

Lower Level Practice Test II

SECTION 1 25 Questions

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

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

Sample Problem:

$\begin{array}{r} 5,413 \\ - 4,827 \\ \hline \end{array}$	(A) 586
	(B) 596
	(C) 696
	(D) 1,586
	(E) 1,686

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

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


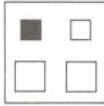
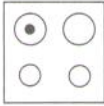
- (A) 12
(B) 8
(C) 6
(D) 4
(E) 2

USE THIS SPACE FOR FIGURING.

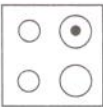
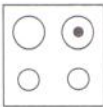
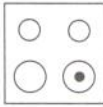
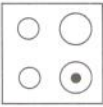
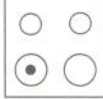
2. $6 \times \frac{1}{6} \times 360 =$

- (A) 6
(B) 30
(C) 60
(D) 180
(E) 360






GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.

3.  is to  as  is to USE THIS SPACE FOR FIGURING.

1

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

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

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

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

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

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.

6. There are 21 passengers waiting in line for a taxi. If at least 1 but no more than 6 passengers must go in each taxi and no two taxis have the same number of passengers, what is the smallest number of taxis required to accommodate the 21 passengers?
- (A) 6
(B) 10
(C) 3
(D) 21
(E) 4

USE THIS SPACE FOR FIGURING.

1

7. Which of the following can be drawn without lifting the pencil from the paper and without retracing?
- (A) A
(B) H
(C) X
(D) P
(E) Y

8. One dozen golf balls are packed in a box as illustrated in Figure 1. Each ball touches other balls or a side of the box in four places. The diameter of each ball is two inches. Which of the following could be the length and width of the box?
- (A) 4 in \times 5 in
(B) 6 in \times 7 in
(C) 6 in \times 8 in
(D) 8 in \times 10 in
(E) 10 in \times 12 in

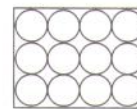


Figure 1

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

USE THIS SPACE FOR FIGURING.

1

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

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

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

11. If $75 + 86 = (10 \times 6) + (1 \times 1) + (100 \times \blacksquare)$, then $\blacksquare =$

- (A) 1
 (B) 2
 (C) 3
 (D) 7
 (E) 9

12. Figure 2 represents a square piece of cardboard. If a smaller square is cut, in whole inch increments, from each corner and the cardboard is folded and taped to make a box whose base perimeter measures 20 inches, which of the following could be the area of the original square piece of cardboard?

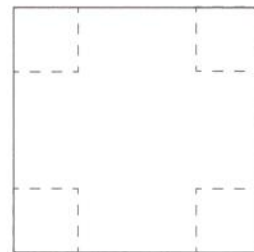


Figure 2

- (A) 25 square inches
 (B) 34 square inches
 (C) 50 square inches
 (D) 81 square inches
 (E) 99 square inches

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.

13. Bill folds a sheet of paper in half as shown in Figure 3. He then cuts through both layers of the folded sheet with scissors to produce various shapes. When those shapes are unfolded, they can look like each of the following EXCEPT:

USE THIS SPACE FOR FIGURING.

1



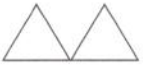


- (A)  (B) 
- (C)  (D) 
- (E) 



Figure 3

14. Ahab and Jonah are playing a game that involves placing ships on a grid. Ahab placed a ship at (3, 2) as shown in Figure 4. Jonah said, "I am placing a submarine where the first number is 3 times your second number, and the second number equals your first number." Which lettered mark shows where Jonah placed his submarine?

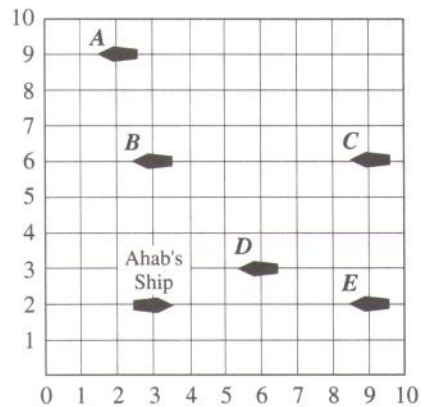


Figure 4

15. On the number line in Figure 5, the dark arrow points to

- (A) $4\frac{1}{3}$
 (B) $4\frac{1}{2}$
 (C) 5
 (D) 8
 (E) 10



Figure 5

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.

