

## **Achieve Pre & Post Testing**

### **6<sup>th</sup> Grade Reading/Language Arts & Mathematics**

# Reading

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*Read the following selection. Then answer questions 1 through 10.*

## **Egypt: Land of the Pyramids**

Evidence shows that Egypt has existed for a very long time. Ancient Egypt first showed up in early records from around 3300 BC, but many **scholars** think that people lived in Egypt before that time. For example, evidence of human life from before 8000 BC has been found in the southwestern corner of Egypt.

There might have been people in Egypt even before then, but there is no way to know for certain. That is because the more that scholars study Egypt, the more clues they find. From their studies, scholars all over the world continue to learn a great deal about Egyptian society.

Most people think of pyramids when they think of Egypt. Scholars have found more than 80 pyramids there. These were built as tombs where Egyptian kings, who were called pharaohs, were buried. One pyramid is over 480 feet tall. Some scholars say that 10,000 men worked for over 20 years to build it! These workers were not slaves. Rather, they built the pyramids as their way of honoring their kings.

In Ancient Egypt, there was a place for everyone. All people, from the peasants to the pharaohs, had a role in society. Ancient Egyptians were very clean and neat. The rich lived in large homes with bathrooms. In the bathrooms they had basins, toilets, and bathtubs. The poor lived in mud and straw huts, but they bathed, too. They used the Nile River to keep themselves and their clothes clean.

Egyptian values included working, praying to their many gods, and enjoying family life. Educated Ancient Egyptians liked to read and write. During their free time, most Egyptians also played games and had parties. They especially enjoyed playing board games. A favorite was called Senet. It was a lot like some of today's board games. For example, players threw dice and moved pieces around on a marked board during the game.

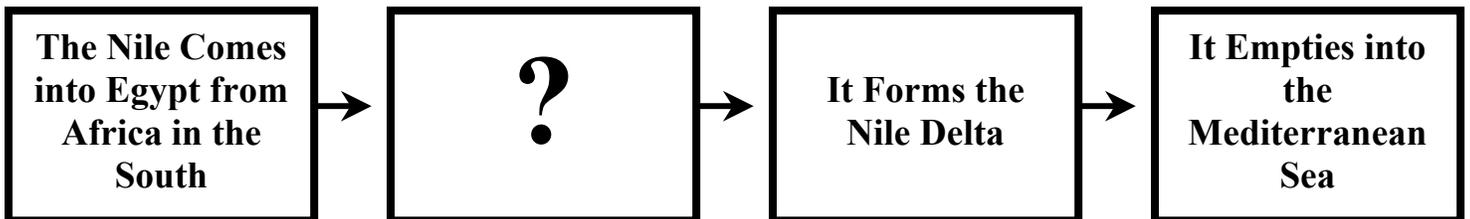
The work of Ancient Egyptians included raising crops, such as barley and wheat. They raised flax, a plant from which they spun material, in order to make clothing. They raised cattle and sheep for clothing, too. From these animals, they got leather and wool. Of course, farmers also got meat and milk and cheese from cattle and sheep. Wheat was another important crop. It was used to make over 50 kinds of breads and cakes for consumption in people's daily lives.

For transportation, Egyptians used oxen, donkeys, and cattle to pull plows, carts, and flat sleds. Later on, horses came to the area, but horses cost a lot of money, so only rich people and the army could afford to buy and use horses. The army did not ride horses, but it did use them to pull chariots in which soldiers went to war.

The Nile River was very important to Ancient Egypt. It is still of great importance in modern Egypt, making it a thread tying the country's past to its present. The Nile floods every year. This flooding enriches the land, keeping Egypt from becoming just a desert with a river flowing through it. The Nile is 4,000 miles long. It comes into Egypt

from Africa in the south, then it flows north to the top of Egypt. There, it forms the Nile Delta and empties into the Mediterranean Sea.

1. What is this article mainly about?
  - A. crops in Ancient Egypt
  - B. the Nile River
  - C. a brief history of Egypt
  - D. a comparison of ancient and modern Egypt
2. How were horses used by the Ancient Egyptians?
  - A. They were used for transportation.
  - B. They were used to pull plows.
  - C. They were used for war.
  - D. They were used to help build pyramids.
3. Read the diagram of information from the article. Which of the following belongs in the empty box?



- A. It Flows South to the Top of Egypt
  - B. It Flows North to the Top of Egypt
  - C. It Floods Every Year
  - D. It is 3,000 Miles Long
4. Why did Egyptians build the pyramids?
    - A. to honor their pharaohs
    - B. to honor ancient civilizations
    - C. to have a place in which to live
    - D. to provide jobs for the citizens
  5. From information in this passage, the reader understands that:
    - A. Egypt is a dry, infertile desert.
    - B. Egyptians like to make war.
    - C. Egyptians might have enjoyed card games.
    - D. Egyptians believed in slavery.

6. What does the word **scholar** mean in paragraph 1?
- A. someone who makes movies about Egypt
  - B. someone who studies
  - C. pharaohs
  - D. ancestors
7. Paragraph 6 is mainly about:
- A. explaining the work of Ancient Egyptians.
  - B. describing the cows and sheep that were raised in Ancient Egypt.
  - C. explaining the uses of the flax plant.
  - D. describing the products they made.
8. Which sentence from the selection shows that the laborers of the pyramids were not slaves?
- A. *Some scholars say that 10,000 men worked for over 20 years to build it.*
  - B. *Rather, they built the pyramids as their way of honoring their kings.*
  - C. *All people, from the peasants to the pharaohs, had a role in society.*
  - D. *These were built as tombs where Egyptian kings, who were called pharaohs, were buried.*
9. In which way are the early Egyptians and modern Egyptians alike?
- A. They owned cattle.
  - B. They could read and write.
  - C. They liked to bathe.
  - D. all of the above
10. How were the homes of the rich different from the homes of the poor in Ancient Egypt?
- A. The rich had stoves in their kitchens; the poor cooked outside over fires.
  - B. The rich had bathrooms; the poor bathed in the rivers.
  - C. The rich had huge libraries in their homes; the poor had no books.
  - D. The rich and the poor were not very different in Ancient Egypt.

*Read the following selection. Then answer questions 11 through 21.*

## **Weather in the Tropics**

In the late summer and early fall, tropical waves can turn into hurricanes. These waves form near western Africa in the Atlantic Ocean. The water there is about 79°, which is what tropical waves need. The trade winds blow there, too, so when tropical waves form, the trade winds blow them westward. Not all tropical waves turn into tropical storms, but some do. That is when the National Hurricane Center in the United States gives them a name.

Even though all tropical storms can become hurricanes, only a few of them actually do. When their wind speed reaches 74 miles an hour, they officially become hurricanes. Some keep going west toward the islands south of the United States, while others head north into the Atlantic. Some tropical storms and hurricanes move toward the north, up the coast of Florida, going as far north as New York.

