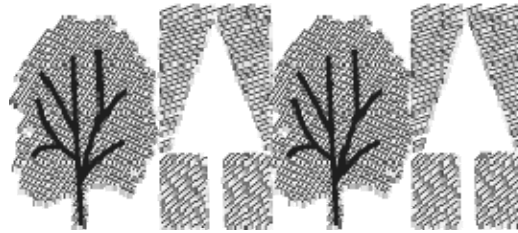

Illinois Certification Testing System



Basic Skills Diagnostic Practice Test

This document is a paper-and-pencil version of the Illinois Certification Testing System (ICTS) Basic Skills Diagnostic Practice Test. A computer-administered version of the practice test and additional study materials are available on the ICTS Web site at www.icts.nesinc.com.

This practice test is a full-length sample test consisting of 125 multiple-choice questions across the Reading Comprehension, Language Arts, and Mathematics subtests and one constructed-response assignment in the Writing subtest. An answer sheet, answer key, and information to help you interpret your results for the multiple-choice questions are also provided, as well as sample responses and scoring information for the constructed-response writing assignment.

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PRACTICE TEST

TEST DIRECTIONS

This practice test consists of four subtests.

Each question in the **first three subtests** of the practice test is a multiple-choice test question in Reading Comprehension, Language Arts (Grammar and Writing), or Mathematics. Each question has four answer choices. Read each question carefully and choose the **ONE** best answer. Record your answer on the answer sheet provided on pages 5–8 in the space that corresponds to the question number.

- Sample Question:
1. What is the capital of Illinois?
 - A. Chicago
 - B. Peoria
 - C. Springfield
 - D. Champaign

The correct answer to this question is C. You would indicate that on the answer sheet as follows:

Question Number	Your Response	Correct?	Incorrect?	Test Standard
1	C			Sample

Try to answer all questions. In general, if you have some knowledge about a question, it is better to try to answer it.

The **fourth subtest**, the Writing subtest, consists of one constructed-response writing assignment. You will be asked to provide a written response to the assignment. Directions for completing your written response to the constructed-response assignment appear immediately before the assignment.

You may work on the multiple-choice questions and constructed-response assignment in any order that you choose. You may wish to monitor how long it takes you to complete the practice test. When taking the actual ICTS Basic Skills subtests, you will have one five-hour test session in which to complete any or all subtests.

MATHEMATICS DEFINITIONS AND FORMULAS

Definitions

= is equal to	\leq is less than or equal to	\overline{AB} line segment AB
\neq is not equal to	$\pi \approx 3.14$	\overleftrightarrow{AB} line AB
$>$ is greater than	\sphericalangle angle	AB length of \overline{AB}
$<$ is less than	\perp right angle	$\frac{a}{b}$ or $a : b$ ratio of a to b
\geq is greater than or equal to		

Abbreviations for Units of Measurement

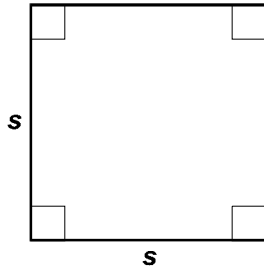
U.S. Customary			Metric System					
Distance	in.	inch	Distance	m	meter	Time	sec.	second
	ft.	foot		km	kilometer		min.	minute
	mi.	mile		cm	centimeter		hr.	hour
		mm		millimeter				
Volume	gal.	gallon	Volume	L	liter			
	qt.	quart		mL	milliliter			
	oz.	fluid ounce		cc	cubic centimeter			
Weight	lb.	pound	Mass	g	gram			
	oz.	ounce		kg	kilogram			
				mg	milligram			
Temperature	$^{\circ}\text{F}$	degree Fahrenheit	Temperature	$^{\circ}\text{C}$	degree Celsius			
				K	kelvin			
Speed	mph	miles per hour						

Conversions for Units of Measurement

U.S. Customary		Metric System	
Length	12 inches = 1 foot	Length	10 millimeters = 1 centimeter
	3 feet = 1 yard		100 centimeters = 1 meter
	5280 feet = 1 mile		1000 meters = 1 kilometer
Volume (liquid)	8 ounces = 1 cup	Volume	1000 milliliters = 1 liter
	2 cups = 1 pint		1000 liters = 1 kiloliter
	2 pints = 1 quart		
	4 quarts = 1 gallon		
Weight	16 ounces = 1 pound	Weight	1000 milligrams = 1 gram
	2000 pounds = 1 ton		1000 grams = 1 kilogram

Geometric Figures

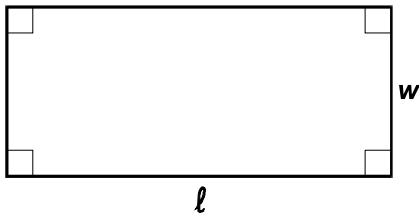
Square



Area = s^2

Perimeter = $4s$

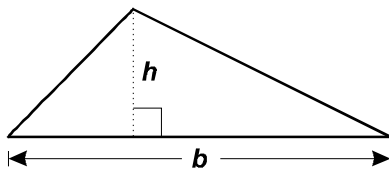
Rectangle



Area = lw

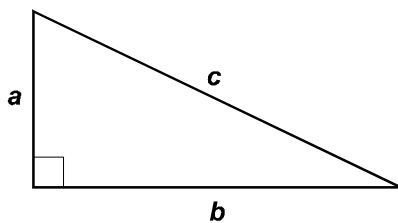
Perimeter = $2l + 2w$

Triangle



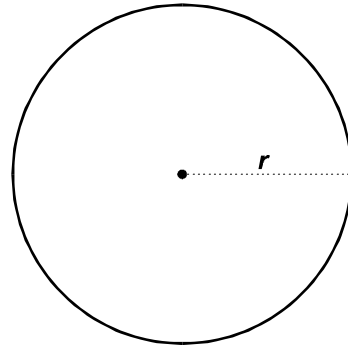
Area = $\frac{1}{2}bh$

Right triangle



Pythagorean formula: $c^2 = a^2 + b^2$

Circle

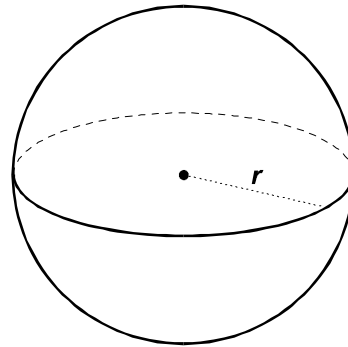


Area = πr^2

Circumference = $2\pi r$

Diameter = $2r$

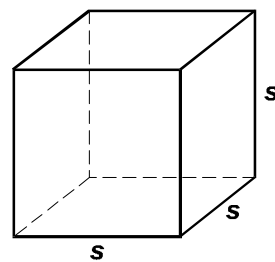
Sphere



Surface area = $4\pi r^2$

Volume = $\frac{4}{3}\pi r^3$

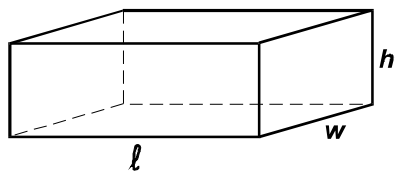
Cube



Surface area = $6s^2$

Volume = s^3

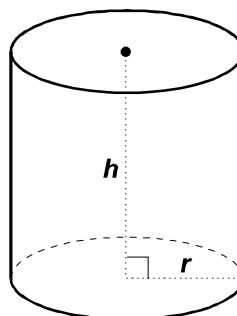
Rectangular solid



Surface area = $2lw + 2lh + 2wh$

Volume = lwh

Right circular cylinder



Surface area = $2\pi rh + 2\pi r^2$

Volume = $\pi r^2 h$

End of Definitions and Formulas

Answer Sheet for the Multiple-Choice Questions

Use the answer sheet below to record your answers to the multiple-choice questions on the practice test. The answer sheet reflects the three multiple-choice Basic Skills subtests (Reading Comprehension, Language Arts, and Mathematics) and also lists the test standard each question corresponds to. Please note that standard designations are provided in the practice test for reference only and will not appear in the test booklet or answer document for the actual Basic Skills test.

For each practice test question, there is a space to record your response. After you have finished taking the practice test, use the answer key provided on pages 91–103 to determine whether each of your responses was correct or incorrect and to help you identify subareas or test standards that may require further study. You may also wish to review the correct answer explanations provided in the answer key. The list of test standards is provided on page 90.

Question Number	Your Response	Correct?	Incorrect?	Test Standard
Reading Comprehension Subtest				
1				1
2				2
3				3
4				4
5				5
6				6
7				1
8				2
9				3
10				4
11				5
12				6
13				1
14				2
15				3
16				4
17				5
18				6
19				1
20				2
21				3
22				4
23				5
24				6
25				1
26				2

ICTS Basic Skills Diagnostic Practice Test

Question Number	Your Response	Correct?	Incorrect?	Test Standard
27				3
28				4
29				5
30				6
31				1
32				2
33				3
34				4
35				5
36				6
37				1
38				2
39				3
40				4
41				5
42				6
43				1
44				2
45				3
46				4
47				5
48				6
Subtest Total:		Number Correct: _____ out of 48 items	Number Incorrect: _____ out of 48 items	
Language Arts Subtest				
49				8
50				10
51				7
52				9
53				10
54				11
55				7
56				8
57				10
58				12
59				7
60				8
61				11

ICTS Basic Skills Diagnostic Practice Test

Question Number	Your Response	Correct?	Incorrect?	Test Standard
62				12
63				8
64				9
65				10
66				12
67				7
68				9
69				10
70				11
71				7
72				8
73				9
74				10
75				8
76				11
77				12
78				7
79				8
80				9
81				12
82				8
83				9
84				10
85				7
86				11
87				12
88				7
89				9
90				11
Subtest Total:		Number Correct: _____ out of 42 items		Number Incorrect: _____ out of 42 items
Mathematics Subtest				
91				14
92				14
93				14
94				14
95				14
96				14

ICTS Basic Skills Diagnostic Practice Test

Question Number	Your Response	Correct?	Incorrect?	Test Standard
97				14
98				14
99				14
100				14
101				14
102				15
103				15
104				15
105				15
106				15
107				15
108				15
109				16
110				16
111				16
112				16
113				16
114				16
115				16
116				17
117				17
118				17
119				17
120				18
121				18
122				18
123				18
124				18
125				18
Subtest Total:		Number Correct: _____ out of 35 items		Number Incorrect: _____ out of 35 items

Reading Comprehension Subtest

Multiple-Choice Questions

Read the selection below, written in the style of material likely to be encountered in college course work; then answer the six questions that follow.

The Uniquely Human Hand

- 1 We enjoy the many privileged actions we can take with our hands. We are smug about how our hands distinguish us from other creatures. We may admire the elephant's trunk and the octopus's tentacles, but we are confident that no animal forelimb offers as much dexterity and efficiency as the human hand. We can accept that chimpanzees and other primates have appendages that look very much like human hands, but we fully understand that their hands are formed differently than ours.
- 2 What makes our hands unique? Most of us would probably come up with the traditional answer: opposable thumbs. But if we examine the human thumb more closely, we discover that it does not completely account for the uniqueness of our hands.
- 3 Our thumbs are admittedly distinctive because of the way we can bring them around in a half-circle over the palm until they face the other fingers. This feature—thumb opposability—is highly unusual. The thumbs of most other hand-endowed animals, such as apes, either point outward from the rest of the hand, as an aid to hand-walking, or rest alongside the first finger without contributing much to their owners' dexterity. Even animals with some thumb opposability, such as chimpanzees, have smaller thumbs with a more limited range of motion.
- 4 The main advantage of the opposable thumb is that it provides a far more stable grip on many objects than the curled-finger grasp typically employed by animals with hands. Furthermore, without thumb opposability, it is difficult to pick up small, irregularly shaped objects, such as stones, except by using a comparatively clumsy scooping motion to sweep them into the palm.
- 5 The human hand has another characteristic that is truly unique: *ulnar opposability*. This is the ability to curl the fingers inward across the palm so that they lie against the fleshy base of the thumb. (The name comes from the *ulna*, the arm bone that attaches to the little-finger side of the hand.) Primate hands, including those of chimpanzees, fold straight down onto the base of the hand; they do not and cannot curl toward the thumb.
- 6 What is so special about ulnar opposability? It permits humans to hold firmly and to operate with great precision an array of advantageous tools. A concomitant ability that developed about the same time—the ability of the thumb to reach across and touch each of the other four fingertips—permits humans to manipulate small objects in the hand with great delicateness and minute control. This doubtless explains why Cro-Magnon people were the first to create works of art.

7 Imagine the capabilities these simple elements of hand mechanics opened to early humans! Now they could fashion truly useful and effective tools and weapons. They could create delicate works of craft and art. They could refine their existing tools to fill a full range of specialized uses. Ulnar opposability, which depended on small changes in the bones

at the base of the fingers and in the wrist, may well be the "skeleton key" to the human propensity for creativity and invention. When the human hand achieved it, startling advances in reasoning, planning, and social cooperation followed—and with those developments came the next most remarkable human accomplishment, the development of language.



1. Which of the following is the most appropriate synonym for the word concomitant as it is used in paragraph 6 of the selection?

- A. accompanying
- B. contrasting
- C. superior
- D. subordinate

2. Which of the following statements best expresses the main idea of the selection?

- A. We enjoy the many privileged actions we can take with our hands.
- B. The main advantage of thumb opposability is that it provides a more stable grip on objects than the curled grasp of some animals' hands.
- C. Ulnar opposability permits humans to hold firmly and to operate with great precision an array of tools.
- D. Ulnar opposability may well be the "skeleton key" to the human propensity for creativity and invention.

3. Which of the following best describes the author's main purpose in the selection?

- A. to compare the advantages of thumb opposability with the advantages of ulnar opposability
- B. to describe ways in which the unique features of the human hand enhanced human capabilities
- C. to analyze the evolution, structure, and functions of the human hand
- D. to demonstrate the importance of manual dexterity in the fashioning of effective tools

4. Information presented in the selection best supports which of the following conclusions?
- A. The physical changes associated with thumb opposability made ulnar opposability possible.
 - B. Nonhuman primates are more dependent on their feet than they are on their hands.
 - C. Manual dexterity preceded the development of reasoning and planning capabilities in humans.
 - D. Contrary to popular belief, thumb opposability by itself had little influence on human development.
5. Paragraph 6 of the selection contains which of the following logical fallacies?
- A. using excess verbiage to disguise the weakness of an argument
 - B. making the premise for an argument the conclusion one intends to prove
 - C. assuming a causal relationship that has not been proved
 - D. employing ambiguous language to establish a conclusion without proof
6. Which of the following outlines best organizes the major topics addressed in this selection?
- A.
 1. description of the dexterity of the human hand
 2. the advantages and limitations of thumb opposability
 3. ulnar opposability and the creation of tools
 - B.
 1. the uniqueness and benefits of thumb opposability
 2. the uniqueness and benefits of ulnar opposability
 3. hand mechanics and the development of human creativity
 - C.
 1. features of other primates that humans most admire
 2. analysis of the thumbs of hand-endowed primates
 3. the ability of humans to create works of craft and art
 - D.
 1. reasons why humans are proud of their hands
 2. comparison of human hands with the hands of other primates
 3. the development of hand mechanics among early humans

Read the selection below, written in the style of material likely to be encountered in college course work; then answer the six questions that follow.

The One-Room Schoolhouse Revisited

- 1 Although they have largely faded into history, a few one-room schools survive today, mostly in rural areas of a few western states. One of these is the Mound Valley School in Jiggs, Nevada.
- 2 The number of students served by the lone teacher at Mound Valley hovers around 15, and the grades covered vary depending on the ages and academic levels of the students. The teacher's current course load—six subjects in each grade from first through sixth, plus four more at the kindergarten level—is about average. This works out to 40 subjects taught each day at different levels of learning. Such a course load may seem impractical, but with the right teacher, a good set of routines, and students accustomed to working independently, learning is not only possible, but expected.
- 3 One secret to success, of course, is a competent, unflappable, experienced teacher. It takes patience and practice to coordinate the learning of 15 individuals of seven different ages and as many as 15 different ability levels. Still, juggling different needs, personalities, and subjects has its rewards. For one, the job is never boring. For another, in a one-room community, support and assistance are within easy reach and the classroom climate that results can be refreshing. Most of the support comes from older students helping younger ones, and much of the life of the classroom—and the schoolyard—springs from such cooperative interactions. It is nearly impossible for any student to ignore the learning needs of the rest of the student community.
- 4 The essentials for success are organization, mutual assistance, and independence. Organization is largely a matter of grouping students flexibly according to their different abilities and needs. This rarely equates to grade-level or age-level grouping; more often students of different ages work together on subjects in which they have reached similar levels of understanding. Then the groups shuffle when it is time for another subject. One of the teacher's main organizational tasks is to work out the initial composition of the groups, and then to reorganize them as the school year advances and different abilities emerge.
- 5 Mutual assistance is necessary because no teacher, even one with students of similar ages and abilities in a multiclassroom school, can be everywhere at once. The teacher's job involves initiating new lessons, presenting some seed ideas, facilitating the work of each group or each individual, and checking and rechecking progress. Much of the actual learning is accomplished cooperatively: the students, working in groups, tackle each lesson, discuss its main topics, and solve together the problems they encounter. The teacher is called in to explain topics or problems with which the students need more experienced assistance.
- 6 The third key is independence. Each student has a set of clearly defined roles. One cleans the chalkboard, another rearranges the desks, a third announces breaks, a fourth lays out the next day's work areas. Discipline, too, is shared, with the entire classroom acting as a

self-governing organism—and with parents taking an active role in understanding what their children have been up to each day. Only rarely does the teacher alone have to impose discipline; the principal—who works some 45 minutes away—is almost never called in.

7 The result, when all goes well, is a highly effective learning community that nurtures independence and cooperation. This may explain why one-room schooling can be a choice rather than a necessity. Some students transferred to Mound Valley from other, bigger schools because in those schools they

did not receive personalized, individual attention and the intense involvement of a teacher who really knew them. In fact, the Jiggs community fought to maintain its one-room school recently when the district wanted to close the school for budgetary reasons.

8 Instead of regarding one-room schools as necessities for communities that do not have the resources to support larger schools, it makes more sense to regard multiroom schools as necessities caused by a lack of resources to support one-room schooling. That is the way Jiggs, Nevada, thinks of it.



7. Which of the following is the best meaning of the term seed ideas as it is used in paragraph 5 of the selection?

- A. reading assignments
- B. standardized tasks
- C. topics to explore
- D. questions for debate

8. Which of the following provides the strongest support for the author's belief in the superiority of one-room schools?

- A. the discussion of subjects taught weekly in paragraph 2
- B. the discussion of student grouping in paragraph 4
- C. the discussion of student evaluation techniques in paragraph 5
- D. the discussion of student transfers in paragraph 7

9. Which of the following statements best expresses the main idea of the selection?
- A. Although Mound Valley's one-room school only has about 15 full-time students, members of the community have strongly resisted efforts to close it.
 - B. Teachers in one-room schools must perform a wide variety of tasks and be able to teach a broad range of subjects to students from diverse age groups.
 - C. One of the few surviving one-room schools, the Mound Valley School, is a well-organized institution that provides students with a more-than-adequate education.
 - D. The one-room school remains a viable form of education that in many ways meets the needs of students better than larger schools.
10. In paragraph 5, the author states that "no teacher, even one with students of similar ages and abilities in a multiclassroom school, can be everywhere at once." Based on information presented in the selection, the author would most likely recommend that teachers in multi-classroom schools do which of the following to address diverse abilities among their students?
- A. Determine which students most require personalized attention.
 - B. Group students by ability level.
 - C. Encourage students to work cooperatively with each other.
 - D. Reduce the range of subjects taught.

