000

76.



In the figure above, PQRS is a rectangle and $\angle UVR$ is a right angle. $PQ = 5$ cm, $PS = 4$ cm, and $UV = 2$ cm. What is the area of the **unshaded** region?

- E. 10 cm^2
F. 12 cm^2
G. 15 cm^2
H. Cannot be determined from the information given.
77. How many different three-digit codes can be created from the digits 0, 1, 4, 8, and 9 if no digit may be repeated in any code?
- A. 12
B. 15
C. 60
D. 120

78. Today, Lin's age is $\frac{1}{6}$ of George's age. In five years, Lin's age will be $\frac{2}{7}$ of George's age at that time. How old is George today?
- E. 16
F. 24
G. 30
H. 36

79. Below are the final results of a cereal popularity survey:

- 117 people replied 'yes' to "Do you like Choco Circles?"
- 223 people replied 'yes' to "Do you like Fruity Flakes?"
- 93 people replied 'yes' to both questions.
- 33 people replied 'no' to both questions.

If all participants replied either 'yes' or 'no' to each of the two questions, how many people participated in the survey?

- A. 280
B. 340
C. 373
D. 466

80. Olive paid for an internet service for exactly 4 years. Her only charges were a one-time installation fee of \$130 and a monthly service fee of \$35. How much money did Olive spend on the internet service in total?
- E. \$555
F. \$660
G. \$1,680
H. \$1,810

81. Michelle has between 60 and 120 figurines in her collection. If she organizes them in groups of eight, two figurines are left over. If she organizes them in groups of nine, seven figurines are left over. How many figurines are in Michelle's collection?

A. 66
B. 98
C. 106
D. 115

82. If z is an integer and $3z$ is odd, how many **even** integers are between $5z$ and $5z + 6$, inclusive?

E. 3
F. 4
G. 6
H. 7

83. Joaquin drove from home to work at an average speed of 30 miles per hour. He returned home along the same route at an average speed of 45 miles per hour. What was Joaquin's average speed for the whole trip?

A. 36 miles per hour
B. 37.5 miles per hour
C. 39 miles per hour
D. 40.5 miles per hour

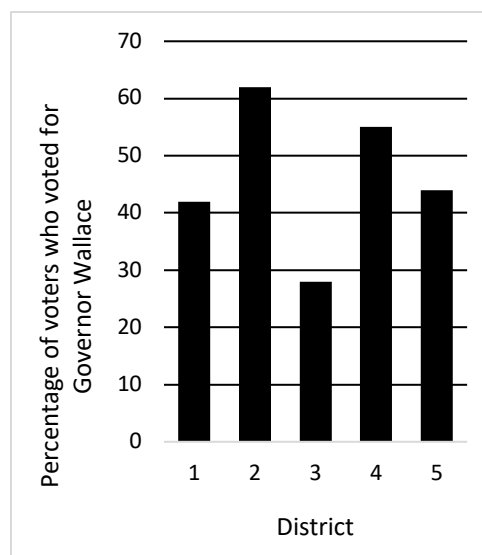
84. A jar contains 12 blue marbles, 15 red marbles, and 9 white marbles. After 9 marbles are removed from the jar, the probability of drawing a white marble at random is $\frac{1}{3}$. How many white marbles were removed from the jar?

E. 0
F. 1
G. 2
H. 3

85. What is the greatest prime factor of 546?

A. 273
B. 91
C. 13
D. 7

- 86.



District	Number of voters
1	1,450
2	1,250
3	2,400
4	1,950
5	1,520

The graph and table above show Governor Wallace's polling results in five districts labeled 1 through 5. In which of the five districts did Governor Wallace receive the greatest number of votes?

E. District 2
F. District 3
G. District 4
H. District 5

87. $2^3 + 8^3 =$

- A. 30
- B. 512
- C. 520
- D. 1,000

88. Which of the following shows the fractions $\frac{21}{11}$, $\frac{17}{9}$, and $\frac{13}{7}$ in order from least to greatest?

- E. $\frac{13}{7}, \frac{17}{9}, \frac{21}{11}$
- F. $\frac{17}{9}, \frac{13}{7}, \frac{21}{11}$
- G. $\frac{21}{11}, \frac{13}{7}, \frac{17}{9}$
- H. $\frac{21}{11}, \frac{17}{9}, \frac{13}{7}$

89. As a boat salesman, Conan receives 12% of his sales in commission bonuses. If Conan received \$15,900 in commission bonuses over the last two months, what were his total sales during that period?