Others cut across or below Florida to the Gulf of Mexico. When they get into the Gulf, they go into Alabama or even as far west as Texas or Mexico. The term “making landfall” is used whenever one of these storms comes onto land. This is when the storms are the most dangerous. On land, their rains can cause flooding, and tornadoes can result from their high winds.

Hurricanes look like a doughnut with a hole in the center. This hole is small when the hurricane winds are strong, and it is large when the winds are not as strong. The hole is called the “eye.” Inside the eye, the winds are usually calm. You can sometimes see blue sky, and there is no rain.

The eye passes overhead at the halfway point of a hurricane, and the calm inside the eye can be deceiving. A lot of people think the calm means the storm is over, but the truth is, there is still the other half of the storm coming. Never go outside during this calm period. The winds start back quickly, so you could be injured or trapped outside.

Hurricanes have a lot of power. Every year, they cause millions, and sometimes billions, of dollars in damage all around the world. On the other hand, many areas of the world suffer from long periods without rain. These areas need the rain that tropical storms and hurricanes bring them. Other areas need the rain to cause local rivers to flood. This flooding **enriches** the farmland, which makes the crops grow better. Still, the little bit of good done by these storms does not **offset** their damage.

On the other hand, scientists have long wondered how to use the power that comes from hurricanes. Studies show that a fraction of the power of one hurricane would supply the United States with electrical power for a whole year. Even though hurricanes now cause a lot of harm, maybe some day they will also do enough good to balance out that harm.

11. This article is mainly about:
- A. rain problems around the world.
  - B. the winds of western Africa.
  - C. storms that form in the tropics.
  - D. the paths of hurricanes.

*Look at the outline of information from the selection.*

<p><b>A. Making Landfall</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Storms Come Onto Land</li><li>2. Rains Cause Flooding</li><li>3. Tornadoes Can Form</li></ul> <p><b>B. The “Eye”</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. _____</li><li>2. Sky is Usually Visible</li><li>3. There is No Rain</li></ul>
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12. What information belongs on the blank line above?
- A. Flooding Starts
  - B. Lightning is Fierce
  - C. Tornadoes Form
  - D. Winds are Usually Calm
13. What causes local flooding during a hurricane?
- A. past periods of drought
  - B. high winds from the hurricane
  - C. rain from the hurricane
  - D. the eye of the hurricane
14. What words in paragraph 6 help the reader understand what **enriches** means?
- A. “this flooding”
  - B. “cause local rivers to flood”
  - C. “the farmland”
  - D. “makes the crops grow better”

15. What can the reader infer from this passage about what happens when a hurricane makes “landfall”?

- A. that is when hurricanes cause the most property damage
- B. that is when the land blocks the hurricane’s winds
- C. that is when the hurricane is actually named
- D. that is when the eye is formed

16. When learning about the formation of hurricanes, it is important to know that:

- A. trade winds blow harder than hurricane winds.
- B. hurricanes are the same as tropical storms.
- C. hurricanes can take different paths.
- D. all tropical waves become tropical storms.

17. Why does the National Hurricane Center name some storms and not others?

- A. because some storms are more favorable to them
- B. because some storms only reach tropical storm strength
- C. because some storms are formed off the coast of Africa
- D. because there are a limited number of names

18. Read this dictionary entry for the word **offset**:

**offset** \ of set\ n. **1.** a short shoot arising from the base of a plant and growing flat on the ground **2.** something that serves to make up for something else **3.** a horizontal ledge on the face of a wall **4.** a printing process

Which of these represents the meaning of **offset** as used in paragraph 6?

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

19. Why is it important to know when tropical waves form?

- A. They tell about the temperature of the water.
- B. They cause the trade winds to blow.
- C. They can develop into hurricanes.
- D. They determine the path of the hurricanes.

20. What happens right after the eye of a hurricane passes over?
- A. The winds start back up.
  - B. The storm stops.
  - C. The storm gets a name.
  - D. The clean-up begins for communities hit by the hurricane.
21. How are trade winds and hurricane winds alike?
- A. They both cause a lot of damage.
  - B. They both cross into the Gulf of Mexico.
  - C. They both occur in the eye of the storm.
  - D. none of the above

Read the following selection. Then answer questions 22 through 33.

## The Curse

“Hurry up, Sierra! It’s a certainty that everybody’s already on the bus and waiting on us. We’re going to get detention if we don’t leave immediately!” Julie yelled forcefully.

“Yeah, we’ve really got to go,” echoed her friend, Shauna, who was nearby. “What are you doing, anyway? You know Mr. Harrison simply detests it when anyone is late.”

“Wait until you see what I stumbled across,” answered Sierra, hurrying toward them.

“It’s not important enough to get us in trouble,” Julie said. “Leave it, and come on.”

“No,” Sierra replied, hurrying into the main dining hall of the old castle she and her friends had been visiting with their history class all morning. “Look! It’s some kind of metal contraption with writing on it.” She held out an engraved piece of bronze, which looked absolutely nothing like anything the three teens had ever seen before.

“Weird,” said Julie, frowning at the metal gleaming dully in the gloom of the huge, echoing room. “I can’t even speculate as to what it could possibly be.”

“Me neither! I’ve been wondering whether it came from the huge collection of armor suits the old guy who built this castle had. You know, the stuff we saw downstairs when we got here this morning,” Sierra answered, turning the thick slab of metal to reveal an odd series of letters inscribed diagonally across the back.

“What does all that scratching on the back signify?” asked Shauna.

“It probably translates into, *Made in China*,” giggled Julie.

“It most certainly does not!” Sierra replied impatiently, holding the metal out in the direction of her friends. “I believe it’s, what was that language Mr. Harrison lectured about in class yesterday, Gaelic? Don’t you remember?”

“It might be a curse,” suggested Julie.

“Well, all of this is very interesting,” said Shauna, who always enjoyed history class. “But I’m wondering why are we sightseeing at a silly American castle built by some geezer who wanted to show off his money. I was anxious to see an **authentic** castle, not some duplicate of the real thing.”

“But there aren’t any authentic castles in this country, so this is the only one we can actually see, even if it’s not exactly real,” Julie said. “It’s been cool seeing all the stuff we’ve read about, but Sierra needs to put that down. We are definitely going to be late!”

“Let’s make an attempt to interpret the inscription, first!” Sierra said.

“It’s just a bunch of scratching,” Julie announced, looking closely at the worn letters. “Except for this,” she said slowly, taking the piece of metal from Sierra and narrowing her eyes to study it more closely.

“I told you those letters meant something important!” Sierra cried excitedly.

“This is not about the letters,” Julie said slowly. “I mean the significance of this primitive illustration. It might be a curse. See, there’s a reproduction of a skull and crossbones.”

“What?” Sierra shrieked. “You mean the international symbol for ‘Beware’?”

“Exactly,” Julie replied. “Scrutinize this.” She held the metal up for Sierra to see.