11. Which of the following statements from the selection best expresses an opinion rather than a fact?
- A. The number of students served by the lone teacher at Mound Valley hovers around 15, and the grades covered vary depending on the ages and academic levels of the students.
 - B. One of the teacher's main organizational tasks is to work out the initial composition of the groups [of students], and then to reorganize them as the school year advances and different abilities emerge.
 - C. The Jiggs community fought to maintain its one-room school recently when the district wanted to close the school for budgetary reasons.
 - D. Instead of regarding one-room schools as necessities for communities that do not have the resources to support larger schools, it makes more sense to regard multiroom schools as necessities caused by a lack of resources to support one-room schooling.
12. Which of the following outlines best organizes the major topics addressed in the selection?
- A. — the demands that one-room schooling places on teachers
— the organization, cooperation, and independence in one-room schools
— the reasons that one-room schools can be a choice rather than a necessity
 - B. — the typical number of students in one-room schools
— the development of student assignments in the one-room school
— the student responsibilities in the one-room school
 - C. — the range of subjects taught weekly at the Mound Valley School
— the diversity of students at the Mound Valley School
— the community efforts to prevent the closing of the Mound Valley School
 - D. — the place of the one-room school in U.S. educational history
— the major organizational tasks of teachers in one-room schools
— the budgetary problems facing one-room schools

Read the selection below, written in the style of material likely to be encountered in college course work; then answer the six questions that follow.

Music Has Charms—and Dangers

- 1 Music—especially classical music—often has a gentle, refined reputation. We know that "music hath charms to soothe the savage breast" and we picture Sherlock Holmes using his violin as an aid to contemplation. Countless movies depict musicians—pianists, mostly—picking out a waltz or two with a dreamy look on their faces. They are clearly at peace, in a dream state. Music is intellectual, charming, pleasant. What could be more healthful than picking up an instrument and producing sweet music?
- 2 Well, a couple of rounds in a boxing ring might do the trick, or maybe a stint as a hockey goalie. This in essence is the claim of physicians and musicians attending a recent conference on medical problems in the performing arts sponsored by Yale University's Child Study Center. In fact, according to conference presenters, music can be downright hazardous to your health—at least as hazardous as sports.
- 3 One doctor, a specialist in sports medicine, focuses on the physical stresses that affect the performance musician. The music-related injuries treated by this doctor are comparable to those suffered by athletes. For example, musicians may have to assume unnatural positions of great stress, which, over time, produce severe pain and lasting injuries. Many injuries are of the "overuse" type, such as tendinitis, focal dystonia (the loss of control over specific muscles), and nerve compression or entrapment, and they are every bit as serious as their athletic counterparts.
- 4 Ear and hearing injuries are especially common among percussionists and violinists, but virtually anyone in an orchestra can be affected. Wind instruments, for example, can reach a peak of 123 decibels—about the level achieved by a modern jet engine. Seen in this light, it may be that Beethoven's legendary deafness was, quite simply, an occupational injury. Earplugs can prevent, or at least postpone, deafness, but many musicians are reluctant to use them, fearing reduced sensitivity to the essential aural cues that they must pick up from their fellow musicians as they work their way through a symphonic piece.
- 5 Emotional and psychological ailments are also common—prime among them the symptoms induced by *performance anxiety*: dry mouth, thumping heart, quivering muscles, and unsettled stomach. One doctor at the conference described these symptoms as a recapitulation of the sympathetic nervous system's basic fight-or-flight response, once used by our distant ancestors as they confronted saber-toothed dangers. Today, however, the response is counterproductive for a musician preparing to employ the fine muscles required during a musical performance.
- 6 The perception that musicians are serene and relaxed during their performances can be dispelled quickly by anyone who happens to catch a glimpse of any musician's clothing afterward. Musicians engaged in a one-hour performance rival long-distance runners in sweat production; in fact, runners may have an advantage since their training regimen explicitly focuses on maintaining low weight and body fat.

7 Musicians, then, are an underdiagnosed, undertreated group—a situation that the sponsors of the Yale conference hope to improve. In fact, many treatments are available, often as simple as building more frequent rests into the practice and rehearsal routine or slightly changing a musical technique. One French horn player, complaining of severe arm pain after performances, was

found to be gripping her instrument with white-knuckle tightness. A small change in her technique brought a cure in short order.

8 So the next time you need to relax, go ahead and listen to a musical performance, but if you are tempted to pick up an instrument, you might want to consider having a "spotter" on hand to rescue you in case something goes wrong.



13. Which of the following best defines the word recapitulation as it is used in paragraph 5 of the selection?

- A. reciprocating
- B. repeating
- C. reorganizing
- D. reclaiming

14. Which of the following pieces of information from the selection best supports the author's contention that music can be "at least as hazardous as sports"?

- A. Ear and hearing injuries are common among members of orchestras.
- B. Musicians waiting to perform may suffer from dry mouth and unsettled stomachs.
- C. It is not unusual for musicians to have to assume unnatural positions of great stress.
- D. Small changes in technique can sometimes eliminate serious physical problems.

15. According to information presented in the selection, musicians are most likely to experience dry mouth, thumping hearts, and unsettled stomachs when they are:

- A. worrying about how well prepared they are for a performance.
- B. working their way through a performance.
- C. listening for aural cues from other musicians during a performance.
- D. reviewing how well they played in a performance.

16. Which of the following is an accurate comparison of the physical and emotional hazards described in the selection?

- A. The physical hazards pose greater threats to a musician's health than the emotional hazards.
- B. Both hazards have similar causes and consequences.
- C. Musicians are likely to find it easier dealing with the emotional hazards than with the physical hazards.
- D. Both hazards may interfere with effective performance.

17. Which of the following assumptions most influenced the author's argument in the selection?
- A. Performance musicians are in a number of respects more physically fit than their athletic counterparts.
 - B. Most people are unaware of the physical and emotional demands that the work of performance musicians places on them.
 - C. The work of performance musicians is considerably more hazardous today than it was in earlier eras.
 - D. Performance musicians have generally been unaware of the physical and emotional demands of their profession.
18. Which of the following best summarizes the main points of the selection?
- A. Contrary to popular perceptions, the activities of performance musicians can be physically as well as psychologically hazardous. Physicians are just beginning to address the resulting health concerns.
 - B. Performance musicians suffer from many of the same physical and emotional ailments as professional athletes. They are particularly prone to ailments caused by performance anxiety.
 - C. At a recent conference sponsored by Yale University's Child Study Center, experts in sports medicine surveyed the physical ailments of performance musicians. They concluded that musicians need to build more frequent rests into their performance routines.
 - D. In the course of their work, performance musicians are required to assume unnatural positions that place great stress on their bodies. The resulting physical ailments often impair their ability to perform effectively.

Read the selection below, written in the style of material likely to be encountered in college course work; then answer the six questions that follow.

The Chicago Public School Murals

- 1 The largest collection of early twentieth-century murals in the United States resides in what some might consider an unlikely gallery: the public schools of Chicago. More than 400 murals, painted between 1904 and 1943, make up this unusual collection. Because of what they are and how they were produced, these murals constitute a unique artistic resource. Unfortunately, their long exposure to the normal wear and tear of busy public buildings has put them in danger of ruin.
- 2 The collection was started at Lane Technical High School in Chicago by Kate Buckingham, president of the Chicago Public Schools Art Society. Between 1908 and 1914, Buckingham donated a series of ten 5-by-15-foot oil-on-canvas murals to Lane Technical. The Lane collection was augmented in 1934 when General Motors donated 40 oil-on-wood murals depicting automobile-related themes, which the company had exhibited at the Chicago World's Fair of 1933–34. Between 1934 and 1941, the Lane collection grew even further with the addition of 11 frescoes, 2 oil-on-canvas murals, 1 oil-on-steel fire curtain, and 2 mahogany carved murals that had been created by artists working with the support of the Works Progress Administration (WPA) during the Great Depression of the 1930s. One of the WPA projects was the Federal Art Project, which provided employment to thousands of artists and was responsible for the creation of more than 225,000 works of public art.
- 3 The more than 60 murals housed at Lane Technical High School turned out to be only the first chapter of the Chicago mural story. When one of the Lane murals began to come loose from its wall in the 1990s, a teacher contacted the Chicago Conservation Center for advice. The immediate result was a restoration project for the Lane murals; the broader result was an inventory of all of the murals in Chicago. Hundreds of mural sites were located, including sites in the Chicago Public Schools holding more than 400 murals, many dating from the WPA era. This rich legacy was threatened by time and neglect. Many murals were in poor condition, and many more would soon deteriorate if they remained untended. This realization motivated several restoration projects.
- 4 In 1995, Lucy Flower High School was chosen by the Chicago Conservation Center as a pilot preservation site. The Lucy Flower murals, which dated from 1938 to 1940, had been whitewashed in 1941. An innovative restoration method was successfully used to remove the wash from portions of the murals, but more funding was needed to continue the work. The Field Foundation of Chicago, the Bay Foundation of New York, and the Chicago Board of Education contributed funds to begin a multiphase preservation project. Phase I included murals from six other schools along with the Lucy Flower murals. Phase II, which began in 1997, included murals from 12 additional schools. More schools were added under successive phases in the following years.

5 In 2000, the Chicago Public Schools Art Collection was placed under the authority of the Chicago Office of Language, Culture, and Early Childhood Education. The conservation work continues, with results that have spread beyond the original aims of mural restoration to encompass photographic documentation, traveling exhibitions, curriculum development, and community engagement programs in and around the Chicago Public Schools. In these

and other ways, the dedicated work of artists who struggled under hard economic conditions continues to bring unanticipated rewards to the American public.

6 The Chicago Public School murals, which now constitute the nation's largest collection, document an important era in the history of Chicago and the United States.



19. Which of the following is the most appropriate synonym for the word encompass as it is used in paragraph 5 of the selection?

- A. include
- B. emphasize
- C. display
- D. combine

20. According to information presented in the selection, which of the following occurred first?

- A. the donation by General Motors to the Chicago Public School murals collection
- B. the General Motors art exhibit at the Chicago World's Fair
- C. the contributions of WPA artists to the Chicago Public School murals collection
- D. the painting of the Lucy Flower murals

21. Which of the following best describes the author's main purpose for writing the selection?

- A. to praise major contributors to the Chicago Public School murals collection
- B. to analyze the origins and purpose of the Chicago Public School murals collection
- C. to compare different types of artwork in the Chicago Public School murals collection
- D. to describe the rediscovery and restoration of the Chicago Public School murals collection

22. Information presented in the selection best supports which of the following conclusions?

- A. Murals tend to deteriorate more quickly than most other types of artwork.
- B. Art conservation work is an enterprise whose benefits extend throughout the community.
- C. Art is one of the most popular subjects taught in Chicago's public schools.
- D. Works created by WPA artists form the bulk of the Chicago Public School murals collection.

23. Which of the following assumptions most influenced the author's point of view in the selection?

- A. The Chicago Public School murals collection could best be preserved in a private museum.
- B. Chicago has long been one of the major art centers of the United States.
- C. The Chicago Public School murals collection forms an important part of the city's cultural heritage.
- D. Environmental factors pose the greatest threat to the conservation of aging artworks.

24. Which of the following outlines best organizes the major topics addressed in the selection?

- A.
 1. the Buckingham and General Motors murals
 2. the deterioration of the Lane collection
 3. the development of innovative restoration methods
- B.
 1. the sources of the Chicago Public School murals collection
 2. the mural restoration at Lane, Lucy Flower, and other schools
 3. the recovery of an artistic heritage
- C.
 1. the creation of the Lane collection
 2. the contributions of the Federal Art Project
 3. the formation of the Chicago Public Schools Art Collection
- D.
 1. the contents of the Chicago Public School murals collection
 2. the location of major mural sites within Chicago
 3. the major foundations supporting the murals preservation project

Read the selection below, written in the style of material likely to be encountered in college course work; then answer the six questions that follow.

The Chicano Art Movement

- 1 The Chicano Art Movement began in California in the mid-1960s largely in response to, and in support of, the political activities of César Chávez, Corky González, and Dolores Huerta. It was conceived as the artistic counterpart of the Chicano Social and Civil Rights Movement (*El Movimiento*). From its inception, the Chicano Art Movement was a forum for community-based, rather than strictly individualistic, artistic expression. While individual artists were acknowledged for their unique talents, at its deepest levels the movement was communal in both its origins and its expression.
- 2 The movement was born out of an intense need to express human, cultural, and civic themes of particular resonance within the Mexican American communities that it represented and of which it was constituted. Artists of the movement reflected the political, cultural, and artistic heritage of working-class Mexico, although the movement often crossed ethnic and class boundaries in order to establish a multicultural and cross-cultural dialogue. Themes were rooted in Mexican American social and political traditions, with a particular emphasis on activist expression. The movement succeeded in creating within the broader American culture a Mexican American sensibility rooted in Chicano economic and cultural realities.
- 3 The artistic media employed by the Chicano Art Movement also leaned toward community expression. Visual artworks such as murals and sculptures had a decidedly public dimension: they were often rendered on a large scale, mounted in public spaces, accessible to all social sectors, colorful, and populist. Other works were prepared as posters or as fine art silk-screen prints (serigraphs), with the intention that they would be duplicated and disseminated widely.
- 4 Before the movement, works by artists of Mexican origin had largely adhered to Mexican folk and decorative traditions; now even these traditions were broadened to support expression of an activist point of view to be shared communally.
- 4 Chicano visual art developed alongside Chicano music, literature, theater, film, and dance. These art forms too were often community based and socially expressive. To showcase them, local communities established Chicano, Mexican American, and Hispanic cultural centers, museums, galleries, theaters, and film festivals. For example, the Galería de la Raza, widely regarded as one of the most significant community-based galleries in the United States, was established in San Francisco by the Chicano artists René Yáñez and Ralph Maradiaga. Since its founding in 1970, the Galería has sponsored new forms of Chicano expression in California and has served as a community center for art instruction and appreciation.
- 5 Similarly, the Centro Cultural de la Raza of San Diego, founded as an artists' collective in 1970 by the Chicano poet Alurista (Alberto Urista) and the Chicano painter and muralist Victor Ochoa, became a center for the promotion of "indigenismo" and Aztlán art (named for the mythical place of origin of the Aztec peoples). The Centro initiated contacts and cultural exchanges with Native American artistic groups and indigenous performance groups in Mexico, such as several Ballet Folklórico ensembles, as a way to emphasize the native roots of Mexican and Chicano artistic expression. Ochoa was also instrumental in the creation of the Toltecas en Aztlán artists collective, which contributed to the monumental, politically activist mural campaign at Chicano Park in San Diego.

6 Since the 1970s, the Chicano Art Movement has grown steadily more "mainstream" while retaining its role as a community-based and community-targeted artistic movement. Political and social themes were never far from the center of the movement, and accessibility to a popular

audience within and beyond Chicano communities remains a key goal. Chicano art now appears in many galleries, museums, and public spaces in the United States, and the influence of Chicano culture on the nation as a whole is evident.



25. Which of the following best defines the word disseminated as it is used in paragraph 3 of the selection?

- A. discarded
- B. discharged
- C. dispersed
- D. disposed

26. Which of the following statements from the selection best expresses its main idea?

- A. Chicano art now appears in many galleries, museums, and public spaces in the United States, and the influence of Chicano culture on the nation as a whole is evident.
- B. Artists of the movement often crossed ethnic and class boundaries in order to establish a multicultural and cross-cultural dialogue.
- C. Chicano visual art developed alongside Chicano music, literature, theater, film, and dance.
- D. From its inception, the Chicano Art Movement was a forum for community-based, rather than strictly individualistic, artistic expression.

27. According to information presented in the selection, there was a cause-and-effect relationship between:

- A. Chicano visual art and the spread of Chicano music, literature, theater, film, and dance.
- B. Chicano political activism and the development of mainstream forms of Chicano artistic expression.
- C. Chicano artwork and the rise of the Chicano Social and Civil Rights Movement.
- D. Chicano social activism and the emergence of the Chicano Art Movement.

28. Information presented in the selection best supports which of the following conclusions?
- A. Works produced by artists involved in the Chicano Art Movement appealed to broad elements of the Chicano community.
 - B. The formation of the Centro Cultural de la Raza marked a major turning point in the development of the Chicano Art Movement.
 - C. The Chicano Art Movement became increasingly political during the 1970s.
 - D. Chicano visual art was the most popular of the various forms of Chicano artistic expression that developed during the 1960s.
29. Which of the following assumptions most influenced the author's point of view in the selection?
- A. The 1960s was the most remarkable decade of artistic innovation in U.S. history.
 - B. Visual art is more compelling than other forms of artistic expression.
 - C. The best art fosters a lively interaction between artist and audience.
 - D. The creation of good art does not rely solely on individual talent.
30. Which of the following outlines best organizes the main topics addressed in the selection?
- A. — The Chicano Art Movement and the Chicano Social and Civil Rights Movement
— Adoption of Mexican folk traditions by Chicano artists
— Formation of the Centro Cultural de la Raza of San Diego
 - B. — The social and political origins of the Chicano Art Movement
— Forms of community expression adopted by Chicano artists
— Reaching mainstream audiences without sacrificing basic values
 - C. — César Chávez and the rise of the Chicano Art Movement
— Comparison of various forms of Chicano artistic expression
— Developments in the Chicano Art Movement since the 1970s
 - D. — The California beginnings of the Chicano Art Movement
— The creation of murals, sculptures, and prints by Chicano artists
— Contacts between Chicano and Native American artists

Read the selection below, written in the style of material likely to be encountered in college course work; then answer the six questions that follow.

