

SHSAT Practice Test B - 2025

The New York City Department of Education
2025 Specialized High Schools Admissions Test
Grade 8

General Directions

This test consists of 114 questions across two subjects, English Language Arts and Mathematics.

PART 1 — ENGLISH LANGUAGE ARTS
57 QUESTIONS

Reading Comprehension (ELA Rdg Comp): Questions 1–48

Revising/Editing (ELA Rev/Edit): Questions 49–57

PART 2 — MATHEMATICS
57 QUESTIONS

Questions 58–114

Planning Your Time

You have 180 minutes to complete the entire test. How you divide the time between the English Language Arts and Mathematics sections is up to you.

If you begin with the English Language Arts section, you may go on to the Mathematics section as soon as you are ready. Likewise, if you begin with the Mathematics section, you may go on to the English Language Arts section as soon as you are ready.

Be sure to read the directions for each section carefully.

When you finish a question, go on to the next, until you have completed the last question or run out of time.

Your score is determined by the number of questions you answer correctly. Answer every question, even if you may not be certain which answer is correct.

Don't spend too much time on a question you find difficult. Come back to it later if you have time.

If you complete the test before the test time (180 minutes) is over, you may go back to review questions in either section.

You must stay for the entire test period (180 minutes).

English Language Arts
READING COMPREHENSION

DIRECTIONS: Read each of the following texts and answer the related questions. As needed, you may use the online notepad tool or write on the scrap paper given to you to take notes. You should reread relevant parts of each text, while being mindful of time, before selecting the **best** answer for each question. Base your answers only on the content within the text.

The author of this opinion article attended a symposium, or conference, in Missoula, Montana, at which biologists and other scientists discussed species of plants and animals that are not native to the areas in which they live.

Excerpt from "It's Time to Stop Thinking That All Non-Native Species Are Evil"

by Emma Marris

1 Invasive species are scary. It was ecologist Charles Elton, back in the 1950s, who introduced the militaristic "invasion" metaphor to describe exotic plants and animals—but there's no question some can be extremely destructive.

2 The brown tree snake has eaten a dozen kinds of forest birds in Guam to extinction; zebra mussels clog pipes around the Great Lakes; the common house cat turns out to be, in Australia, a mercilessly effective killer of cute, fluffy marsupials like the bilby and the numbat.

3 As scientists have sounded the alarm about these pests, the public has gotten the message. Citizen groups rip out non-native plants. Native gardens have become increasingly popular, both as ways to celebrate the unique flora of each region and as tiny hot spots of diversity. Native trees provide food for native bugs, which feed native birds. Food chains developed over thousands of years of co-evolution unfold in our backyards. . . .

4 So we've learned, scientists and laypeople alike, that native species are good and non-natives are bad.

5 Julian Olden, a biologist at the University of Washington, Seattle, who co-organized the symposium, recently polled nearly 2,000 ecologists. Among his findings: a substantial number of them said they would immediately eradicate a hypothetical non-native forest plant, even if it were shown to have no effect on the forest. Olden calls this the "guilty even when proven innocent" approach.

6 That kind of approach is not very useful on a rapidly changing planet.

Exotics Are Everywhere

7 Climate change is making it harder even to decide who the invaders are.

8 How, scientists at the symposium wondered, do you define "native" on a warming planet, when plants and animals are already moving toward the poles or up mountainsides in search of climate conditions they can tolerate? Should we consider them "invasive" in their new homes? Regardless of what we label them, conservationists will be reluctant to remove them from their new environs—to do so would stymie their chances of adapting to the warmer future we're creating.

9 And then there are the non-natives that we actually like. Most domestic crops are exotic in most of the places they're grown, but there are even wild exotics that "do good," forming useful relationships with native species.

10 Edwin Grosholz of the University of California, Davis, told the recent symposium about one such relationship. On beaches in his state, non-native spartina grass has become important habitat for the endangered California clapper rail, a plump shorebird with a downward curving bill more at home on land than in the air. A project to rip out and poison the spartina—which grows in dense swaths that exclude many other shorebirds—saw clapper rail numbers go tumbling downward.

11 There are other examples like that. The endangered southwestern willow flycatcher nests in "invasive" tamarisk shrubs. Many native (and beautiful) Hawaiian flowers are now pollinated by the Japanese white-eye bird—because the native pollinators have been driven extinct by other non-native species.

12 Should we impose further risk on already endangered natives by severing these relationships? Or should we admire the resilience of nature and let such "well-behaved" exotics stay? . . .

13 Leave them alone, more and more conservationists are arguing, and stop focusing obsessively on categorizing species as native or non-native. Mark Davis, an ecologist at Macalester College in St. Paul, Minnesota, once considered himself an "invasion biologist"—but not anymore. "I am actively trying to get the field to retire the invader narrative," he said in Missoula.

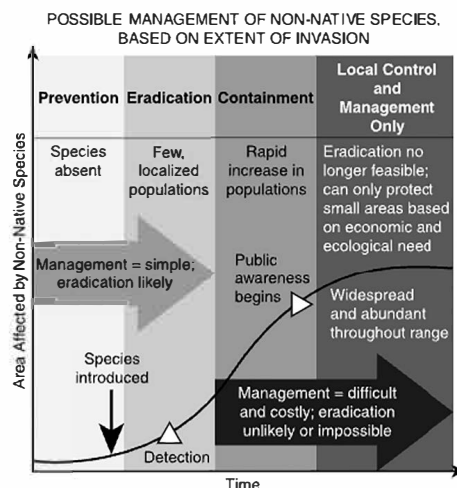
A Good Thing, Not the Only Thing

14 After all, nativeness is just one environmental value, and arguably not as important as preventing extinctions and preserving biodiversity. In some cases we can best serve biodiversity by leaving the non-natives alone or even—brace yourself, now—introducing them on purpose.

15 This is the thinking behind, for example, installing the Aldabra tortoise on the islands of Mauritius. The islands lost their own large tortoises, and the fruiting plants that formerly had their seeds moved around by these fruit-loving reptiles have been on the decline. A tortoise that's related to the island's large tortoises—a non-native from the Seychelles in the Indian Ocean that was intentionally introduced in 2004—is now handling some of that work.

16 Most of the time, for the time being, conserving species still means focusing on supporting them in their historical habitats, planting natives and removing non-natives. We can and should do that in places where it is feasible and important to us.

From "It's Time to Stop Thinking That All Non-Native Species Are Evil" by Emma Marris from NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC MAGAZINE, July 24, 2014. Copyright © 2014 by National Geographic Society.



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3 As scientists have sounded the alarm about these pests, the public has gotten the message. Citizen groups rip out non-native plants. Native

Which sentence from the excerpt supports the conclusion that Elton’s “militaristic ‘invasion’ metaphor” (paragraph 1) has influenced scientific understanding of non-native species?

- ☐ A. “Among [Olden’s] findings: a substantial number of them said they would immediately eradicate a hypothetical non-native forest plant, even if it were shown to have no effect on the forest.” (paragraph 5)
- ☐ B. “Regardless of what we label them, conservationists will be reluctant to remove them from their new environs—to do so would stymie their chances of adapting to the warmer future we’re creating.” (paragraph 8)
- ☐ C. “A project to rip out and poison the spartina—which grows in dense swaths that exclude many other shorebirds—saw clapper rail numbers go tumbling downward.” (paragraph 10)
- ☐ D. “In some cases we can best serve biodiversity by leaving the non-natives alone or even—brace yourself, now—introducing them on purpose.” (paragraph 14)

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Which detail provides the **most** relevant support for the claim that “climate change is making it harder even to decide who the invaders are” (paragraph 7)?

- ☐ A. the mention in paragraph 8 of non-native species that are forced to seek new habitats
- ☐ B. the acknowledgment in paragraph 9 that non-native species include many domestic crops
- ☐ C. the description in paragraph 11 of the interactions between native and non-native species
- ☐ D. the account in paragraph 13 of an ecologist who changed his beliefs about non-native species

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Which **two** phrases from paragraph 3 **most** affect the tone of the excerpt?

Move the **two** correct answers to the box.

Phrases That Most Affect the Tone of the Excerpt

“sounded the alarm”

“gotten the message”

“rip out”

“become increasingly popular”

“provide food”

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Which sentence from the excerpt supports the idea that some species are able to adjust to change?

- ☐ A. “Native gardens have become increasingly popular, both as ways to celebrate the unique flora of each region and as tiny hot spots of diversity.” (paragraph 3)
- ☐ B. “Many native (and beautiful) Hawaiian flowers are now pollinated by the Japanese white-eye bird—because the native pollinators have been driven extinct by other non-native species.” (paragraph 11)
- ☐ C. “After all, nativeness is just one environmental value, and arguably not as important as preventing extinctions and preserving biodiversity.” (paragraph 14)
- ☐ D. “The islands lost their own large tortoises, and the fruiting plants that formerly had their seeds moved around by these fruit-loving reptiles have been on the decline.” (paragraph 15)

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The details in the section “A Good Thing, Not the Only Thing” convey a central idea of the excerpt by suggesting that

- ☐ A. some non-native species can replace native species that are unable to survive on their own.
- ☐ B. decisions about whether to keep non-native species should be considered on an individual basis.
- ☐ C. the scientists who study rapidly changing ecosystems agree that non-native species enhance biodiversity.
- ☐ D. a natural habitat that is healthy should be able to support a blend of native and non-native species.