“No way!” Sierra shrieked. “I have a bus to catch!” She spun quickly and tore across the room, her feet echoing on the flagstone floor.

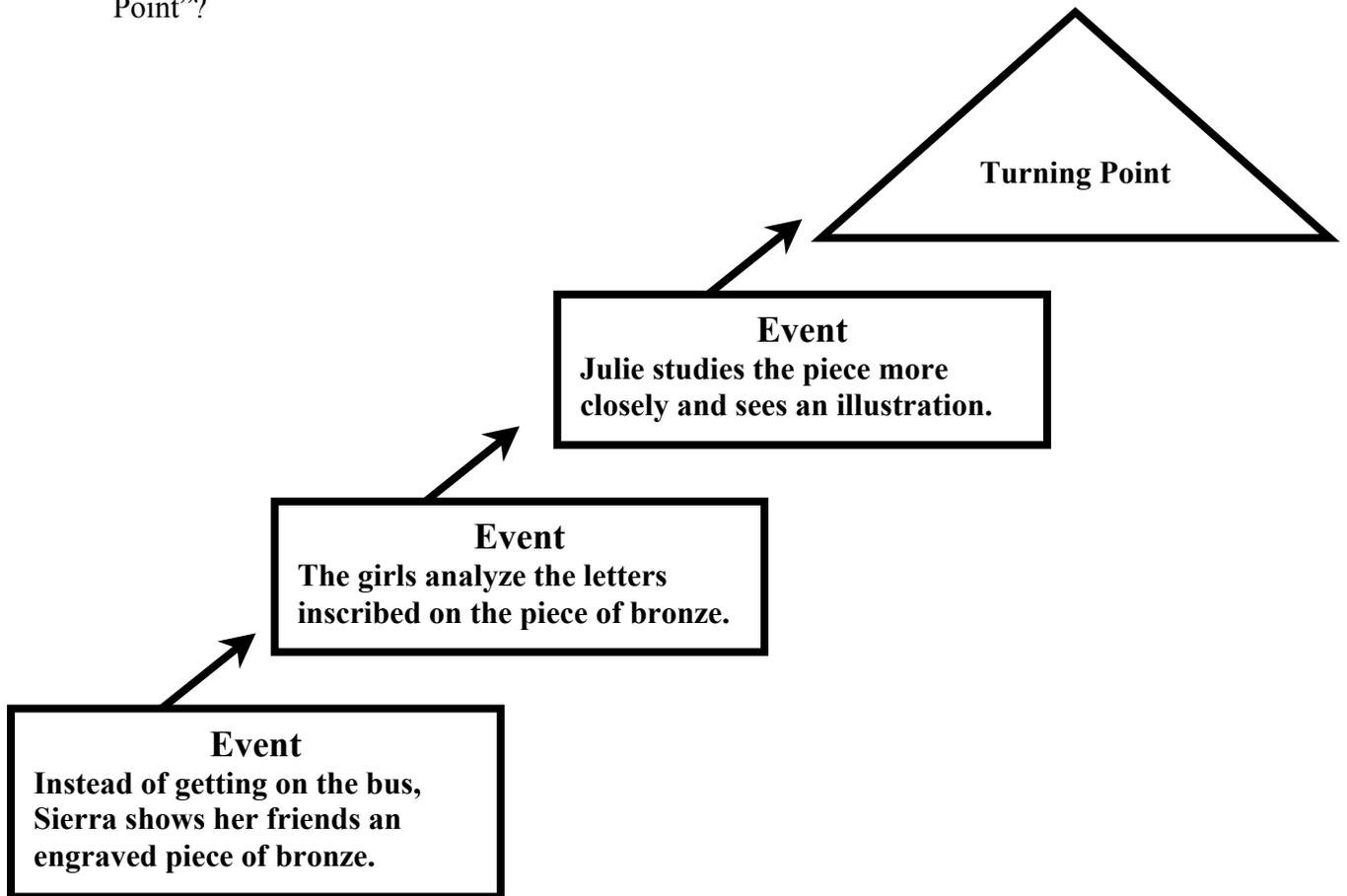
“There’s no skull and crossbones on this, Julie!” Shauna said, laughing.

“Of course not,” Julie replied. “But we’d never have gotten Sierra on the bus if I hadn’t made that up.” She smiled at Shauna. “Mission accomplished. Let’s go!”

22. Paragraphs 3 through 7 are mainly about:
- A. a discovery.
  - B. missing the bus.
  - C. three crazy friends.
  - D. an argument.
23. Why is Sierra not concerned about missing the bus?
- A. She feels she has found something very important.
  - B. She knows the bus will not leave without them.
  - C. She thinks her teacher will be proud of her discovery.
  - D. She knows they will not get in trouble.
24. Why did Julie make up the story about a curse?
- A. to get the metal away from Sierra
  - B. to get Shauna interested in the metal
  - C. to get Sierra on the bus
  - D. to make fun of Sierra
25. What can the reader infer about the amount of light in the dining hall?
- A. The sun shines in brightly.
  - B. There is not a lot of light.
  - C. It is pitch dark.
  - D. The only light reflects off the armor.



30. Look at the action map. Which of these belongs in the triangle labeled “Turning Point”?



- A. Julie tells Sierra the illustration could be a curse.  
B. Shauna sees no skull and crossbones.  
C. Sierra, Julie, and Shauna get on the bus.  
D. Sierra looks carefully at the object and becomes frightened.
31. What happened after Shauna asked what the scratching on the metal meant?  
A. Sierra said it meant *Made in China*.  
B. Julie said it meant *Made in China*.  
C. Julie said it meant ‘Beware.’  
D. Julie suggested that it was a curse.
32. What happened right after Julie showed Sierra the skull and crossbones?  
A. Sierra shrieked.  
B. Shauna ran out of the room.  
C. The bus left without the girls.  
D. Julie told Shauna to scrutinize the metal.

33. Compare Sierra's feelings about the metal at the start of the story with her feelings at the end:
- A. She liked it at first; then she was scared of it.
  - B. She didn't think it was important; then she changed her mind.
  - C. She wanted to keep it at first; then she wanted to sell it.
  - D. Her feelings did not change from the beginning to the end of the story.
34. In order to describe the cat, which of the following could be added to the sentence below?

**I like the cat.**

- A. better than the dog
  - B. with the yellow eyes
  - C. every day
  - D. most of all
35. What type of sentence is the one below?

**Where is Tony going on vacation?**

- A. an exclamatory sentence
  - B. an interrogative sentence
  - C. a declarative sentence
  - D. an imperative sentence
36. What would be a good transition for the ending sentence below?

**Peter Paul Rubens was one of the pioneers in the Impressionist painting movement.**

- A. To begin with
- B. First,
- C. Third of all,
- D. As you have read,

***Read the paragraph below, and then answer the next question.***

Like so many people today, I have learned that time management is important. I have learned that managing time through time management can help me set goals and objectives. In turn, I can make the best use of my time.