Burgoo

- 1 At its most basic, a burgoo is a stew prepared with a variety of meats and vegetables, but the deeper meanings attached to the word evoke local traditions and community cohesion. One does not simply cook or eat a burgoo; instead, one participates in a grand communal festival (usually The Burgoo, with capital letters) that involves an entire community in the preparation and sharing of a meal whose ingredients include memories, group work, stories told all night around a cook fire, and a sense of community accomplishment.
- 2 There are several areas in which a good traditional burgoo can be found. Most are in western Kentucky, although Missouri and Indiana also have their burgoos. But the small town of Arenzville, Illinois, has the best-known and most community-engaging burgoo of all. There, the residents prepare their stew in 1,800-gallon quantities each September for the two-day Arenzville Burgoo Festival. It is *the* annual event in Arenzville.
- 3 Arenzville is located about 50 miles west of Springfield, Illinois. The festival is held each year on the Friday and Saturday after Labor Day. On Thursday, committees of residents and friends gather at the town park's picnic shelter for their self-assigned chores. Vegetable peeling, cleaning, and chopping are the first tasks, performed by groups of around two dozen men, women, and even older children, all sitting around tubs dedicated to each stage of preparation. The finished products are placed into large horse tanks, one for each ingredient.
- 4 The ingredients will be added in proper order to 15 very large kettles, which are set over fireboxes resting on beds of sand. The burgoo, which will cook over a wood fire, will need constant stirring to prevent scorching. Originally, the stirring was done by hand, with crews working in shifts all night long. Around 1963 one crew member fashioned a paddle and attached it to an old washing machine motor. Once success and convenience had overcome initial suspicion about this new way of doing things, a similar device was hand-made and custom-fitted to each kettle.
- 5 All Thursday night the cooking crew adds ingredients and keeps the paddles moving, a task that sometimes requires on-the-spot repairs. Beef chunks are added first, followed by potatoes. As each ingredient's horse tank is needed, one of the crew moves it to the worktable with a forklift. According to the careful calculations of one of the main "burgoomeisters," each kettle will need 63 pounds of potatoes to make the burgoo just right.
- 6 Throughout the night the cooking continues, with the cooking crew, working in shifts, adding ingredients, stirring, repairing paddles and motors, and loading wood on the fire. The kettles are kept at a full boil, with water added as needed, until the soup achieves the consistency of a stew. By around 4:30 A.M., all of the ingredients have been added, including a variety of fresh and canned vegetables, canned chicken, and chicken broth. Salt, pepper, and paprika are the most important seasonings.

7 Friday begins with "kettle service," during which people pick up gallons of stew for later in the day or for freezing, but the main event is the evening festival. There the lines form early and diners wander around chatting with one another or taking in the entertainment that is another part of the event. The feeling of satisfaction on the part of the organizers and the committees of workers is evident, and by general agreement each year's burgoo is better than the previous year's.

8 There are as many different burgoo recipes as there are burgoos, and each one is rumored to use at least one secret ingredient. Some claim that the secret ingredient in Arenzville is paprika, but in reality it is undoubtedly the group spirit that drives ordinary people to devote precious hours during the busy harvesting season to the enormously hard work of planning, preparing, cooking, setting up, serving, and cleaning up what is an unusual but enduring act of community.



31. Which of the following would be the most appropriate synonym for the word cohesion as it is used in paragraph 1 of the selection?

- A. enthusiasm
- B. inventiveness
- C. spirit
- D. togetherness

32. During the burgoo preparation process described in the selection, which of the following steps occurs *first*?

- A. constructing fireboxes on beds of sand
- B. placing vegetables into the kettles
- C. lifting the various horse tanks with a forklift
- D. placing beef chunks into the kettles

33. Which of the following best describes the author's main purpose in the selection?

- A. to explain the renown of a popular tradition in one small town in Middle America
- B. to analyze a small-town tradition that contributes to the economic well-being of communities
- C. to describe a small-town tradition that illustrates the spirit of community
- D. to trace the historical development of a popular tradition in the small towns of Middle America

34. Participants in the Arenzville Burgoo Festival constructed the paddle device described in paragraph 4 of the selection for which of the following reasons?
- A. to make it easier to add ingredients to the burgoo
 - B. to reduce the labor required in the burgoo preparation process
 - C. to improve the taste and consistency of the burgoo
 - D. to stabilize the kettles in which the burgoo is prepared
35. Which of the following statements from the selection best expresses an opinion rather than a fact?
- A. The small town of Arenzville, Illinois, has the best-known and most community-engaging burgoo of all.
 - B. The burgoo, which will cook over a wood fire, will need constant stirring to prevent scorching.
 - C. All Thursday night the cooking crew adds ingredients and keeps the paddles moving, a task that sometimes requires on-the-spot repairs.
 - D. There are as many different burgoo recipes as there are burgoos, and each one is rumored to use at least one secret ingredient.
36. Which of the following best summarizes the main points of the selection?
- A. Burgoo is a nutritious stew containing diverse vegetables and meats that are cooked over a wood fire; in many communities, making burgoo can be almost as much fun as eating it.
 - B. The country's best-known burgoo festival takes place in Arenzville, Illinois, each year, where community members work together for two days to prepare the popular stew.
 - C. Burgoo preparation is a complex, labor-intensive task whose most important ingredients are the group spirit and sense of community achievement of those participating in the process.
 - D. Different communities have different ways of preparing burgoo; there is general agreement, however, that the key element in a successful burgoo is the type of seasoning used.

Read the selection below, written in the style of material likely to be encountered in college course work; then answer the six questions that follow.

Gideon and the Supreme Court

- 1 Clarence Earl Gideon, a 51-year-old inmate at the Florida State Prison at Raiford, made history and changed U.S. legal practice with a note, handwritten in pencil on lined sheets of prison paper, that he sent to the U.S. Supreme Court in January 1962. In the note, Gideon, a plain man with no legal training, asked the Court, in language as formal as he could make it, to review his conviction for breaking and entering with intent to commit a misdemeanor, namely petty larceny, which had earned him a five-year prison term.
- 2 Gideon did not base his appeal on the facts of his case or the length of his sentence. He did not claim that he was incompetent to stand trial because of age, illness, or mental incapacity. He did not claim that the jury had been improperly selected or had acted unfairly in delivering its verdict. Instead, he argued a fundamental principal of constitutional right that he believed had been denied him. Gideon argued that he could not afford an attorney and had been denied the right to have an attorney represent him in the Florida state court that had found him guilty.
- 3 Gideon had used the same argument, without success, the previous year in appealing his conviction before the Florida Supreme Court. He claimed that when the state court denied him an attorney, it violated the Fourteenth Amendment of the U.S. Constitution, which states that "No state shall . . . deprive any person of life, liberty, or property without due process of law." Gideon asked the Florida Supreme Court to rule that his conviction had violated his constitutional right to due process. That court had denied his claim. Now he was asking the U.S. Supreme Court to rule on the same question.
- 4 To Gideon, the case was clear and simple; to the Supreme Court, it was not. The problem with Gideon's argument was that 20 years previously, in 1942, a decision had been rendered (in a case called *Betts v. Brady*) that held that the Fourteenth Amendment's due process clause did not provide a "blanket guarantee" of an attorney in state criminal trials. Instead, *Betts* ruled that states had to provide a lawyer only if a case could not be tried fairly without one. What this had been interpreted to mean was that only "special circumstances" (such as a defendant's youth, incapacity, mental illness, or inability to read) would require a state court to provide an attorney for a defendant.
- 5 The court that had decided *Betts* was the U.S. Supreme Court; in other words, for Gideon to win his appeal, the Supreme Court would have to reverse *itself*—not some lower state or federal court. Furthermore, the *Betts* decision had been six to three—not even a borderline verdict. Finally, one of the justices who would hear Gideon's arguments in 1962 had actually been a member of the Court that had decided the original case 20 years earlier.
- 6 Fortunately for Gideon, Justice Hugo Black had been one of the three who had voted against the *Betts* decision; in fact, he had written the dissenting opinion, arguing that the right to an attorney was so fundamental that no "special circumstances" were required to invoke it. To Justice Black, counsel had to be available even to defendants who could not afford legal representation. Ultimately, in the Gideon case the other justices came to agree with him, and the Court voted unanimously to proclaim Gideon's constitutional right to be represented by an attorney. In a neat bit of

judicial justice, Hugo Black was asked to write the opinion that finally reversed the *Betts* decision against which he had argued two decades earlier.

7 The final chapter of the Gideon case was written in 1963, when Clarence Gideon finally got his retrial in a Florida state court. With the assistance of a local attorney, Gideon won a verdict of not guilty and was released from prison.

8 Today, we rarely even question a defendant's right to be represented by a lawyer; it just seems natural. The phrase "You have the right to an attorney . . ." is so deeply ingrained in our consciousness (and our television scripts) that many of us can recite it from memory. But in 1962 that right was not at all unquestionable. In the end, the persistence of a penniless Florida inmate, the reasoning of conscientious lawyers in Washington, D.C., and the good fortune that Hugo Black had occupied his Supreme Court seat for more than 20 years combined to write an important legal guarantee into the U.S. justice system.



37. Which of the underlined words in the selection should be revised as indicated below?

- A. Change "plain" to "plane."
- B. Change "principal" to "principle."
- C. Change "invoke" to "evoke."
- D. Change "counsel" to "council."

38. Which of the following is the best meaning of the expression "blanket guarantee" as it is used in paragraph 4 of the selection?

- A. a guarantee that is part of a long tradition
- B. a guarantee that is clearly understood
- C. a guarantee that is backed by law
- D. a guarantee that is applicable in all instances

39. In which of the following paragraphs does the content and word choice most clearly indicate the author's sympathy for Clarence Gideon and respect for his achievement?

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

40. According to information presented in the selection, the *Gideon* decision can best be seen as the outcome of a conflict between:

- A. state courts and the U.S. Supreme Court.
- B. a defendant's rights and the Fourteenth Amendment.
- C. established law and individual rights.
- D. the right to legal representation and due process of law.

41. Which of the following assumptions most influenced the author's presentation in the selection?
- A. The longer a justice sits on a court, the greater the influence that justice has on that court.
 - B. The legal system of the United States is self-correcting.
 - C. Misdemeanors should not be punished in the same way as more serious crimes.
 - D. Federal courts are more protective of individual rights than state courts.
42. Which of the following best summarizes the main points of the selection?
- A. A 1942 Supreme Court ruling restricted the right of defendants in criminal cases to be represented by an attorney. In 1962 the Court overturned this decision in an opinion written by Justice Hugo Black, who had long opposed the 1942 ruling.
 - B. According to the Fourteenth Amendment of the U.S. Constitution, "No state shall . . . deprive any person of life, liberty, or property without due process of law." The Supreme Court's decision in the *Gideon* case established a solid foundation for those rights.
 - C. Despite limited resources, Clarence Gideon initiated a case that resulted in an expansion of the due process rights of defendants. The assistance of conscientious lawyers and Hugo Black's long tenure on the Supreme Court were important factors in Gideon's success.
 - D. Clarence Gideon was a 51-year-old Florida prison inmate serving a five-year term for petty larceny. With the help of a local attorney who found his arguments about due process persuasive, he obtained a hearing before the U.S. Supreme Court and was released from prison.

Read the selection below, written in the style of material likely to be encountered in college course work; then answer the six questions that follow.

Subliminal Messages

- 1 "Drink Coca-Cola." "Hungry? Eat Popcorn."
- 2 These two messages were reportedly flashed every few seconds to audiences inside a New Jersey movie theater during the summer of 1957. The messages appeared on the screen for only 1/3000th of a second, a rate imperceptible to the human visual apparatus. They were invisible, and yet it was reported they produced highly perceptible results. Coca-Cola sales at the theater increased 18.1 percent. Popcorn sales rose an amazing 57.8 percent.
- 3 The messages were part of an experiment that a market researcher named James Vicary said he had conducted to examine the effects of what he called "subliminal advertising." The reported effects on the New Jersey audiences were offered as proof that messages of this type were extremely potent tools of persuasion.
- 4 Reports about the experiment engendered almost instant paranoia. It seemed that everyone in the United States heard about the popcorn experiment and a great many responsible individuals and institutions took it to heart. A writer named Vance Packard reported on the phenomenon, producing an instant best seller named *The Hidden Persuaders*. This had the effect of spreading the paranoia even farther.
- 5 Subliminal messages were immediately accepted as a clear and present danger. If unsuspecting citizens could be subconsciously induced to purchase soft drinks and popcorn, certainly it was a small step to influencing the same citizens to yield to persuasive messages beamed subliminally by hostile nations bent on selling their unsavory ideologies. The unsavory ideology of the day was, of course, communism, and the hostile nations were the Soviet Union and China.
- 6 Instantly, it seemed, the Federal Bureau of Investigation, the Central Intelligence Agency, and any number of other agencies entrusted with the security of the nation's eyes, ears, and minds initiated complex research programs to examine the power of subliminal messages. Some research focused on combating subliminal influence, but, curiously, much more of it was put to the task of finding out just how to *create* subliminal messages. Armed with such knowledge, it was argued, these agencies could actually mount their own campaigns to influence a few hostile minds.
- 7 Research was conducted for many years, with few tangible results. It was no easy matter to influence people in predictable ways even with overt messages, and subliminal messages were even less successful. Still, the aftershocks of the popcorn story continued to resonate. As late as 1974 the Federal Communications Commission found it necessary to ban subliminal advertising from radio and television broadcasts.
- 8 In the end, it turned out that the whole story was a fraud. James Vicary could never repeat the reported results of his movie theater experiment. Controlled repetitions of the experiment produced no significant increase in popcorn or soft drink sales. Eventually Vicary confessed that he had falsified the data in his initial report. Since then, many critics have expressed doubts that the popcorn experiment was ever conducted at all.
- 9 Of course, legends and paranoia being what they are, Vicary's confession has been largely forgotten while belief in the

extraordinary power of subliminal messages has only grown. Reports of subliminal messages in modern advertisements and movies abound, with new ones grabbing

the spotlight nearly every week. Ironically, Vicary's deception has proven to be itself an extremely potent tool of subliminal persuasion.



43. Which of the following is the most appropriate synonym for the word hostile as it is used in paragraph 5 of the selection?

- A. oppressive
- B. powerful
- C. threatening
- D. corrupt

44. Which of the following is the best meaning of the expression eyes, ears, and minds as it is used in paragraph 6 of the selection?

- A. consumer behavior
- B. military strength
- C. mental health
- D. ideas and beliefs

45. Which of the following statements best expresses the main idea of the selection?

- A. The psychological concept of paranoia has social as well as clinical applications.
- B. Experiments that cannot be repeated produce results that may be misleading.
- C. Subliminal message research diverted government agencies from more important work.
- D. The power of sensational assertions can be extremely difficult to counteract with mere truth.

46. Which pair of concepts best expresses the main conflict explored by the author in the selection?

- A. certainty versus probability
- B. truth versus deceit
- C. competence versus ineptitude
- D. fact versus opinion

47. Which of the following facts from the selection best supports the author's assertion in paragraph 5 that "subliminal messages were immediately accepted as a clear and present danger"?
- A. Various government security agencies initiated research programs to examine the power of subliminal messages.
 - B. Vance Packard wrote a best-selling book about subliminal messages named *The Hidden Persuaders*.
 - C. In 1974 the Federal Communications Commission banned subliminal advertising from radio and television broadcasts.
 - D. The unsavory ideology of the day was communism, and the hostile nations were the Soviet Union and China.
48. Which of the following best summarizes the main points of the selection?
- A. James Vicary's claim that he had successfully employed subliminal messages in a marketing experiment prompted widespread paranoia. Even after Vicary confessed that the experiment was a fraud, belief in the power of subliminal messages continued to grow.
 - B. James Vicary's 1957 advertising experiment prompted various agencies of the federal government to conduct research on subliminal messages. Despite the investment of considerable time and effort, their research yielded few tangible results.
 - C. According to James Vicary, his use of subliminal messages in a 1957 advertising experiment at a New Jersey movie theater substantially increased Coca-Cola and popcorn sales. Afterward, many skeptics doubted whether Vicary had ever conducted the experiment.
 - D. Vance Packard's best-selling book, *The Hidden Persuaders*, focused national attention on James Vicary's 1957 experiments with subliminal advertising. Nearly a half-century later, many people are still concerned about the power of subliminal messages.

Language Arts Subtest

Read the selection below, written in the style of material likely to be encountered in college course work; then answer the two questions that follow.

¹Archaeologists have uncovered the skeleton of the smallest human ever found: an early human adult measuring only 40 inches tall. ²The researchers dubbed the remains "The Hobbit" after J. R. R. Tolkien's small people in his fantasy trilogy, *The Lord of the Rings*. ³Its scientific name, *Homo floresiensis*, is derived from Flores, the remote island in Indonesia where the species was found, and it is estimated to be about 18,000 years old. ⁴That age puts it well within the time when modern humans would have been living in the south Pacific. ⁵Hence the two species of humans lived in the same region at the same time.

⁶The discovery of this newest member of the human family has been called the most important anthropological find in the past hundred years. ⁷By analyzing all the bones discovered at the site,

scientists have been able to draw certain conclusions about the nature of this early human. ⁸The skeleton belonged to a female of at least 30 years of age, which was determined by examining wear on the teeth. ⁹Judging by bones of pygmy elephants found nearby, her people survived by hunting game with sophisticated stone tools. ¹⁰During the Stone Age, humans created a wide variety of implements that had specific uses. ¹¹Although the brains of her people were smaller than those of chimpanzees, they must have had advanced reasoning and technical skills. ¹²The fact that she was found on an island indicates that her people could build vessels capable of crossing ocean waters. ¹³All in all, the skeleton and other bones reveal a hitherto unknown and totally unexpected chapter in human history.



49. Which underlined word or words in the passage should be revised to correct an error in capitalization?

- A. *The Lord of the Rings*
- B. *Homo floresiensis*
- C. Flores
- D. south Pacific

50. Which part draws attention away from the main idea of the second paragraph?

- A. Part 8
- B. Part 9
- C. Part 10
- D. Part 11

Read the selection below, written in the style of material likely to be encountered in college course work; then answer the four questions that follow.

¹Since the beginning of time, water has been necessary for the survival of plants, animals, and humans. ²It will remain so as long as there is life on Earth. ³Given that 70 percent of the earth's surface is covered by water, this would not at first glance appear to be a matter of much concern. ⁴Water is constantly being circulated through a process known as the hydrologic cycle. ⁵The problem is that about 97 percent of the earth's water is not suitable for drinking or growing crops. ⁶That leaves the earth's supply of fresh water at a mere 3 percent. ⁷Of that, only 1 percent can be accessed because the other 2 percent is frozen in glaciers and ice caps.

⁸What this means is that the consequences of polluting and wasting water can be unfavorable. ⁹We are not yet in a global water crisis, but we might well be on the brink of one. ¹⁰All citizens must recognize that water is an endangered natural resource and act accordingly. ¹¹Even seeming minor steps such as keeping chemicals away from storm drains and fixing leaky faucets could make a significant difference. ¹²We need to do all that we can to ensure that future citizens of planet Earth have the water they will need not only to survive but to thrive.



51. Which change is needed in the passage?
- A. Part 1: Change "Since" to "From."
 - B. Part 4: Change "hydrologic" to "hydrological."
 - C. Part 5: Change "about" to "nearly."
 - D. Part 11: Change "seeming" to "seemingly."

52. Which of the following persuasive techniques does the author employ in the passage?
- A. using telling examples
 - B. appealing to reader responsibility
 - C. using vivid language
 - D. appealing to reader emotions

53. Which part draws attention away from the main idea of the first paragraph?
- A. Part 4
 - B. Part 5
 - C. Part 6
 - D. Part 7

54. Which underlined word in the passage should be replaced by a more appropriate word?
- A. accessed
 - B. unfavorable
 - C. brink
 - D. accordingly

Read the selection below, written in the style of material likely to be encountered in college course work; then answer the four questions that follow.

¹Louis Braille dreamed of developing a practical alphabet that would enable blind people like himself to read and write independently.

²The dream first came to him while attending the National Institute for Blind Children in Paris.

³Much of his instruction then was based on a system called "embossing." ⁴Large letters of the alphabet were pressed into thick sheets of waxed paper to be "read" by tracing the impressions on the reverse side of the paper. ⁵Valentin Haüy was the first person to emboss paper in this way.