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Climate change has affected efforts to manage invasive species **mainly** by causing ecologists to

- ☐ A. call upon the public to be more tolerant of the presence of non-native species.
- ☐ B. admit that past attempts to eliminate non-native species have damaged the environment.
- ☐ C. find ways of ensuring that native species are not harmed by the arrival of new species.
- ☐ D. acknowledge that it is not realistic for some species to remain in their native habitats.

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How does the chart provide additional support for a central idea of the excerpt?

- ☐ A. by implying that the public becomes aware of non-native species only after removal is impossible
- ☐ B. by showing that the complete removal of non-native species is usually not achievable after a certain period of time
- ☐ C. by demonstrating why non-native species can be destructive if they are not removed from an area immediately
- ☐ D. by explaining how some conservation groups have approached the removal of non-native species

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Determine whether each sentence from the excerpt presents a claim or presents evidence to support a claim.

Select all the correct answers.

Sentence	Presents a Claim	Presents Evidence
“That kind of approach is not very useful on a rapidly changing planet.” (paragraph 6)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
“A project to rip out and poison the spartina—which grows in dense swaths that exclude many other shorebirds—saw clapper rail numbers go tumbling downward.” (paragraph 10)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
“In some cases we can best serve biodiversity by leaving the non-natives alone or even—brace yourself, now—introducing them on purpose.” (paragraph 14)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
“A tortoise that’s related to the island’s large tortoises—a non-native from the Seychelles in the Indian Ocean that was intentionally introduced in 2004—is now handling some of that work.” (paragraph 15)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

A Miracle Mile

- 3 In the 1950s people compared running one mile in four minutes to scaling Mount Everest and nicknamed the feat a “dream mile.” Although such an accomplishment was considered humanly impossible, several elite runners aimed to break that supposedly impenetrable barrier. One of them was a twenty-five-year-old medical student named Roger Bannister.
- 2 Roger Bannister had tasted failure during the 1952 Olympics. There, he was favored to win the 1,500-meter competition, a distance slightly shorter than a mile, but he finished in a dismal fourth place instead. Bannister’s performance was a disappointment for him and his country, Great Britain. Determined to redeem himself, Bannister postponed his plans to retire from racing and focused on the ultimate prize—breaking the four-minute-mile barrier.
- 3 Bannister attacked the elusive milestone with a positive attitude and logical planning. The amateur athlete decided to use intensive interval training to develop endurance and speed. For these workouts, Bannister ran an interval of ten consecutive laps on a quarter-mile track, aiming for sixty seconds each lap. In between intervals, he let his body recover for two minutes.
- 4 By early 1954, Bannister had succeeded in lowering his quarter-mile pace to sixty-one seconds, but he had to shave off at least one more second in order to reach his target. Frustrated by the plateau he had reached, Bannister took a break from training and went mountain climbing for three days. The rest from running permitted his muscles to recuperate and left him feeling refreshed. When Bannister returned to the track, he completed ten quarter-mile-long intervals at fifty-nine seconds each. He finally felt prepared to attempt to break the world record.
- 3 As a member of the Amateur Athletic Association (AAA), Bannister joined the AAA team for a track meet against Oxford University. The event took place on a cinder track in Oxford on May 6, 1954. Bannister and his two AAA teammates, Chris Chataway and Chris Brasher, were close friends and frequent running partners. Chataway and Brasher agreed to help Bannister accomplish his goal by being his “rabbits.”
- 6 In track and field, rabbits are runners who enter the race solely to pace a teammate for a segment of the course. Typically, a runner settles in behind the rabbit and allows the rabbit to set an appropriate tempo. Additionally, by running behind the rabbit, the runner conserves about 15 percent of his or her effort. When the starting pistol fired, Brasher pounced into the lead, and Bannister followed behind his first rabbit.
- 7 Propelled by the excitement, Bannister lost his instinctive feel for his pace and shouted “Faster!” at Brasher. Brasher, however, remained composed and maintained his current steady but grueling pace, completing the first two laps in a desirable one minute and fifty-eight seconds. Then Chataway surged forward, leading Bannister at this same punishing rate for another lap and a half. At the beginning of the back straightaway of the track, Bannister bolted past Chataway. Bannister said, “I felt that the moment of a lifetime had come. There was no pain, only a great unity of movement and aim.” Bannister crossed the finish line in 3 minutes 59.4 seconds. The ecstatic crowd erupted the moment the timekeeper announced the word “three.”
- 8 Soon after Bannister’s achievement, four other athletes matched his performance. A new mindset had taken root among runners. Over the years, the record continued to fall. However, the current record, 3 minutes 43.13 seconds, has stood unbroken since 1999. Some question whether this record represents the limits of human ability. But perhaps there is another Bannister, an athlete who, with willpower and dedication, will accomplish the miraculous.

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The words “feat,” “humanly impossible,” and “impenetrable barrier” in paragraph 1 affect the tone of the paragraph because they

- ☐ A. highlight the idea that only the most skilled runners would be able to run a four-minute mile.
- ☐ B. emphasize the idea that running a mile in less than four minutes was a seemingly unattainable goal.
- ☐ C. convey the competitiveness among elite runners to consistently set and break speed records.
- ☐ D. show the intensity of the training programs athletes endure in order to achieve their goals.

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Read these sentences from paragraph 7.

Bannister said, “I felt that the moment of a lifetime had come. There was no pain, only a great unity of movement and aim.”

The sentences contribute to the development of ideas in the passage by showing that Bannister

- ☐ A. knew that he was about to achieve the goal he had worked toward.
- ☐ B. was no longer experiencing personal disappointment from his past failure in the Olympics.
- ☐ C. felt grateful to his teammates for helping him take the lead.
- ☐ D. was satisfied that his training had helped him perfect his running technique.

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Which sentence **best** supports the idea that Bannister needed an alternative to “logical planning” (paragraph 3) in order to accomplish his goal?

- ☐ A. “Bannister’s performance was a disappointment for him and his country, Great Britain.” (paragraph 2)
- ☐ B. “The amateur athlete decided to use intensive interval training to develop endurance and speed.” (paragraph 3)
- ☐ C. “For these workouts, Bannister ran an interval of ten consecutive laps on a quarter-mile track, aiming for sixty seconds each lap.” (paragraph 3)
- ☐ D. “Frustrated by the plateau he had reached, Bannister took a break from training and went mountain climbing for three days.” (paragraph 4)

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Which sentence from the passage indicates that Bannister nearly made a mistake that would have cost him the world record?

- ☐ A. “By early 1954, Bannister had succeeded in lowering his quarter-mile pace to sixty-one seconds, but he had to shave off at least one more second in order to reach his target.” (paragraph 4)
- ☐ B. “When the starting pistol fired, Brasher pounced into the lead, and Bannister followed behind his first rabbit.” (paragraph 6)
- ☐ C. “Propelled by the excitement, Bannister lost his instinctive feel for his pace and shouted ‘Faster!’ at Brasher.” (paragraph 7)
- ☐ D. “At the beginning of the back straightaway of the track, Bannister bolted past Chataway.” (paragraph 7)

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Bannister’s loss in the 1952 Olympics influenced his decision to pursue breaking the four-minute-mile barrier by

- ☐ A. allowing him to recognize his weaknesses and improve his running ability.
- ☐ B. prompting him to take a different approach to his regular training.
- ☐ C. motivating him to prove to himself that he could set and achieve a goal.
- ☐ D. giving him the opportunity to reach a goal no runner had ever accomplished.

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How did interval training affect Bannister’s performance?

- ☐ A. It helped him learn how to moderate his pace while running.
- ☐ B. It helped him conserve effort when running with teammates.
- ☐ C. It helped him improve his pace and stamina while running.
- ☐ D. It helped him decrease his recovery time after an intense run.

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How does the author’s use of chronological structure contribute to the development of ideas in the passage?

- ☐ A. It presents the increasing physical effects of Bannister’s training methods as he prepared to break the four-minute-mile barrier.
- ☐ B. It shows the increase in Bannister’s confidence in his ability to break the four-minute-mile barrier.
- ☐ C. It emphasizes the key events in Bannister’s life that inspired him to break the four-minute-mile barrier.
- ☐ D. It highlights the progression of Bannister’s training and details about his successful attempt to break the four-minute-mile barrier.

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3 One day towards the end of May, however, just as I was leaving Bronx Park to return to town, Professor Lesard, of the reptilian department, called out to me that Professor Farrago wanted to see me a moment; so I . . . retraced my steps to the temporary, wooden building occupied by Professor Farrago, general superintendent of the Zoological Gardens. The professor, who was sitting at his desk before a pile of letters and replies submitted for approval by me, pushed his glasses down and looked over them at me with a whimsical smile that suggested amusement, impatience, annoyance, and perhaps a faint trace of apology.

4 "Now, here's a letter," he said, with a deliberate gesture towards a sheet of paper impaled on a file—"a letter that I suppose you remember." He disengaged the sheet of paper and handed it to me.

5 "Oh yes," I replied, with a shrug; "of course the man is mistaken—or—"

6 "Or what?" demanded Professor Farrago, tranquilly, wiping his glasses.

7 "—Or a liar," I replied.

8 After a silence he leaned back in his chair and bade me read the letter to him again, and I did so with a contemptuous tolerance for the writer, who must have been either a very innocent victim or a very stupid swindler. I said as much to Professor Farrago, but, to my surprise, he appeared to waver.