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

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

USE THIS SPACE FOR FIGURING.

1

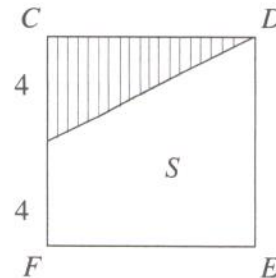


Figure 6

17. A river is 15 inches below flood stage at 3 p.m. If it rises 22 inches by 11 p.m., then the river will be

- (A) 7 inches below flood stage
 (B) 13 inches above flood stage
 (C) 7 inches above flood stage
 (D) 37 inches below flood stage
 (E) 17 inches above flood stage

18. If 40 percent of y is 15, what is 20 percent of $2y$?

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

$$95,283 \div 2104 =$$

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

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

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.

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

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

USE THIS SPACE FOR FIGURING.

1

-
21. A store offers a 25% discount on all merchandise. If a product has an original price of \$9.95, which of the following is closest to the price after the discount is taken?

(A) \$7.00
(B) \$7.50
(C) \$8.00
(D) \$8.50
(E) \$9.00

-
22. A miniature golf course has an average of 200 customers per day. To increase business, the owner plans to reduce the regular price from \$3.50 to \$2.50 before 6 PM each day. If 100 people pay \$3.50, how many people must pay \$2.50 if daily sales are to remain the same as before the \$2.50 price reduction plan?

(A) 120
(B) 140
(C) 160
(D) 180
(E) 220

23. Figure 7 shows a solid block made of cubes.
How many cubes were used to make this block?

USE THIS SPACE FOR FIGURING.

1

- (A) 8
(B) 10
(C) 12
(D) 18
(E) 24

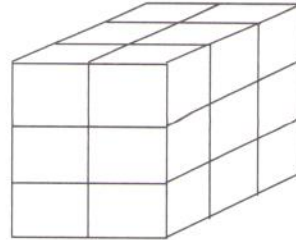


Figure 7

24. When $\frac{1}{3} + K > 1$, which of the following could be the value of K ?

- (A) $\frac{2}{6}$
(B) $\frac{1}{4}$
(C) $\frac{1}{8}$
(D) $\frac{3}{8}$
(E) $\frac{5}{6}$

25. When a cake is cut into eighths instead of sixths, which of the following must be true?

- (A) There will be two fewer pieces of cake.
(B) Each piece of cake will be larger.
(C) Some pieces of cake will be larger than others.
(D) There will be two more pieces of cake.
(E) Some pieces of cake will have a different shape than others.

STOP

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

SECTION 2
40 Questions

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

The elephants added to the difficulty of the march. But they had an important role to play in Hannibal's campaign. Elephants were the tanks of ancient warfare. Ever since they had first been encountered in battle by Alexander's troops on the banks of the Hydaspes, their value as a substitute for war chariots has been recognized. They were extremely valuable pack animals and, although their behavior in battle was unpredictable, they could be useful against enemy cavalry that had not been trained to meet them. But, above all, they were a powerful psychological weapon. Hannibal knew that his elephants would create panic among the Roman soldiers, who would never have seen such creatures before.

1. According to the passage, elephants served all of the purposes in warfare EXCEPT:
 - (A) Behaving in a reliable manner
 - (B) Fighting in battle
 - (C) Confusing the enemy
 - (D) Scaring the enemy
 - (E) Transporting supplies
2. Which of the following statements describes the author's opinion of using the elephants in battle?
 - I. It was often not worth the risk because their behavior is unpredictable and they make the march more difficult.
 - II. There were many advantages to using elephants in warfare.
 - III. The most important use of the elephants was as pack animals.
 - (A) I only
 - (B) II only
 - (C) III only
 - (D) II and III
 - (E) I, II and III
3. According to the passage, who was Hannibal fighting?
 - (A) Alexander
 - (B) Elephants
 - (C) Hydaspes
 - (D) Romans
 - (E) This information is not stated in the passage
4. For what reason are the elephants described as a "powerful psychological weapon"?
 - (A) They are very large and intimidating.
 - (B) They were unfamiliar to the enemy.
 - (C) They were unpredictable.
 - (D) They gave Hannibal's troops confidence.
 - (E) Hannibal's troops could hide behind them.
5. Which of the following best describes Hannibal's intent in using elephants against his enemies?
 - (A) provoke anger
 - (B) create surprise
 - (C) inspire confidence
 - (D) exploit weakness
 - (E) undermine positions

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.

