

Sample Test

Reading, Language & Literature

1. To understand the origins of a word, one must study the:

- A. synonyms
- B. inflections
- C. phonetics
- D. etymology

2. Which of the following is not a characteristic of a fable?

- A. animals that feel and talk like humans.
- B. happy solutions to human dilemmas.
- C. teaches a moral or standard for behavior.
- D. illustrates specific people or groups without directly naming them.

3. All of the following are true about phonological awareness EXCEPT:

- A. It may involve print.
- B. It is a prerequisite for spelling and phonics.
- C. Activities can be done by the children with their eyes closed.
- D. Starts before letter recognition is taught.

4. If a student has a poor vocabulary the teacher should recommend that:

- A. the student read newspapers, magazines and books on a regular basis.
- B. the student enroll in a Latin class.
- C. the student writes the words repetitively after looking them up in the dictionary.
- D. the student use a thesaurus to locate synonyms and incorporate them into his/her vocabulary.

5. Which definition below is the best for defining diction?

- A. The specific word choices of an author to create a particular mood or feeling in the reader.
- B. Writing which explains something thoroughly.
- C. The background, or exposition, for a short story or drama.
- D. Word choices which help teach a truth or moral.

6. Which is an untrue statement about a theme in literature?

- A. The theme is always stated directly somewhere in the text.
- B. The theme is the central idea in a literary work.
- C. All parts of the work (plot, setting, mood) should contribute to the theme in some way.
- D. By analyzing the various elements of the work, the reader should be able to arrive at an indirectly stated theme.

7. Which is not a true statement concerning an author's literary tone?

- A. Tone is partly revealed through the selection of details.
- B. Tone is the expression of the author's attitude toward his/her subject.
- C. Tone in literature is usually satiric or angry.
- D. Tone in literature corresponds to the tone of voice a speaker uses.

8. The arrangement and relationship of words in sentences or sentence structure best describes:

- A. style
- B. discourse
- C. thesis
- D. syntax

9. Which of the following is a complex sentence?

- A. Anna and Margaret read a total of fifty-four books during summer vacation.
- B. The youngest boy on the team had the best earned run average, which mystifies the coaching staff.
- C. Earl decided to attend Princeton; his twin brother Roy, who aced the ASVAB test, will be going to Annapolis.
- D. "Easy come, easy go," Marcia moaned.

10. Followers of Piaget's learning theory believe that adolescents in the formal operations period:

- A. behave properly from fear of punishment rather than from a conscious decision to take a certain action.
- B. see the past more realistically and can relate to people from the past more than preadolescents.
- C. are less self-conscious and thus more willing to project their own identities into those of fictional characters.
- D. have not yet developed a symbolic imagination.

11. Which of the following is a formal reading level assessment?

- A. a standardized reading test
- B. a teacher-made reading test
- C. an interview
- D. a reading diary.

12. Middle and high school students are more receptive to studying grammar and syntax:

- A. through worksheets and end-of-lesson practices in textbooks.
- B. through independent, homework assignments.
- C. through analytical examination of the writings of famous authors.
- D. through application to their own writing.

13. Which of the following is not a technique of prewriting?

- A. Clustering
- B. Listing
- C. Brainstorming
- D. Proofreading

14. Which of the following is not an approach to keep students ever conscious of the need to write for audience appeal?

- A. Pairing students during the writing process
- B. Reading all rough drafts before the students write the final copies
- C. Having students compose stories or articles for publication in school literary magazines or newspapers
- D. Writing letters to friends or relatives

15. The children's literature genre came into its own in the:

- A. seventeenth century
- B. eighteenth century
- C. nineteenth century
- D. twentieth century

16. Which of the following should not be included in the opening paragraph of an informative essay?

- A. Thesis sentence
- B. Details and examples supporting the main idea
- C. A broad general introduction to the topic
- D. A style and tone that grabs the reader's attention

17. Which aspect of language is innate?

- A. Biological capability to articulate sounds understood by other humans
- B. Cognitive ability to create syntactical structures
- C. Capacity for using semantics to convey meaning in a social environment
- D. Ability to vary inflections and accents

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| <p>18. Which of the following contains an error in possessive inflection?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">A. Doris's shawlB. mother's-in-law frownC. children's lunchesD. ambassador's briefcase <p>19. To decode is to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">A. Construct meaningB. Sound out a printed sequence of letters.C. Use a special code to decipher a message.D. None of the above. <p>20. A teacher has taught his students several strategies to monitor their reading comprehension. These strategies include identifying where in the passage they are having difficulty, identifying what the difficulty is, and restating the difficult sentence or passage in their own words. These strategies are examples of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">A. graphic and semantic organizersB. metacognitionC. recognizing story structureD. summarizing | <p>21. All of the following are examples of ongoing informal assessment techniques used to observe student progress EXCEPT:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">A. analyses of student work productB. collection of data from assessment testsC. effective questioningD. observation of students <p>22. A student has written a paper with the following characteristics: written in first person; characters, setting, and plot; some dialogue; events organized in chronological sequence with some flashbacks. In what genre has the student written?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">A. expository writingB. narrative writingC. persuasive writingD. technical writing |
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23. Which of the following indicates that a student is a fluent reader?

- A. reads texts with expression or prosody.
- B. reads word-to-word and haltingly.
- C. must intentionally decode a majority of the words.
- D. in a writing assignment, sentences are poorly-organized structurally.

24. Which of the following is an essential characteristic of effective assessment?

- A. Students are the ones being tested; they are not involved in the assessment process.
- B. Testing activities are kept separate from the teaching activities.
- C. Assessment should reflect the actual reading the classroom instruction has prepared the student for.
- D. Tests should use entirely different materials than those used in teaching so the result will be reliable.