9 "I suppose," he said, with his near-sighted, embarrassed smile, "that nine hundred and ninety-nine men in a thousand would throw that letter aside and condemn the writer as a liar or a fool?"

10 "In my opinion," said I, "he's one or the other."

11 "He isn't—in mine," said the professor, placidly.

12 "What?" I exclaimed. "Here is a man living all alone on a strip of rock and sand between the wilderness and the sea, who wants you to send somebody to take charge of a bird that doesn't exist!"

13 "How do you know," asked Professor Farrago, "that the bird in question does not exist?"

14 "It is generally accepted," I replied, sarcastically, "that the great auk has been extinct for years. Therefore I may be pardoned for doubting that our correspondent possesses a pair of them alive."

15 "Oh, you young fellows," said the professor, smiling wearily, "you embark on a theory for destinations that don't exist."

16 He leaned back in his chair, his amused eyes searching space for the imagery that made him smile.

17 "Like swimming squirrels, you navigate with the help of Heaven and a stiff breeze, but you never land where you hope to—do you?"

18 Rather red in the face, I said: "Don't you believe the great auk to be extinct?"

19 "Audubon saw the great auk."

20 "Who has seen a single specimen since?"

21 "Nobody—except our correspondent here," he replied, laughing.

22 I laughed, too, considering the interview at an end, but the professor went on, coolly:

23 "Whatever it is that our correspondent has—and I am daring to believe that it is the great auk itself—I want you to secure it for the society."

24 When my astonishment subsided my first conscious sentiment was one of pity. Clearly, Professor Farrago was on the verge of dotage—ah, what a loss to the world!

25 I believe now that Professor Farrago perfectly interpreted my thoughts, but he betrayed neither resentment nor impatience. I drew a chair up beside his desk—there was nothing to do but to obey, and this fool's errand was none of my conceiving.

26 Together we made out a list of articles necessary for me and itemized the expenses I might incur, and I set a date for my return, allowing no margin for a successful termination to the expedition.

27 "Never mind that," said the professor. "What I want you to do is to get those birds here safely. Now, how many men will you take?"

28 "None," I replied, bluntly; "it's a useless expense, unless there is something to bring back. If there is I'll wire you, you may be sure."

29 "Very well," said Professor Farrago, good-humoredly, "you shall have all the assistance you may require. Can you leave to-night?"

30 The old gentleman was certainly prompt. I nodded, half-sulkily, aware of his amusement.

31 "So," I said, picking up my hat, "I am to start north to find a place called Black Harbor, where there is a man named Halyard who possesses, among other household utensils, two extinct great auks—"

32 We were both laughing by this time. I asked him why on earth he credited the assertion of a man he had never before heard of.

33 "I suppose," he replied, with the same half-apologetic, half-humorous smile, "it is instinct. I feel, somehow, that this man Halyard *has* got an auk—perhaps two. I can't get away from the idea that we are on the eve of acquiring the rarest of living creatures. It's odd for a scientist to talk as I do; doubtless you're shocked—admit it, now!"

34 But I was not shocked; on the contrary, I was conscious that the same strange hope that Professor Farrago cherished was beginning, in spite of me, to stir my pulses, too.

35 "If he has—" I began, then stopped.

36 The professor and I looked hard at each other in silence.

37 "Go on," he said, encouragingly.

38 But I had nothing more to say, for the prospect of beholding with my own eyes a living specimen of the great auk produced a series of conflicting emotions within me which rendered speech profanely superfluous.

Excerpt from *In Search of the Unknown*

by Robert W. Chambers

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2 To the proprietors of . . . mangy lynxes, moth-eaten coyotes, and dancing bears I returned courteous but uncompromising refusals—of course, first submitting all such letters, together with my replies, to Professor Farrago.

3 One day towards the end of May, however, just as I was leaving Bronx Park to return to town, Professor Lesard, of the reptilian department, called out to me that Professor Farrago wanted to see me a moment: so

Read paragraph 2 from the excerpt.

To the proprietors of . . . mangy lynxes, moth-eaten coyotes, and dancing bears I returned courteous but uncompromising refusals—of course, first submitting all such letters, together with my replies, to Professor Farrago.

This paragraph helps develop the plot by establishing that the narrator

- ☐ A. dislikes writing refusal letters for the animals offered to the zoological society.
- ☐ B. attempts to predict what the professor would say in the refusal letters.
- ☐ C. believes that many of the animals offered are not acceptable for the zoological society.
- ☐ D. resents the professor's insistence on reviewing the refusal letters.

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Read this sentence from paragraph 3.

The professor, who was sitting at his desk before a pile of letters and replies submitted for approval by me, pushed his glasses down and looked over them at me with a whimsical smile that suggested amusement, impatience, annoyance, and perhaps a faint trace of apology.

What does the phrase “a faint trace of apology” convey about the professor?

- ☐ A. It indicates that the professor feels bad that he has to call the narrator to his office after work.
- ☐ B. It shows that the professor is hesitant to share his opinions with the narrator.
- ☐ C. It implies that the professor is uncomfortable criticizing the narrator’s work.
- ☐ D. It suggests that the professor knows that the conversation will be frustrating for the narrator.

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How does the exchange between the professor and the narrator in paragraphs 8–11 contribute to the development of the characters?

- ☐ A. It establishes the conflict between the professor and the narrator concerning the validity of the letter.
- ☐ B. It suggests a theme of collaboration because the narrator and the professor regularly work together.
- ☐ C. It reveals the characters' traits by contrasting the narrator's distrust with how easily the professor is deceived by what he reads.
- ☐ D. It hints that the resolution will involve the narrator accepting the professor's opinion about the content of the letter.

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The professor's observations in paragraphs 15–17 create tension in the excerpt by causing the narrator to feel

- ☐ A. flustered by the professor's criticism of his logic.
- ☐ B. annoyed by the professor's sarcasm about his inexperience.
- ☐ C. confused by the professor's lack of respect for his opinion.
- ☐ D. frustrated by the professor's lack of interest in his theory.

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How does the interaction between the narrator and the professor in paragraphs 26–28 contribute to the development of the theme?

- ☐ A. It illustrates the professor's patience as the narrator argues against making the expedition.
- ☐ B. It reveals the narrator's frustration with his limited role in making decisions for the zoological society.
- ☐ C. It emphasizes the professor's desire to acquire new specimens for the zoological society at any cost.
- ☐ D. It shows the narrator's acceptance of his assignment despite his personal objections.

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Which sentence from the excerpt **best** explains why the professor is eager to send the narrator on an expedition?

- ☐ A. "I believe now that Professor Farrago perfectly interpreted my thoughts, but he betrayed neither resentment nor impatience." (paragraph 25)
- ☐ B. "Together we made out a list of articles necessary for me and itemized the expenses I might incur, and I set a date for my return, allowing no margin for a successful termination to the expedition." (paragraph 26)
- ☐ C. "'What I want you to do is to get those birds here safely.'" (paragraph 27)
- ☐ D. "'I can't get away from the idea that we are on the eve of acquiring the rarest of living creatures.'" (paragraph 33)

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How does paragraph 34 help develop the plot of the excerpt?

- ☐ A. It shows that the narrator is beginning to consider the possibility of finding the great auks.
- ☐ B. It demonstrates that the narrator is struggling to understand why the professor thinks the great auks exist.
- ☐ C. It establishes that the narrator is willing to let the professor overrule him about the great auks.
- ☐ D. It emphasizes that the narrator feels a sense of urgency to complete the expedition to locate the great auks.

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Which sentence **best** demonstrates the professional relationship between the narrator and the professor?

- ☐ A. "He disengaged the sheet of paper and handed it to me." (paragraph 4)
- ☐ B. "Clearly, Professor Farrago was on the verge of dotage—ah, what a loss to the world!" (paragraph 24)
- ☐ C. "I drew a chair up beside his desk—there was nothing to do but to obey, and this fool's errand was none of my conceiving." (paragraph 25)
- ☐ D. "'Very well,' said Professor Farrago, good-humoredly, 'you shall have all the assistance you may require.'" (paragraph 29)

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How does the author develop the contrast between the narrator's point of view and the professor's point of view?

- ☐ A. by providing both the narrator's and professor's thoughts on how age and experience influence each other's reasoning
- ☐ B. by using the conversation between the narrator and the professor to emphasize their reactions to the letter
- ☐ C. by describing the professor's persistent efforts to change the narrator's mind about the letter
- ☐ D. by including dialogue that explains why the professor is the supervisor and the narrator is his subordinate

At Dusk

by Natasha Trethewey

At first I think she is calling a child,
my neighbor, leaning through her doorway
at dusk, street lamps just starting to hum
the backdrop of evening. Then I hear
5 the high-pitched wheedling we send out
to animals who know only sound, not
the meanings of our words—*here here*—
nor how they sometimes fall short.
In another yard, beyond my neighbor's
10 sight, the cat lifts her ears, turns first
toward the voice, then back
to the constellation of fireflies flickering
near her head. It's as if she can't decide
whether to leap over the low hedge,
15 the neat row of flowers, and bound
onto the porch, into the steady circle
of light, or stay where she is: luminous
possibility—all that would keep her
away from home—flitting before her.
20 I listen as my neighbor's voice trails off.
She's given up calling for now, left me
to imagine her inside the house waiting,
perhaps in a chair in front of the TV,
or walking around, doing small tasks;
25 left me to wonder that I too might lift
my voice, sure of someone out there,
send it over the lines stitching here
to there, certain the sounds I make
are enough to call someone home.