- A. \$1,908
- B. \$66,250
- C. \$132,500
- D. \$190,800

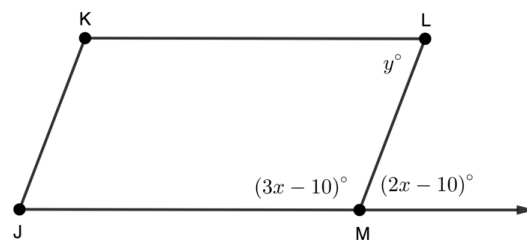
90. Gina is running at a speed of 880 feet per minute. What is her speed in miles per hour? (Note: 1 mile = 5280 feet)

- E. 10 miles per hour
- F. 12 miles per hour
- G. $14\frac{2}{3}$ miles per hour
- H. $16\frac{2}{3}$ miles per hour

91. An ice cream shop offers 6 different flavors: vanilla, chocolate, strawberry, bubble gum, rocky road, and pistachio. If Mel picks two different flavors at random, what is the probability he picks bubble gum and pistachio?

- A. $\frac{1}{36}$
- B. $\frac{1}{30}$
- C. $\frac{1}{18}$
- D. $\frac{1}{15}$

92.



In the figure above, JKLM is a parallelogram. What is the value of y ?

- E. 40
- F. 70
- G. 80
- H. 110

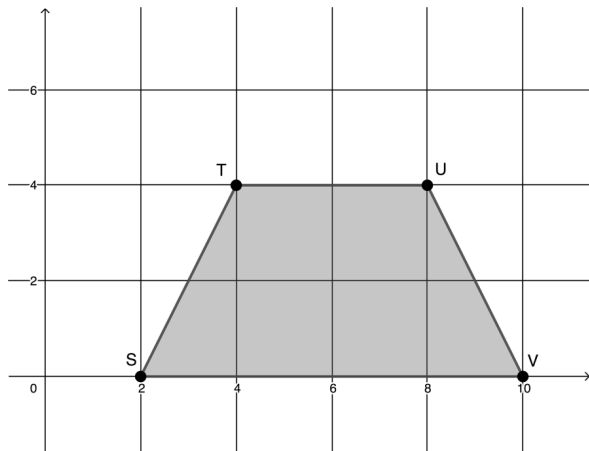
93. A container can hold up to 1.83 kiloliters (kL) of water. Currently the container is $\frac{1}{3}$ full. How many **liters** (L) of water must be added to fill the container completely?

- A. 0.00122 L
- B. 0.61 L
- C. 610 L
- D. 1220 L

94. $4(3 + 0.5)^2 + 1 =$

- E. 29
- F. 38
- G. 50
- H. 197

95.



What is the area of isosceles trapezoid STUV graphed on the xy -plane above?

- A. 6 units²
- B. 8 units²
- C. 16 units²
- D. 24 units²

96. On Monday, Tasmiah had d dollars in her bank account. The amount decreased by 20% on Tuesday and by another 10% on Thursday. No other changes occurred that week. What percentage of d is the amount of money in Tasmiah's bank account on Friday?

- E. 28%
- F. 30%
- G. 70%
- H. 72%

97. Diane has x dollars. If Diane gave Eric five dollars, Eric would have twice as much money as Diane. Which of the following expresses Eric's dollar amount in terms of x ?

- A. $2x$
- B. $2x - 5$
- C. $2x - 10$
- D. $2x - 15$

98. At Tatiana's yoga studio, she has two options:

- Option 1: Pay \$11.50 per yoga class
- Option 2: Pay \$200 for unlimited yoga classes

What is the **minimum** number of yoga classes Tatiana must attend for Option 2 to cost less than Option 1?

- E. 17
- F. 18
- G. 19
- H. 20

99. A sock drawer contains 80 pairs of socks. 38 pairs are blue, 24 pairs are striped, and 7 pairs are both blue and striped. If a pair of socks is drawn from the drawer at random, what is the probability it is **neither** blue nor striped?

- A. $\frac{5}{16}$
- B. $\frac{1}{4}$
- C. $\frac{9}{40}$
- D. $\frac{11}{80}$

100. A monster truck is traveling at a rate of 1,256 feet per minute. If each wheel on the truck has a diameter of 4 feet, which of the following is closest to the number of revolutions each wheel completes in 1 minute?

- E. 10
- F. 50
- G. 100
- H. 200

101. $1 \text{ flimflam} = 4 \text{ mugwumps}$

$2 \text{ flimflams} = 5 \text{ snollygosters}$

Using the conversions above, how many mugwumps are equivalent to 1 snollygoster?