Moses may be said to have been the first dowser when he brought forth water by striking a rock with his rod. Outside of this biblical story, the first historical reference to dowsers is medieval. Martin Luther declared that dowsing was a sin, and there is a detailed account from the 1550s of German miners who used wooden sticks to locate minerals and ores.

Today, thousands of people still practice dowsing, following a method that is not much different from the one employed by those medieval miners. These dowsers employ a diving rod or some other implement to locate water, metal ores, or other valuables hidden beneath the earth's surface. The oldest and most commonly used dividing rod is a forked or loop-shaped rod made of wood. This rod is held firmly in the palms of the dowser's hands, and any sudden swing, either upward or downward, is taken as a signal of the presence of underground water, metal deposits, or even buried treasure. There are still questions as to whether or not dowsing actually works, but there is no ques-

tion that it is a popular practice throughout the world.

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

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

6. Which of the following best describes the author's attitude toward dowsing?
 - (A) hostile
 - (B) amused
 - (C) positive
 - (D) enthusiastic
 - (E) dubious
7. According to the passage, dowsing may involve all of the following EXCEPT:
 - (A) psychic gift
 - (B) electromagnetic currents
 - (C) magic
 - (D) popular practice
 - (E) visual clues
8. The objective of the dowser is to
 - (A) strike rocks.
 - (B) discover underground matter.
 - (C) perform magic.
 - (D) find wood that has special location properties.
 - (E) pick up signals from water and minerals.
9. Which of the following best describes a dowser?
 - (A) Scientist
 - (B) Mystic
 - (C) Skeptic
 - (D) Explorer
 - (E) Sinner
10. It is most reasonable to infer from the passage that
 - (A) dowsing is an anti-religious practice.
 - (B) dowsing is somewhat successful since it continues to be used.
 - (C) dowsers are itinerant practitioners.
 - (D) wood has special locational properties.
 - (E) underground water sends electromagnetic signals.

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

satellite. The moon is earth's satellite.

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

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

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

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.

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

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

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

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

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

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

The Yanks are here.

21. This passage can best be described as
- (A) A news item
 - (B) Propaganda
 - (C) A biography
 - (D) A short story
 - (E) A research report
22. It can be inferred from the passage that the author's opinion of Americans is that they
- (A) are generous.
 - (B) love war.
 - (C) are proud.
 - (D) do their share.
 - (E) are friendly.
23. In the passage, the term "Yank" refers to
- (A) A soldier
 - (B) A citizen from one of the original 13 colonies
 - (C) An American
 - (D) A person who loves his/her country
 - (E) Charles M. Schwab
24. The author's tone can best be described as
- (A) jubilant
 - (B) nervous
 - (C) ambivalent
 - (D) somber
 - (E) argumentative
25. The statement that the air fighters are "giving better than they take" means
- (A) The air fighters are charitable.
 - (B) The air fighters are trying to help each other.
 - (C) The air fighters are losing to the enemy.
 - (D) The air fighters are shooting more than they are being shot.
 - (E) The air fighters are surrendering territory.
26. The statement, "The Yanks are here" means that the Yanks
- (A) have finally arrived home.
 - (B) are doing well in the war.
 - (C) will be attacking the author's country.
 - (D) are ready to ship out.
 - (E) are not involved in the war.
27. The author believes that Americans should be proud for all of the following reasons EXCEPT:
- (A) The Americans are fighting with the British.
 - (B) Many American troops are making it into French ports.
 - (C) The production of shipping materials is high and increasing.
 - (D) There have been few American casualties.
 - (E) The Americans are doing well on the Western front.