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Which lines from the poem **best** support the idea that the neighbor's efforts to call the cat home directly affect the speaker?

- ☐ A. "At first I think she is calling a child, / my neighbor" (lines 1–2)
- ☐ B. "the high-pitched wheedling we send out / to animals who know only sound" (lines 5–6)
- ☐ C. "I listen as my neighbor's voice trails off. / She's given up calling for now" (lines 20–21)
- ☐ D. "left me to wonder that I too might lift / my voice, sure of someone out there" (lines 25–26)

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The isolation of the words "*—here here—*" in line 7 contributes to the meaning of the poem **mainly** by

- ☐ A. demonstrating how people try to communicate in familiar ways but are still sometimes misunderstood.
- ☐ B. showing how people can feel desperate to connect with others but give up quickly when their first attempts are ignored.
- ☐ C. using the unspoken bond between the neighbor and her cat to highlight the understanding people have with their pets.
- ☐ D. illustrating the use of a simple expression to call home those who are loved and missed.

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The details in lines 10–17 about the cat convey a central idea of the poem by

- ☐ A. showing that returning home after experiencing independence is challenging.
- ☐ B. suggesting that caring for others means allowing them to grow and to roam freely.
- ☐ C. implying that expecting to feel at home in the natural world leads to disappointment.
- ☐ D. emphasizing the conflicting desires to return to the familiar and to explore the unknown.

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The phrases "luminous possibility" and "all that would keep her / away from home" (lines 17–19) affect the poem by

- ☐ A. highlighting the cat's lack of concern for the neighbor.
- ☐ B. implying that the speaker finds the cat's current situation interesting.
- ☐ C. suggesting that the cat is compelled by its sense of wonder to remain outdoors.
- ☐ D. indicating that the speaker supports the cat's decision to ignore the neighbor.

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Read lines 11–13 from the poem.

**toward the voice, then back
to the constellation of fireflies flickering
near her head**

Which idea from the poem does the imagery in these lines help convey?

- ☐ A. The cat lacks a preference for going in or staying out.
- ☐ B. The cat is eager to see what will happen next.
- ☐ C. The cat wants to understand the unpredictable behavior of the fireflies.
- ☐ D. The cat is fascinated by the natural world and finds the indoors unremarkable.

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How does the setting affect the events of the poem?

- ☐ A. It enables the speaker to regularly overhear the neighbor calling for her cat at dusk.
- ☐ B. It allows the speaker to observe the neighbor quietly without interacting with her.
- ☐ C. It shows how living in close proximity helps the speaker feel connected to the neighbor.
- ☐ D. It shows how feeling isolated causes the speaker to imagine interactions with the neighbor.

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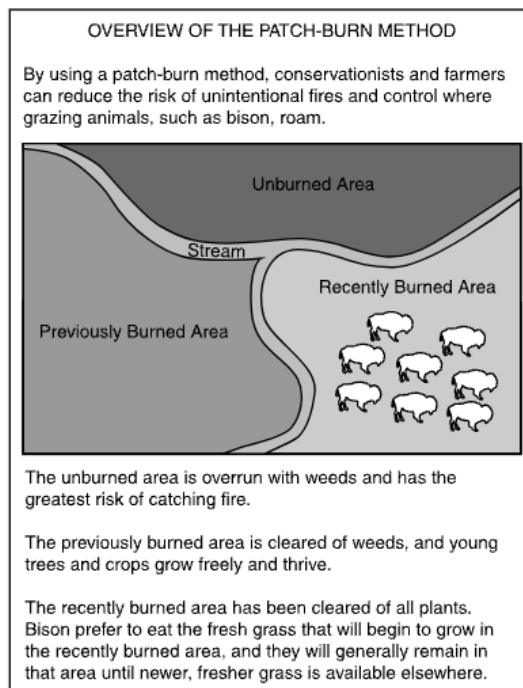
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The poet develops a theme about making connections with others **mainly** through the

- ☐ A. exploration of the desires of the speaker and the neighbor.
- ☐ B. speaker's observations of the sights and sounds in the neighborhood.
- ☐ C. speculations the speaker makes about what the neighbor does inside her house.
- ☐ D. speaker's explanation of the cat's thoughts and actions.

Using Fire to Keep a Prairie Healthy

- 1 Inside the 40,000-acre Joseph H. Williams Tallgrass Prairie Preserve in northern Oklahoma, herds of bison roam on the scenic land that is home to hundreds of different species of plants and animals. While one of the greatest threats to the prairie is wildfire, the use of controlled fires is actually an effective way to protect this idyllic landscape.
- 2 Fires that are started by lightning or other natural circumstances are inevitable, and the results can be disastrous. However, hundreds of years ago the American Indian people who inhabited the Great Plains area between Minnesota and Texas realized that these fires could also be helpful. The bison in the area seemed to prefer grazing on tender new grass on the recently burned land rather than on grass in the unburned areas. The American Indian people began to deliberately burn areas of land for bison to graze on, which enticed the herds away from the people's crops.
- 3 Today conservationists at the Tallgrass Prairie Preserve and farmers in the Great Plains continue to use controlled burns for land management. Intentionally burning a portion of land can dramatically improve the quality of the vegetation that regrows there. The fires burn away weedy undergrowth and help limit the overcrowding of shrubs and trees in the burn area, creating less competition for water and nutrients. Additionally, the process of burning excess plant matter adds nitrogen, an essential element for plant growth, to the soil.
- 4 One common target of controlled burns at the preserve and the surrounding area is the invasive red cedar tree. A single red cedar tree can consume up to 40 gallons of water per day, taking this vital resource away from other plant life. These tall trees also cast shade that prevents sunlight from reaching the plants beneath them. The fast-growing red cedar trees tend to crowd out prairie grasses, the primary food source for wild and domestic animals that make the prairie their home. An imbalance in one component of the prairie's ecosystem affects the entire web of life. Controlled burns help maintain this ecosystem's delicate balance.
- 5 Of course, these controlled fires are intended to burn only a portion of an area. A total burn, which is a risk with an uncontrolled wildfire, would destroy all wildlife as well as the crops farmers plant for income. The key to using controlled fires is knowing which areas of land to burn and when. Conservation experts at the preserve employ the "patch-burn" approach, meaning they rotate which portion of land is burned each year. They study the land to find out which areas would most benefit from being burned, and then they arrange about a dozen burns over one-third of the land. This patch burning contains the fire within a specific area and allows animals in the burn area to safely relocate. The following year, conservationists will burn a different section of the preserve, while the land burned the previous year regrows healthier than before.
- 6 Researchers have tracked and studied the variety of plant species and animals that live on the preserve, and their studies show that the patch-burn approach has restored biodiversity to the area by promoting the growth of species that were at risk of being crowded out. The patch-burn system is so successful that the conservationists at the preserve provide training to prairie farmers about conducting controlled burns on their own land. Burning land to make it healthy may seem counterintuitive, but strategic controlled fires have helped the prairie sustain life for hundreds of years and, with careful management, will continue to do so.



Using Fire to Keep a Prairie Healthy

1 Inside the 40,000-acre Joseph H. Williams Tallgrass Prairie Preserve in northern Oklahoma, herds of bison roam on the scenic land that is home to hundreds of different species of plants and animals. While one of the greatest threats to the prairie is wildfire, the use of controlled fires is actually an effective way to protect this idyllic landscape.

2 Fires that are started by lightning or other natural circumstances are inevitable, and the results can be disastrous. However, hundreds of years ago the American Indian people who inhabited the Great Plains area between Minnesota and Texas realized that these fires could also be helpful. The bison in the area seemed to prefer grazing on tender new grass on the recently burned land rather than on grass in the unburned areas. The American Indian people began to deliberately burn areas of land for bison to graze on, which enticed the herds away from the people's crops.

3 Today conservationists at the Tallgrass Prairie Preserve and farmers in the Great Plains continue to use controlled burns for land

According to the passage, how did fires started by natural causes prompt American Indians to begin practicing controlled burns?

- ☐ A. by drawing animals in to the area to feed on the new growth sprouting from the burned land
- ☐ B. by destroying tall trees and reducing the shade that had hindered the growth of planted crops
- ☐ C. by burning off excess vegetation and increasing the availability of nutrients for the remaining plants
- ☐ D. by causing changes to the bison's migration habits as bison herds fled from the wildfires on the prairie

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Targeting red cedar trees in controlled burns affects the animals that live on the prairie mostly by

- ☐ A. ensuring that the animals' main food source has the conditions needed for it to thrive.
- ☐ B. endangering the animals that live near the trees scheduled for removal.
- ☐ C. making sure that the water supply for the animals is sufficient.
- ☐ D. reducing the animals' natural source of shade and protection from the elements.

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Read this sentence from paragraph 6.

The patch-burn system is so successful that the conservationists at the preserve provide training to prairie farmers about conducting controlled burns on their own land.

The author includes this sentence to show that

- ☐ A. the conservationists are better qualified to lead preservation efforts than farmers are.
- ☐ B. the conservationists are eager to involve others in the preservation of the prairie.
- ☐ C. the conservationists' efforts will restore the original beauty and biodiversity of the region.
- ☐ D. the conservationists' training program should serve as a model for other conservation organizations.