Math

25. $\left(\frac{-4}{9}\right) + \left(\frac{-7}{10}\right) =$

- A. $\frac{23}{90}$
- B. $\frac{-23}{90}$
- C. $\frac{103}{90}$
- D. $\frac{-103}{90}$

26. $(5.6) \times (-0.11) =$

- A. -0.616
- B. 0.616
- C. -6.110
- D. 6.110

27. An item that sells for \$375 is put on sale at \$120. What is the percent of decrease?

- A. 25%
- B. 28%
- C. 68%
- D. 34%

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| <p>28. Two mathematics classes have a total of 410 students. The 8:00 am class has 40 more than the 10:00 am class. How many students are in the 10:00 am class?</p> <p>A. 123.3</p> <p>B. 370</p> <p>C. 185</p> <p>D. 330</p> <p>29. What measure could be used to report the distance traveled in walking around a track?</p> <p>A. degrees</p> <p>B. square meters</p> <p>C. kilometers</p> <p>D. cubic feet</p> <p>30. What is the area of a square whose side is 13 feet?</p> <p>A. 169 feet</p> <p>B. 169 square feet</p> <p>C. 52 feet</p> <p>D. 52 square feet</p> | <p>31. What is the greatest common factor of 16, 28, and 36?</p> <p>A. 2</p> <p>B. 4</p> <p>C. 8</p> <p>D. 16</p> <p>32. If $4x - (3 - x) = 7(x - 3) + 10$, then:</p> <p>A. $x = 8$</p> <p>B. $x = -8$</p> <p>C. $x = 4$</p> <p>D. $x = -4$</p> <p>33. Given the formula $d = rt$, (where d = distance, r = rate, and t = time), calculate the time required for a vehicle to travel 585 miles at a rate of 65 miles per hour.</p> <p>A. 8.5 hours</p> <p>B. 6.5 hours</p> <p>C. 9.5 hours</p> <p>D. 9 hours</p> |
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34. What is the probability of drawing 2 consecutive aces from a standard deck of cards?

- A. $\frac{3}{51}$
- B. $\frac{1}{221}$
- C. $\frac{2}{104}$
- D. $\frac{2}{52}$

35. A sofa sells for \$520. If the retailer makes a 30% profit, what was the wholesale price?

- A. \$400
- B. \$676
- C. \$490
- D. \$364

36. Which of the following is an irrational number?

- A. .362626262...
- B. $4\frac{1}{3}$
- C. $\sqrt{5}$
- D. $-\sqrt{16}$

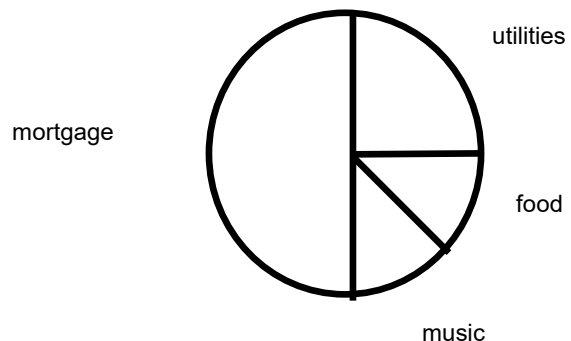
37. Corporate salaries are listed for several employees. Which would be the best measure of central tendency?

\$24,000 \$24,000 \$26,000
\$28,000 \$30,000 \$120,000

- A. Mean
- B. median
- C. mode
- D. no difference

38. Which statement is true about George's budget?

- A. George spends the greatest portion of his income on food.
- B. George spends twice as much on utilities as he does on his mortgage.
- C. George spends twice as much on utilities as he does on food.
- D. George spends the same amount on food and utilities as he does on mortgage.



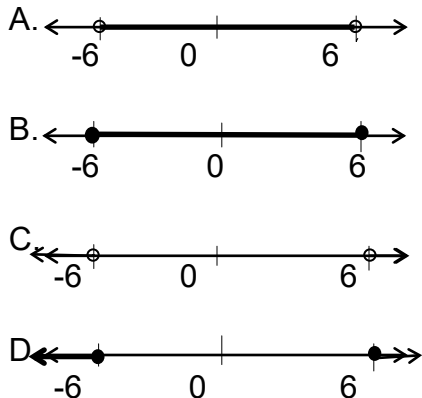
39. Given a drawer with 5 black socks, 3 blue socks, and 2 red socks, what is the probability that you will draw two black socks in two draws in a dark room?

A. $\frac{2}{9}$
 B. $\frac{1}{4}$
 C. $\frac{17}{18}$
 D. $\frac{1}{18}$

40. Solve for x. $|2x + 3| > 4$

A. $-\frac{7}{2} > x > \frac{1}{2}$
 B. $-\frac{1}{2} > x > \frac{7}{2}$
 C. $x < \frac{7}{2}$ or $x < -\frac{1}{2}$
 D. $x < -\frac{7}{2}$ or $x > \frac{1}{2}$

41. Graph the solution: $|x| + 7 < 13$



42. A boat travels 30 miles upstream in three hours. It makes the return trip in one and a half hours. What is the speed of the boat in still water?

A. 10 mph
 B. 15 mph
 C. 20 mph
 D. 30 mph

43. 3 km is equivalent to ____.

A. 300 cm
 B. 300 m
 C. 3000 cm
 D. 3000 m

44. If the radius of a right circular cylinder is doubled, how does its volume change?

A. no change
 B. also is doubled
 C. four times the original
 D. pi times the original

Science

45. Accepted procedures for preparing solutions should be made with _____.

- A. alcohol
- B. hydrochloric acid
- C. distilled water
- D. tap water

46. Enzymes speed up reactions by _____.

- A. utilizing ATP
- B. lowering pH, allowing reaction speed to increase
- C. increasing volume of substrate
- D. lowering energy of activation

47. The transfer of heat by electromagnetic waves is called _____.

- A. conduction
- B. convection
- C. phase change
- D. radiation

48. Which of the following is *not* considered ethical behavior for a scientist?

- A. Using unpublished data and citing the source.
- B. Publishing data before other scientists have had a chance to replicate results.
- C. Collaborating with other scientists from different laboratories.
- D. Publishing work with an incomplete list of citations.