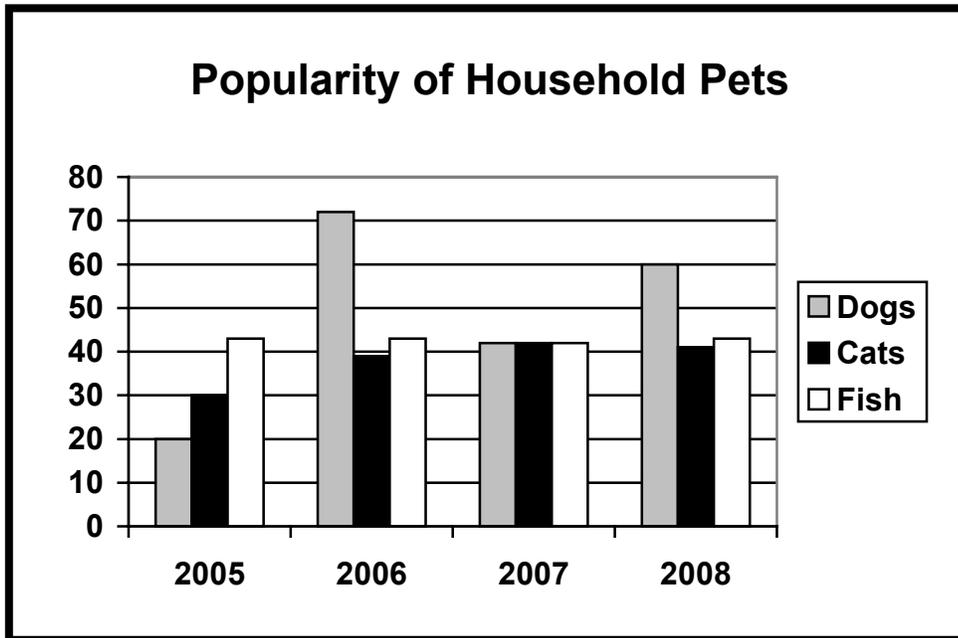
37. Which group of words in the paragraph repeats an idea when it is not necessary?
- A. time management is important
  - B. through time management
  - C. set goals and objectives
  - D. best use of my time

*Read the paragraph below, and then answer the next question.*

(1) Leather is in almost every home. (2) It can be found in shoes, coats, belts, jackets, and gloves. (3) It can be found in pocketbooks. (4) Cowboys wear leather boots and they ride in leather saddles.

38. Which sentence has an error?
- A. sentence 1
  - B. sentence 2
  - C. sentence 3
  - D. sentence 4

*The chart below represents the popularity of the three main household pets in the United States. The chart illustrates the results over four years. Use the chart to answer the next question.*



39. What was the most popular pet in 2006, as well as 2008?
- A. dogs
  - B. cats
  - C. fish
  - D. dogs and cats

*Read the following selection. Then answer questions 40 through 45.*

### **The Perfect Day**

The daytime shadows were growing longer, and the sky resembled a canvas of aubergines, pinks, and blues. I had been apprehensive about making this trip. Not really overwrought about the trip itself, but worried about the person I would be seeing in less than an hour.

I had reflected about the day's events as the car made its way along the familiar stretch of highway. It had been a typical day. I had awakened to the blaring sound of my clock radio at precisely 6:10 a.m. I can even remember what the DJ was saying . . . that today was going to be one of those days that makes people wish they lived here. It would be one of our *perfect* Florida days. After that statement, I had **nebulously** hit the snooze button for another 10 minutes, rolled over on my side, and tried to pretend that I was still asleep. I had barely opened my eyes, but I realized the sun was beginning to brighten the room and that I must face the **inevitable**.

I continued with my morning rituals of making coffee, ironing clothes, showering, and grabbing a hurried breakfast. I dressed and left for work, just like always. *The DJ was right*, I thought to myself as I traveled through the deserted neighborhood streets. *It is a perfect day*. I waved to two of the neighborhood teens that were waiting at the entrance of our subdivision for the school bus. They nodded but did not wave back, and again I smiled as I remembered that I had behaved the same way when I was their age.

Now, less than 12 hours later, my world has been turned upside down, and I found myself thinking back to the day that I made the honor roll for the first time. You would have thought I had won an Academy Award! My grandmother had fixed a special meal for me. The table was dressed in the finest linens, and we were using her Sunday dishes. Fried chicken, mashed potatoes and gravy, green beans, buttered rolls, and pecan pie were placed lovingly on the table, all my favorites! Nana had hugged me tight and whispered into my ear how proud she was for me. I could almost smell her lilac bath spray and feel those loving arms around me.

My eyes were suddenly cloudy, and the lump in my throat made it difficult to breathe. I blinked away the ensuing tears, and I tried to concentrate on the road. It was starting to get dark, so I turned on my headlights. As I approached the hospital, I could feel my chest starting to tighten. "She will be okay," I repeated several times to convince myself. *She is so lucky that Mr. Luciano came to check in on her . . . I wonder where I am supposed to park?*

I drove toward the emergency room entrance and scoured the lot for an open parking space. There were none, and I could feel the blood rushing to my cheeks. "Nana," I softly mouthed, "I'm coming!"

I circled the lot again, and I waited while a car slowly backed up to leave. *Hurry-up*, I thought impatiently as I tapped the steering wheel. *How long does it take to put a car in reverse?* I quickly pulled into the space, swung open the door, and moved with a determined gait toward the entrance.

“Hey, Miss,” I heard a voice yell. “You forgot to turn your lights off!” It took a couple of seconds to register that the voice was yelling at me. “Miss, Miss,” I heard again. This time I turned to see that I had indeed left the lights on and waved thankfully at the older couple as they walked back to their car. I quickly opened the car door, turned off the lights, and quickened my steps as I approached the emergency-receiving desk.

“May I help you?” the nurse looked up over her black rimmed glasses.

“Yes. I am here to see my grandmother, Mrs. Pantelli. She was brought in earlier by ambulance. Do you know where I can find her?”

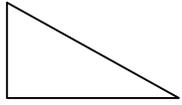
“She has been placed in the ICU,” the nurse remarked matter-of-factly. “Down the hall and to your left. Check in at the reception area.”