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Which details from the passage **best** convey the central idea that using the patch-burn method is an effective way to protect and manage prairie land?

- ☐ A. the explanation that conservationists use the alternating burn pattern of the patch-burn method in order to allow the animals in the area to avoid the fire
- ☐ B. the information that conservationists evaluate which land would most benefit from a controlled burn before applying the patch-burn method
- ☐ C. the information that conservationists have determined that the patch-burn method has promoted the growth of species that were at risk of being crowded out
- ☐ D. the explanation that conservationists are able to control the fire in the patch-burn method by arranging separate burns across the designated portion of land

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Which sentence supports the idea that farmers and people who manage land may be concerned about using fire as a way to benefit the land?

- ☐ A. "While one of the greatest threats to the prairie is wildfire, the use of controlled fires is actually an effective way to protect this idyllic landscape." (paragraph 1)
- ☐ B. "The American Indian people began to deliberately burn areas of land for bison to graze on, which enticed the herds away from the people's crops." (paragraph 2)
- ☐ C. "This patch burning contains the fire within a specific area and allows animals in the burn area to safely relocate." (paragraph 5)
- ☐ D. "The following year, conservationists will burn a different section of the preserve, while the land burned the previous year regrows healthier than before." (paragraph 5)

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Read this sentence from paragraph 6.

Burning land to make it healthy may seem counterintuitive, but strategic controlled fires have helped the prairie sustain life for hundreds of years and, with careful management, will continue to do so.

The words “counterintuitive” and “strategic” in the sentence convey the idea that

- ☐ A. the safest methods are sometimes the least effective at solving complex challenges.
- ☐ B. thorough investigation of uncommon methodologies can lead to beneficial results.
- ☐ C. detailed planning can ensure that a potentially destructive action has a positive impact.
- ☐ D. plans that entail a certain amount of risk almost always result in success.

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With which statement would the author **most likely** agree?

- ☐ A. It is important to explain the purposes and the risks of controlled burns to the people living near a proposed burn area.
- ☐ B. It is necessary to thoroughly examine a particular region in order to plan and execute a successful controlled burn.
- ☐ C. Monitoring animals' reactions after a controlled burn on the prairie is a minor part of scientists' research.
- ☐ D. Conservationists should consider the helpful aspects of invasive species before executing a controlled burn.

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How do the diagram and its text provide additional support for the topic presented in the passage?

- ☐ A. by depicting how the landscape in a given area changes as the patch-burn method is applied
- ☐ B. by indicating that patch-burn fires are best suited for use in areas with certain features
- ☐ C. by revealing that the patch-burn method is used primarily on uninhabited areas of land
- ☐ D. by comparing the size of the area burned by the patch-burn method with that of unburned areas

Letter from Brooklyn

by Jacob Scheier

I can already see how this will end.
How I will grow tired of the bridge's
steep incline, and the absent-minded tourists
wandering into the bicycle path.
5 The weather will turn cold.
But that all happens later.
For now it is the early edge of fall,
leaves green still while the air narrows,
is slightly crisp, almost grazing
10 the hair of my arm like a passing stranger,
as though the air has been forced into intimacy
by the brevity of daylight.
But when it starts darkening at 4,
this closeness, I know, will be a felt distance,
15 like someone drawing your attention
to their lack of intimacy.
These days I am still walking at a cathedral pace
beneath the branches bending across avenues,
brownstones like rows of lived-in chapels,
20 like a pop-up picture book I could have had as a child,
but didn't. How Brooklyn makes me nostalgic
for the moment I am walking inside of.
These late afternoons filled
with a loneliness that makes me feel
25 distinctly myself, and an awareness
of how rare that is.

"Letter from Brooklyn" from LETTER FROM BROOKLYN: POEMS by Jacob Scheier, published by ECW Press. Copyright © 2013 by Jacob Scheier. All rights reserved.

brevity: briefness

cathedral: meditative

chapels: private places of prayer or worship

nostalgic: yearning for the past

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How does the structure of the poem affect the poem's meaning?

- ☐ A. The lack of a rhyming pattern suggests that the beauty of each passing day is unique.
- ☐ B. The lengths of the sentences represent the complexity of the thoughts being represented.
- ☐ C. The use of complete sentences implies the speaker's appreciation for the clear beginning and ending of each season.
- ☐ D. The single long stanza reflects the continuous flow of the speaker's thoughts.

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Which lines support the idea that a change in the weather will lessen the speaker's appreciation for the city?

- ☐ A. "as though the air has been forced into intimacy / by the brevity of daylight." (lines 11–12)
- ☐ B. "But when it starts darkening at 4, / this closeness, I know, will be a felt distance," (lines 13–14)
- ☐ C. "like someone drawing your attention / to their lack of intimacy." (lines 15–16)
- ☐ D. "These days I am still walking . . . / beneath the branches bending across avenues," (lines 17–18)

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Read lines 5–6 from the poem.

The weather will turn cold.

But that all happens later.

How do the lines develop a central theme of the poem?

- ☐ A. They highlight a contrast between the different seasons.
- ☐ B. They show the sequence of the changes that are expected to occur.
- ☐ C. They warn about a problem that requires thoughtful preparation.
- ☐ D. They emphasize the importance of valuing the present.

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Read lines 7–9 from the poem.

**For now it is the early edge of fall,
leaves green still while the air narrows,
is slightly crisp,**

The word choice in the lines helps convey the speaker's belief that

- ☐ A. the beauty of the current season should still be appreciated.
- ☐ B. the changes in the weather signify the end of the most pleasant season.
- ☐ C. the transition from one season to another happens swiftly and without warning.
- ☐ D. the change in the weather is so subtle that people rarely observe or feel it.

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The details in lines 9–12 convey a central idea of the poem by

- ☐ A. showing that the cool weather makes the speaker reflect more deeply on life.
- ☐ B. suggesting that the speaker feels uncomfortable with what the coming weather signifies.
- ☐ C. implying that the sensations the speaker experiences during the fall season are fleeting.
- ☐ D. suggesting that the thought of fall approaching increases the loneliness the speaker feels.

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Which idea does the comparison of the brownstone houses to “a pop-up picture book I could have had as a child, / but didn’t” in lines 20–21 convey?

- ☐ A. It reveals that some people are still influenced by powerful images from childhood.
- ☐ B. It indicates that the neighborhood the speaker is walking through is charming and appealing.
- ☐ C. It suggests that the speaker has wanted to live in the neighborhood since childhood.
- ☐ D. It suggests that people often experience lingering regret from their past.

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to their lack of intimacy.

Read these lines from the poem.

I can already see how this will end. (line 1)

**How Brooklyn makes me nostalgic
for the moment I am walking inside of.** (lines 21–22)

The lines develop a central idea of the poem by

- ☐ A. suggesting the speaker's desire to find a way to break free from the repetitive pattern of daily life.
- ☐ B. revealing the speaker's feelings of disappointment over the predictable change in season.
- ☐ C. emphasizing the speaker's awareness of the future significance of the present moment in the setting.
- ☐ D. showing the speaker's anticipation of specific emotions caused by an intimate knowledge of the setting.

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The speaker's thoughts throughout the poem develop a theme by showing that

- ☐ A. although people may hold expectations for the future, some people long for present experiences while they are still happening.
- ☐ B. though people come from different places, most people feel drawn to the special charm a city holds.
- ☐ C. although people can make decisions about their life, there will always be some things beyond their control.
- ☐ D. though general expectations exist, people have no way of knowing what a given day will actually bring.

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The poet develops the speaker's point of view by

- ☐ A. providing details about the speaker's longing to be in a different place.
- ☐ B. showing the speaker's sense of unease about the passing seasons.
- ☐ C. including details about the speaker's hope that life will remain unchanged.
- ☐ D. showing the speaker's desire to treasure and appreciate the changes taking place.

English Language Arts

REVISING/EDITING PART A

DIRECTIONS: Read the text or texts that follow and answer the related questions. You will be asked to improve the writing quality of each text and to correct errors so that each text follows the conventions of standard written English. You should reread relevant parts of each text, while being mindful of time, before selecting the **best** answer for each question

The End of an Era

(1) In 2004, the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) landed a rover, or robotic vehicle, named *Opportunity* on the surface of Mars. (2) The rover's mission was to search for evidence of water and life on the planet. (3) The rover was designed to gather data on Mars for about 90 days, but *Opportunity's* assignment did not come to an end until nearly 15 years later in 2019.

(4) During the rover's mission, a high-resolution camera on the rover's robotic arm took magnified photographs of the surface of Mars. (5) The photographs revealed small round rocks scattered across the surface of the planet. (6) The scientists nicknamed these rocks "blueberries" based on the rocks' resemblance to the fruit. (7) These rocks were important because their spherical shape suggested that liquid water may have flowed over them for a substantial amount of time.

(8) *Opportunity* continued to provide valuable data about craters and other surface features. (9) Throughout the mission, the rover traveled a total of 28.06 miles across Mars' surface. (10) When *Opportunity* had traveled nearly the length of a marathon, scientists celebrated the accomplishment by naming the valley that the rover was in Marathon Valley. (11) However, in 2018, a dust storm spread all over the planet, putting the rover's progress on hold.