49. Sound waves are produced by _____.

- A. pitch
- B. noise
- C. vibrations
- D. sonar

50. Chemicals should be stored _____.

- A. in the principal's office.
- B. in a dark room.
- C. according to their reactivity with other substances.
- D. in a double locked room

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| <p>51. In an experiment measuring the growth of bacteria at different temperatures, what is the independent variable?</p> <p>A. Number of bacteria</p> <p>B. Growth rate of bacteria</p> <p>C. Temperature</p> <p>D. Size of bacteria</p> | <p>54. Which of the following types of rock are made from magma?</p> <p>A. Fossils</p> <p>B. Sedimentary</p> <p>C. Metamorphic</p> <p>D. Igneous</p> |
| <p>52. Which kingdom is comprised of organisms made of one cell with no nuclear membrane?</p> <p>A. Monera</p> <p>B. Protista</p> <p>C. Fungi</p> <p>D. Algae</p> | <p>55. What is the most accurate description of the Water Cycle?</p> <p>A. Rain comes from clouds, filling the ocean. The water then evaporates and becomes clouds again.</p> <p>B. Water circulates from rivers into groundwater and back, while water vapor circulates in the atmosphere.</p> <p>C. Water is conserved except for chemical or nuclear reactions, and any drop of water could circulate through clouds, rain, ground water, and surface-water.</p> <p>D. Weather systems cause chemical reactions to break water into its atoms.</p> |
| <p>53. What are the most significant and prevalent elements in the biosphere?</p> <p>A. Carbon, Hydrogen, Oxygen, Nitrogen, Phosphorus.</p> <p>B. Carbon, Hydrogen, Sodium, Iron, Calcium.</p> <p>C. Carbon, Oxygen, Sulfur, Manganese, Iron.</p> <p>D. Carbon, Hydrogen, Oxygen, Nickel, Sodium, Nitrogen.</p> | |

56. The theory of 'seafloor spreading' explains _____.

- A. the shapes of the continents
- B. how continents collide
- C. how continents move apart
- D. how continents sink to become part of the ocean floor

57. Which of the following is the best definition for 'meteorite'?

- A. A meteorite is a mineral composed of mica and feldspar.
- B. A meteorite is material from outer space that has struck the earth's surface.
- C. A meteorite is an element that has properties of both metals and nonmetals.
- D. A meteorite is a very small unit of length measurement.

58. The measure of the pull of the earth's gravity on an object is called _____.

- A. mass number
- B. atomic number
- C. mass
- D. weight

59. Which parts of an atom are located inside the nucleus?

- A. Electrons and neutrons
- B. Protons and neutrons
- C. Protons only
- D. Neutrons only

History & Social Science

60. Which two Native American nations or tribes inhabited the Mid-Atlantic and Northeastern regions at the time of the first European contact?

- A. Pueblo and Inuit
- B. Algonquian and Cherokee
- C. Seminoles and Sioux
- D. Algonquian and Iroquois

61. Which of the following were results of the Age of Exploration?

- A. More complete and accurate maps and charts
- B. New and more accurate navigational instruments
- C. Proof that the earth is round
- D. All of the above

62. What was the long-term importance of the Mayflower Compact?

- A. It established the foundation of all later agreements with the Native Peoples
- B. It established freedom of religion in the original English colonies
- C. It ended the war in Europe between Spain, France and England
- D. It established a model of small, town-based government that was adopted throughout the New England colonies

63. What intellectual movement during the period of North American colonization contributed to the development of public education and the founding of the first colleges and universities?

- A. Enlightenment
- B. Great Awakening
- C. Libertarianism
- D. The Scientific Revolution

64. The first European to see Florida and sail along its coast was:

- A. Cabot
- B. Columbus
- C. Ponce de Leon
- D. Narvaez

65. What is the form of local government that acts as an intermediary between the state and the city?

- A. Metropolitan government
- B. Limited government
- C. The Mayor-Council system
- D. County Commission system

66. Which one of the following is not a reason why Europeans came to the New World?

- A. To find resources in order to increase wealth
- B. To establish trade
- C. To increase a ruler's power and importance
- D. To spread Christianity

67. The year 1619 was a memorable for the colony of Virginia. Three important events occurred resulting in lasting effects on US history. Which one of the following is not one of the events?

- A. Twenty African slaves arrived.
- B. The London Company granted the colony a charter making it independent.
- C. The colonists were given the right by the London Company to govern themselves through representative government in the Virginia House of Burgesses
- D. The London Company sent to the colony 60 women who were quickly married, establishing families and stability in the colony.

68. The “divine right” of kings was the key political characteristic of:

- A. The Age of Absolutism
- B. The Age of Reason
- C. The Age of Feudalism
- D. The Age of Despotism

69. During the 1920s, the United States almost completely stopped all immigration. One of the reasons was:

- A. Plentiful cheap unskilled labor was no longer needed by industrialists
- B. War debts from World War I made it difficult to render financial assistance
- C. European nations were reluctant to allow people to leave since there was a need to rebuild populations and economic stability
- D. The United States did not become a member of the League of Nations

70. Which one of the following would not be considered a result of World War II?

- A. Economic depressions and slow resumption of trade and financial aid
- B. Western Europe was no longer the center of world power
- C. The beginnings of new power struggles not only in Europe but in Asia as well
- D. Territorial and boundary changes for many nations, especially in Europe

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71. The belief that the United States should control all of North America was called:

- A. Westward Expansion
- B. Pan Americanism
- C. Manifest Destiny
- D. Nationalism

72. Capitalism and communism are alike in that they are both:

- A. Organic systems
- B. Political systems
- C. Centrally planned systems
- D. Economic systems

73. The advancement of understanding in dealing with human beings has led to a number of interdisciplinary areas. Which of the following interdisciplinary studies would NOT be considered under the social sciences?

- A. Molecular biophysics
- B. Peace studies
- C. African-American studies
- D. Cartographic information systems

74. For the historian studying ancient Egypt, which of the following would be least useful?

- A. The record of an ancient Greek historian on Greek-Egyptian interaction
- B. Letters from an Egyptian ruler to his/her regional governors
- C. Inscriptions on stele of the Fourteenth Egyptian Dynasty
- D. Letters from a nineteenth century Egyptologist to his wife

Visual Art

75. Engravings and oil painting originated in this country.

- A. Italy
- B. Japan
- C. Germany
- D. Flanders

76. A combination of three or more tones sounded at the same time is called a _____.

- A. harmony
- B. consonance
- C. chord
- D. dissonance

77. A series of single tones which add up to a recognizable sound is called a _____.

- A. cadence
- B. rhythm
- C. melody
- D. sequence

78. Which is a true statement about crafts?

- A. Students experiment with their own creativity.
- B. Products are unique and different.
- C. Self-expression is encouraged.
- D. Outcome is predetermined.

79. The following is not a good activity to encourage fifth graders' artistic creativity:

- A. Ask them to make a decorative card for a family member.
- B. Have them work as a team to decorate a large wall display.
- C. Ask them to copy a drawing from a book, with the higher grades being awarded to those students who come closest to the model.
- D. Have each student try to create an outdoor scene with crayons, giving them a choice of scenery.