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

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

friendship for the rest of their days.

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

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

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

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

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

33. According to the author, Rikki-tikki-tavi most closely resembles which of the following animals?
- (A) A bloodhound
(B) A cat
(C) A muskrat
(D) A duck
(E) A snake
34. Rikki-tikki-tavi decided to stay with the family because
- (A) He liked the boy.
(B) He was grateful that they saved his life.
(C) He was interested in exploring the bungalow.
(D) He did not know his way home.
(E) His parents died in the flood that had carried him away.
35. Rikki-tikki-tavi's name is apparently based on
- (A) A sound that he makes
(B) The place where he lives
(C) His physical appearance
(D) His will to survive
(E) The motto, "run and find out"
36. Based on the passage, each of the following words may be used to describe Rikki-tikki-tavi EXCEPT:
- (A) Energetic
(B) Brave
(C) Curious
(D) Clever
(E) Eager

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.

When Lincoln rose to speak, I was greatly disappointed. He was tall, tall, -- oh, how tall! And so angular and awkward that, I had, for an instant, a feeling of pity for so ungainly a man. His clothes were black and ill-fitting, badly wrinkled - as if they had been jammed carelessly into a small trunk. His bushy head, with the stiff black hair thrown back, was balanced on a long and lean head-stalk, and when he raised his hands in an opening gesture, I noticed that they were very large. He began in a low tone of voice - as if he were used to speaking outdoors and was afraid of speaking too loud. He said, "Mr. Cheerman," instead of "Mr. Chairman," and employed many other words with an old-fashioned pronunciation. I said to myself, "Old fellow, you won't do; it's all very well for the wild West, but this will never go down in New York." But pretty soon

he began to get into his subject, he straightened up, made regular and graceful gestures, his face lighted as with an inward fire, the whole man was transfigured. I forgot his clothes, his personal appearance, and his individual peculiarities.

Presently, forgetting myself, I was on my feet with the rest, yelling like a wild person, cheering this wonderful man. In the closing parts of his argument, you could hear the gentle sizzling of the gas burners. When he reached a climax, the thunders of applause were terrific. It was a great speech.

When I came out of the hall, my face glowing with excitement and my frame all a-quiver, a friend, with his eyes aglow, asked me what I thought of Abe Lincoln, the rail splitter. I said, "He's the greatest man since St. Paul." And I think so yet.

37. The speaker would most likely agree with which of the following statements?
- (A) First impressions are lasting impressions.
 - (B) I am sure that nothing has such a decisive influence upon a man's course as his personal appearance.
 - (C) With nice appearance people want to be deceived.
 - (D) When it comes to saying what we think, then how little we are able to convey.
 - (E) We are always glad when a great man reassures us of his humanity by possessing a few peculiarities.
38. The speaker was disappointed in Lincoln for all of the following reasons EXCEPT:
- (A) He was a poor dresser.
 - (B) His appearance was awkward.
 - (C) His hands were very large.
 - (D) His accent was uncouth.
 - (E) He came from the West.
39. When the speaker says, "Old fellow, you won't do; it's all very well for the wild West, but this will never go down in New York," (first paragraph) it can be inferred that he believes
- (A) New Yorkers have different vocabularies than Westerners.
 - (B) New Yorkers have higher ideals than Westerners.
 - (C) New Yorkers are more sophisticated than Westerners.
 - (D) Lincoln will not travel to New York.
 - (E) New Yorkers will not understand his accent.
40. The speaker's main point is that
- (A) Despite his awkward appearance, Lincoln's speech was very exciting.
 - (B) It is very difficult for a man from the West to be successful in New York.
 - (C) Lincoln was very similar to St. Paul.
 - (D) Lincoln was a great man.
 - (E) Lincoln did not deserve to speak publicly.