(12) Prior to this planet-wide dust storm, minor dust storms had periodically deposited a layer of dust onto the solar panels of the rover. (13) These prevented it from charging its batteries. (14) Scientists then had to rely on the passing winds and dust devils to clean off the solar panels. (15) After the massive 2018 dust storm subsided, scientists expected to be able to reestablish communication with *Opportunity*. (16) They made repeated attempts but to no avail. (17) In 2019, NASA finally declared *Opportunity's* mission complete.

(18) *Opportunity* was an important asset in scientists' study of Mars; it returned valuable data about our neighbor planet and survived powerful dust storms. (19) NASA described the mission of *Opportunity* as "one of the most successful and enduring feats of interplanetary exploration." (20) Even though this rover's journey ended, other rovers still roam the surface of Mars.

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Which sentence should follow sentence 3 to **best** introduce the topic of the passage?

- ☐ A. Despite the challenges of operating on the surface of another planet, the *Opportunity* rover made many valuable contributions to the field of space research.
- ☐ B. The *Opportunity* rover mission was a success because it informed NASA scientists about how water might have existed on Mars.
- ☐ C. Throughout the historic mission of the *Opportunity* rover, NASA scientists had to overcome challenges created by the flaws in the rover's design.
- ☐ D. The *Opportunity* rover mission surpassed the original timeline of the assignment and allowed scientists to collect additional data about the planet Mars.

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Which word should be added to the beginning of sentence 8 to provide a better transition to the third paragraph (sentences 8–11)?

Move the correct answer to the box.

Overall,

Furthermore,

Meanwhile,

Consequently,

(8) *Opportunity* continued to provide valuable data about craters and other surface features.

The End of an Era

(1) In 2004, the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) landed a rover, or robotic vehicle, named *Opportunity* on the surface of Mars. (2) The rover's mission was to search for evidence of water and life on the planet. (3) The rover was designed to gather data on Mars for about 90 days, but *Opportunity's* assignment did not come to an end until nearly 15 years later in 2019.

(4) During the rover's mission, a high-resolution camera on the rover's robotic arm took magnified photographs of the surface of Mars. (5) The photographs revealed small round rocks scattered across the surface of the planet. (6) The scientists nicknamed these rocks "blueberries" based on the rocks' resemblance to the fruit. (7) These rocks were important because their spherical shape suggested that liquid water may have flowed over them for a substantial amount of time.

(8) *Opportunity* continued to provide valuable data about craters and other surface features. (9) Throughout the mission, the rover traveled a total of 28.06 miles across Mars' surface. (10) When *Opportunity* had

Which revision of sentence 11 **best** maintains the formal style established in the passage?

- ☐ A. However, in 2018, a dust storm covered the planet, bringing the rover's progress to a standstill.
- ☐ B. However, in 2018, a dust storm shrouded the planet, impermanently halting the rover's progress.
- ☐ C. However, in 2018, a dust storm enveloped the whole of the planet, arresting the rover's progress for a time.
- ☐ D. However, in 2018, a dust storm covered up the whole planet, which quickly brought a stop to the progress of the rover.

The End of an Era

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Read this sentence.

One of *Opportunity's* major contributions was finding possible evidence of the presence of water on Mars.

Where should the sentence be added to the passage?

- ☐ A. between sentences 2 and 3
- ☐ B. at the beginning of the second paragraph (before sentence 4)
- ☐ C. at the end of the second paragraph (after sentence 7)
- ☐ D. between sentences 8 and 9

The End of an Era

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What is the **best** way to combine sentences 12 and 13?

- ☐ A. Preventing the rover from charging its batteries, minor dust storms had periodically deposited a layer of dust onto the solar panels of the rover prior to this planet-wide dust storm.
- ☐ B. Periodically depositing a layer of dust onto the solar panels of the rover prior to this planet-wide dust storm, minor dust storms had prevented it from charging its batteries.
- ☐ C. Minor dust storms, prior to this planet-wide dust storm, prevented the rover from charging its batteries because they had periodically deposited a layer of dust onto the solar panels of the rover.
- ☐ D. Prior to this planet-wide dust storm, minor dust storms had periodically deposited a layer of dust onto the solar panels of the rover, preventing it from charging its batteries.

English Language Arts

REVISING/EDITING PART B

DIRECTIONS: Read and answer the following questions. You will be asked to recognize and correct errors so that the sentences or short paragraphs follow the conventions of standard written English. As needed, you may use the notepad tool or write on the scrap paper given to you to take notes. You should reread relevant parts of the sentences or paragraphs, while being mindful of time, before selecting the **best** answer for each question.

In September 2016 the National Museum of African American History and Culture opened as part of the Smithsonian Institution, the museum is already the Smithsonian's third most popular site. Experts say that they expect this newest Smithsonian facility to welcome nearly 4 million visitors a year. The museum features more than 30,000 objects, including Muhammad Ali's boxing gloves and a dress sewn by Rosa Parks. A commemorative copy of the Emancipation Proclamation, written in 1863 during the presidency of Abraham Lincoln, is also on display at the museum.

Which part of the paragraph contains an error in sentence structure?

Select the one error.

Read these sentences.

- (1) Flyby missions near Jupiter have been happening since 1973.
- (2) Flyby missions allow scientists to collect data about Jupiter and its moons.

What is the best way to combine the sentences to clarify the relationship between the ideas?

- ☐ A. While flyby missions near Jupiter have been happening since 1973, scientists collect data about the planet and its moons.
- ☐ B. Although there have been flyby missions near Jupiter since 1973, they have allowed scientists to collect data about the planet and its moons.
- ☐ C. Flyby missions near Jupiter, which allow scientists to collect data about the planet and its moons, have been happening since 1973.
- ☐ D. Flyby missions have been happening near Jupiter, but scientists have been collecting data about the planet and its moons since 1973.

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

(1) On the evening of July 13, 2019, a major power outage affected the Upper West Side of Manhattan in New York City. (2) Leaving approximately 73,000 residents without electricity for three long hours, lights did not function, refrigerators did not stay cold, and air conditioners did not work. (3) Longtime city residents were particularly confused because an eerily similar event had occurred years earlier—on the exact same day! (4) The famous New York City Blackout of 1977, which lasted for 25 hours, also happened on July 13, an odd coincidence to say the least.

Move the answer to the box. There is only one error in construction.

Sentence 1

Sentence 2

Sentence 3

Sentence 4

Contains an error in construction

How should the paragraph be revised?

(1) Danielle spent several hours preparing for an upcoming audition for a play at the community theater. (2) First she did vocal exercises to practice her diction and projection so that her words would carry clearly throughout the large auditorium. (3) Then she studies the text of the monologue to better understand the emotions, and motivations of the character she plans to portray. (4) Finally she recited her monologue in front of a mirror many times, making slight adjustments and improvements to her performance each time.

- ☐ A. Sentence 1: Change ***spent*** to **had spent**, AND insert a comma after ***play***.
- ☐ B. Sentence 2: Change ***did*** to **does**, AND insert a comma after ***projection***.
- ☐ C. Sentence 3: Change ***studies*** to **studied**, AND delete the comma after ***emotions***.
- ☐ D. Sentence 4: Change ***recited*** to **recites**, AND delete the comma after ***times***.

MATHEMATICS
IMPORTANT NOTES

1. Formulas and definitions of mathematical terms and symbols are **not** provided.
2. Diagrams other than graphs are **not** necessarily drawn to scale. Do not assume any relationship in a diagram unless it is specifically stated or can be determined from the information given.
3. Assume that a diagram is in one plane unless the question specifically states that it is not.
4. Graphs are drawn to scale. Unless stated otherwise, you can assume relationships according to appearance. For example, lines on a graph that appear to be parallel can be assumed to be parallel. This is also true for concurrent lines, straight lines, collinear points, right angles, etc.

DIRECTIONS:

Solve each problem. Select the answer from the choices given or enter your answer in the space provided. When you are solving problems, you can use the online notepad tool or write on the scrap paper given to you.

If $x = 9$ and $y = -7$, what is the value of $x(x - 2y)$?

☐ A. 18

☐ B. 45

☐ C. 144

☐ D. 207

The decimal 0.06 can be written as the fraction $\frac{x}{50}$. What is the value of x ?

- ☐ A. 3
- ☐ B. 6
- ☐ C. 12
- ☐ D. 30

The list shows the results of a survey. A survey was taken to see whether students like basketball, soccer, both, or neither. These were the results:

- 25 students like basketball.
- 19 students like soccer.
- 7 students like both basketball and soccer.
- 10 students don't like either basketball or soccer.

Use the information provided to determine how many students were surveyed and how many like only soccer.

Move the correct answer to each box.

There were students surveyed, and students like only soccer.

At a diner, 18 dozen buns were used yesterday for 150 lunch customers. Today, there were 250 lunch customers. Assuming that the bun usage rate is the same for both days, which proportions can be used to determine how many dozen buns are needed for 250 lunch customers?

Select the **three** correct answers.

☐ $\frac{18}{150} = \frac{x}{250}$

☐ $\frac{18}{250} = \frac{x}{150}$

☐ $\frac{150}{18} = \frac{250}{x}$

☐ $\frac{x}{18} = \frac{250}{150}$

☐ $\frac{x}{150} = \frac{18}{250}$

Maria is playing a game in which players earn points called minks, zogs, and barts.

$$1 \text{ mink} = 3 \text{ zogs}$$

$$1 \text{ mink} = \frac{1}{4} \text{ bart}$$

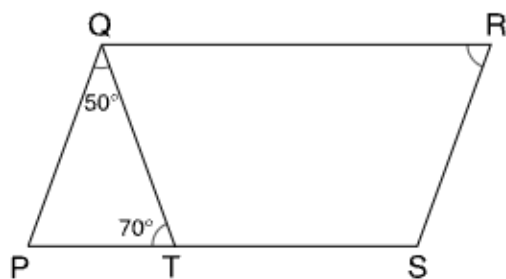
Maria has 60 zogs and 24 barts. She wants to exchange her zogs and barts for minks.