80. An approach to musical instruction for young children that "combines learning music, movement, singing, and exploration" is:

- A. Dalcroze Eurhythmics
- B. The Kodaly Method
- C. The Orff Approach
- D. Education Through Music (ETM)

81. During the early childhood years (ages 3-5), drama and theatre experiences are especially beneficial to children because they provide the opportunity for students to ____.
- A. apply the concept of turn-taking.
 - B. learn the importance of listening skills.
 - C. acquire the skills needed to become a proficient reader.
 - D. learn early drama skills using their five senses.
82. In the area of Performing Arts, specifically dance, primary grades are expected to have a gross understanding of their motor movements. Which of the following movements would not be age-appropriate?
- A. basic rhythm
 - B. early body awareness
 - C. imagery
 - D. listening skills
83. The history of theatre is important at an early age to describe how theatre has evolved over time. Which of the following is not a vital part of the many time periods of theatre history?
- A. Roman theatre
 - B. American theatre
 - C. Medieval drama
 - D. Renaissance theatre
84. Creating movements in response to music helps students to connect music and dance in which of the following ways?
- A. rhythm
 - B. costuming
 - C. speed
 - D. vocabulary skills
85. Often local elected officials and guest or residents artist are brought into the classroom to:
- A. explain their jobs or trades
 - B. observe teaching skills
 - C. enrich and extend arts curriculum
 - D. entertain students and teachers

86. Early childhood students are expected to be able to complete tasks using basic loco-motor skills. Which of the following would not be included?

- A. walking
- B. galloping
- C. balancing
- D. jogging

87. In visual art studies students are expected to be able to interact in all of the following exercises except one.

- A. Clap out rhythmic patterns found in music lyrics.
- B. Compare and contrast various art pieces.
- C. Recognize related dance vocabulary.
- D. Identify and sort pictures organized by shape, size, and color.

Physical Education & Health

88. The physical education philosophy based on experience is:

- A. Naturalism
- B. Pragmatism
- C. Idealism
- D. Existentialism

89. The modern physical education philosophy that combines beliefs from different philosophies is:

- A. Eclectic
- B. Humanistic
- C. Individualism
- D. Realism

90. A physical education teacher emphasizes healthy attitudes and habits. She conducts her classes so that students acquire and interpret knowledge and learn to think/analyze, which is necessary for physical activities. The goals and values utilized and the philosophy applied by this instructor is:

- A. Physical Development Goals and Realism Philosophy
- B. Affective Development Goals and Existentialism
- C. Motor Development Goals and Realism Philosophy
- D. Cognitive Development Goals and Idealism Philosophy

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| <p>91. Social skills and values developed by activity include all of the following except:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">A. Winning at all costsB. Making judgments in groupsC. Communicating and cooperatingD. Respecting rules and property | <p>94. Which of the following psycho-social influences is <u>not</u> negative?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">A. Avoidance of problemsB. Adherence to exerciseC. Ego-centerednessD. Role conflict |
| <p>92. Activities that enhance team socialization include all of the following except:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">A. BasketballB. SoccerC. GolfD. Volleyball | <p>95. Which professional organization protects amateur sports from corruption?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">A. AIWAB. AAHPERDC. NCAAD. AAU |
| <p>93. Through physical activities, John has developed self-discipline, fairness, respect for others, and new friends. John has experienced which of the following?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">A. Positive cooperation psycho-social influencesB. Positive group psycho-social influencesC. Positive individual psycho-social influencesD. Positive accomplishment psycho-social influences | <p>96. Which professional organization works with legislatures?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">A. AIWAB. AAHPERDC. ACSMD. AAU |

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97. Research in physical education is published in all of the following periodicals except the:

- A. School PE Update
- B. Research Quarterly
- C. Journal of Physical Education
- D. YMCA Magazine

98. The most effective way to promote the physical education curriculum is to:

- A. Relate physical education to higher thought processes
- B. Relate physical education to humanitarianism
- C. Relate physical education to the total educational process
- D. Relate physical education to skills necessary to preserve the natural environment

99. The affective domain of physical education contributes to all of the following except:

- A. Knowledge of exercise, health, and disease
- B. Self-actualization
- C. An appreciation of beauty
- D. Good sportsmanship

100. A physical education instructor anticipates and prevents potential injuries, watches for hidden injuries, and takes an injury evaluation of the entire class. Which of the following strategies to prevent injuries is the teacher demonstrating?

- A. Maintaining hiring standards
- B. Proper use of equipment
- C. Proper procedures for emergencies
- D. Participant screening

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Answer Key

1. D	21. B	41. A	61. D	81. D
2. D	22. B	42. B	62. D	82. C
3. A	23. A	43. D	63. A	83. B
4. A	24. C	44. C	64. A	84. A
5. A	25. D	45. C	65. A	85. C
6. A	26. A	46. D	66. B	86. D
7. C	27. C	47. D	67. B	87. C
8. D	28. C	48. D	68. A	88. B
9. B	29. C	49. C	69. A	89. A
10. B	30. B	50. C	70. A	90. D
11. A	31. B	51. C	71. C	91. A
12. D	32. C	52. A	72. D	92. C
13. D	33. D	53. A	73. A	93. B
14. D	34. B	54. D	74. D	94. B
15. A	35. A	55. C	75. D	95. D
16. B	36. C	56. C	76. C	96. B
17. A	37. B	57. B	77. C	97. A
18. B	38. C	58. D	78. D	98. C
19. B	39. A	59. B	79. C	99. A
20. B	40. D	60. A	80. D	100. D

Rationales with Sample Questions

1. D. etymology.

A synonym is an equivalent of another word and can substitute for it in certain contexts. Inflection is a modification of words according to their grammatical functions, usually by employing variant word-endings to indicate such qualities as tense, gender, case, and number. Phonetics are the science devoted to the physical analysis of the sounds of human speech, including their production, transmission, and perception.

2. D. illustrates specific people or groups without directly naming them.

A fable is a short tale with animals, humans, gods, or even inanimate objects as characters. Fables often conclude with a moral, delivered in the form of an epigram (a short, witty, and ingenious statement in verse). Fables are among the oldest forms of writing in human history: it appears in Egyptian papyri of c1,500 BC. The most famous fables are those of Aesop, a Greek slave living in about 600 BC. In India, the Pantchatantra appeared in the third century. The most famous modern fables are those of seventeenth century French poet Jean de La Fontaine.