40. What is the main idea of this passage?
- A. This was a very typical day for the author.
  - B. Grandmother has always been kind and loving to the author.
  - C. The author has dealt with many emotions throughout the day.
  - D. Something has happened to the author’s grandmother.
41. Read the following sentence from the passage: “*I had barely opened my eyes, but I realized the sun was beginning to brighten the room and that I must face the inevitable.*” What does the author suggest is **inevitable**?
- A. the news
  - B. that she must buy new blinds for the windows
  - C. that her grandmother is not well
  - D. that she has to get-up out of bed
42. In what way is the following an appropriate comparison? “*The daytime shadows were growing longer, and the sky resembled a canvas of aubergines, pinks, and blues.*”
- A. It was starting to get dark.
  - B. The sky looked like a painting.
  - C. The sky did not look real.
  - D. The sun was no longer visible.
43. What effect did the news about her grandmother have on the author?
- A. The author thought about the special way her grandmother had treated her.
  - B. The author got emotional as she envisioned her grandmother.
  - C. The author became impatient as she approached the hospital.
  - D. all of the above

44. What happened right after the narrator was told she had left on her lights?
- A. She looked at her car.
  - B. She waved to the elderly couple.
  - C. She opened the car door.
  - D. She went inside the emergency room.
45. Which statement BEST supports the idea that the day was an emotional one for the author?
- A. The author did not want to get-up in the morning.
  - B. The author had cloudy eyes, a lump in the throat, and difficulty breathing.
  - C. The author waved to students at the bus stop.
  - D. The road to the hospital was one that was familiar.

**This begins the Math portion of the Test.  
Mathematics Reference Sheet**

**Area**



Triangle

$$A = \frac{1}{2}bh$$



Rectangle

$$A = lw$$



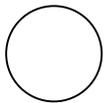
Trapezoid

$$A = \frac{1}{2}h(b_1 + b_2)$$



Parallelogram

$$A = bh$$



Circle

$$A = \pi r^2$$

**Key**

$b$  = base

$h$  = height

$l$  = length

$w$  = width

$S.A.$  = surface area

$d$  = diameter

$r$  = radius

$A$  = area

$C$  = circumference

$V$  = volume

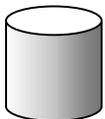
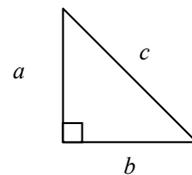
Use 3.14 or  $\frac{22}{7}$  for  $\pi$ .

In a polygon, the sum of the measures of the interior angles is equal to  $180(n - 2)$ , where  $n$  represents the number of sides.

**Circumference**

$$C = \pi d = 2\pi r$$

Pythagorean Theorem  $c^2 = a^2 + b^2$



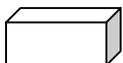
Right Circular Cylinder

**Volume**

$$V = \pi r^2 h$$

**Total Surface Area**

$$S.A. = 2\pi r h + 2\pi r^2$$



Rectangular Solid

$$V = lwh$$

$$S.A. = 2(lw) + 2(hw) + 2(lh)$$

## Conversions

1 yard = 3 feet = 36 inches  
1 mile = 1,760 yards = 5,280 feet  
1 acre = 43,560 square feet  
1 hour = 60 minutes  
1 minute = 60 seconds

1 liter = 1000 milliliters = 1000 cubic centimeters  
1 meter = 100 centimeters = 1000 millimeters  
1 kilometer = 1000 meters  
1 gram = 1000 milligrams  
1 kilogram = 1000 grams

1 cup = 8 fluid ounces  
1 pint = 2 cups  
1 quart = 2 pints  
1 gallon = 4 quarts

1 pound = 16 ounces  
1 ton = 2,000 pounds

***Begin with Question #46 on Your  
Answer Sheet for the Math Portion of  
the Assessment.***

46. The price of apple juice recently increased from \$1.10 per quart to \$1.43 per quart. What was the percent of the price increase?
- A. 20%
  - B. 25%
  - C. 30%
  - D. 28%
47. What is the value of the expression  $7 + 9 \times 4^3$ ?
- A. 151
  - B. 583
  - C. 64
  - D. 80
48. Which digit represents the ten-thousandths in the number **10,401.1532**?
- A. 0
  - B. 2
  - C. 1
  - D. 3

49. How would you write 40 using Roman Numerals?

- A. XXXX
- B. IV0
- C. XL
- D. IVX

50. What fraction is equivalent to 90%?

- A.  $\frac{9}{10}$
- B.  $\frac{8}{9}$
- C.  $\frac{7}{8}$
- D.  $\frac{1}{9}$

51. What is the word form for the number **1,605,403,000**?

- A. one million, six hundred and five thousand, four hundred and three
- B. one billion, six hundred five million, four hundred three thousand
- C. sixteen five, four hundred three thousand
- D. none of the above

52. What is the inverse operation of  $14 \div n = 7$ ?

- A.  $7 \div n = 14$
- B.  $7 \times n = 14$
- C.  $14 \times n = 7$
- D.  $n \div 14 = 7$

53. Solve:  $18 + 36 \div 3 - 10 =$

- A. 16
- B. 22
- C. 18
- D. 20

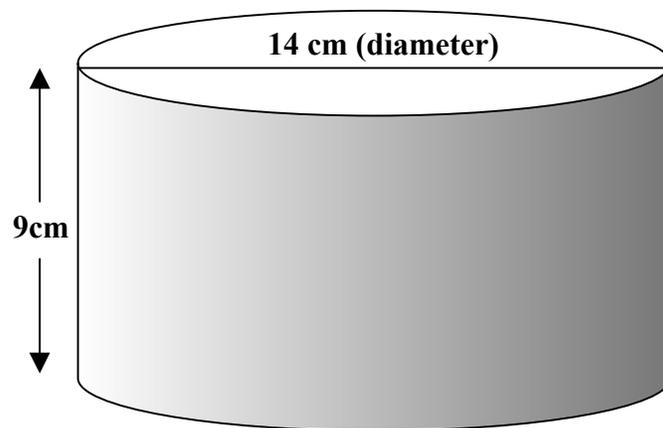
54. Simplify:  $\frac{1}{5} + \frac{4}{9} + \frac{7}{30} =$

A.  $\frac{79}{90}$

B.  $\frac{57}{60}$

C.  $\frac{154}{180}$

D.  $\frac{55}{60}$



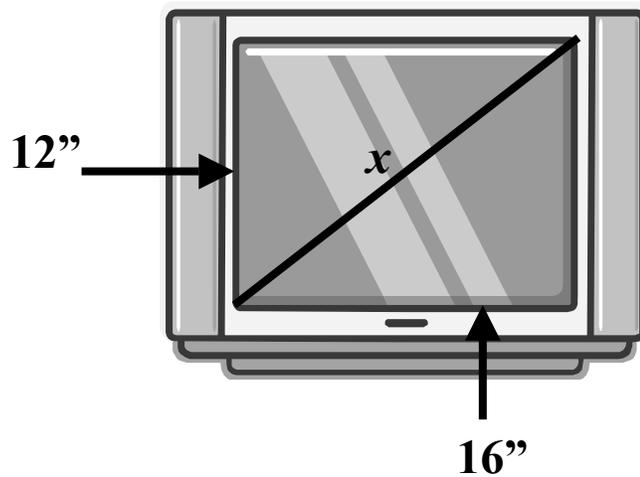
55. Find the volume of the cylinder above.