⁶Braille found the approach both complicated and cumbersome. ⁷He wondered how anyone could learn anything from such a system. ⁸As his frustration grew, he began experimenting with alternative means of enabling the blind to read.

⁹_____ ¹⁰At the still youthful age of 15, he developed a small-cell tactile alphabet consisting of two columns of three dots each that considerably simplified blind instruction. ¹¹Afterward, he expanded his code to include musical and mathematical symbols as well. ¹²In time, Braille's symbols would be adapted to the languages of almost every country in the world. ¹³Thus, countless blind people came to benefit from the realization of the farseeing hopes and aspirations of one sightless young man.



55. Which change is needed in the passage?

- A. Part 1: Change "that" to "which."
- B. Part 2: Change "while" to "when."
- C. Part 3: Change "then" to "there."
- D. Part 7: Change "how" to "whether."

56. Which part should be revised as indicated?

- A. Part 4: Insert a comma after "paper."
- B. Part 8: Delete the comma after "grew."
- C. Part 10: Insert a comma after "small-cell."
- D. Part 13: Delete the comma after "Thus."

57. Which part is *least* relevant to the main idea of the first paragraph?

- A. Part 2
- B. Part 3
- C. Part 4
- D. Part 5

58. Which of the following sentences, if added as Part 9, would be the most effective introductory sentence for the second paragraph?

- A. It was not long before Braille recognized that he could turn his dream into reality.
- B. While studying at the National Institute, Braille was also introduced to a phonetic system called "sonography."
- C. Braille had been blinded in an accident in his father's harness shop at the age of three.
- D. It was difficult, however, to devise an effective system that people with visual impairments could easily use.

Read the selection below, written in the style of material likely to be encountered in college course work; then answer the four questions that follow.

¹Sweating under a ferocious sun, Nathaniel Hawthorne and two friends made their way up Monument Mountain in western Massachusetts on a sultry summer day in 1854. ²They were by no means alone in doing so. ³During the nineteenth century, the mountain attracted numerous people in the arts. ⁴Writers, poets, and painters climbed to the rugged summit to enjoy its solitude or to engage in animate discussions with each other. ⁵Those frequenting the peak included Asher Durand, whose idealized landscapes established the foundation for the Hudson river school of painters. ⁶Durand's friend, the poet William Cullen Bryant, also found inspiration in the glittering white quartzite cliffs. ⁷Quartzite is an extremely hard cliff-forming material dating back to the Cambrian geologic period. ⁸Bryant's

famous poem bearing the mountain's name drew on romantic literary forms to recount a tragic love story set against the untamed natural landscape.

⁹On one occasion, while picnicking on the mountain, Nathaniel Hawthorne, Herman Melville, and Oliver Wendell Holmes took shelter under a cliff during a violent summer thunderstorm. ¹⁰Between claps of thunder, the three writers engaged in a spirited literary debate, as they did so they drank iced champagne from silver mugs they had carried up the mountain. ¹¹According to legend, Melville stood out on the cliffs, punctuating his part of the conversation with dramatic gestures. ¹²When the rain subsided, he came away with a new direction for a work in progress that was to become Moby Dick.



59. Which change is needed in the passage?

- A. Part 4: Change "animate" to "animated."
- B. Part 5: Change "idealized" to "idealistic."
- C. Part 6: Change "glittering" to "glitteringly."
- D. Part 7: Change "geologic" to "geological."

60. Which underlined word or words in the passage should be revised to correct an error in capitalization?

- A. Monument Mountain
- B. Hudson river
- C. Cambrian
- D. *Moby Dick*

ICTS Basic Skills Diagnostic Practice Test

61. Which change would most enhance the cohesion of the first paragraph of the passage?
- A. Reverse the order of Parts 3 and 4.
 - B. Delete Part 4.
 - C. Reverse the order of Parts 6 and 7.
 - D. Delete Part 7.

62. Which part contains an error in sentence structure?
- A. Part 4
 - B. Part 5
 - C. Part 9
 - D. Part 10

Read the selection below, written in the style of material likely to be encountered in college course work; then answer the four questions that follow.

¹Chakaia Booker's sculpture combines soaring abstract shapes with the down-to-earth material of rubber. ²Endlessly prolific, Booker uses cast-off automobile tires to fashion her unique work. ³Thousands of screws fasten hundreds of narrow strips of tire together; resulting in huge sculptures that appear at a distance to be made of charred wood. ⁴Only when I got up close did the unmistakable smell of rubber leave no doubt in my mind as to the construction material.

⁵Booker's interest in art was sparked by watching her aunt and sister make clothes from patterns. ⁶Being tall and long-armed, the teenage Booker did not fit into conventional clothing shapes and sizes. ⁷As a result, she experimented with creating clothes without patterns. ⁸Then she

began weaving objects into her clothing such as bottle caps and pieces of wood. ⁹As she did so, her creations began to look more like works of sculpture than pieces of clothing. ¹⁰Working with rubber was a natural extension of this process.

¹¹According to Booker, rubber tires express the social currents and cultural diversity of our time. ¹²The sculptor's formal studies—she has an undergraduate degree in sociology and a Master of Fine Arts degree—highlight her twin passions for art and social issues. ¹³Tires are manufactured by industrial processes; they are associated with the prime means of transportation in the United States, and their treads occur in a wide range of diverse and intricate patterns. ¹⁴To Booker, all these factors reflect modern American society.



63. Which part should be revised as indicated?

- A. Part 3: Change the semicolon after "together" to a comma.
- B. Part 6: Delete the comma after "long-armed."
- C. Part 11: Delete the comma after "Booker."
- D. Part 13: Change the semicolon after "processes" to a comma.

64. This passage is written in a style that would be most appropriate for:

- A. a scholarly article in a journal devoted to the arts.
- B. an article on modern art in an encyclopedia.
- C. a general-interest article in the arts section of a newspaper.
- D. an article on sculpture in a college textbook.

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65. In which part does the writer unnecessarily shift point of view?
- A. Part 4
 - B. Part 6
 - C. Part 8
 - D. Part 10
66. Which change would improve the organization of the third paragraph?
- A. Delete Part 11.
 - B. Reverse the order of Parts 11 and 12.
 - C. Delete Part 13.
 - D. Reverse the order of Parts 13 and 14.

Read the selection below, written in the style of material likely to be encountered in college course work; then answer the four questions that follow.

¹In many respects, modern veterinary medicine and the veterinarians who practice it follow models established by human medicine. ²As with doctors, becoming a veterinarian takes years of study, usually requiring completion of a four-year undergraduate degree and a four-year graduate program in veterinary medicine. ³Even more significant than the length of such programs is their content. ⁴Current models of veterinary medicine mimic human medicine, employing the same methods of research and using many of the same medical procedures. ⁵As a result, most veterinary training programs begin with standard pre-clinical coursework, such as anatomy, pharmacology, and microbiology, and concludes with clinical hands-on training in animal treatment and surgery. ⁶Increasingly, new graduates are also completing internships in a veterinary setting.

⁷In recent years, veterinary medicine has also branched into many subdisciplines. ⁸As with physicians, veterinarians may specialize in pathology, surgery, ophthalmology, dermatology, and radiology. ⁹In addition, they may limit their practice to small animals, domesticated farm animals, or zoo animals.

¹⁰Finally, just as the cost of human medical care is rising, so the cost of veterinary medicine has become effectively out of line. ¹¹Indeed, owners of dogs and cats can expect to pay up to \$100 for their pet's routine annual examination.



67. Which change is needed in the passage?
- A. Part 1: Change "follow" to "follows."
 - B. Part 3: Change "is" to "are."
 - C. Part 4: Change "employing" to "employs."
 - D. Part 5: Change "concludes" to "conclude."

68. Which of the following persuasive techniques does the author employ in the passage?
- A. anticipating counterarguments
 - B. providing relevant examples
 - C. challenging reader assumptions
 - D. citing respected authorities

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69. Which method of organization does the writer use in the passage?
- A. division and classification
 - B. comparison and contrast
 - C. cause and effect
 - D. order of importance
70. Which underlined phrase in the passage should be revised to clarify the writer's meaning?
- A. established by human medicine
 - B. using many of the same
 - C. become effectively out of line
 - D. expect to pay up to

Read the selection below, written in the style of material likely to be encountered in college course work; then answer the four questions that follow.

¹Abraham Maslow's Hierarchy of Needs provides a simple explanation for human motivation. ²Maslow carefully observed the actions of people to develop his hypothesis, that departed from earlier psychological theory that had applied animal behavior to humans. ³From his observations he deduced that humans are motivated by five different levels of needs, each of which must be satisfied in order to move on to the next level.

⁴At the most basic level are fundamental physiological needs such as air, food, water, and sleep. ⁵The second level focuses on the need to feel secure in day-to-day life, and includes the need for job security, health insurance, personal safety, and some measure of financial security. ⁶The next level addresses the need to belong to and be accepted by a group or other form of social organization.

⁷At the fourth level, people seek to satisfy psychological needs for esteem: the desire to be liked, recognized, and appreciated by others, and to have confidence, mastery, and independence in one's life. ⁸None of these needs, however can be fulfilled if those in the first three levels have not been met.

⁹The fifth and final level of the hierarchy is self-actualization. ¹⁰According to Maslow, self-actualization represents the fullest development of what a person might become given his or her biological, physical, and psychological makeup. ¹¹Self-actualized people embody the best qualities of humanity: unselfishness, wisdom, humility, a commitment to justice, and an acceptance of their own failings and those of other people. ¹²Unfortunately, most people never reach this level, because needs in the lower four stages remain unmet.



71. Which change is needed in the passage?
- A. Part 2: Change "that" to "which."
 - B. Part 3: Change "his" to "these."
 - C. Part 8: Change "these" to "those."
 - D. Part 10: Change "what" to "which."

72. Which part should be revised as indicated?
- A. Part 2: Change the comma after "hypothesis" to a semicolon.
 - B. Part 6: Insert a comma after "group."
 - C. Part 8: Insert a comma after "however."
 - D. Part 11: Change the colon after "humanity" to a semicolon.

ICTS Basic Skills Diagnostic Practice Test

73. Which of the following is the likely effect on readers of the writer's use of the words "hypothesis," "theory," and "deduced" in the first paragraph of the passage?

- A. to emphasize the importance of the ideas being discussed
- B. to establish that the ideas being discussed are based on research
- C. to show that Maslow is highly regarded by his peers
- D. to remove any doubts about the validity of Maslow's findings

74. Which method of organization does the writer use in the passage?

- A. cause and effect
- B. comparison and contrast
- C. topical order
- D. hierarchical order

Read the selection below, written in the style of material likely to be encountered in college course work; then answer the three questions that follow.

¹Animal behaviorists have long known that wolves use communication signals to defuse conflict within the pack. ²Now, after a ten-year study, Norwegian dog trainer Turid Rugaas has uncovered evidence of a similar but far more subtle system used by domestic canines. ³According to her findings, not only do dogs send signals to each other to de-escalate conflict, but they also use body language to calm down both themselves and their owners.

⁴_____ ⁵When dogs are nervous, they may calm themselves with an almost imperceptible lick of their lips. ⁶If another dog bends over them, a provocative action that can preceed aggression, the lick sends a signal

to calm the other dog. ⁷In another example, a large dog approaching a smaller one may lie down to communicate that she is not a threat.

⁸Humans often fail to understand or even notice these signals. ⁹Owners who give harsh commands to their animals may become angry when their dog sits down, sniffs, yawns, or turns away. ¹⁰Responding to the harsh tone, dogs attempt to pacify their handlers with actions that show nonaggressive intent. ¹¹Very often, however, dog handlers perceive the actions as a lack of cooperation or active disobedience. ¹²This is unfortunate, and need not be the case. ¹³Once owners learn to interpret the signals correctly, they can readjust their training style to those less intimidating to the pet.



75. Which underlined word in the passage is spelled incorrectly?

- A. behaviorists
- B. preceed
- C. cooperation
- D. interpret

76. Which of the following changes is needed to improve the clarity of the passage?

- A. Part 2: Change "system" to "way of signaling."
- B. Part 7: Change "one" to "dog."
- C. Part 9: Change "who give" to "that deliver."
- D. Part 13: Change "those" to "make it."

77. Which of the following sentences, if added as Part 4, would be the most appropriate topic sentence for the second paragraph?
- A. Some of the more compelling cases involved poorly socialized dogs.
 - B. The research identified various calming signals used by dogs to defuse stressful situations.
 - C. Rugaas documented canine behavior in photographs and on video.
 - D. By the conclusion of the study, Rugaas had learned a great deal about how dogs behave.

Read the selection below, written in the style of material likely to be encountered in college course work; then answer the four questions that follow.

¹The United States Postal Service rivals some of the world's largest corporations for sheer size and complexity. ²During the course of a given year, it processes just slightly under half of all the mail in the world and delivers it to more people spread over a greater distance than any other country.

³In 2004 the Postal Service had 600,000 employees, 300,000 of who were mail carriers responsible for correctly delivering the over 200 billion pieces of mail distributed a year. ⁴Six basic divisions in mail service—standard letters, business advertising, expedited delivery, magazines, parcel post, and international mail—bring in \$68.5 billion a year. ⁵Monday through Saturday, the Postal Service delivers to every home and business in the country, a monumental task requiring careful coordination of mail routes to ensure that the mail is delivered six days a week.

⁶It was not so long ago that mail service was a much more uncertain affair. ⁷In colonial times, mail delivery occurred sporadically and was confined largely to the nation's few large urban areas. ⁸Most city dwellers soon had direct mail service, but residents of rural areas only obtained home delivery with the establishment of Rural Free Delivery (RFD) in 1896.

⁹The adoption of new technologies became increasingly important in the twentieth century. ¹⁰Among the more significant were the start of airmail service in 1918 and the creation of ZIP Codes in 1963 an innovation that I didn't like when it was introduced, but which facilitated efforts to automate postal operations. ¹¹Like other major corporations, the Postal Service continues to implement new and more efficient methods as it struggles to keep pace with the ever growing volume of mail.



78. Which change is needed in the passage?

- A. Part 3: Change "who" to "whom."
- B. Part 5: Change "every" to "each."
- C. Part 6: Change "that" to "when."
- D. Part 11: Change "Like" to "As with."

79. Which part should be revised as indicated?

- A. Part 2: Insert a semicolon after "world."
- B. Part 3: Insert a comma after "carriers."
- C. Part 10: Insert a comma after "1963."
- D. Part 11: Insert a comma after "methods."

80. Which of the following detracts from the writer's purpose in this passage?

- A. the comparisons with other countries in Part 2
- B. the use of statistics in Parts 3 and 4
- C. the historical information in Parts 6 through 8
- D. the personal observation in Part 10

81. Which part should be revised to reduce unnecessary repetition?

- A. Part 2
- B. Part 3
- C. Part 4
- D. Part 5

Read the selection below, written in the style of material likely to be encountered in college course work; then answer the three questions that follow.

¹At the time of his selection to conduct the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Seiji Ozawa was the only Asian to lead a major orchestra playing Western classical music. ²Born in China and educated in Japan, he came to international attention at the age of 24 when he won the Besançon International Conductors Competition. ³Following stints as a music director in Toronto and San Francisco, in 1973 he was appointed conductor of the Boston orchestra, a post that he would hold for the next three decades.

⁴Ozawa drew attention for a number of reasons. ⁵One was the sheer beauty of his conducting. ⁶Critics commented on his physical energy and gracefulness, the way in which he seemed to draw the music out of the orchestra with his baton. ⁷Interestingly, Ozawa had initially

hoped to become a pianist. ⁸There was also his appearance. ⁹With his signature black turtleneck, string of beads, and mop of hair, he cut an exciting figure on stage.

¹⁰Lastly, there was Ozawa's ethnic background. ¹¹In the 1960s and 1970s the Western classical music world was not accustomed to conductors from Asia. ¹²Some observers in Europe and the United States looked upon the growing number of classical musicians coming out of China, Japan, and Korea as a rarity. ¹³Asian musicians, popular wisdom had it, would never truly be able to understand or feel Western music. ¹⁴Ozawa has devoted his life to dispelling that perception. ¹⁵_____



82. Which underlined word in the passage is spelled incorrectly?

- A. gracefulness
- B. baton
- C. rarity
- D. dispelling

83. Which sentence, if added as Part 15, would be most consistent with the writer's purpose and intended audience?

- A. In this and other ways, he sure did a lot to make classical music more popular.
- B. Thus did he transfigure classical music and banish the twin evils of prejudice and ethnocentrism.
- C. You really have to admire what he has done over the years for classical music.
- D. In so doing, he has helped make the Western classical music genre a genuinely international music.

84. Which part is *least* relevant to the main idea of the second paragraph?
- A. Part 6
 - B. Part 7
 - C. Part 8
 - D. Part 9

Read the selection below, written in the style of material likely to be encountered in college course work; then answer the three questions that follow.

¹The Mbuti pygmies go through much of life besieged by the soft, green light of the forest. ²Ever on the move, living in beehive-shaped huts that can be assembled in a few hours. ³They hunt game and gather the wealth of edible nuts, fruits, and roots found in the rainforests of Zaire and the Republic of the Congo. ⁴Their only real contacts outside the forest are neighboring farmers with whom they trade meat and honey in exchange for vegetables and iron.

⁵The forest's shifting canopies are the lens through which the Mbuti view the world. ⁶Nevertheless, as they perform the various tasks

necessary to maintain existence, they are equally attentive to the forest's sounds. ⁷In this frequently hostile environment when adversity might overtake one at any moment, silence is always welcome because it indicates that all is well. ⁸Noise, on the other hand, can signal trouble. ⁹When something is amiss in the forest, animals erupt in a cacophony of sound. ¹⁰At such times, the Mbuti often begin singing in an effort to restore the forest's harmony.



85. Which change is needed in the passage?
- A. Part 2: Change "that" to "which."
 - B. Part 4: Change "whom" to "who."
 - C. Part 7: Change "when" to "where."
 - D. Part 9: Change "when" to "whenever."

87. Which part contains an error in sentence structure?
- A. Part 2
 - B. Part 4
 - C. Part 6
 - D. Part 10

86. Which underlined word in the passage should be replaced by a more appropriate word?
- A. besieged
 - B. assembled
 - C. attentive
 - D. cacophony

Read the selection below, written in the style of material likely to be encountered in college course work; then answer the three questions that follow.

¹People seeking greater strength, energy, and self-control might consider T'ai Chi, an ancient Chinese practice that has become increasingly popular in the West in recent decades. ²Of primary importance is the form of each movement, which must be executed with precision and grace. ³Combining the poses of yoga with the mental discipline of meditation, T'ai Chi practitioners engage in a series of movements originally derived from the martial arts. ⁴The body should be in balance, with one's trunk centered over the legs and the spine stretched yet relaxed. ⁵The object is to imitate the controlled energy of a cat or the circling motion of a dog settling down on its bed.

⁶In addition to executing physical movements properly, practitioners are also urged to maintain a clear mind. ⁷The goal here is to develop the detachment that nurtures good judgment. ⁸Having the resolution and endurance to stand strong in combat is not enough. ⁹The well-rounded individual must also be able to make sound decisions without being overly swayed by emotion.