STOP

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

SECTION 3
60 Questions

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

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

Sample Question:

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

-
1. PREY:
(A) desire
(B) avoid
(C) target
(D) vermin
(E) poach
 2. RENDEZVOUS:
(A) point
(B) club
(C) Parisian
(D) secret
(E) meeting
 3. EXQUISITE:
(A) precise
(B) noiseless
(C) miniature
(D) elegant
(E) reticent
 4. DECREE:
(A) parchment
(B) command
(C) preference
(D) increment
(E) discipline
 5. INCISION:
(A) being precise
(B) open wound
(C) point out
(D) result of cutting
(E) fold over
 6. FURIOUS:
(A) loud
(B) upset
(C) trash
(D) sneaky
(E) fierce
 7. ILLUSION:
(A) abstraction
(B) drawing
(C) inaccurate
(D) mirage
(E) think
 8. CONGENIAL:
(A) born with
(B) attractive
(C) together
(D) coronary
(E) agreeable

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.

9. BARRAGE:
(A) attack
(B) throws
(C) flood
(D) depot
(E) defect
10. IMITATE:
(A) mirror
(B) expire
(C) costume
(D) flattery
(E) renew
11. PROCURE:
(A) obtain
(B) declare
(C) repair
(D) store
(E) exploit
12. FELON:
(A) criminal
(B) failure
(C) fake
(D) steal
(E) prisoner
13. PLIGHT:
(A) threat
(B) leave
(C) bird
(D) predicament
(E) confusion
14. OBVIOUS:
(A) unaware
(B) present
(C) overt
(D) translucent
(E) visible
15. ILLUMINATE:
(A) spot
(B) raise
(C) surprise
(D) light
(E) bulb
16. CLING:
(A) ring out
(B) fasten upon
(C) hold off
(D) want to
(E) pick up
17. SCANT:
(A) survey
(B) short
(C) meager
(D) brief
(E) bare
18. RUE:
(A) broth
(B) anxious
(C) alert
(D) regret
(E) comfort
19. ADEPT:
(A) athletic
(B) change
(C) owe
(D) expert
(E) coordinate
20. ANIMOSITY:
(A) mostly friendly
(B) animal like
(C) avoidable
(D) intense hostility
(E) disappointment

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.

21. AKIN:
(A) next
(B) related
(C) try
(D) self-interest
(E) appoint
22. ENDEAVOR:
(A) desire
(B) attempt
(C) provide
(D) extend
(E) calamity
23. RESIDUAL:
(A) living space
(B) left over
(C) more than
(D) overbook
(E) extra portion
24. ABYSS:
(A) gorge
(B) steep
(C) darkness
(D) undersea
(E) small
25. TYRANNICAL:
(A) overbearing
(B) shout
(C) reptilian
(D) profane
(E) huge
26. INSCRIBE:
(A) chisel
(B) sign
(C) copy
(D) tattoo
(E) identify
27. TACT:
(A) grace
(B) sailing
(C) sticky
(D) enjoy
(E) secured
28. NOVICE:
(A) religious
(B) evil
(C) beginner
(D) fresh
(E) renew
29. TREK:
(A) trail
(B) convoy
(C) space
(D) story
(E) hike
30. JEER:
(A) hoot
(B) ridicule
(C) turn
(D) smile
(E) flair

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

Sample Question:

Kitten is to cat as (A) fawn is to colt (B) puppy is to dog (C) cow is to bull (D) wolf is to bear (E) hen is to rooster	<input type="radio"/> (A)	<input checked="" type="radio"/> (B)	<input type="radio"/> (C)	<input type="radio"/> (D)	<input type="radio"/> (E)
-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	---------------------------	--------------------------------------	---------------------------	---------------------------	---------------------------