- A. 1384.74 cubic centimeters
- B. 5538.96 cubic centimeters
- C. 126 cubic centimeters
- D. 1134 cubic centimeters

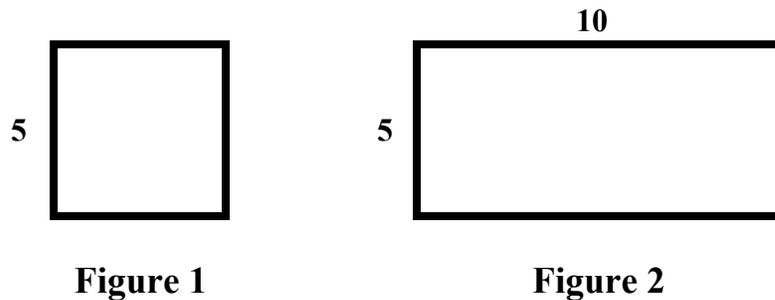
56. How many milliliters are in 7 liters?

- A. 70
- B. .7
- C. .007
- D. 7000

57. A TV screen measures 12 inches by 16 inches. What is the length of its diagonal?
- A. 28"
  - B. 10"
  - C. 14"
  - D. 20"



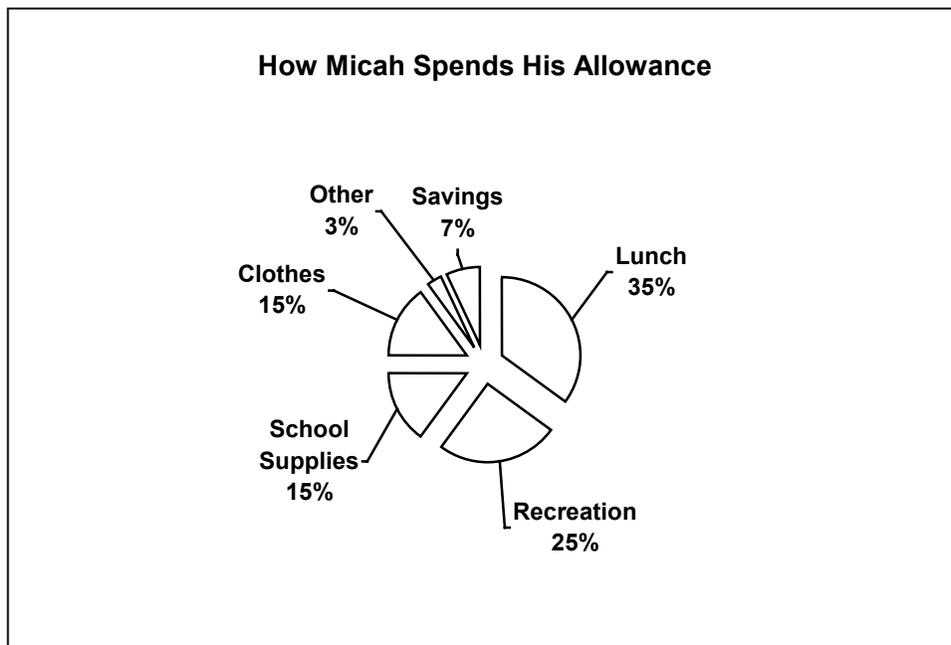
*In the diagram below, Figure 1 is a square, and Figure 2 is a rectangle.*



58. Based on the diagram, how does the area of **Figure 1** compare to the area of **Figure 2**?
- A. The area of Figure 1 is twice the area of Figure 2.
  - B. The area of Figure 1 is one-half the area of Figure 2.
  - C. The area of Figure 1 is one-third the area of Figure 2.
  - D. The area of Figure 1 is one-fourth the area of Figure 2.

59. Based on the chart below, which pot demonstrated the highest daily growth, given the plant's age during the observation period?
- A. the blue pot
  - B. the orange pot
  - C. the yellow pot
  - D. the green pot

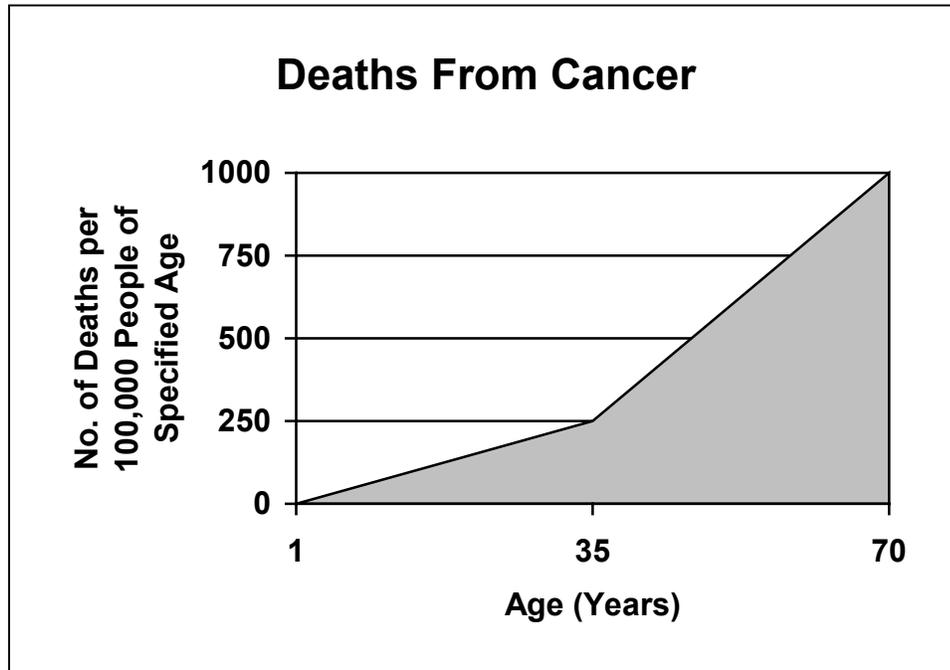
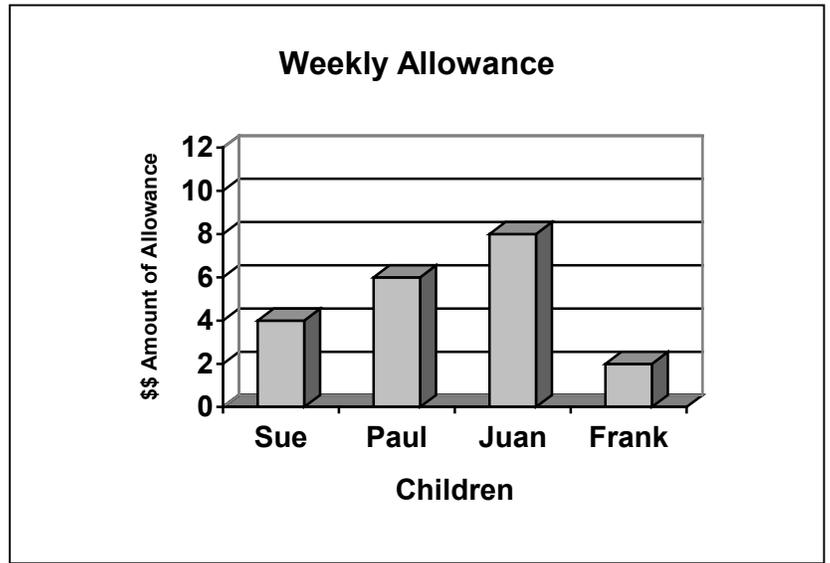
POT COLOR	DAY PLANTED	TOTAL GROWTH BY MAY 10
Green Pot	May 1	3 cm
Orange Pot	May 1	4 cm
Blue Pot	May 2	2 cm
Yellow Pot	May 4	4 cm