¹⁰Whereas some schools of T'ai Chi emphasize martial arts applications, others stress the spiritually and meditative aspects of the discipline. ¹¹Whatever the focus of a given program of instruction, all students of T'ai Chi are likely to enjoy the physical benefits of improved strength, balance, and flexibility.



88. Which change is needed in the passage?
- A. Part 5: Change "circling" to "circular."
 - B. Part 8: Change "strong" to "strongly."
 - C. Part 10: Change "spiritually" to "spiritual."
 - D. Part 11: Change "improved" to "improving."

90. Which of the following revisions would most enhance the coherence of the first paragraph of the passage?
- A. Delete Part 2.
 - B. Reverse the order of Parts 2 and 3.
 - C. Delete Part 4.
 - D. Reverse the order of Parts 4 and 5.

89. Which persuasive technique does the writer employ in the passage?
- A. appealing to self-interest
 - B. challenging reader assumptions
 - C. appealing to emotion
 - D. identifying with readers

Mathematics Subtest

91. If n and m are both negative integers, which of the following expressions must have a negative value?
- A. $(n(-m))^2$
- B. $n^3 \times m^2$
- C. $n^2 \times (-m)$
- D. $\frac{1}{n} \times \frac{m}{1}$
92. Teachers planning a school play have a budget of \$450.00 for 8 costumes. Each costume costs \$16.95 for material and \$6.19 for accessories. How much of the \$450.00 will the teachers have left after paying for the costumes?
- A. \$ 79.76
- B. \$184.88
- C. \$264.88
- D. \$314.40
93. Use the information below about coins to answer the question that follows.

- | |
|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none">• 10 quarters with the bald eagle emblem• 6 quarters with the Illinois state emblem• 8 quarters with any other state emblem |
|---|

What percentage of the quarters listed above have the Illinois state emblem?

- A. 25%
- B. 30%
- C. 33%
- D. 40%

94. Natalie's time in the 50-meter freestyle swim is measured to the hundredth place, but is rounded and then recorded as 31.9 seconds. Which of the following could be Natalie's exact time?
- A. 30.99 seconds
 - B. 31.83 seconds
 - C. 31.88 seconds
 - D. 31.99 seconds
95. A man rides his bicycle 24 miles in 2 hours. If he travels at the same rate, how long will it take him to travel 90 miles?
- A. 6.0 hours
 - B. 7.0 hours
 - C. 7.5 hours
 - D. 8.0 hours
96. A recipe that makes 4 servings of soup uses $\frac{3}{4}$ cup of chopped carrots. How many cups of chopped carrots will be needed if the recipe is increased to make 14 servings?
- A. $1\frac{7}{8}$ cups
 - B. $2\frac{1}{4}$ cups
 - C. $2\frac{5}{8}$ cups
 - D. $3\frac{1}{2}$ cups

97. An engineer constructs a model of a bridge using a scale of 2 cm = 30 m. If the actual bridge has a length of 780 m, what is the correct length for the model?
- A. 15 cm
 - B. 26 cm
 - C. 30 cm
 - D. 52 cm
98. Last year, a clothing store sold 84 coats and an average of 3 accessories for every 2 coats. This year, the store sold 168 coats and an average of 7 accessories for every 4 coats. How many more accessories were sold this year than last year?
- A. 40
 - B. 84
 - C. 105
 - D. 168

99. Use the French train schedule below to answer the question that follows.

Depart	Arrive
Paris, 8:48 A.M.	Marseille, 12:04 P.M.
Marseille, 3:39 P.M.	Paris, 6:49 P.M.
Paris, 6:59 P.M.	Strasbourg, 9:13 P.M.

Marie took the 8:48 A.M. train from Paris to Marseille for a business meeting. After spending some time in Marseille, she returned to Paris on the 3:39 P.M. train, and then took the evening train to Strasbourg. How long did Marie spend traveling on the trains?

- A. 8 hours 40 minutes
 - B. 9 hours 40 minutes
 - C. 10 hours 8 minutes
 - D. 10 hours 12 minutes
100. A caterer is baking cookies for a function. He buys a 3-pound tub of cookie batter and uses $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce of cookie batter per cookie. If each person attending the function will be given 3 cookies, what is the maximum number of people who can be served?
- A. 16
 - B. 32
 - C. 48
 - D. 72

101. An elementary school has 600 students, of which 15% are in fourth grade. Of the fourth grade students, 60% are male. How many males are in the fourth grade?
- A. 30
 - B. 45
 - C. 54
 - D. 60

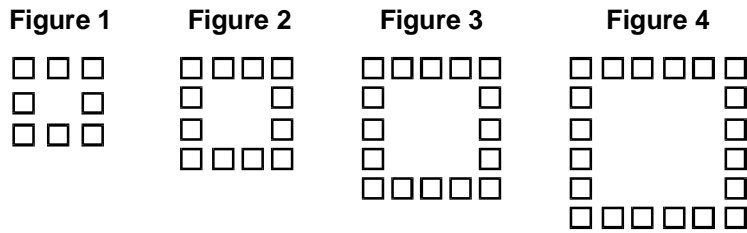
102. Use the pattern below to answer the question that follows.

ABCE, BCDEG, CDEFGI, _ _ _ _ _ X

If the pattern above continues, what letter will be placed in the space labeled X?

- A. H
 - B. I
 - C. J
 - D. K
103. Maria, Tina, and Rita live on the same road. They each leave home to drive to the same meeting. To arrive on time, Tina leaves before Maria, and Maria leaves before Rita. If they all drive at the same average speed, which of the following statements is true?
- A. Maria lives closer to the meeting place than Rita.
 - B. Tina lives further away from the meeting place than Maria.
 - C. Rita lives at least as far away from the meeting place as Maria.
 - D. Tina and Rita live the same distance from the meeting place.

104. Use the diagram below to answer the question that follows.



The diagram above shows four figures made of tiles. If the pattern in the diagram continues, how many tiles will there be in Figure 11?

- A. 28
- B. 36
- C. 48
- D. 52

105. Use the equations below to answer the question that follows.

$$\Delta + \star + \star = 5$$

$$\Delta + \square + \square = 9$$

In the equations above, the symbols \star , Δ , and \square represent different positive whole numbers. What is the value of $\star + \Delta + \square$?

- A. 5
- B. 6
- C. 7
- D. 9

106. Use the equations below to answer the question that follows.

$$\square + \square + \square + \square = \triangle + \square + \square$$

$$\triangle + \triangle + \triangle + \triangle = \bigcirc + \square + \square$$

Each shape shown above has a different monetary value. If the square shape has a value of \$0.20, what is the value of the circular shape?

- A. \$0.60
- B. \$0.80
- C. \$1.00
- D. \$1.20

107. Use the information below to answer the question that follows.

Three families went on vacation. One family went by car, one family went by train, and one family went by bus.

- The Anderson family went to the beach.
- One family went to the amusement park by train.
- The Crane family went by car.
- The Perez family did not go by bus.
- One family went to the mountains.

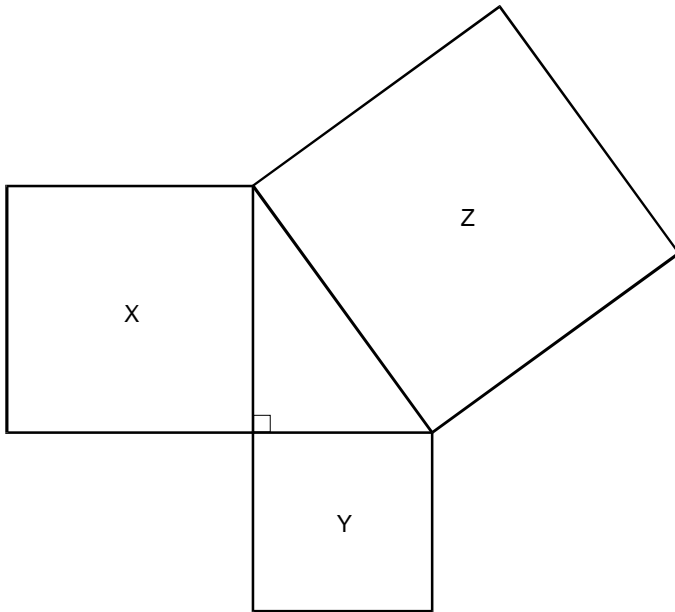
According to the information above, which of the following statements must be true?

- A. The Crane family went to the amusement park by car.
- B. The Perez family went to the beach by train.
- C. The Anderson family went to the beach by bus.
- D. The Perez family went to the mountains by train.

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108. If x and y are different odd, positive integers and $x > y$, which of the following must be true?
- A. $x - y$ is evenly divisible by 4
 - B. $x + y$ is evenly divisible by 4
 - C. $(x + y)/2$ is an odd number
 - D. $(x - y)/2$ is an integer
109. A shopper bought a container of orange juice and 4 cans of tomatoes for \$6.89. The orange juice cost \$2.49. Which of the following equations could be used to find the cost of a can of tomatoes?
- A. $2.49 + 4x = 6.89$
 - B. $(2.49 + 4)x = 6.89$
 - C. $4x - 2.49 = 6.89$
 - D. $2.49 + x + 4 = 6.89$
110. An organization receives \$36,000 from membership fees. There are 240 full-time members and 120 part-time members. If the cost of a part-time membership is half the cost of a full-time membership, what is the cost of a full-time membership?
- A. \$ 50
 - B. \$100
 - C. \$120
 - D. \$150

111. Use the diagram below to answer the question that follows.

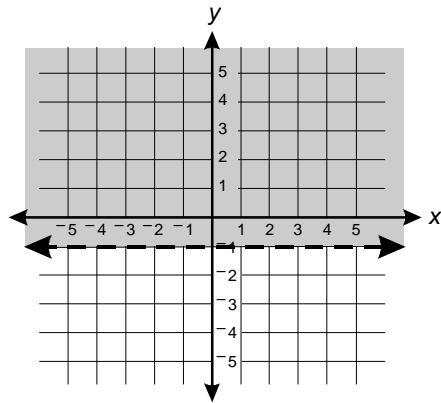


Three squares are arranged as shown in the diagram above. The area of square X is 16 square inches, and the area of square Y is 9 square inches. What is the length of a side of square Z?

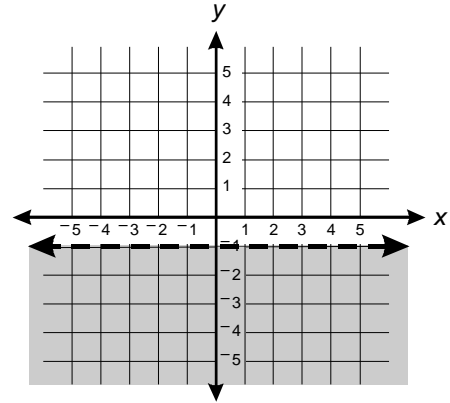
- A. 4 inches
- B. 5 inches
- C. 7 inches
- D. 9 inches

112. Which of the following graphs represents the inequality $2y + 2 > 0$?

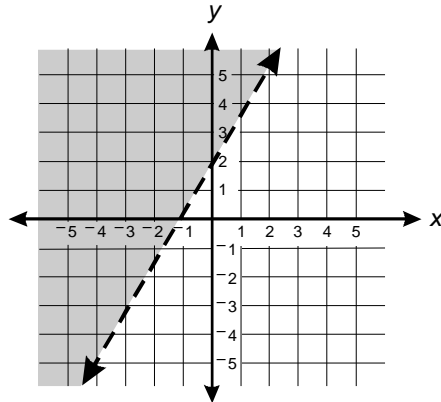
A.



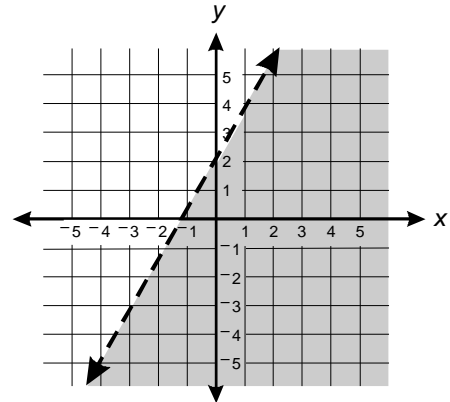
B.



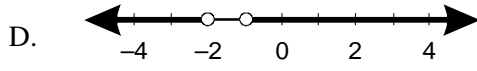
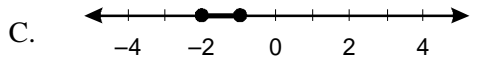
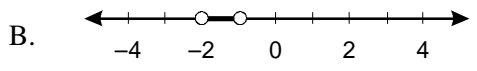
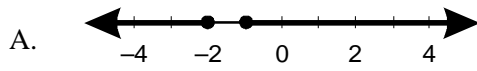
C.



D.



113. Which of the following graphs represents the inequality $-2 < x < -1$?



114. If $2x + 4 = 3x - 2(x - 1)$, then $x =$

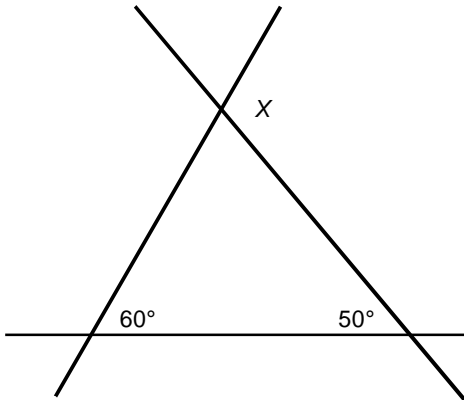
A. -2

B. $-\frac{2}{3}$

C. $\frac{2}{3}$

D. -6

115. Use the diagram below to answer the question that follows.

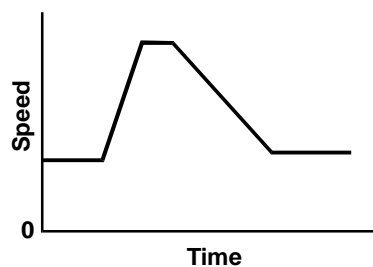


What is the measure of the angle labeled X in the diagram above?

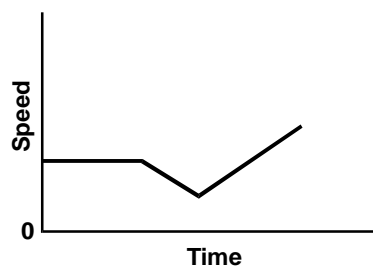
- A. 100°
 - B. 110°
 - C. 120°
 - D. 130°
116. Teresa is a recent graduate of law school. She passed her state's bar exam, scoring in the 85th percentile. Which of the following is the correct interpretation of this score?
- A. Teresa's score is equivalent to a letter grade of B.
 - B. Teresa has demonstrated mastery of 85% of the content on the test.
 - C. Teresa's score is higher than that of 85% of all examinees.
 - D. Teresa has correctly answered 85% of the questions on the test.

117. A car travels at a constant speed for a time and then quickly accelerates to a faster speed. After a short time, the car resumes its original speed. Which of the following graphs represents the car's speed over time?

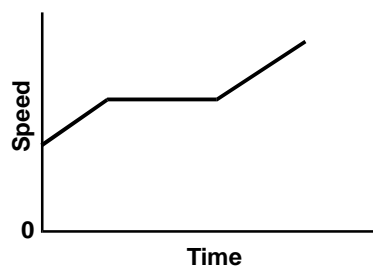
A.



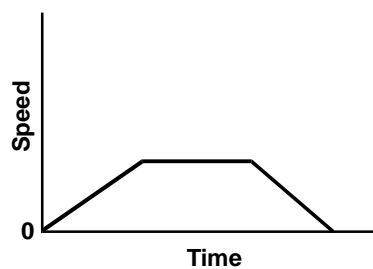
B.



C.



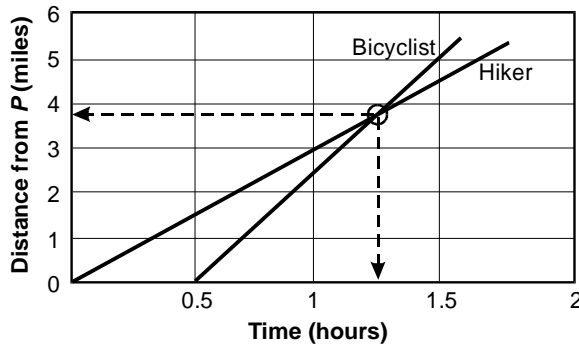
D.



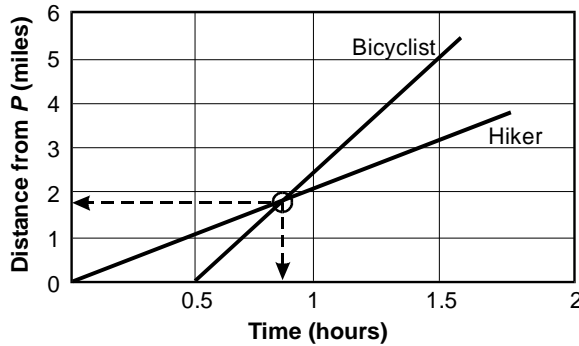
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118. A hiker starts from point P and walks at a rate of 3 miles per hour. A bicyclist starts from the same point 30 minutes later and travels in the same direction at 5 miles per hour. Which of the following graphs best represents the time and location at which they meet?

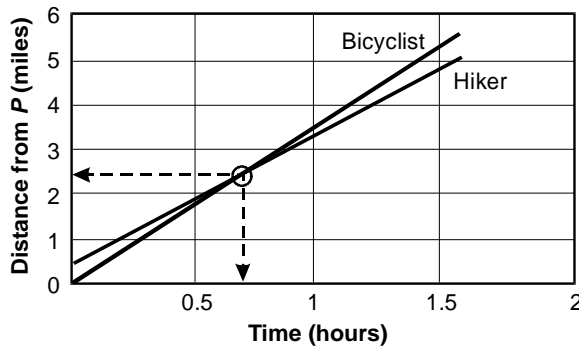
A.



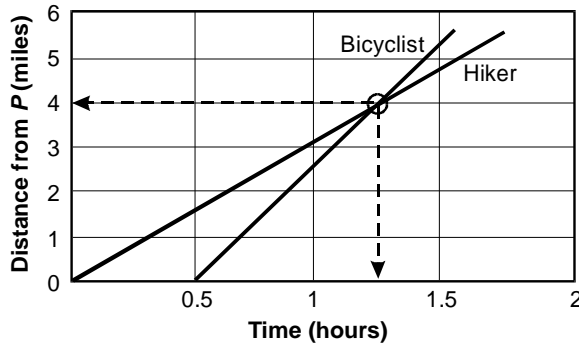
B.