3. The key word here is EXCEPT which will be highlighted in upper case on the test as well. All of the options are correct aspects of phonological awareness except the first one, **A**, because phonological awareness DOES NOT involve print.

4. A. the student read newspapers, magazines and books on a regular basis.

It is up to the teacher to help the student choose reading material, but the student must be able to choose where s/he will search for the reading pleasure indispensable for enriching vocabulary.

5. A. The specific word choices of an author to create a particular mood or feeling in the reader.

Diction refers to an author's choice of words, expressions and style to convey his/her meaning.

6. A. The theme is always stated directly somewhere in the text.

The theme may be stated directly, but it can also be implicit in various aspects of the work, such as the interaction between characters, symbolism, or description.

7. C. Tone in literature is usually satiric or angry.

Tone in literature conveys a mood and can be as varied as the tone of voice of a speaker (see D., e.g. sad, nostalgic, whimsical, angry, formal, intimate, satirical, sentimental, etc).

8. D. Syntax.

Syntax is the grammatical structure of sentences.

9. B. The youngest boy on the team had the best earned run average which mystifies the coaching staff.

Here, the use of the relative pronoun “which”, whose antecedent is “the best run average”, introduces a clause that is dependent on the independent clause “The youngest boy on the team had the best run average”. The idea expressed in the subordinate clause is subordinate to the one expressed in the independent clause.

10. B. See the past more realistically and can relate to people from the past more than preadolescents.

Since according to Piaget, adolescents 12-15 years old begin thinking beyond the immediate and obvious, and theorize. Their assessment of events shifts from considering an action as “right” or “wrong” to considering the intent and behavior in which the action was performed. Fairy tale or other kinds of unreal characters have ceased to satisfy them and they are able to recognize the difference between pure history and historical fiction.

11. A. A standardized reading test.

If assessment is standardized, it has to be objective, whereas B, C and D are all subjective assessments.

12. D. through application to their own writing.

The answer is D. At this age, students learn grammatical concepts best through practical application in their own writing

13. D. Proofreading.

Proofreading cannot be a method of prewriting, since it is done on already written texts only.

14. D. Writing letters to friends or relatives

The answer is D. Reading all rough drafts will not encourage the students to take control of their text and might even inhibit their creativity. On the contrary, pairing students will foster their sense of responsibility, and having them compose stories for literary magazines will boost their self esteem as well as their organization skills. As far as writing letters is concerned, the work of authors such as Madame de Sevigne in the seventeenth century is a good example of epistolary literary work.

15. A. seventeenth century

In the seventeenth Century, authors such as Jean de La Fontaine and his *Fables*, Pierre Perreault's *Tales*, Mme d'Aulnoye's Novels based on old folktales and Mme de Beaumont's *Beauty and the Beast* all created a children's literature genre. In England, Perreault was translated and a work allegedly written by Oliver Smith, *The renowned History of Little Goody Two Shoes*, also helped to establish children's literature in England.

16. B. Details and examples supporting the main idea

The introductory paragraph should introduce the topic, capture the reader's interest, state the thesis and prepare the reader for the main points in the essay. Details and examples, however, should be given in the second part of the essay, so as to help develop the thesis presented at the end of the introductory paragraph, following the inverted triangle method consisting of a broad general statement followed by some information, and then the thesis at the end of the paragraph.

17. A. Biological capability to articulate sounds understood by other humans

Language ability is innate and the biological capability to produce sounds lets children learn semantics and syntactical structures through trial and error. Linguists agree that language is first a vocal system of word symbols that enable a human to communicate his/her feelings, thoughts, and desires to other human beings.

18. B. mother's-in-law frown

Mother-in-Law is a compound common noun and the inflection should be at the end of the word, according to the rule.

19. The answer is "**B**" and again the definition of this word in reading is what you have to know from your coursework.

20 B. Metacognition

Metacognition may be defined as "thinking about thinking." Good readers use metacognitive strategies to think about and have control over their reading. Before reading, they might clarify their purpose for reading and preview the text. During reading, they might monitor their understanding, adjusting their reading speed to fit the difficulty of the text and fixing any comprehension problems they have. After reading, they check their understanding of what they read.

21 B. collection of data from assessment tests

Assessment tests are formal progress-monitoring measures.

22 B. narrative writing

These are all characteristics of narrative writing. Expository writing is intended to give information such as an explanation or directions, and the information is logically organized. Persuasive writing gives an opinion in an attempt to convince the reader that this point of view is valid or tries to persuade the reader to take a specific action. The goal of technical writing is to clearly communicate a select piece of information to a targeted reader or group of readers for a particular purpose in such a way that the subject can readily be understood. It is persuasive writing that anticipates a response from the reader.

23 A. reads texts with expression or prosody.

The teacher should listen to the children read aloud, but there are also clues to reading levels in their writing.

24 C. Assessment should reflect the actual reading the classroom instruction has prepared the student for.

The only reliable measure of the success of a unit will be based on the reading the instruction has focused on.

25. Find the LCD of $\frac{-4}{9}$ and $\frac{-7}{10}$. The LCD is 90, so you get

$$\frac{-40}{90} + \frac{-63}{90} = \frac{-103}{90}, \text{ which is answer D.}$$

26. Simple multiplication. The answer will be negative because a positive times a negative is a negative number. $5.6 \times -0.11 = -0.616$, which is answer A.

27. Use $(1 - x)$ as the discount. $375x = 120$.
 $375(1 - x) = 120 \rightarrow 375 - 375x = 120 \rightarrow 375x = 255 \rightarrow x = 0.68 = 68\%$
which is answer C.

28. Let $x = \#$ of students in the 8 am class and $x - 40 = \#$ of student in the 10 am class. $x + (x - 40) = 410 \rightarrow 2x - 40 = 410 \rightarrow 2x = 450 \rightarrow x = 225$.
So there are 225 students in the 8 am class, and $225 - 40 = 185$ in the 10 am class, which is answer C.

29. Degrees measures angles, square meters measures area, cubic feet measure volume, and kilometers measures length. Kilometers is the only reasonable answer, which is C.