60. Micah receives a weekly allowance of \$25. How much money does Micah save each week?
- A. \$1.75
  - B. \$17.50
  - C. \$2.50
  - D. none of the above

61. Look at the bar graph below. If you listed allowances from least to greatest, which child would be listed third?

- A. Frank
- B. Juan
- C. Paul
- D. Sue

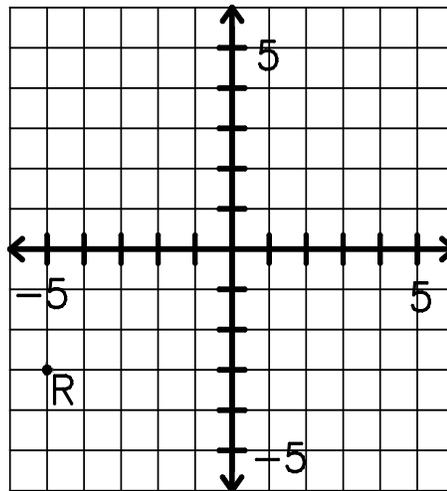


62. Look at the graph above. Which hypothesis is best represented by the graph?

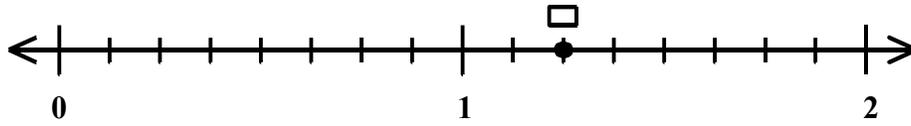
- A. Smoking causes cancer.
- B. One person out of a thousand people will get cancer during his/her lifetime.
- C. Young people cannot get cancer.
- D. The probability of getting cancer increases with age.

63. Which statement is ALWAYS true?
- A. Parallel lines never intersect.
  - B. Rectangles are squares.
  - C. Perpendicular lines do not make a right angle when they intersect.
  - D. Squares have three sets of parallel lines.

64. Which letter of the alphabet does NOT have a line of symmetry?
- A. the letter **A**
  - B. the letter **M**
  - C. the letter **G**
  - D. the letter **H**



65. Which ordered pair represents **Point R**?
- A.  $(-5, -3)$
  - B.  $(5, 3)$
  - C.  $(3, 5)$
  - D.  $(-3, -5)$



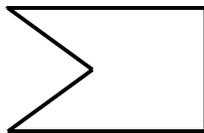
66. Which value should go in the box above?

A.  $1\frac{1}{2}$

B.  $\frac{1}{4}$

C.  $1\frac{1}{8}$

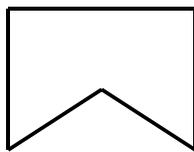
D.  $1\frac{1}{4}$



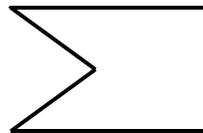
**Figure 1**

67. Which figure is congruent to **Figure 1**?

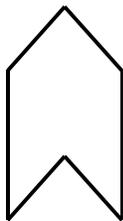
A.



B.



C.



D.



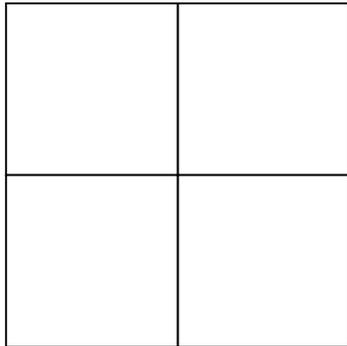
68. The student in the picture below is building a pyramid out of blocks. When he places the last piece on the top of the structure, how many sides will the pyramid have, including the base?

- A. 3 sides
- B. 4 sides
- C. 5 sides
- D. 8 sides

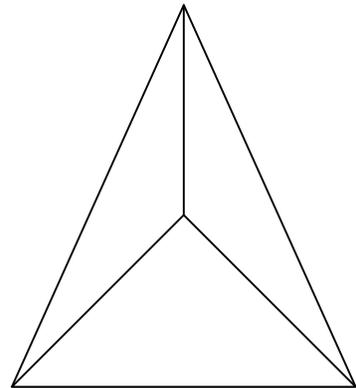


69. Look at each figure below. Decide which is a TOP view of the pyramid pictured above.

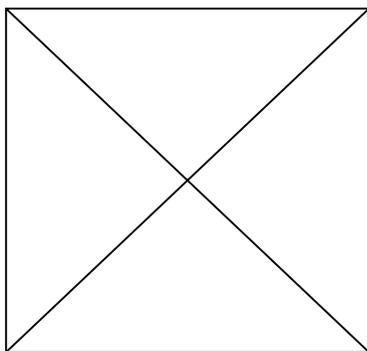
A.



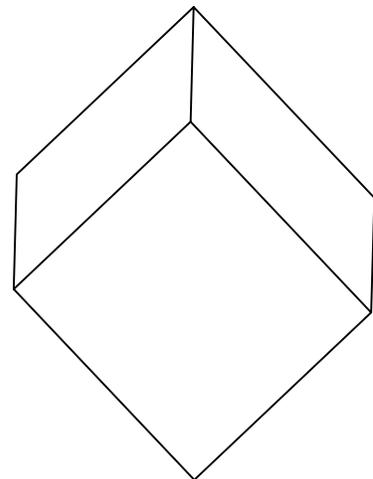
B.



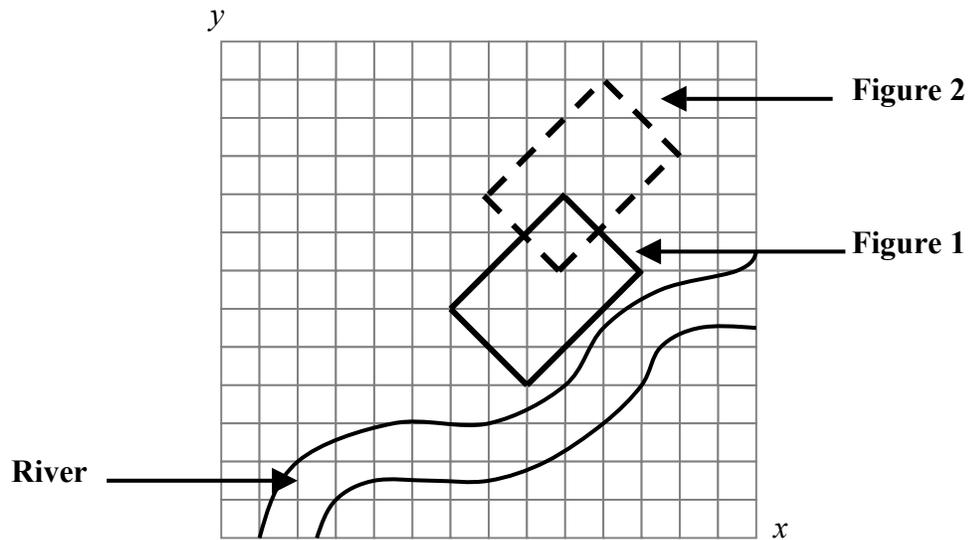
C.