How many minks will Maria receive from the exchange?

Enter your answer in the space.

How many 5-digit numbers can be created using the digits 2, 3, 5, 7, and 8 without repeating any digits within that 5-digit number?

Enter your answer in the space.



In the figure above, PQRS is a parallelogram. The measure of $\angle PQT$ is 50° , and the measure of $\angle PTQ$ is 70° . What is the measure of $\angle QRS$?

- ☐ A. 60°
- ☐ B. 70°
- ☐ C. 80°
- ☐ D. 120°

$$M = 3N = \frac{P}{4} = Q + 5 = \frac{R}{7} > 0$$

Based on the statement above, which variable has the **greatest** value?

- ☐ A. M
- ☐ B. N
- ☐ C. P
- ☐ D. R

A roofing contractor uses shingles at a rate of 3 bundles for every 96 square feet of roof covered. At this rate, how many bundles of shingles will he need in order to cover a roof that is 416 square feet?

- ☐ A. 5
- ☐ B. 12
- ☐ C. 13
- ☐ D. 14

To make party invitations, Macie could buy a package of paper for \$10.50, or she could buy x individual sheets of the same paper for \$0.15 each. What is the largest value of x that would make buying the individual sheets **less** expensive than buying the package?

- ☐ A. 60
- ☐ B. 65
- ☐ C. 69
- ☐ D. 70

At 1:00 p.m. one day, the temperature was 8 degrees above zero. During the rest of the day, the temperature fell 3 degrees per hour. What was the temperature at 7:00 p.m. that day?

- ☐ A. -13°
- ☐ B. -10°
- ☐ C. -7°
- ☐ D. 5°

A bag contains 75 marbles that are red, blue, or green. The ratio of red to blue marbles is 15:7, and the ratio of blue to green marbles is 7:3. If 2 blue marbles are removed and replaced with 2 green marbles, what will be the new ratio of red to green marbles?

- ☐ A. 3:1
- ☐ B. 5:1
- ☐ C. 15:3
- ☐ D. 45:11

DESSERT CHOICES

Dessert	Number of Times Ordered
Cookies	42
Pie	23
Cake	47
Ice Cream	48

The table above shows the number of times that different desserts were ordered at a restaurant. Based on this information, what is the probability of a customer ordering ice cream as a dessert?

- ☐ A. 25%
- ☐ B. 30%
- ☐ C. 40%
- ☐ D. 48%

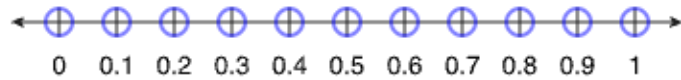
What is the least common multiple of 24, 6, and 18?

- ☐ A. 36
- ☐ B. 48
- ☐ C. 72
- ☐ D. 144

A basket contains 3 apples, 4 oranges, 5 bananas, and 8 pears.

If one piece of fruit is randomly pulled from the basket, what is the probability that it will be a pear?

Select the place on the number line to plot the point.



A cooler contains three types of beverages: 5 bottles of apple juice, 3 bottles of grape juice, and 6 bottles of orange juice. What is the probability that a bottle chosen at random from this cooler is **not** apple juice?

- ☐ A. $\frac{1}{9}$
- ☐ B. $\frac{5}{14}$
- ☐ C. $\frac{9}{14}$
- ☐ D. $\frac{2}{3}$

A large circular dinner plate has a radius of 20 centimeters. A smaller circular plate with a circumference of 20π centimeters is placed in the center of the larger dinner plate. What is the area of the part of the larger dinner plate that is **not** covered by the smaller plate?

- ☐ A. 20π sq cm
- ☐ B. 100π sq cm
- ☐ C. 200π sq cm
- ☐ D. 300π sq cm

Which tables represent a proportional relationship between the number of books purchased and the total cost?

Select the **two** correct answers.

☐

Number of Books Purchased	10	15	20	25
Total Cost (\$)	40	60	80	100

☐

Number of Books Purchased	10	15	20	25
Total Cost (\$)	70	110	150	250

☐

Number of Books Purchased	10	15	20	25
Total Cost (\$)	80	120	160	200

☐

Number of Books Purchased	10	15	20	25
Total Cost (\$)	90	130	170	210

☐

Number of Books Purchased	10	15	20	25
Total Cost (\$)	100	100	100	100

How many positive integers satisfy the inequality $x + 7 < 23$?

Enter your answer in the space.

If $\frac{36}{y} = 4x$, what is the value of x when $y = 3$?

- ☐ A. 3
- ☐ B. 4
- ☐ C. 9
- ☐ D. 12

Points X , Y , and Z are on a straight line, and Y is between X and Z . Length $\overline{YZ} = \frac{3}{5}\overline{XY}$, and length $\overline{XY} = 20$ centimeters. What is the length of \overline{XZ} ?

- ☐ A. 12 cm
- ☐ B. 24 cm
- ☐ C. 30 cm
- ☐ D. 32 cm

Bryana bought $1\frac{3}{4}$ yards of cloth at \$8.00 per yard. If there was an 8% sales tax, what was the total cost of the cloth?

- ☐ A. \$12.96
- ☐ B. \$14.08
- ☐ C. \$15.12
- ☐ D. \$16.08



On the number line above, $MN = 5\frac{5}{6}$. What is the position of point M?

- ☐ A. $-7\frac{1}{6}$
- ☐ B. $-4\frac{1}{2}$
- ☐ C. $4\frac{1}{2}$
- ☐ D. $7\frac{1}{6}$

A United States presidential coin is made from an alloy of four metals—copper, zinc, manganese, and nickel—with weights in the ratio of 177:12:7:4, respectively. The coin weighs a total of 8 grams. What is the weight of the zinc in this coin?

- ☐ A. 0.28 gram
- ☐ B. 0.48 gram
- ☐ C. 0.96 gram
- ☐ D. 48 grams

Jack scored a mean of 15 points per game in his first 3 basketball games. In his 4th game, he scored 27 points. What is his mean score for the first 4 games?

- ☐ A. 15
- ☐ B. 17
- ☐ C. 18
- ☐ D. 21

A cylindrical oil drum can hold 4,320 liters when it is completely full. Currently, the drum is $\frac{1}{3}$ full of oil. How many **kiloliters** of oil need to be added in order to fill the drum completely?

- ☐ A. 1.44
- ☐ B. 2.88
- ☐ C. 4.32
- ☐ D. 14.10

Nicole's age now is three times Carmen's age. If Carmen will be 17 in 2 years, how old was Nicole 5 years ago?

- ☐ A. 38 yr
- ☐ B. 40 yr
- ☐ C. 45 yr
- ☐ D. 50 yr

A chemical decays in such a way that the amount left at the end of each week is 20% less than the amount at the beginning of that same week. What percentage of the original amount is left after two weeks?

- ☐ A. 40%
- ☐ B. 60%
- ☐ C. 64%
- ☐ D. 80%

If $w - 1$ is an odd integer, which one of the following **must** be an even integer?

- ☐ A. $w + 1$
- ☐ B. $2w - 1$
- ☐ C. $2w - 2$
- ☐ D. $2w + 1$

Three students stand at the starting line of a running track and begin running laps at the same time. Ann completes 1 lap every 2 minutes, Jack completes 1 lap every 3 minutes, and Lee completes 1 lap every 4 minutes. How many laps does Ann complete before all three runners are once again at the starting line at the same time?

- ☐ A. 4
- ☐ B. 6
- ☐ C. 12
- ☐ D. 20

Simplify this expression:

$$4(7 - 3x) - (5 - x)$$

- ☐ A. $23 - 4x$
- ☐ B. $23 - 11x$
- ☐ C. $28 - 4x$
- ☐ D. $28 - 12x$

PET SURVEY

Number of Pets	Number of Students
0	12
1	16
2	7
3 or more	5

Amy surveyed students at her school about the number of pets they have. What is the probability that a student who participated in the survey has at least 2 pets?

- ☐ A. $\frac{7}{40}$
- ☐ B. $\frac{1}{12}$
- ☐ C. $\frac{1}{8}$
- ☐ D. $\frac{3}{10}$

A circle has a radius of 5 inches. What is the area of the circle in terms of π ?

Use π to express your answer.

Enter your answer in the space provided. Enter only your answer.

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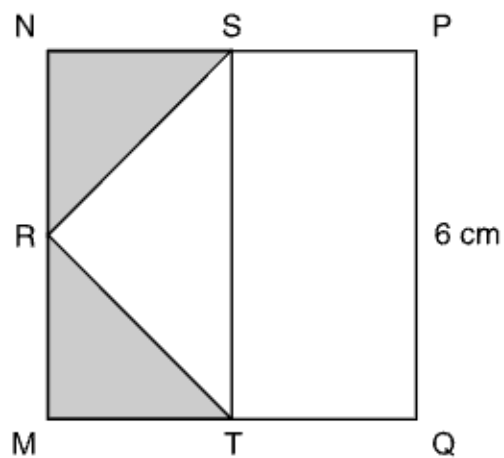
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$$5x^3 + 3x + 9 + \frac{1}{x^2}$$

If $x = 10$, what is the value of the expression above?