- 30.** Area = length times width (lw).
 Length = 13 feet
 Width = 13 feet (square, so length and width are the same).
 Area = $13 \times 13 = 169$ square feet.
 Area is measured in square feet. So the answer is **B**.
- 31.** The smallest number in this set is 16; its factors are 1, 2, 4, 8 and 16. 16 is the largest factor, but it does not divide into 28 or 36. Neither does 8. 4 does factor into both 28 and 36. The answer is **B**.
- 32.** Solve for x .
 $4x - (3 - x) = 7(x - 3) + 10$
 $4x - 3 + x = 7x - 21 + 10$
 $5x - 3 = 7x - 11$
 $5x = 7x - 11 + 3$ The answer is **C**.
 $5x - 7x = -8$
 $-2x = -8$
 $x = 4$
- 33.** We are given $d = 585$ miles and $r = 65$ miles per hour and $d = rt$. Solve for t .
 $585 = 65t \rightarrow t = 9$ hours, which is answer **D**.
- 34.** There are 4 aces in the 52 card deck.
- $P(\text{first ace}) = \frac{4}{52}$. $P(\text{second ace}) = \frac{3}{51}$.
 $P(\text{first ace and second ace}) = P(\text{one ace}) \times P(\text{second ace} | \text{first ace})$
 $= \frac{4}{52} \times \frac{3}{51} = \frac{1}{221}$. This is answer **B**.
- 35. A. \$400**
 Let x be the wholesale price, then $x + .30x = 520$, $1.30x = 520$. divide both sides by 1.30.
- 36. A. \$500**
 $12(40) = 480$ which is closest to \$500.
- 37. B. median**
 The median provides the best measure of central tendency in this case where the mode is the lowest number and the mean would be disproportionately skewed by the outlier \$120,000.

38. C. George spends twice as much on utilities as he does on food

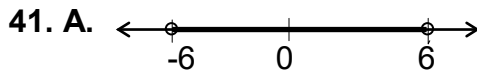
George spends twice as much on utilities as on food.

39. A. 2/9

In this example of conditional probability, the probability of drawing a black sock on the first draw is 5/10. It is implied in the problem that there is no replacement, therefore the probability of obtaining a black sock in the second draw is 4/9. Multiply the two probabilities and reduce to lowest terms.

40. D. $x < -\frac{7}{2}$ or $x > \frac{1}{2}$

The quantity within the absolute value symbols must be either > 4 or < -4 . Solve the two inequalities $2x + 3 > 4$ or $2x + 3 < -4$.



Solve by adding -7 to each side of the inequality. Since the absolute value of x is less than 6, x must be between -6 and 6. The end points are not included so the circles on the graph are hollow.

42. B. 15 mph

Let x = the speed of the boat in still water and c = the speed of the current.

	rate	time	distance
upstream	$x - c$	3	30
downstream	$x + c$	1.5	30

Solve the system:

$$3x - 3c = 30$$

$$1.5x + 1.5c = 30$$

43. D. 3000 m

To change kilometers to meters, move the decimal 3 places to the right.

44. C. four times the original

If the radius of a right circular cylinder is doubled, the volume is multiplied by four because in the formula, the radius is squared, therefore the new volume is 2×2 or four times the original.

45. C. Distilled water.

Alcohol and hydrochloric acid should never be used to make solutions unless instructed to do so. All solutions should be made with distilled water as tap water contains dissolved particles which may affect the results of an experiment. The correct **answer is (C)**.

46. D. Lowering energy of activation.

Because enzymes are catalysts, they work the same way—they cause the formation of activated chemical complexes, which require a lower activation energy. Therefore, the **answer is (D)**. ATP is an energy source for cells, and pH or volume changes may or may not affect reaction rate, so these answers can be eliminated.

47. D. Radiation

Heat transfer via electromagnetic waves (which can occur even in a vacuum) is called radiation. (Heat can also be transferred by direct contact (conduction), by fluid current (convection), and by matter changing phase, but these are not relevant here.) The answer to this question is therefore (D).

48. D. Publishing work with an incomplete list of citations.

One of the most important ethical principles for scientists is to cite all sources of data and analysis when publishing work. It is reasonable to use unpublished data (A), as long as the source is cited. Most science is published before other scientists replicate it (B), and frequently scientists collaborate with each other, in the same or different laboratories (C). These are all ethical choices. However, publishing work without the appropriate citations, is unethical. Therefore, the **answer is (D)**.

49. C. Vibrations

Sound waves are produced by a vibrating body. The vibrating object moves forward and compresses the air in front of it, then reverses direction so that pressure on the air is lessened and expansion of the air molecules occurs. The vibrating air molecules move back and forth parallel to the direction of motion of the wave as they pass the energy from adjacent air molecules closer to the source to air molecules farther away from the source. Therefore, the answer is (C).

50. D. According to their reactivity with other substances.

Chemicals should be stored with other chemicals of similar properties (e.g. acids with other acids), to reduce the potential for either hazardous reactions in the storeroom, or mistakes in reagent use. Certainly, chemicals should not be stored in anyone's office, and the light intensity of the room is not very important because light-sensitive chemicals are usually stored in dark containers. In fact, good lighting is desirable in a storeroom, so that labels can be read easily. Chemicals may be stored off-site, but that makes their use inconvenient. Therefore, the best answer is (D).

51. C. Temperature

To answer this question, recall that the independent variable in an experiment is the entity that is changed by the scientist, in order to observe the effects (the dependent variable(s)). In this experiment, temperature is changed in order to measure growth of bacteria, so (C) is the answer. Note that answer (A) is the dependent variable, and neither (B) nor (D) is directly relevant to the question.

52. A. Monera

To answer this question, first note that algae are not a kingdom of their own. Some algae are in monera, the kingdom that consists of unicellular prokaryotes with no true nucleus. Protista and fungi are both eukaryotic, with true nuclei, and are sometimes multi-cellular. Therefore, the answer is (A).

53. A. Carbon, Hydrogen, Oxygen, Nitrogen, Phosphorus

Organic matter (and life as we know it) is based on Carbon atoms, bonded to Hydrogen and Oxygen. Nitrogen and Phosphorus are the next most significant elements, followed by Sulfur and then trace nutrients such as Iron, Sodium, Calcium, and others. Therefore, the answer is (A). If you know that the formula for any carbohydrate contains Carbon, Hydrogen, and Oxygen, that will help you narrow the choices to (A) and (D) in any case.

54. D. Igneous

Few fossils are found in metamorphic rock and virtually none found in igneous rocks. Igneous rocks are formed from magma and magma is so hot that any organisms trapped by it are destroyed. Metamorphic rocks are formed by high temperatures and great pressures. When fluid sediments are transformed into solid sedimentary rocks, the process is known as lithification. The answer is (D).