D.



*The Arts Center planned a rectangular space represented by Figure 1 for an outdoor garden. The location was too close to a river, so the garden spot was moved as shown by Figure 2.*



70. What term best describes the transformation of **Figure 1** to **Figure 2**?
- A. translation
  - B. rotation
  - C. reflection
  - D. dilation
71. If a six-sided die numbered one through six is rolled, what is the probability of rolling a three or a six?
- A.  $\frac{1}{3}$
  - B.  $\frac{1}{6}$
  - C.  $\frac{1}{2}$
  - D. 2

72. How many different ways can three people line up at a bus stop?
- A. 5 ways
  - B. 2 ways
  - C. 8 ways
  - D. 6 ways
73. A pair of six-sided dice numbered one through six is rolled. What is the probability of rolling a sum of seven?
- A.  $\frac{1}{36}$
  - B.  $\frac{3}{36}$
  - C.  $\frac{5}{36}$
  - D.  $\frac{1}{6}$
74. After taking two tests, Jessica has an average test score of 90. If she can raise her average to 95, her mother will give her \$20. What does Jessica need to score on her next test in order to bring up her average to 95?
- A. 95
  - B. 100
  - C. 98
  - D. Jessica cannot bring her average up to 95 with only one additional test unless she gets extra credit.
75. Find  $x$ :  $3 + x = 3$
- A.  $-3$
  - B.  $0$
  - C.  $1$
  - D.  $\frac{1}{3}$

76. Evaluate  $\frac{5x}{2x+7}$  if  $x = 4$ .

- A. .5
- B. 1.3
- C. 1.6
- D. 1.75

77. Look at the function table below. Find the missing number.

- A. 13
- B. 11
- C. 15
- D. 17

$x$	$y$
1	3
2	8
3	?
4	18
5	23

78. Find the solution sentence to “*seventeen less than five times a number is negative three.*”

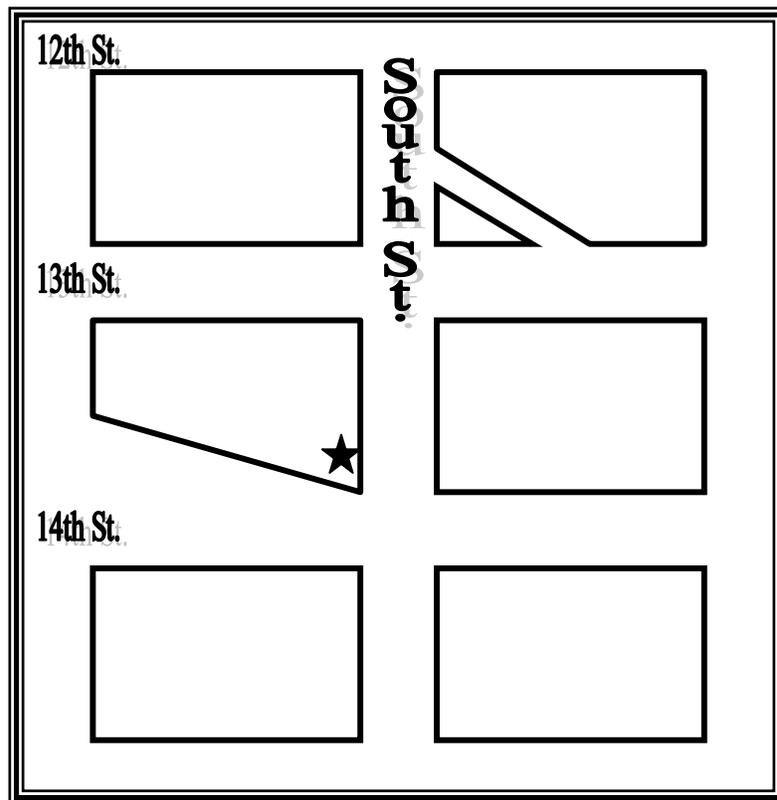
- A.  $17 - 5x = -3$
- B.  $5x + 17 = -3$
- C.  $5x - 17 = -3$
- D.  $(5 + 17)x = -3$

79. The record for the world’s largest apple is 4 pounds and 3 ounces. The weight of an average apple is 6 ounces. About how many normal-sized apples would it take to weigh as much as the record-setting apple?

- A. 16 apples
- B. 2 apples
- C. 11 apples
- D. 9 apples

80. Divide:  $6.695 \div 1.03 =$

- A. 0.65
- B. 0.065
- C. 6.5
- D. 65



81. Look at the map above. John has an appointment with Dr. Smith at the medical center at 1:00 p.m. The medical center is located on the corner of South Street and 14<sup>th</sup> Street. The medical center is represented on the map by the star. What type of angle does this location on the map represent?

- A. a right angle
- B. an acute angle
- C. an obtuse angle
- D. none of the above

82. A pair of six-sided dice numbered 1-6 is rolled. What is the probability of rolling a sum of 2?

A.  $\frac{1}{36}$

B.  $\frac{3}{36}$

C.  $\frac{5}{36}$

D.  $\frac{1}{6}$

83. Find the solution sentence to “*the sum of a number and five equals eight more than six times the number.*”

A.  $5x = 6x + 8$

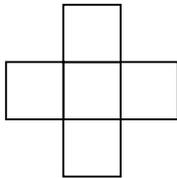
B.  $x + 5 = 6x + 8$

C.  $x + 5 = 6(x + 8)$

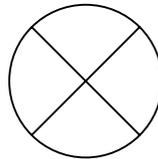
D.  $5x = 6(x + 8)$

84. Which would be a net for a **square** pyramid?

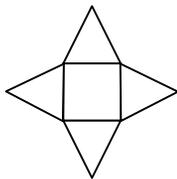
A.



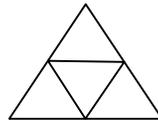
B.



C.



D.



85. Look at the pictograph below. If the total number of doughnuts sold on Wednesday equals ten dozen, what number does the picture of the half-doughnut represent?
- A. 4 dozen
  - B. 8 dozen
  - C. 2 dozen
  - D. 2 doughnuts