- ☐ A. 2,539.01
- ☐ B. 5,039.01
- ☐ C. 5,039.1
- ☐ D. 5,139



R, S, and T are midpoints of the sides of square MNPQ, as shown above. What is the sum of the areas of the shaded triangles?

- ☐ A. 9 sq cm
- ☐ B. 12 sq cm
- ☐ C. 18 sq cm
- ☐ D. 36 sq cm

The Chens spend \$5 of every \$8 they earn on planned expenses. If the family earns \$29,600 in one year, how much will they spend on planned expenses that year?

- ☐ A. \$1,850
- ☐ B. \$3,700
- ☐ C. \$5,920
- ☐ D. \$18,500

A pizza shop offers a choice of 3 sizes (small, medium, and large) and 7 different toppings. Different pizzas can be created by changing the size and the choice of toppings. If Cody wants to order a pizza with exactly 2 different toppings, how many different pizzas can he create?

- ☐ A. 6
- ☐ B. 21
- ☐ C. 63
- ☐ D. 126

At North High School, a survey asked two questions, Question A and Question B. For each question, students could answer either "yes" or "no." Of the 800 students who responded to the survey, 720 answered "yes" to Question A, and 640 answered "yes" to Question B. What is the **least** possible number of these students who could have answered "yes" to **both** questions?

- ☐ A. 80
- ☐ B. 160
- ☐ C. 560
- ☐ D. 640

A wooden box has a square base. The height of this box is 3 times the length of one side of the base. If one side of the base is 3 feet long, what is the volume of this box?

- ☐ A. 9 cu ft
- ☐ B. 27 cu ft
- ☐ C. 36 cu ft
- ☐ D. 81 cu ft

On a bike trip, Rajiv traveled 65 kilometers in 5 hours, while Shaina traveled 72 kilometers in 4 hours. How much **less** was Rajiv's mean speed, in kilometers per hour (kph), than Shaina's?

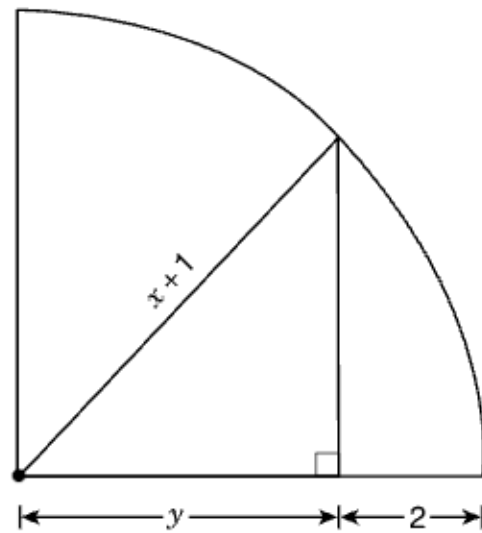
- ☐ A. 1
- ☐ B. 5
- ☐ C. 7
- ☐ D. 9

Points P, Q, R, and S represent -3 , -1 , 0 , and 2 , respectively, on a number line. How many units is the midpoint of \overline{PQ} from the midpoint of \overline{RS} ?

- ☐ A. 1
- ☐ B. 2
- ☐ C. 3
- ☐ D. 4

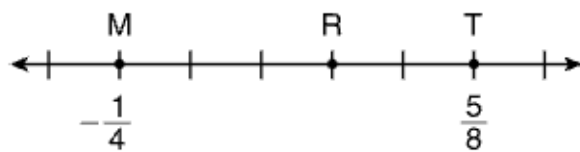
There are 1,000 cubic centimeters in 1 liter, and 1,000 cubic millimeters in 1 milliliter. How many cubic millimeters are there in 1,000 cubic centimeters?

- ☐ A. 1,000
- ☐ B. 10,000
- ☐ C. 100,000
- ☐ D. 1,000,000



In the quarter circle above, what is y in terms of x ?

- ☐ A. $x - 1$
- ☐ B. $x + 1$
- ☐ C. $\frac{x+1}{2}$
- ☐ D. $\sqrt{\frac{(x+1)^2}{2}}$



The hash marks on the number line above are evenly spaced. What is the coordinate of point R?

- ☐ A. $\frac{7}{40}$
- ☐ B. $\frac{9}{40}$
- ☐ C. $\frac{11}{40}$
- ☐ D. $\frac{21}{40}$

Phan chose an Internet service that charges \$18.00 per month plus \$0.024 per minute. Deion chose an Internet service that charges \$30.00 per month for unlimited usage. At the end of the month, Phan's and Deion's charges were identical. For how many minutes did Phan use the Internet service that month?

- ☐ A. 50
- ☐ B. 60
- ☐ C. 100
- ☐ D. 500

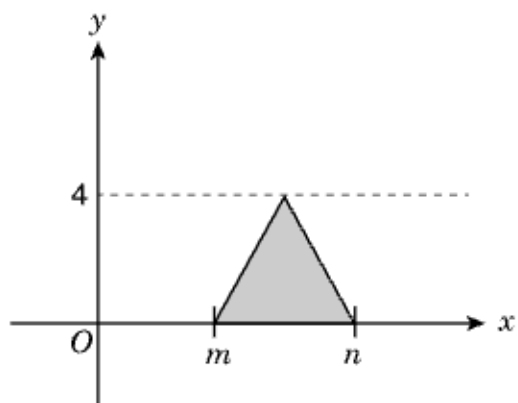
In a sample of 50 cars at a local dealership, there are 12 red cars and 10 cars with backup cameras. Of the 12 red cars, 4 have backup cameras. If a car is selected at random from the given sample, what is the probability that **both** of the following are true: the car is **not** red and does **not** have a backup camera?

- ☐ A. $\frac{3}{5}$
- ☐ B. $\frac{16}{25}$
- ☐ C. $\frac{19}{25}$
- ☐ D. $\frac{4}{5}$

$$\frac{147-x}{12} = 12$$

What is the value of x in the equation shown above?

Enter your answer in the space.



What is the area of the shaded triangle shown above?

- ☐ A. $m + n$
- ☐ B. $n - m$
- ☐ C. $2(n - m)$
- ☐ D. $4(n - m)$

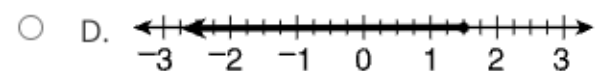
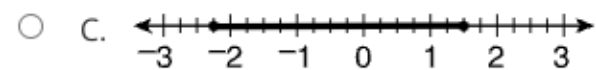
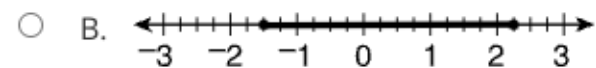
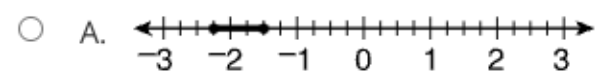
ANIMAL CARDS

Number of Cards	Picture on Card
8	Cat
6	Dog
5	Bird
4	Fish
1	Horse

The cards in the table above are mixed in a box. Which animal pictured on a card has exactly a 1 in 4 chance of being picked at random from the box?

- ☐ A. cat
- ☐ B. dog
- ☐ C. fish
- ☐ D. horse

Which number line below shows the solution set for $2x - 2 \leq y \leq 4x + 10$ when $y = 1$?



$$\frac{14}{21} = \frac{p}{7}$$

In the equation above, what is the value of p ?

- ☐ A. $\frac{2}{3}$
- ☐ B. 3
- ☐ C. $\frac{14}{3}$
- ☐ D. 14

A ball is selected at random from a box that contains 7 black balls, 14 green balls, and 21 red balls. What is the probability that the ball selected is black?

☐ A. $\frac{1}{6}$

☐ B. $\frac{1}{5}$

☐ C. $\frac{1}{3}$

☐ D. $\frac{5}{6}$

Amiya subscribes to an online streaming service. She pays a onetime setup fee of \$50, plus \$20 per month for service.

Write an equation that can be used to determine the total amount Amiya will pay, y , for x months of service.

Enter your equation in the space provided. Enter only the equation.

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Raoul is at least 3 years older than Vahn. Which of the following inequalities gives the relationship between Raoul's age (r) and Vahn's age (v)?

☐ A. $r - v \geq 3$

☐ B. $r - v \leq 3$

☐ C. $3 - v \leq r$

☐ D. $3 - r \leq v$

$$1 \text{ sind} = 5.6 \text{ ricks}$$

$$1 \text{ sind} = 12.88 \text{ dalts}$$

Using the conversion above, how many dalts are equal to 1 rick?

- ☐ A. 0.43
- ☐ B. 2.30
- ☐ C. 7.28
- ☐ D. 18.48

There are now x cans stacked on a shelf that holds 36 cans when full. If 4 of these cans were removed, the shelf would be half full. What is the value of x ?

- ☐ A. 14
- ☐ B. 16
- ☐ C. 18
- ☐ D. 22

Carlos tossed a paper cup in the air 50 times and found that the probability of it landing on its side was 72%. If he tosses the cup in the air 150 **more** times, what is the total number of times he can expect the cup to land on its side?

- ☐ A. 72
- ☐ B. 108
- ☐ C. 144
- ☐ D. 158