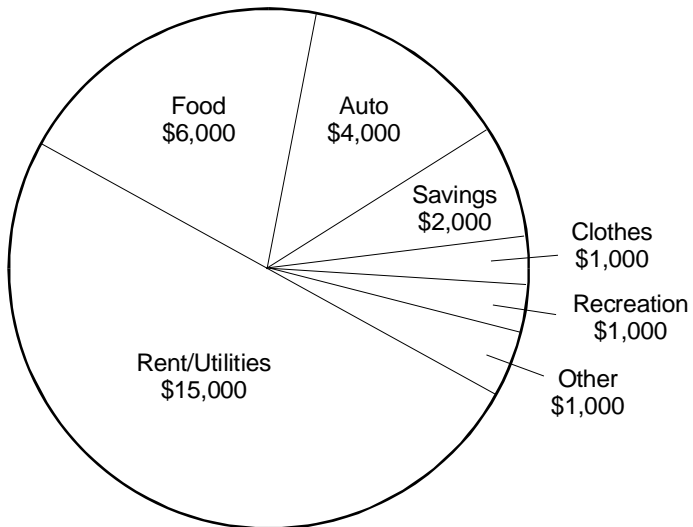
C.



D.



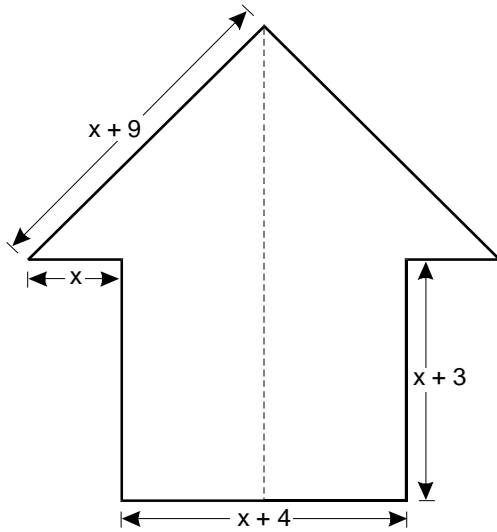
119. Use the circle graph below to answer the question that follows.



In the budget represented by the circle graph above, the sum of the food budget and the auto budget represents what percentage of the total budget?

- A. 30%
- B. $33\frac{1}{3}\%$
- C. 36%
- D. 50%
120. Khalid bought a jacket on which the sales tax was 5%. He gave the clerk \$50.00 and received \$8.00 in change. How much was the sales tax on the jacket?
- A. \$2.00
- B. \$4.00
- C. \$5.00
- D. \$6.00

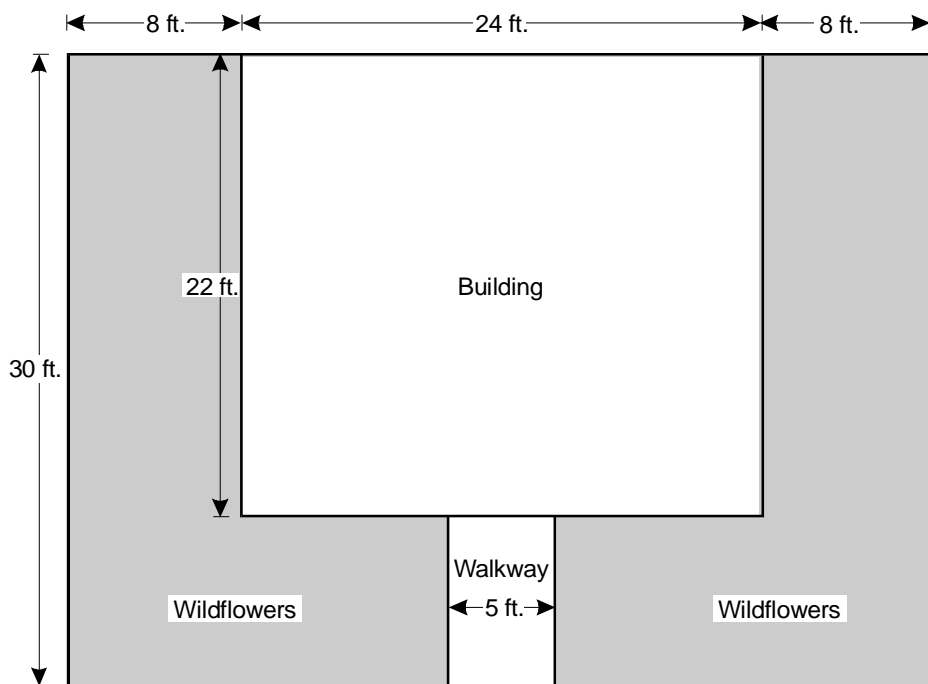
121. Use the diagram below to answer the question that follows.



The figure in the diagram above is symmetrical along the dotted line. If the perimeter of the figure is 77 units, which of the following equations can be used to find the value of x ?

- A. $8x + 32 = 77$
- B. $7x + 28 = 77$
- C. $7x + 16 = 77$
- D. $2(3x + 13) = 77$

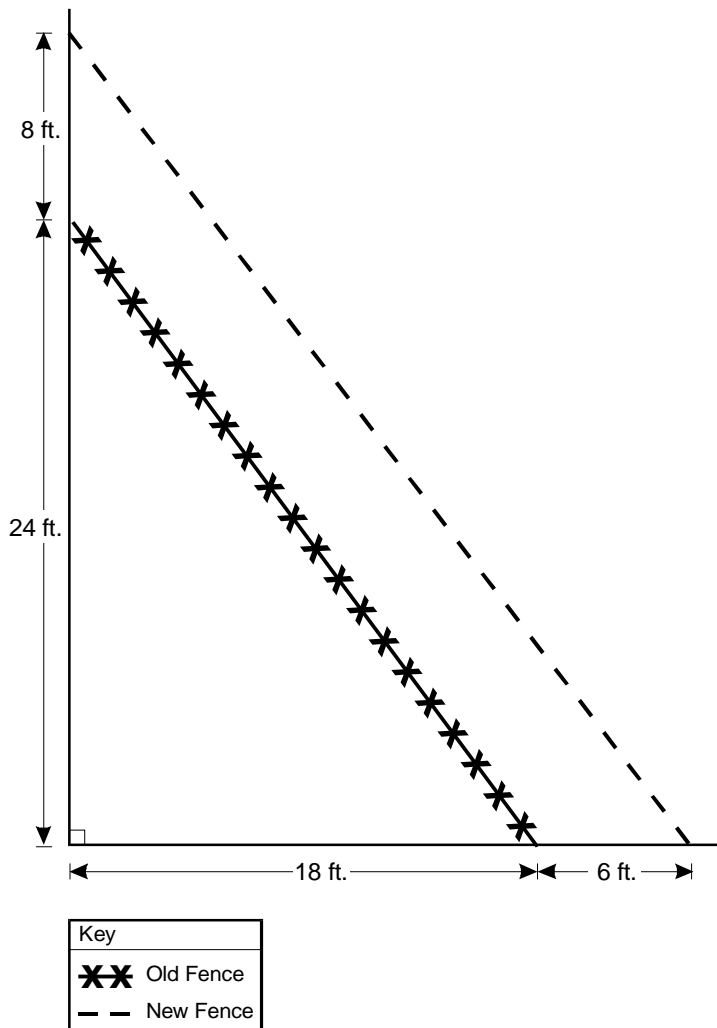
122. Use the diagram below to answer the question that follows.



Park personnel want to plant wildflowers around a storage building in the park. One ounce of seed mixture is recommended to cover 100 square feet of area. The flower seeds are sold in 0.5-ounce packages. How many packages of wildflower seeds will be needed to cover the area shown?

- A. 4 packages
- B. 8 packages
- C. 13 packages
- D. 24 packages

123. Use the diagram below to answer the question that follows.



A day-care center plans to extend the center's play area. The area is enclosed on two sides by walls and on the third side by a fence. It wants to enlarge the area by moving the fence as indicated in the diagram above. How much larger than the old play area will the new play area be?

- A. 168 square feet
- B. 224 square feet
- C. 336 square feet
- D. 384 square feet

124. Joel has 12 rolls of wrapping paper. Some of the rolls contain 3 yards of wrapping paper, and some of the rolls contain 6 yards of wrapping paper. Together, the 12 rolls contain 42 yards of wrapping paper. If t represents the number of rolls that contain 3 yards of wrapping paper, and s represents the number of rolls that contain 6 yards of wrapping paper, which of the following pairs of equations could be used to determine how many rolls contain 6 yards of wrapping paper?
- A. $6s + 3t = 42$
 $s + t = 12$
- B. $6s + 3t = 12$
 $s + t = 42$
- C. $6s + 3t = 42$
 $s + t = 12(6 + 3)$
- D. $6s + 3t = 12$
 $s + t = 42(6 + 3)$
125. A manufacturing company can fit 45 boxes of radios into its delivery truck. Each box contains 20 radios. An employee discovers a method of packing 15% more boxes into a truck. By using this new packing method, how many additional full boxes can each delivery truck carry?
- A. 6
- B. 7
- C. 9
- D. 13

Writing Subtest

DIRECTIONS FOR THE WRITING SUBTEST

This section of the practice test consists of one constructed-response writing assignment. You are to prepare a written response on the assigned topic. *The assignment can be found on the following page.* You should use your time to plan, write, review, and edit your response to the assignment.

Read the assignment carefully before you begin to write. Think about how you will organize your response. You may wish to make notes, write an outline, or otherwise prepare your response. However, your final response should be written on the written response document provided on pages 85–88.

On the actual Basic Skills test, responses are scored on the extent to which they effectively communicate a whole message to the specified audience for the stated purpose. You will be assessed on your ability to express, organize, and support opinions and ideas, not on the position you take. Your response to the assignment will be evaluated on the basis of the following criteria:

- **FOCUS:** the clarity with which the response presents and maintains the main idea
- **SUPPORT/ELABORATION:** the extent to which the main idea is supported and explained by details and reasons
- **ORGANIZATION:** the explicitness of the text structure or plan and the clarity of the logical flow of ideas
- **GRAMMAR AND CONVENTIONS:** the extent to which the response shows control of the use of standard written English and the extent to which errors interfere with communication of the main idea

Your written response may be up to four pages long. Be sure to write about the assigned topic and use multiple paragraphs. Please write legibly. At the actual test session, you may not use any reference materials during the test. Your written response must be your original work, written in your own words, and not copied or paraphrased from some other work. Remember to review what you have written and make any changes you think will improve your written response. The final version of your response should conform to the conventions of edited English as used in the United States.

WRITING ASSIGNMENT

Read the passage below about advertising of alcohol and tobacco products; then follow the instructions for completing the writing assignment.

Should advertising of alcohol and tobacco products be banned in the United States? Those in favor argue that alcohol and tobacco are known to be addictive and to cause serious health problems, and that any policy that discourages the consumption of these products is in the public interest. Opponents maintain that the government has no right to tell businesses how to promote their products, and that as long as drinking and smoking are legal, these companies should have the right to use advertising to sell their products to as many customers as they can.

Your purpose is to write an essay, to be read by a classroom instructor, in which you discuss whether or not advertising of alcohol and tobacco products should be banned in the United States. Be sure to defend your position with logical arguments and appropriate examples.

Written Response Document for the Writing Subtest

Use the lined space below to record your final response to the constructed-response writing assignment on the practice test. After you have finished taking the practice test, you may wish to review the performance characteristics and scoring scale provided on pages 104–106 and the sample responses provided on pages 107–110.

Lined writing area consisting of multiple horizontal lines for recording the final response.

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.

PRACTICE TEST RESULTS

Interpreting Your Results on the Multiple-Choice Questions

Your practice test results may be helpful as you decide how to allocate your preparation time and set your studying priorities for the Basic Skills test.

Because of differences in format and difficulty between the actual ICTS Basic Skills test and this practice test, you cannot use your performance on the Basic Skills Diagnostic Practice Test to predict how you might score on each of the three Basic Skills subtests that have all multiple-choice items.

The practice test provides valuable information regarding your preparedness in the standards tested by the ICTS Basic Skills test. If you answered correctly all of the questions associated with a given standard, you may choose to review only briefly the content of that standard as you prepare for the actual test. If you answered incorrectly many or all of the items associated with a standard, you may choose to allocate additional preparation time to study content in that standard. For standards in which you perform poorly, you may also wish to identify other resources for preparing for the test (e.g., assistance from a faculty member, participation in a study group, review of additional print and electronic study resources).

Answer Key and Correct Answer Explanations for the Multiple-Choice Questions

Use the answer key that follows to mark on your answer sheet whether you answered each question correctly or incorrectly and to help you identify subareas or test standards that may require further study. The test standards that define the content of the test are organized into three subareas as follows:

Subarea I—Reading Comprehension

1. Determine the meaning of words and phrases in context.
2. Understand the main idea and supporting details in written material.
3. Apply skills of inference and interpretation to a variety of written materials.
4. Analyze relationships among ideas in written material.
5. Use critical reasoning skills to evaluate written material.
6. Apply skills for outlining and summarizing written materials and interpreting information presented in graphs or tables.

Subarea II—Language Arts

7. Demonstrate command of standard usage in edited English in the United States.
8. Understand and apply knowledge of mechanical conventions in edited English in the United States.
9. Understand the role of purpose and audience in written communication.
10. Understand unity, focus, development, and organization in writing.
11. Understand and apply editing and revision strategies.
12. Recognize sentences and paragraphs that effectively communicate intended messages.
13. Prepare an organized, developed composition in edited English as used in the United States in response to instructions regarding content, purpose, and audience.

Subarea III—Mathematics

14. Solve problems involving integers, fractions, decimals, and units of measurement.
15. Apply mathematical reasoning skills to analyze patterns and solve problems.
16. Solve problems involving algebra and geometry.
17. Understand concepts and procedures related to data analysis and statistics.
18. Solve applied problems using a combination of mathematical skills (including word problems involving one and two variables).

Question Number	Correct Response	Correct Answer Explanation
Reading Comprehension		
1	A	A <u>concomitant</u> ability is associated with another ability. Thus, of the choices available, the word "accompanying" is most similar in meaning to the word <u>concomitant</u> as it appears in the selection.
2	D	The selection identifies distinctive features of the human hand and examines how they contributed to advances in human intelligence. Thus, the main idea of the selection is best expressed by response D, which draws a connection between a unique feature of the human hand and the human aptitude for creativity and invention.
3	B	The main purpose of the selection is to suggest ways in which the emergence of distinctive features of the human hand influenced the development of human reasoning, planning, and communication. Thus, of the choices available, response B best states the author's intentions in the selection.
4	C	In the final paragraph of the selection, the author observes that when the human hand developed ulnar opposability, "startling advances in reasoning, planning, and social cooperation followed." None of the conclusions stated in the other responses is as well supported by information presented in the selection. Thus, of the choices available, response C is the best answer.
5	C	In paragraph 6 of the selection, the author states that the development of ulnar opposability and the ability of the thumb to touch each of the other four fingertips "doubtless explains why Cro-Magnon people were the first to create works of art." Because a host of social and economic factors not mentioned in the selection may better explain the artistic achievements of Cro-Magnon people, the causal relationship described by the author has not been proved. Thus, of the choices available, response C is the best answer.
6	B	The selection identifies distinctive features of the human hand and examines how they contributed to advances in human intelligence. Thus, of the choices available, response B best summarizes major points of the selection. None of the other responses captures equally well the main points made in the selection.
7	C	In the context of the selection, the term <u>seed ideas</u> refers to ideas used as the basis for discussion or research. Thus, of the choices available, "topics to explore" best defines the term <u>seed ideas</u> as it appears in the selection.
8	D	In paragraph 7, the author describes how some students transferred to Mound Valley's one-room school from larger schools because the of the latter's failure to provide "personalized, individualized attention and the intense involvement of a teacher who really knew them." Thus, of the choices available, response D provides the best support for the author's belief in the superiority of one-room schools.
9	D	In the selection, the author argues that one-room schools can be extremely effective learning communities—so effective, in fact, that some students find them preferable to larger schools. Of the choices available, response D provides the best statement of these ideas.
10	C	In paragraph 5 of the selection, the author describes how the use of cooperative learning activities is essential to the successful operation of one-room schools in which teachers are responsible for the instruction of students of diverse ages and abilities. It is reasonable to assume that the author would most likely recommend the same approach to teachers in multiclassroom schools who are seeking to address diverse abilities among their students. Thus, response C is the best of the available choices.

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Question Number	Correct Response	Correct Answer Explanation
11	D	This question requires examinees to distinguish between statements based on facts and statements that are an expression of the author's personal opinion. Of the choices available, response D is most clearly a statement of the author's personal beliefs, rather than a well-supported fact.
12	A	The selection not only describes the conditions necessary for the successful operation of a one-room school but also argues that such schools can provide superior learning opportunities. Of the choices available, response A best summarizes the main points of the selection by listing the three essentials for the successful operation of one-room schools and restating the author's argument that, given the choice, some students might find such an education best suited to their needs.
13	B	<u>Recapitulation</u> is a word used to describe various forms of repetition. Thus, of the choices available, the word "repeating" is most similar in meaning to the word <u>recapitulation</u> as it appears in the selection.
14	C	In paragraph 3 of the selection, the author describes how the unnatural positions of great stress that musicians are sometimes forced to assume can result in "overuse" injuries, such as tendinitis, focal dystonia, and nerve compression, that are just as serious as similar injuries suffered by their athletic counterparts. Thus, of the choices available, information in response C best supports the author's contention that music can be as hazardous as sports.
15	A	In paragraph 5 of the selection, the author states that dry mouth, thumping heart, and unsettled stomach are symptoms of emotional and psychological ailments brought on by performance anxiety—i.e., concern about how well one is likely to perform. Thus, of the choices available, response A is the best answer. All of the other responses refer to actions that occur during or after a performance.
16	D	In the selection, the author describes various ways in which both physical and emotional hazards might detract from a musician's ability to perform effectively. In paragraph 4, for example, the author notes that ear and hearing injuries can lead to deafness. In paragraph 5, the author discusses the negative consequences of emotional ailments caused by performance anxiety. Thus, of the choices available, response D is the best answer. None of the comparisons described in the other response choices is as well supported by information presented in the selection.
17	B	The author begins the selection by describing popular perceptions of music, noting that it has a reputation for being intellectual, charming, pleasant, and altogether healthful. The author then devotes the remainder of the selection to a discussion of physical and emotional ailments that are common among musicians—a discussion that would not be necessary if the author assumed readers were already aware of musicians' susceptibility to these ailments. Thus, of the choices available, response B is the best answer.
18	A	The author's main purpose in the selection is to increase readers' awareness of the physical and emotional ailments to which musicians are prone. The discussion of the proceedings of the Yale conference, which makes up the bulk of the selection, suggests that not a great deal has yet been done to address the problem. Thus, of the choices available, response A is the best answer. The statements in the other responses either focus on minor points or provide questionable interpretations of information presented in the selection.
19	A	To <u>encompass</u> something is to contain it or to take it in. Thus, of the choices available, the word "include" is most similar in meaning to the word <u>encompass</u> as it appears in the selection.