55. C. Water is conserved except for chemical or nuclear reactions, and any drop of water could circulate through clouds, rain, ground water, and surface- water.

All natural chemical cycles, including the Water Cycle, depend on the principle of Conservation of Mass. (For water, unlike for elements such as Nitrogen, chemical reactions may cause sources or sinks of water molecules.) Any drop of water may circulate through the hydrologic system, ending up in a cloud, as rain, or as surface- or ground-water. Although answers (A) and (B) describe parts of the water cycle, the most comprehensive answer is (C).

56. C. How continents move apart.

In the theory of 'seafloor spreading', the movement of the ocean floor causes continents to spread apart from one another. This occurs because crust plates split apart, and new material is added to the plate edges. This process pulls the continents apart, or may create new separations, and is believed to have caused the formation of the Atlantic Ocean. Therefore, the answer is (C).

57. B. A meteorite is material from outer space that has struck the earth's surface.

Meteoroids are pieces of matter in space, composed of particles of rock and metal. If a meteoroid travels through the earth's atmosphere, friction causes burning and a "shooting star"—i.e. a meteor. If the meteor strikes the earth's surface, it is known as a meteorite. Note that although the suffix -ite often means a mineral, answer (A) is incorrect. Answer (C) refers to a 'metalloid' rather than a 'meteorite', and answer (D) is simply a misleading pun on 'meter'. Therefore, the answer is (B).

58. D. Weight

To answer this question, recall that mass number is the total number of protons and neutrons in an atom, atomic number is the number of protons in an atom, and mass is the amount of matter in an object. The only remaining choice is (D), weight, which is correct because weight is the force of gravity on an object.

59. B. Protons and Neutrons

Protons and neutrons are located in the nucleus, while electrons move around outside the nucleus. This is consistent only with answer (B).

60 D. Algonquian and Iroquois

The Algonquian and Iroquois nations inhabited the Mid-Atlantic and Northeastern regions of the U.S. These Native Americans are classified among the Woods Peoples. Some of the most famous of these nations are Squanto, Pocahontas, Chief Powhatan, Tecumseh, and Black Hawk. These two nations were frequently at odds over territory. The people of these nations taught early settlers about the land and survival in the new world. They introduced the settlers to maize and tobacco. The settlers and the Native Americans gradually developed respect and opened trade and cultural sharing.

61. D. All of the above

The importance of the Age of Exploration was not only the discovery and colonization of the New World, but also better maps and charts; new accurate navigational instruments; increased knowledge; great wealth; new and different foods and items not known in Europe; a new hemisphere as a refuge from poverty, persecution, a place to start a new and better life; and proof that Asia could be reached by sea and that the earth was round; ships and sailors would not sail off the edge of a flat earth and disappear forever into nothingness.

62. D. Established a model of small, town-based government

Before setting foot on land in 1620, the **Pilgrims** aboard the Mayflower agreed to a form of self-government by signing the Mayflower Compact. The Compact served as the basis for governing the Plymouth colony for many years and set an example of small, town-based government that would proliferate throughout New England. The present day New England town meeting is an extension of this tradition. This republican ideal was later to clash with the policies of British colonial government

63. A. Enlightenment

Enlightenment thinking quickly made the voyage across the Atlantic Ocean. Enlightenment thinking valued human reason and the importance of education, knowledge, and scholarly research. Education in the middle colonies was influenced largely by the Enlightenment movement, which emphasized scholarly research and public service. Benjamin Franklin embodied these principles in Philadelphia, which became a center of learning and culture, owing largely to its economic success and ease of access to European books and tracts.

64. A. Cabot

John Cabot (1450-1498) was the English explorer who gave England claim to North American and the first European to see Florida and sail along its coast. (B) Columbus (1451-1506) was sent by the Spanish to the New World and has received false credit for “discovering America” in 1492, although he did open up the New World to European expansion, exploitation, and Christianity. (C) Ponce de Leon (1460-1521), the Spanish explorer, was the first European to actually land on Florida. (D) Panfilo de Narvaez (1470-1528) was also a Spanish conquistador, but he was sent to Mexico to force Cortes into submission. He failed and was captured.

65. A. Metropolitan Government

Metropolitan Government was the form of local government that acts as an intermediary between the state and the city and comes from the idea of municipal home rule first enacted by Missouri in 1875. As suburbs grew and cities declined a bit, it became more important to have an intermediary between the city and state governments.

66. B. To establish trade

The Europeans came to the New World for a number of reasons; often they came to find new natural resources to extract for manufacturing. The Portuguese, Spanish and English were sent over to increase the monarch’s power and spread influences such as religion (Christianity) and culture. Therefore, the only reason given that Europeans didn’t come to the New World was to establish trade.

67. B. The London Company granted the colony a charter making it independent.

In the year 1619, the Southern colony of Virginia had an eventful year including the first arrival of twenty African slaves, the right to self-governance through representative government in the Virginia House of Burgesses (their own legislative body), and the arrival of sixty women sent to marry and establish families in the colony. The London Company did not, however, grant the colony a charter in 1619.

68. A. The Age of Absolutism

The “divine right” of kings was the key political characteristic of The Age of Absolutism and was most visible in the reign of King Louis XIV of France, as well as during the times of King James I and his son, Charles I. The divine right doctrine claims that kings and absolute leaders derive their right to rule by virtue of their birth alone. They see this both as a law of God and of nature.

69. A. Plentiful cheap, unskilled labor was no longer needed by industrialists

The primary reason that the United States almost completely stopped all immigration during the 1920s was because their once, much needed, cheap, unskilled labor jobs, made available by the once booming industrial economy, were no longer needed. This has much to do with the increased use of machines to do the work once done by cheap, unskilled laborers.

70. A. Economic depressions and slow resumption of trade and financial aid

Following World War II, the economy was vibrant and flourished from the stimulant of war and an increased dependence of the world on United States industries. Therefore, World War II didn’t result in economic depressions and slow resumption of trade and financial aid. Western Europe was no longer the center of world power. New power struggles arose in Europe and Asia and many European nations underwent changing territories and boundaries.

71. C. Manifest Destiny

The belief that the United States should control all of North America was called (B) Manifest Destiny. This idea fueled much of the violence and aggression towards those already occupying the lands such as the Native Americans. Manifest Destiny was certainly driven by sentiments of (D) nationalism and gave rise to (A) westward expansion.