- A. 0.625 mugwumps
- B. 0.8 mugwumps
- C. 1.25 mugwumps
- D. 1.6 mugwumps

102. Sean is n years younger than Gabby and one-third as old as Luis. If Luis is 39, how old is Gabby?

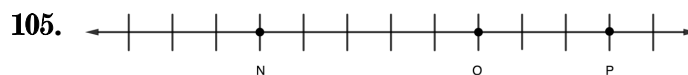
- E. 13
- F. $13 - n$
- G. $13 + n$
- H. $39 - n$

103. If $J = \frac{q}{r}$ and $K = \frac{s}{t}$, which of the following expresses $K \div J$?

- A. $\frac{rs}{qt}$
- B. $\frac{qt}{rs}$
- C. $\frac{qs}{rt}$
- D. $\frac{rt}{qs}$

104. A drink mix contains iced tea and lemonade in the ratio 3:2. How many fluid ounces of lemonade are in 3 **gallons** of the drink mix? (Note: 1 gallon = 128 fluid ounces)

- E. 51.2
- F. 76.8
- G. 153.6
- H. 256.0



On the equally spaced number line above, N is located at -7 and P is located at 17. If Q (not shown) is the midpoint of \overline{NP} and R (not shown) is the midpoint of \overline{OP} , what is the length of \overline{QR} ?

- A. 2.5 units
- B. 7.5 units
- C. 12 units
- D. 24 units

106. A pair of sneakers was on sale for 30% off the original price of \$80. Bobby used a membership card to get another 25% off the discounted price. How much did Bobby pay for the sneakers in total? Assume no sales tax.

- E. \$25
- F. \$36
- G. \$42
- H. \$45

107. A large circular dartboard has a diameter of 42 inches. A circular bullseye with a circumference of 2π inches lies in the center of the dartboard. How many square inches of the dartboard are **not** in the bullseye?

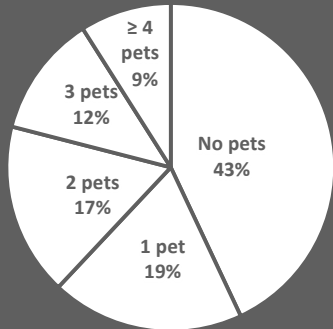
- A. $40\pi \text{ in}^2$
- B. $440\pi \text{ in}^2$
- C. $441\pi \text{ in}^2$
- D. $1760\pi \text{ in}^2$

108. If p is a multiple of 4, which of the following must also be a multiple of 4?

- E. $2p + 3$
- F. $3p + 6$
- G. $4p + 9$
- H. $5p + 12$

109.

HOW MANY PETS LIVE IN YOUR HOUSEHOLD?



The chart above displays survey results from 16,500 households. How many households surveyed have **at most 2** pets?

- A. 2,805
- B. 6,270
- C. 10,230
- D. 13,035

110. $L = \{57, 58, 59, \dots, 118\}$

$M = \{91, 92, 93, \dots, 143\}$

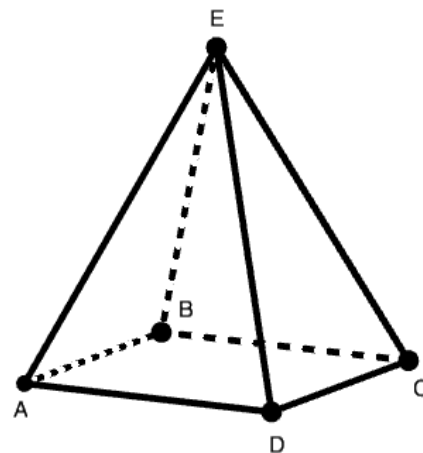
How many integers are in **both** set L and set M?

- E. 27
- F. 28
- G. 52
- H. 113

111. Paula has 10 playing cards: two 4s, two 5s, three 6s, one Jack, one Queen, and one King. If Dwight takes two cards from Paula at random, what is the probability that **neither** card is a face card? (Note: face cards are Jacks, Queens, and Kings).

- A. $\frac{1}{15}$
- B. $\frac{9}{100}$
- C. $\frac{7}{15}$
- D. $\frac{49}{100}$

112.



Pyramid ABCDE above has a square base and a volume of 196 cubic inches. The volume of a pyramid is $\frac{1}{3}Bh$ where B represents the area of its base and h represents its height. If the length of \overline{AD} is 7 inches, what is the height of pyramid ABCDE?

- E. 4 inches
- F. 8 inches
- G. 12 inches
- H. 84 inches

113. x and y are consecutive even integers with a product of 168 and $x > y > 0$. If x is decreased by one and y is divided by two, what is the product of the two resulting integers?

- A. 75
- B. 76
- C. 77
- D. 78

114. Each day, David has fixed expenses of \$368 at the bakery he runs. It costs him \$3.75 to make a batch of 12 cookies and he sells each cookie for \$2.25. What is David's **profit** on a day in which he makes and sells 33 batches of cookies?

- E. \$396.00
- F. \$399.25
- G. \$767.25
- H. \$891.00