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

- | | | |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <p>31. Uproar is to silence as
 (A) confusion is to turmoil
 (B) motion is to fixed
 (C) rage is to forbearance
 (D) whirlpool is to stream
 (E) tornado is to breeze</p> <p>32. Bell is to clapper as
 (A) gong is to striker
 (B) view is to viewer
 (C) smoke is to smoker
 (D) fire is to cooker
 (E) light is to lighter</p> <p>33. Paragraph is to sentence as
 (A) equation is to number
 (B) chain is to link
 (C) book is to chapter
 (D) cloud is to water
 (E) newspaper is to column</p> <p>34. Clam is to calm as
 (A) shell is to smooth
 (B) sent is to tens
 (C) scallop is to doldrum
 (D) fish is to feel
 (E) oyster is to quiet</p> | <p>35. Rose is to plant as
 (A) pine is to tree
 (B) daisy is to flower
 (C) emerald is to gem
 (D) dog is to animal
 (E) ice is to water</p> <p>36. Ram is to ewe as
 (A) sheep is to lamb
 (B) buck is to deer
 (C) gander is to goose
 (D) bull is to moose
 (E) mare is to stallion</p> <p>37. Scalpel is to cleaver as surgeon is to
 (A) carpenter
 (B) butcher
 (C) plumber
 (D) vintner
 (E) miner</p> <p>38. Brass is to cornet as
 (A) iron is to tympany
 (B) string is to bow
 (C) woodwind is to clarinet
 (D) rhythm is to metronome
 (E) gold is to necklace</p> | <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 30px; height: 30px; display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center; margin: 0 auto;">3</div> |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.

39. Cage is to zoo as
(A) trap is to jungle
(B) pantry is to house
(C) net is to aquarium
(D) cell is to jail
(E) corral is to prairie
40. Spiral is to curve as
(A) swirl is to cone
(B) twist is to pyramid
(C) helix is to triangle
(D) coil is to cylinder
(E) screw is to arc
41. Movement is to symphony as
(A) act is to play
(B) exercise is to conditioning
(C) recipe is to cookbook
(D) wedge is to pie
(E) segment is to orange
42. Bread is to baker as pendant is to
(A) scientist
(B) actress
(C) banker
(D) jeweler
(E) writer
43. Igloo is to pueblo as
(A) tepee is to plains
(B) ranch is to city
(C) bungalow is to apartment
(D) condominium is to development
(E) cottage is to seashore
44. Amiable is to grumpy as
(A) sweet is to hearty
(B) friendly is to surly
(C) funny is to nasty
(D) pleasant is to choosy
(E) nice is to fussy
45. Water is to spring as
(A) spray is to surf
(B) lava is to volcano
(C) smoke is to vent
(D) exhaust is to engine
(E) steam is to kettle
46. Coffee is to bean as
(A) milk is to cow
(B) juice is to root
(C) tea is to leaf
(D) beer is to vat
(E) wine is to cask
47. Money is to tree as Euro is to
(A) bush
(B) grass
(C) cranberry
(D) stalk
(E) elm
48. Melon is to felon as
(A) mangle is to tangle
(B) bunny is to funny
(C) honeydew is to robber
(D) cringe is to fringe
(E) mango is to tango
49. Forward is to backward as
(A) leeward is to windward
(B) skyward is to starward
(C) scamper is to caper
(D) lift is to drop
(E) assault is to retreat
50. Yarn is to cloth as
(A) pulp is to paper
(B) gravel is to path
(C) sand is to dune
(D) electricity is to lamp
(E) amplifier is to sound

51. Purebred is to hybrid as
(A) thoroughbred is to horse
(B) mule is to donkey
(C) royalty is to nobility
(D) pedigreed is to mongrel
(E) registered is to lineage
52. Program is to computer as direction is to
(A) assembler
(B) map
(C) book
(D) location
(E) compass
53. Often is to always as seldom is to
(A) rarely
(B) occasionally
(C) never
(D) infrequently
(E) hardly
54. Down is to goose as
(A) hide is to cow
(B) wool is to sheep
(C) skin is to pig
(D) feather is to duck
(E) bone is to whale
55. Daisy is to bouquet as
(A) truck is to convoy
(B) airplane is to formation
(C) grape is to bunch
(D) branch is to tree
(E) paper is to ream
56. Mountain is to valley as
(A) basement is to roof
(B) genius is to idiot
(C) temperate is to tropical
(D) tall is to flat
(E) slim is to short
57. Train is to plane as
(A) skateboard is to surfboard
(B) motorcycle is to sidecar
(C) trailer is to truck
(D) auto is to wheel
(E) ship is to bus
58. Irrigate is to water as
(A) refresh is to mist
(B) alienate is to complain
(C) refrigerate is to chill
(D) ventilate is to air
(E) cool is to ice
59. Pigment is to albino as
(A) paint is to color
(B) blind is to view
(C) height is to weight
(D) pasture is to meadow
(E) hair is to bald
60. Grape is to vine as plum is to
(A) fruit
(B) bush
(C) prune
(D) leaf
(E) tree

STOP

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

SECTION 4
25 Questions

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

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

Sample Problem:

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

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

1.
$$\begin{array}{r} 7,903 \\ - 406 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

USE THIS SPACE FOR FIGURING.