Question Number	Correct Response	Correct Answer Explanation
20	B	Information presented in paragraph 2 of the selection indicates that the General Motors art exhibit at the Chicago World's Fair occurred in 1933–34, before the firm donated the exhibit to the Chicago Public School murals collection (response A). The developments described in response C and response D took place at even later dates. Thus, of the choices available, response B is the best answer.
21	D	The main purpose of the selection is to inform readers of various initiatives undertaken by the Chicago Conservation Center and other organizations to restore the Chicago Public School murals collection. Thus, of the choices available, response D best states the author's intentions in the selection.
22	B	In paragraph 5 of the selection, the author describes how the original aim of mural restoration has expanded to include traveling exhibitions, curriculum development, and community engagement programs. One can reasonably conclude from this that broad elements of the community have benefited from efforts to restore the murals. Thus, of the choices available, response B is the best answer. None of the conclusions described in the other responses is as well supported by information presented in the selection.
23	C	In the concluding paragraph, the author states that the Chicago Public School murals document an important era in Chicago history. This is a major reason that the author so strongly supports efforts to restore and preserve the murals. Thus, of the choices available, response C is the best answer.
24	B	After describing the origins of the Chicago Public Schools murals collection, the author of the selection proceeds to discuss restoration projects at various schools. In addition to the statement in the concluding paragraph, observations made throughout the selection indicate that the author considers the collection an important part of Chicago's artistic heritage. Thus, of the choices available, response B best summarizes the major points of the selection.
25	C	To disseminate something is to spread it abroad or make it more widely known. Thus, of the choices available, the word "dispersed" is most similar in meaning to the word <u>disseminated</u> as it appears in the selection.
26	D	The selection focuses throughout on the relationship between the Chicano Art Movement and the Mexican American community, providing numerous examples of the communal, civic, and social themes explored by Chicano artists. Thus, the main idea of the selection is best expressed by response D. The statements in the other response choices refer to secondary points made in the selection.
27	D	In the opening paragraph of the selection, the author states that the Chicano Art Movement was largely a response to the activities of important Mexican American social activists and was intended to function as the artistic counterpart of the Chicano Civil Rights Movement. Thus, of the choices available, response D is the best answer. Information presented in the selection provides no support for any of the causal relationships described in the other response choices.
28	A	In paragraph 2, the author states that work produced by the Chicano Art Movement not only reflected the political, cultural, and artistic heritage of working-class Mexico, but also helped create a sensibility rooted in the economic and cultural realities of Mexican American life. Thus, it is reasonable to conclude that this work appealed to broad elements of the Chicano community (response A). None of the conclusions described in the other responses is as well supported by information presented in the selection.

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Question Number	Correct Response	Correct Answer Explanation
29	C	Throughout the selection, the author provides numerous examples of ways in which artists associated with the Chicano Art Movement not only derived inspiration from the Mexican American community, but also served as an agency of community expression. Thus, of the choices available, response C is the best answer.
30	B	After describing the origins of the Chicano Art Movement, the author of the selection examines the communal orientation of Chicano art and the various ways in which Chicano artists functioned as instruments of community expression. In the concluding paragraph, the author discusses the growing "mainstream" audience for Chicano art. Thus, of the choices available, response B best summarizes the major points of the selection.
31	D	<u>Cohesion</u> is the act or condition of uniting or sticking together. Thus, of the choices available, the word "togetherness" is most similar in meaning to the word <u>cohesion</u> as it appears in the selection.
32	A	Fireboxes must first be constructed for the kettles before the horse tanks can be emptied into the kettles and any further ingredients added. Thus, of the choices available, response A is the best answer.
33	C	The main purpose of the selection is to describe how the participatory features of burgoo festivals reflect and reinforce a sense of community among those participating in such festivals. Thus, of the choices available, response C best states the author's intentions in the selection.
34	B	In paragraph 4, the author notes that all stirring was done by hand before adoption of the paddle device; its construction thus reduced the amount of labor required in the preparation of the burgoo (response B).
35	A	Unlike the statements made in responses B, C, and D, all of which can be easily verified, there is no reliable way of proving that Arenzville has the best-known and most community-engaging burgoo of all. Thus, of the choices available, response A is the only one that expresses an opinion rather than a fact.
36	C	In addition to providing a detailed description of the numerous steps and hard work involved in the preparation of a kettle of burgoo, the author devotes considerable attention to the spirit of community togetherness exhibited by those participating in the process. Thus, of the choices available, response C is the best answer. The statements in the other responses provide a much more limited summary of the main points of the selection.
37	B	Whereas <u>principal</u> is a word used to describe the rank or importance of someone or something, "principle" refers to a fundamental law or doctrine such as the constitutional right to counsel in a criminal proceeding. All of the other underlined words are used accurately. Thus, response B is the correct choice.
38	D	A "blanket guarantee" is a pledge or assurance of protection that covers a broad range of circumstances or contingencies. Thus, of the choices available, "a guarantee that is applicable in all instances" best defines the term "blanket guarantee" as it is used in paragraph 4 of the selection.
39	A	In paragraph 1, the author provides an admiring description of how Clarence Gideon, "a plain man with no legal training," prepared a well-constructed appeal that would change the practice of law in the United States. Thus, of the choices available, response A best indicates the author's respect for Gideon's achievement.
40	C	To win his case, and thereby expand the individual rights of defendants in criminal proceedings, Clarence Gideon had to convince a majority of justices on the U.S. Supreme Court that an earlier court decision on the question he raised should be overturned. Thus, response C is the most appropriate choice.

Question Number	Correct Response	Correct Answer Explanation
41	B	The selection describes how a penniless prison inmate from Florida used his legal rights as a U.S. citizen to strengthen the constitutional guarantee of due process of law. This strongly suggests that the author believes the legal system of the United States is self-correcting. Thus, of the choices available, response B is the best answer. None of the assumptions described in the other responses appears to have had any influence on the author's argument.
42	C	The author's main purpose in the selection is to describe how Clarence Gideon overcame formidable obstacles to prepare a legal case that resulted in a U.S. Supreme Court decision strengthening the due process rights of defendants in criminal proceedings. In relating how Gideon managed this feat, the author notes that he benefited from the assistance of conscientious lawyers. The author further notes that Hugo Black's long tenure on the court also helped Gideon, as Black was one of three justices who 20 years earlier had voted against the court ruling that the Florida inmate was contesting. Thus, of the available choices, response C is clearly the best summary of the main points of the selection.
43	C	<u>Hostile</u> is a word often used to describe unfriendly or antagonistic adversaries. Thus, of the choices available, the word "threatening" is most similar in meaning to the word <u>hostile</u> as it is used in the selection.
44	D	Within the context of paragraph 6, the expression <u>eyes, ears, and minds</u> refers to the ideological monitoring activities of various national security agencies. Thus, of the choices available, "ideas and beliefs" best defines the expression <u>eyes, ears, and minds</u> as it is used in the selection.
45	D	The author of the selection argues that, despite the accumulation of evidence showing that subliminal messages have limited persuasive influence, popular belief in their extraordinary power has not only persisted but grown. Thus, of the choices available, response D best states the main idea of the selection.
46	B	In addition to noting that the experiment purporting to demonstrate the power of subliminal messages was based on falsified data, the author describes the efforts of other researchers to verify the accuracy of those claims. Thus, of the choices available, "truth versus deceit" (response B) best describes the main conflict examined in the selection.
47	A	The main reason various government security agencies developed programs to examine the power of subliminal messages was a fear that communist nations might use such messages to "brainwash" U.S. citizens. Thus, of the choices available, response A best supports the author's assertion that "subliminal messages were immediately perceived as a clear and present danger."
48	A	The author's two primary aims in the selection are to describe the alarmed responses to James Vicary's claims about the persuasive power of subliminal messages and to show how difficult it has been to convince people that there is no basis for those claims. Thus, of the choices available, response A is the best response. The statements in the other responses focus on secondary points made in the selection.
Language Arts		
49	D	Because Part 4 of the selection refers to a region of the world, both parts of the name designating that region— <u>South Pacific</u> —must be capitalized.
50	C	The second paragraph focuses on the anthropological importance of the human skeleton uncovered on the island of Flores. Because Part 8 describes broader Stone Age developments that are irrelevant to the main idea of the paragraph, response C is the best answer.
51	D	Of the responses listed, only response D identifies a needed revision. In Part 11, the adjective "seeming" should be changed to the adverb "seemingly" because the context requires a word that modifies an adjective rather than a noun or a pronoun.

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Question Number	Correct Response	Correct Answer Explanation
52	B	In Part 12, the statement that it is necessary "to do all that we can to ensure that future citizens of planet Earth have the water they will need" is a clear appeal to reader responsibility. Thus, of the choices available, response B is the best answer. None of the persuasive techniques described in the alternative responses are used in the passage.
53	A	The main idea of the first paragraph is that the earth faces a serious water shortage. A statement noting that water is being constantly circulated through the hydrologic cycle adds nothing to the development of that idea. Thus, of the choices available, response A is the best answer.
54	B	Of the choices available, response B is the only word that is used inappropriately. Given the seriousness of the problem discussed in the passage, the sentence would be more effective if the writer replaced the word <u>unfavorable</u> with a stronger word: e.g., a word such as "disastrous" or "ruinous."
55	C	Of the responses listed, only response C identifies a needed revision. In Part 2 the reader is told that Louis Braille first began to develop his ideas about a system of reading for the blind at the National Institute for the Blind in Paris. Part 3 develops this information further by focusing on the link between the instruction he received at the institute and the system he ultimately developed. Thus, Part 3 refers to where, not when, that instruction took place.
56	C	Of the responses listed, only response C identifies a needed revision. In Part 10, a comma should be inserted to separate the coordinate adjectives "small-cell" and "tactile."
57	D	The main purpose of the first paragraph is to describe the personal experiences that prompted Louis Braille to develop an alternative means of enabling the blind to read. The reference to Valentin Haüy diverts the reader from the development of this theme. Thus, of the choices available, response D is the best answer.
58	A	The second paragraph requires an introductory sentence that links Braille's initial experiments to develop an alternative means of enabling the blind to read with his subsequent accomplishments. Of the choices available, response A best provides an appropriate transition.
59	A	Of the responses listed, only response A identifies a needed revision. Whereas the adjective "animate" implies that the discussions described are living things, the adjective "animated" would indicate that the writers and artists were engaged in lively discussions, a connotation much more appropriate to the context in which Part 4 occurs.
60	B	Because in Part 5 the word <u>river</u> is part of a proper name, it must be capitalized.
61	D	The first paragraph of the passage has to do with the ways in which Monument Mountain inspired nineteenth-century artists and writers. Part 7 should be deleted from the paragraph because in describing the geologic history of a mineral found on the mountain, it draws attention away from the main idea of the paragraph. None of the other changes suggested would similarly enhance the cohesion of the paragraph.
62	D	Of the available responses, only Part 10, which is a run-on sentence, contains an error in sentence structure. Thus, response D is the correct answer.
63	A	A semicolon is used to separate independent clauses that can stand alone as sentences and are not joined by a conjunction. In response A, the semicolon is not used correctly because the clause following it is a subordinate clause. In that situation, a comma is the correct form of punctuation.
64	C	The style of the passage is appropriate for a general-interest article in the arts section of a newspaper because the writer focuses as much on the artist as on her art. The kind of personal detail included in the passage is seldom found in the type of articles listed in the alternative responses. Thus, response C is the best answer.

Question Number	Correct Response	Correct Answer Explanation
65	A	In Part 4, the writer unnecessarily shifts point of view from the third person to the first person. All of the remaining parts of the passage, including those listed in the other responses, are written in the third person. Thus, response A is the best answer.
66	B	Because the main focus of the third paragraph is on Booker's "twin passions for art and social issues," placing Part 12 before Part 11 would improve the paragraph's organization by creating a more effective introductory sentence. None of the revisions suggested in the alternative responses would result in a comparable improvement. Thus, of the choices available, response B is the best answer.
67	D	Of the responses listed, only response D identifies a needed revision. In Part 5, the verb "concludes" needs to be changed to "conclude" so that it agrees in number with its subject, "veterinary training programs."
68	B	In the passage, the writer provides a number of relevant examples that show how modern veterinary medicine follows models established by human medicine. None of the persuasive techniques described in the other responses are used in the passage. Thus, of the choices available, response B is the best answer.
69	B	Throughout the passage the writer compares veterinary and human medicine. Indeed, that is the fundamental idea of the passage. None of the methods of organization listed in the alternative responses are used in the passage. Thus, response B is the best answer.
70	C	Of the choices available, response C is the only phrase that needs to be revised to clarify the writer's meaning. Part 10 would be easier to understand if the writer replaced the phrase <u>become effectively out of line</u> with a simpler, more direct phrase such as "also increased."
71	A	Of the responses listed, only response A identifies a needed revision. In Part 2, the word "that" occurs in a nonrestrictive adjectival clause that is set off by a comma and describes rather than limits the meaning of "hypothesis," the noun it modifies. In that situation, correct usage calls for the word "which" rather than the word "that."
72	C	In Part 8, the word "however" is used as a conjunctive adverb that, when inserted in the middle of a clause, must be set off by commas from the words surrounding it. None of the other responses identify a needed revision. Thus, response C is the correct answer.
73	B	"Hypothesis," "theory," and "deduced" are all words commonly associated with the process of scientific research. Their use in the passage reinforces the impression that the ideas being discussed are based on Maslow's professional work. In the context of the passage, these words are unlikely to have any of the effects described in the alternative responses. Thus, of the choices available, response B is the best answer.
74	D	The organization of the passage is based on Maslow's Hierarchy of Needs, which ascends from simple physiological needs such as food and sleep to complex psychological needs such as self-actualization. This is a good example of the order of importance—or "hierarchical order"—method of organization identified in response D.
75	B	Of the four underlined words, only the word in response B is spelled incorrectly. The proper spelling is "precede."
76	D	Of the responses listed, only response D identifies a revision that would improve the clarity of the passage. In Part 13, the antecedent of "those" is unclear. Changing the word "those" to the phrase "make it"—referring clearly to "training style"—eliminates the problem.
77	B	The writer's main purpose in the second paragraph is to describe the signals used by dogs to calm themselves and other dogs. Of the choices available, response B best serves as an appropriate and effective introductory sentence to the paragraph.

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Question Number	Correct Response	Correct Answer Explanation
78	A	Of the responses listed, only response A identifies a needed revision. In Part 3, the relative pronoun "who" is the object of the preposition "of." In that situation, correct usage calls for the word "whom" rather than the word "who."
79	C	Of the responses listed, only response C identifies a needed revision. In Part 10, "1963" is the last word in an independent clause and should be followed by a comma to set the clause off from the nonrestrictive subordinate clause that follows.
80	D	The writer's main purpose in the passage is to provide a straightforward, objective account of major developments in the history of the United States Postal Service. The personal observation in Part 10 is an unnecessary distraction that interrupts the pattern of development in the passage. Thus, of the choices available, response D is the best answer.
81	D	Of the responses listed, only response D identifies an example of unnecessary repetition. Since Part 5 begins by identifying "Monday through Saturday" as the days of the week on which mail is delivered, it is unnecessary and repetitious to include at the end of the sentence the phrase "six days a week."
82	A	Of the four underlined words, only the word in response A is spelled incorrectly. The proper spelling is "gracefulness."
83	D	Although all of the responses follow the line of development in the final paragraph, only response D is consistent in style and tone adopted by the writer in the rest of the passage. Whereas response A is less formal than writing elsewhere in the passage, and response C is more casual in language and introduces an unnecessary shift in point of view, the language of response B is overblown and out of keeping with what has gone before. Thus, of the available responses, response D is the best choice.
84	B	The main purpose of the second paragraph is to describe the reasons for Ozawa's popularity. The statement in Part 7 noting that he had initially hoped to become a pianist contributes nothing to the development of the paragraph's main idea. Thus, response B is the correct answer.
85	C	Of the responses listed, only response C identifies a needed revision. In Part 7, "hostile environment" should be followed by a subordinating conjunction that refers to location rather than time. Thus, "when" should be changed to "where."
86	A	Of the choices available, response A is the only word that is used inappropriately. The word <u>besieged</u> carries the connotation of "under attack." Replacing <u>besieged</u> with the word "surrounded" or the word "engulfed," which are more in keeping with the main idea of the paragraph, which stresses the harmony between the Mbuti and their environment, would enhance the reader's understanding of what the writer is trying to convey.
87	A	Part 2 is a sentence fragment, not a complete sentence. None of the other responses identifies a problem with sentence structure. Thus, response A is the correct answer.
88	C	Of the responses listed, only response C identifies a needed revision. In Part 10, the adverb "spiritually" should be changed to the adjective "spiritual" because the word is used to modify the noun "aspects." Adverbs modify only verbs, adjectives, and other adverbs.
89	A	From the outset of the passage—which is addressed to people "seeking greater strength, energy, and self-control"—through the rest of the passage, in which the a number of the psychological and physical benefits to be derived from T'ai Chi are described, the writer appeals to the self-interest of the reader. None of the techniques described in the alternative responses are used in the passage for persuasive purposes. Thus, of the choices available, response A is the best answer.

Question Number	Correct Response	Correct Answer Explanation
90	B	Because Part 3 introduces the origins of the movements used in T'ai Chi, while Part 2 discusses how those movements should be performed, reversing the order of Parts 2 and 3 would enhance the coherence of the first paragraph by making the sequence of ideas clearer. None of the changes suggested in the alternative responses would make a similar improvement. Thus, of the choices available, response B is the best answer.
Mathematics		
91	B	The product of two negative numbers is positive. Since n is negative, $n \times n = n^2$ is positive. The product of a negative number and a positive number is negative. Therefore, $n^2 \times n = n^3$ is negative. Since m is negative, $m \times m = m^2$ is positive. Hence, $n^3 \times m^2$ has a negative value.
92	C	To solve this problem, begin by adding the cost of the material and accessories for one costume: $\$16.95 + \$6.19 = \$23.14$. Multiply this cost by 8 to find the cost of all 8 costumes: $\$23.14 \times 8 = \185.12 . Subtract this amount from the total budget to determine the amount of money left after paying for the 8 costumes: $\$450.00 - \$185.12 = \$264.88$.
93	A	There are a total of 24 quarters ($10 + 6 + 8$). Six of the 24 quarters have the Illinois state emblem. Therefore, $\frac{6}{24}$ or $\frac{1}{4}$ of the quarters have the state emblem. This fraction is equivalent to $0.25 = \frac{25}{100} = 25\%$.
94	C	Swimmers' times are measured to the hundredth of a second and then rounded to the nearest tenth of a second. Times between 31.85 and 31.89 seconds are rounded up to 31.9 seconds. Times between 31.91 and 31.94 seconds are rounded down to 31.9 seconds. Of the choices offered, only 31.88 seconds (response C) is within the range 31.85 to 31.94 seconds.
95	C	Since the rider's speed is constant, this problem can be solved by setting up a proportion. The man rides 24 miles in 2 hours. Let x represent the number of hours taken to travel 90 miles. Then $\frac{24 \text{ miles}}{2 \text{ hours}} = \frac{90 \text{ miles}}{x \text{ hours}}$. By cross multiplying, $24x = 2 \times 90$. Dividing both sides by 24 gives $x = \frac{2 \times 90}{24} = 7.5$.
96	C	This problem can be solved by setting up a proportion. It takes $\frac{3}{4}$ cup of chopped carrots to make 4 servings. Let x represent the number of cups of chopped carrots needed to make 14 servings. Then $\frac{\frac{3}{4} \text{ cup of carrots}}{4 \text{ servings}} = \frac{x \text{ cups of carrots}}{14 \text{ servings}}$. By cross multiplying, $4x = \left(\frac{3}{4}\right)(14)$. Dividing both sides by 4 gives $x = \frac{\left(\frac{3}{4}\right)(14)}{4} = 2\frac{5}{8}$.
97	D	The solution to this problem can be found by writing and solving a proportion. Let x equal the length in centimeters of the scale model. Then $\frac{2 \text{ cm}}{30 \text{ m}} = \frac{x \text{ cm}}{780 \text{ m}}$. Cross multiplying gives $30x = 1,560$. Dividing both sides of the proportion by 30 gives $x = \frac{1,560}{30} = 52$. Thus, the length of the model is 52 cm.