72. C. Utility

As used in the social science of economics, (C) utility is the measurement of happiness or satisfaction a person receives from consuming a good or service. The decision of the student to increase his satisfaction by buying a second candy bar relates to this concept because he is spending money to increase his happiness.

73. A. Molecular biophysics

Molecular biophysics is an interdisciplinary field combining the fields of biology, chemistry and physics. These are all natural sciences, and not social sciences

74. D. Letters from a nineteenth century Egyptologist to his wife

Historians use primary sources from the actual time they are studying whenever possible. (A) Ancient Greek records of interaction with Egypt, (B) letters from an Egyptian ruler to regional governors, and (C) inscriptions from the Fourteenth Egyptian Dynasty are all primary sources created at or near the actual time being studied. (D) Letters from a nineteenth century Egyptologist would not be considered primary sources, as they were created thousands of years after the fact and may not actually be about the subject being studied.

Art

75. D. Based on the history and cultural aspects of artwork found in the Historical and Cultural Context 3.3

76. C. Identifying tones, music, beats etc. can be related to the Artistic Perception module 1.2

77. C. Using crafting and artistic lessons can be related to Artistic Perception 1.2

78. D. Creativity and teaching upper level thinking, reasoning, and creativity lessons can be related to Creative Expression threads 2.1-2.7

79. C. Encouraging artistic creativity can be located in the framework threads 2.2

80. D. Incorporating both musical and movement approaches related to framework of dance and music.

81. D. Students in Early Childhood ages are introduced to drama and theatre using their 5 senses. Using smell, feel, sound, touch, and taste are all senses that even at the earliest ages children know and are able to relate to.

82. C. Early Childhood students are expected to have limited understanding of their bodies and general movement of them. However early imagery is a tool that is only developed once a student begins to mature and doesn't typically happen until late elementary or early middle school age students.

83. B. American theatre wasn't included as a type of theatre in early age drama.

84. A. Students should be able to understand the connections made between movement and music is related by rhythm.

85. C. Teachers often look for outside sources to help aid in their students understanding of lessons and concepts. There are many programs utilized and the artist in residence program is an example of how artists enrich the art program of study.

86. D. Early childhood students are only expected to complete basic motor skills at ages 3-5.

87. C. Dance is not a related area in visual arts.

Physical Education

88. B. Pragmatism. As a school of philosophy, is a collection of different ways of thinking. Given the diversity of thinkers and the variety of schools of thought that have adopted this term over the years, the term pragmatism has become almost meaningless in the absence of further qualification. Most of the thinkers who describe themselves as pragmatists indicate some connection with practical consequences or real effects as vital components of both meaning and truth.

89. A. Eclectic. Are so-called philosophers who attach themselves to no system in particular. Instead, they select what, in their judgment, is true of the other philosophers. In antiquity, the Eclectic philosophy is that which sought to unite into a coherent whole, the doctrines of Pythagoras, Plato, and Aristotle. There is eclecticism in art as well as philosophy. The term was applied to an Italian school which aimed at uniting the excellence of individual intellectual masters.

90. D. Educators use cognitive development goals to describe the act of teaching children in a manner that will help them develop as personal and social beings. Concepts that fall under this term include social and emotional learning, moral reasoning/cognitive development, life-skills education, health education, violence prevention, critical thinking, ethical reasoning, and conflict resolution and mediation. This form of education involves teaching children and teenagers such values as honesty, stewardship, kindness, generosity, courage, freedom, justice, equality, and respect. Idealism is an approach to philosophical inquiry that asserts direct and immediate knowledge can only be had as ideas or mental pictures. We can only know the objects that are the basis of these ideas indirectly.

91. A. Winning at all costs is not a desirable social skill. Instructors and coaches should emphasize fair play and effort over winning. Answers B, C, and D are all positive skills and values developed in physical activity settings.

92. C. Golf is mainly an individual sport. Though golf involves social interaction, it generally lacks the team element inherent in basketball, soccer, and volleyball.

93. B. Through physical activities, John developed his social interaction skills.

Social interaction is the sequence of social actions between individuals (or groups) that modify their actions and reactions due to the actions of their interaction partner(s). In other words, they are events in which people attach meaning to a situation, interpret what others mean, and respond accordingly. Through socialization with other people, John feels the influence of the people around him.

94. B. The ability of an individual to adhere to an exercise routine due to her/his excitement, accolades, etc. is not a negative psycho-social influence. Adherence to an exercise routine is healthy and positive.

95. D. The Amateur Athletic Union (AAU) is one of the largest non-profit, volunteer sports organizations in the United States.

A multi-sport organization, the AAU dedicates itself exclusively to the promotion and development of amateur sports and physical fitness programs. Answer C may be a tempting choice, but the NCAA deals only with college athletics.

96. B. AAHPERD, or American Alliance for Health, Physical Education, Recreation and Dance, is an alliance of 6 national associations.

AAHPERD is the largest organization of professionals supporting and assisting those involved in physical education, leisure, fitness, dance, health promotion, and education, as well as all other specialties related to achieving a healthy lifestyle. AAHPERD is an alliance designed to provide members with a comprehensive and coordinated array of resources, support, and programs to help practitioners improve their skills and in turn, further the health and well-being of the American public.

97. A. Each school has a PE Update that publishes their own periodicals about physical activities. It aims at helping the students to catch-up on what is happening around them. The school produces this update to encourage their students to become more interested in all of the physical activities that they offer. School PE Updates, however, do not include research findings.

98. C. The government treats the physical education curriculum as one of the major subjects. Because of all of the games that we now participate in, many countries have focused their hearts and set their minds on competing with rival countries. Physical education is now one of the major, important subjects and instructors should integrate physical education into the total educational process.

99. A. The affective domain encompasses emotions, thoughts, and feelings related to physical education. Knowledge of exercise, health, and disease is part of the cognitive domain.

100. D. In order for the instructor to know each student's physical status, she takes an injury evaluation.

Such surveys are one way to know the physical status of an individual. It chronicles past injuries, tattoos, activities, and diseases the individual may have or had. It helps the instructor to know the limitations of each individual. Participant screening covers all forms of surveying and anticipation of injuries.

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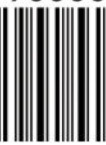
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