- (A) 6,497
(B) 7,407
(C) 7,497
(D) 7,597
(E) 7,598

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

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

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.

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

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

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

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

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

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

USE THIS SPACE FOR FIGURING.

4

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

(A) 5

(B) 6

(C) 8

(D) 9

(E) 27

5. $0.025 \times 50.00 =$

(A) 0.0125

(B) 0.125

(C) 1.25

(D) 12.5

(E) 125

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

(A) 14

(B) 15

(C) 16

(D) 17

(E) 18

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.

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

USE THIS SPACE FOR FIGURING.

4

- (A) 3.875
- (B) 4.125
- (C) 4.25
- (D) 4.375
- (E) 4.5

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

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

-
9. All of the following products are equal EXCEPT

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

-
10. 16 is 25 per cent of

- (A) 4
- (B) 24
- (C) 32
- (D) 48
- (E) 64

6 6 6 6 6
↑ ↑
P Q

USE THIS SPACE FOR FIGURING.

4

11. The "6" in place P in the numeral above has a value how many times the value of the "6" in place Q ?
- (A) 10,000
(B) 1,000
(C) 100
(D) 10
(E) 1
-
12. Mr. Edwards paid \$8,000 for a rectangular lot 250 feet wide and 400 feet long. What was his cost per square foot?
- (A) \$0.08
(B) \$0.80
(C) \$1.25
(D) \$8.00
(E) \$12.50
-
13. Taxi fare is \$1.00 for the first $\frac{1}{2}$ mile and \$0.35 for each additional $\frac{1}{2}$ mile. How many miles can a passenger ride for \$3.10 ?
- (A) $3\frac{1}{2}$
(B) 4
(C) $6\frac{1}{2}$
(D) 7
(E) $7\frac{1}{2}$

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.

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

USE THIS SPACE FOR FIGURING.

4

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

15. 2 hours 24 minutes
 × 5

- (A) 10 hr. 20 min.
 (B) 11 hr.
 (C) 11 hr. 20 min.
 (D) 11 hr. 44 min.
 (E) 12 hr.

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

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

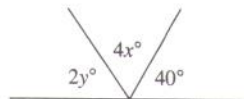


Figure 1

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

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

18. There are 25 students in Alice's class. When she collected \$0.20 from each student to pay for a gift, she found that she only had $\frac{2}{3}$ of the money she needed to pay for the gift. How much more money must she collect from each student to pay for the gift?

(A) \$0.07
(B) \$0.10
(C) \$0.15
(D) \$0.20
(E) \$0.25

USE THIS SPACE FOR FIGURING.

4

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

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

20. If polygon P has perimeter 126 and the average length of a side is 6, how many sides does P have?

(A) 20
(B) 21
(C) 22
(D) 132
(E) 756

21. If Bob's savings earn 6 per cent interest a year, how much interest is earned annually for every dollar he saves?

(A) 0.06 cent
(B) 0.6 cent
(C) 6 cents
(D) 16 cents
(E) 60 cents

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.

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

USE THIS SPACE FOR FIGURING.

4

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

23. In a survey, each of 200 families was found to own either a television set, a car, or both. If 150 of these families own television sets and 150 own cars, how many families own both a television set and a car?

- (A) 50
(B) 100
(C) 150
(D) 200
(E) 250
-

24. Each of 2 people who share car expenses going to and from work pays \$6 per week. How much would each person pay per week if a third person shared the expenses?

- (A) \$2
(B) \$3
(C) \$4
(D) \$12
(E) \$18

25. If $n > 1$, which of the following is greatest?

USE THIS SPACE FOR FIGURING.

4

(A) $2n + 1$

(B) $n + 1$

(C) $n - 1$

(D) $\frac{n}{n+1}$

(E) $\frac{n+1}{n}$

STOP

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