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Question Number	Correct Response	Correct Answer Explanation
98	D	Last year the store sold 84 coats and also sold 3 accessories for every 2 coats. To find the number of accessories sold, divide 84 coats by 2 ($84 \div 2 = 42$) and then multiply by 3 ($42 \times 3 = 126$). This year the store sold 168 coats and also sold 7 accessories for every 4 coats. To find the number of accessories sold, divide 168 coats by 4 ($168 \div 4 = 42$) and then multiply by 7 ($42 \times 7 = 294$). The store sold $294 - 126 = 168$ more accessories this year than last.
99	A	According to the table, the train left Paris at 8:48 A.M. and arrived in Marseille at 12:04 P.M. The duration of the trip was therefore 3 hours and 16 minutes. The second train left Marseille at 3:39 P.M. and arrived in Paris at 6:49 P.M. The duration of this trip was 3 hours and 10 minutes. The evening train left Paris at 6:59 P.M. and arrived in Strasbourg at 9:13 P.M. The duration of this trip was 2 hours and 14 minutes. The sum of the three durations is 8 hours and 40 minutes.
100	B	From the conversions section of the mathematics definitions and formulas provided, 16 ounces = 1 pound. Therefore, there are 48 ounces of batter in 3 pounds of batter ($\frac{16 \text{ ounces}}{1 \text{ pound}} \times 3 \text{ pounds} = 48 \text{ ounces}$). Since each cookie requires $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce of batter, 48 ounces of batter will make 96 cookies ($48 \div \frac{1}{2}$). If each person is to receive 3 cookies, the batter will serve $96 \div 3$ people or 32 people.
101	C	There are 600 students in the elementary school, and 15% of those students are in fourth grade. To find 15% of 600, multiply 600 by 0.15 to get $600 \times 0.15 = 90$. There are 90 students in fourth grade. Of the 90 fourth grade students, 60% are male. To find 60% of 90, multiply 90 by 0.60 to get $90 \times 0.60 = 54$. There are 54 male students in fourth grade.
102	D	Examining the first three sets of letters in the sequence yields the following rules. The pattern is based on the alphabet; the first term starts with A, the second B, etc.; each successive term has one more letter than its predecessor; the letters in each term follow the order of the alphabet with the exception that the second to last letter is omitted. Applying these observations results in DEFGHIK. The letter K should be placed in the space labeled X.
103	B	Since Maria, Tina, and Rita all drive on the same road and at the same average speed, the time taken to drive to the meeting depends on their distance from the meeting. Since Tina left before Maria, yet arrived at the meeting at the same time as Maria, Tina must have driven farther than Maria and must live farther away than Maria.
104	C	The pattern in the diagram adds 1 tile to the width and 1 tile to the height of each new figure. Thus, 4 tiles are added to each succeeding diagram in the sequence. Since Figure 1 contains 8 tiles, Figure 11 must contain $8 + 4(10) = 48$ tiles, because Figure 11 is the 10th figure following Figure 1.
105	C	This problem can be solved using the "guess and check" method. The only positive integers that can be substituted for the triangle and the star in the first equation are 1 and 2 respectively ($1 + 2 + 2 = 5$). Therefore, the triangle represents 1, and the star represents 2. Substituting 1 for the triangle in the second equation gives $1 + \square + \square = 9$ or $\square + \square = 8$. Dividing both sides by 2 gives $\square = 4$. Therefore, the square represents 4. Substituting these values into the expression in the problem gives $\star + \Delta + \square = 2 + 1 + 4 = 7$.

Question Number	Correct Response	Correct Answer Explanation												
106	D	<p>To find the solution to this problem, first substitute 0.20 for each square in the first equation: $0.20 + 0.20 + 0.20 + 0.20 = \triangle + 0.20 + 0.20$ or $4(0.20) = \triangle + 2(0.20)$ Subtracting $2(0.20)$ from both sides gives $2(0.20) = \triangle$ or $\triangle = 0.40$. Substituting the values of 0.20 for each square and 0.40 for each triangle in the second equation gives $0.40 + 0.40 + 0.40 + 0.40 = \circ + 0.20 + 0.20$ or $1.60 = \circ + 0.40$. Subtracting 0.40 from both sides gives $1.20 = \circ$. The value of the circle is \$1.20.</p>												
107	C	<p>This problem is solved most easily by first creating a table to record the given information.</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="407 573 1149 716"> <thead> <tr> <th>Family</th> <th>Destination</th> <th>Transportation</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Anderson</td> <td>Beach</td> <td>Bus</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Crane</td> <td>Mountains</td> <td>Car</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Perez</td> <td>Amusement Park</td> <td>Train</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Since the Crane family went by car, and the Perez family did not go by bus, the Perez family must have gone by train, and the Anderson family must have gone by bus. Since the family that went by train went to the amusement park, the Perez family must have gone to the amusement park, and the Crane family must have gone to the mountains. Of the four answer choices offered, only the Anderson family going to the beach by bus is a possibility.</p>	Family	Destination	Transportation	Anderson	Beach	Bus	Crane	Mountains	Car	Perez	Amusement Park	Train
Family	Destination	Transportation												
Anderson	Beach	Bus												
Crane	Mountains	Car												
Perez	Amusement Park	Train												
108	D	<p>The difference between any two odd integers is always an even integer. Since all even integers are divisible by 2, dividing any even integer by 2 will yield an integer.</p>												
109	A	<p>Let x represent the cost of a can of tomatoes. The cost of 4 cans of tomatoes is then $4x$. The cost of the 4 cans of tomatoes plus the cost of the juice is $\\$2.49 + 4x$. Since the total cost for the juice and the tomatoes is $\\$6.89$, the equation $\\$2.49 + 4x = \\6.89 can be used to find the cost of one can of tomatoes.</p>												
110	C	<p>Let x represent the cost of a full-time membership. The cost of a part-time membership is then $\frac{x}{2}$. According to the problem, 240 full-time memberships ($240x$) plus 120 part-time memberships ($120 \times \frac{x}{2}$) provide $\\$36,000$ in membership fees. This information can be represented by the equation $240x + 120(\frac{x}{2}) = \\$36,000$ or $240x + 60x = \\$36,000$. Simplifying gives $300x = \\$36,000$. Dividing both sides of the equation by 300 gives $x = \\$120$. The cost of a full-time membership is $\\$120$.</p>												
111	B	<p>The formula for the area, A, of a square is $A = s^2$, where s is the length of a side. Since the area of square X is 16, $16 = s^2$ or $s = \sqrt{16} = 4$. Thus, the length of a side of square X is 4. For square Y, $9 = s^2$ or $s = \sqrt{9} = 3$. Thus, the length of a side of square Y is 3. One side of square Z is the hypotenuse of a right triangle. The two sides of the triangle are formed by sides of squares X and Y. According to the Pythagorean theorem, $a^2 + b^2 = c^2$, where c is the length of the hypotenuse of the right triangle and a and b are the lengths of the other two sides. Substituting known values into the Pythagorean theorem gives $4^2 + 3^2 = c^2$ or $16 + 9 = c^2$ or $25 = c^2$. Taking the square root of both sides of the equation gives $5 = c$. The hypotenuse of the right triangle, which is also a side of square Z, has a length of 5 inches.</p>												
112	A	<p>The first step in graphing the inequality $2y + 2 > 0$ is to simplify it by expressing it in terms of y. Subtracting 2 from both sides of the inequality gives $2y > -2$. Dividing both sides of the inequality by 2 gives $y > -1$. This is a horizontal line passing through the y-axis at the point $(0, -1)$. To graph this inequality, first graph the line $y = -1$. The line is dotted to indicate that it is not included in the solution. The solution is represented by the region of the graph above, but not including, the line representing $y = -1$.</p>												

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Question Number	Correct Response	Correct Answer Explanation
113	B	The given inequality states that the variable x is greater than -2 and less than -1 . On a number line, "less than" implies "to the left of" and "greater than" implies "to the right of." The solution is therefore all points to the right of -2 and all points to the left of -1 . The open circles at the points representing -2 and -1 indicate that these points are not included in the solution.
114	A	The first step in solving the equation $2x + 4 = 3x - 2(x - 1)$ for x is to apply the distributive property of multiplication. Thus, $2x + 4 = 3x - 2x + 2$. This simplifies to $2x + 4 = x + 2$. Subtracting x from both sides of the equation gives $x + 4 = 2$. Subtracting 4 from both sides of the equation gives $x = -2$.
115	B	The three lines in the diagram form a triangle. The sum of the measures of the angles of a triangle is 180° . Two of the angles are given: 60° and 50° . Let y represent the measure of the third angle. Then $60 + 50 + y = 180$ or $110 + y = 180$. Subtracting 110 from both sides of the equation gives $y = 70$. Thus, the measure of the third angle of the triangle is 70° . Notice that angle X and angle y together form a straight angle. Since a straight angle is 180° , the sum of angle y and angle X must be 180° ; therefore, $70 + X = 180$. Subtracting 70 from both sides of the equation gives $X = 110$. The measure of angle X is 110° .
116	C	A percentile score indicates the score below which a specified percentage of individuals taking the test lie. For instance, the 40th percentile is the score below which 40% of the examinees lie. Since Teresa scored in the 85th percentile, 85% of the examinees must have received a score lower than Teresa's. Stated another way, Teresa received a higher score than 85% of the examinees.
117	A	In a graph of speed versus time, where time is plotted on the horizontal axis, a constant speed is indicated by a horizontal line. Acceleration is indicated by a sloping line. In the first graph (response A), the graph begins with a horizontal line, indicating a constant speed. Next, the line slopes upward, indicating an acceleration to a higher speed. Next, the line is horizontal again, indicating that the car has finished its acceleration and is again traveling at a constant speed. Next, the line slopes downward, indicating that the car's speed is decreasing. Finally, the line levels off again at its original speed.
118	A	Since the hiker starts from point P , the line representing the hiker must begin at the origin (distance from P is zero and time is zero). Since the hiker walks at a rate of 3 miles per hour, this line must go through the point $(1, 3)$. The bicyclist starts at a time of 30 minutes (0.5 hours) and a distance of 0 miles from P . The line representing the bicyclist must therefore start at the point $(0.5, 0)$. Since the bicyclist travels at a rate of 5 miles per hour, one hour after starting the bicyclist will have traveled 5 miles. This is represented by the point $(1.5, 5)$. The point of intersection of the two lines represents the meeting of the hiker and the bicyclist.
119	B	According to the graph, the food budget is \$6,000 and the auto budget is \$4,000. Their sum is \$10,000. The total budget is the sum of all of the sectors of the graph. $\$6,000 + \$4,000 + \$2,000 + \$1,000 + \$1,000 + \$1,000 + \$15,000 = \$30,000$. Dividing the sum of the food and auto budgets by the total budget gives $\frac{10,000}{30,000} = \frac{1}{3} = 33\frac{1}{3}\%$.

Question Number	Correct Response	Correct Answer Explanation
120	A	<p>Since Khalid gave the clerk \$50.00 and received \$8.00 change, the cost of the jacket including the sales tax is \$42.00 ($\\$50.00 - \\$8.00 = \\42.00). Let x represent the cost of the jacket. Then the cost of the jacket plus the sales tax equals the total cost of the jacket, or $x + 0.05x = 42$. Combining like terms gives $1.05x = 42$. Dividing both sides by 1.05 gives $x = \frac{42}{1.05} = 40$. The cost of the jacket before sales tax was \$40.00. To find the sales tax, multiply \$40 by 0.05. $\\$40 \times 0.05 = \\2. The sales tax was \$2.00.</p>
121	B	<p>The figure in the diagram is symmetrical; therefore, each line segment on one side has a congruent line segment on the other side. Therefore, the lengths of the unlabeled segments are equal to the lengths of the corresponding congruent line segments on the other side. The perimeter of the figure is the sum of the seven segments making up the figure, or $2(x + 9) + 2x + 2(x + 3) + (x + 4)$, which simplifies to $7x + 28$. The perimeter of the figure is 77; therefore, $7x + 28 = 77$.</p>
122	C	<p>To find the area to be planted, subtract the area of the building and the walkway from the area of the park. The area of the park in the diagram can be found by multiplying the area's width (30 ft.) by its length (8 ft. + 8 ft. + 24 ft. = 40 ft.), which gives 1,200 square feet. The area of the building is 24 ft. \times 22 ft. = 528 square feet, and the area of the walkway is 5 ft. \times 8 ft. = 40 square feet. The total area to be planted is $1,200 - (528 + 40) = 632$ square feet. Since one ounce of seeds covers 100 square feet of area, a half-ounce package will cover 50 square feet of area. To find the number of packages needed, divide the area to be planted by 50: $\frac{632}{50} = 12.64$. The park personnel will have to purchase 13 packages of seeds.</p>
123	A	<p>Using information from the diagram, find the areas of the two right triangles that are formed by the sides of the play area. The formula for the area of a right triangle is $A = \frac{1}{2}bh$, where b represents the triangle's base and h represents the triangle's height. For the old play area, $A = \frac{1}{2}(24)(18) = 216$ square feet. For the new play area, $A = \frac{1}{2}(32)(24) = 384$ square feet. The difference between the two areas is $384 - 216$ or 168 square feet.</p>
124	A	<p>Since s represents the number of rolls that contain 6 yards of paper and t represents the number of rolls that contain 3 yards of paper, and there is a total of 42 yards of wrapping paper, $6s + 3t = 42$. There are 12 rolls of paper altogether, so $s + t = 12$. These two equations together can be used to find s, the number of rolls that contain 6 yards of paper.</p>
125	A	<p>The company fits 45 boxes into its trucks. An increase of 15% means that the company could fit $45(0.15) = 6.75$ additional boxes on the truck. Since the problem asks for the number of full boxes that could be fit after the increase, the solution to the problem is 6 boxes.</p>

Obtaining Feedback on Your Response to the Writing Subtest Constructed-Response Assignment

After you complete your response to the constructed-response writing assignment, you may want to ask a mentor, advisor, or teacher to evaluate it. You may also want to review the performance characteristics and scoring scale and the sample responses to the constructed-response writing assignment that are provided in the next sections.

Performance Characteristics and Scoring Scale for the Writing Subtest Constructed-Response Assignment

Written responses are rated on a six-point scoring scale (see pages 105–106). Within the range of scores (i.e., from 1 to 6), a response that receives a score point of 1 is an undeveloped written response while a score point of 6 is assigned to a response that is very well developed.

Specific performance characteristics (see below) describe the elements typically found in responses at each of the six score points, although any particular response may be either more or less developed in respect to any specific element.

For more information about the performance characteristics and the scoring process, refer to the Basic Skills study guide available on the ICTS Web site at www.icts.nesinc.com.

Performance Characteristics

FOCUS	The clarity with which the response presents and maintains the main idea.
SUPPORT/ELABORATION	The extent to which the main idea is supported and explained by details and reasons.
ORGANIZATION	The explicitness of the text structure or plan and the clarity of the logical flow of ideas.
GRAMMAR AND CONVENTIONS	The extent to which the response shows control of the use of standard written English and the extent to which errors interfere with communication of the main idea.

Scoring Scale

Score Point	Score Point Description
6	<p>The 6 response is very well formed.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Focus is effectively stated and clearly maintained. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The introduction is effective. • The thesis is very appropriate to the topic; logical connections to the thesis are clearly maintained throughout. • An effective closing relates to the thesis without simply restating it. 2. Support is extensive. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Major points are supported and elaborated fully and evenly. • Ideas are supported using multiple strategies. 3. The organizational plan is effective and clear. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coherence is maintained by an effective vertical plan; paragraphs present a purposeful, logical structure. • Cohesion is maintained by effective horizontal connections. • Transitions are effectively used to signal vertical and horizontal relationships. 4. The writing shows mastery of grammar and conventions. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Very few minor errors occur in proportion to the amount written. • Sentence structure is varied and effective. • Usage is precise throughout the essay.
5	<p>The 5 response is well formed.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Focus is clearly stated and maintained. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The introduction is presented well. • The thesis is appropriate to the topic; logical connections to the thesis are substantially maintained throughout. • The closing relates to the thesis without simply restating it. 2. Support is substantial. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Most major points are supported fully, but elaboration may be uneven. • Ideas may be supported using multiple strategies. 3. The organizational plan is clear. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coherence is maintained by a vertical plan; paragraphs present a logical structure. • Cohesion is maintained by horizontal sequencing. • Transitions are logically used to signal vertical and horizontal connections. 4. The writing shows good control of grammar and conventions. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A few minor errors occur in proportion to the amount written. • Sentence structure shows variation. • Usage is often precise.
4	<p>The 4 response is adequately formed.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Focus is stated and generally maintained. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The purpose is adequately stated. • The thesis is generally appropriate to the topic; logical connections are adequately maintained. • The closing may simply restate the thesis. 2. Support is adequate. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Most major points are adequately supported; elaboration may be uneven. • Ideas may be supported using a single strategy; support may be general. 3. The organizational plan is adequate. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coherence is generally maintained by a vertical plan. • Cohesion is generally maintained by horizontal sequencing. • Transitions are sometimes used to signal vertical and horizontal connections. 4. The writing shows adequate control of grammar and conventions. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Minor and perhaps a few major errors occur, but they do not interfere with meaning. • Sentence structure is adequate but may not be varied. • Usage is adequate.

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Score Point	Score Point Description (<i>continued</i>)
3	<p>The 3 response is partially formed, but all performance characteristics are present.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Focus may be clear, but it is not adequately maintained. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The purpose may need to be inferred. • Although the thesis may be appropriate to the topic, minor drifts in focus or lapses in logic may be present. • The closing may be absent or only a repetition of the introduction. 2. Support may be limited. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Some points are partially supported. • Elaboration that is present may lack depth. 3. An organizational plan may be inferred. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coherence is partial; only some major points are appropriately paragraphed. • Cohesion is partial because sequencing may be disrupted. • Transitions may be inappropriate, intrusive, or absent. 4. The writing shows partial control of grammar and conventions. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Some minor and major errors occur and may be distracting. • Some control of basic sentence structure is evident. • Usage may be imprecise.
2	<p>The 2 response displays only the rudiments of techniques for forming an essay.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Focus may be vague and poorly maintained. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The purpose is vague or prompt-dependent. • The thesis may be inappropriate to the topic and contain unrelated, illogical, or redundant ideas. • The closing, if present, may be unrelated to the opening. 2. Support is rudimentary. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Few points are supported by specific or relevant detail. • Elaboration may be redundant or simply a list of specifics. 3. An organizational plan is attempted. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coherence is rudimentary, showing little evidence of a vertical plan. • There is often disjointedness in the writer's efforts to transition from one idea to another and relate ideas to selected examples. Cohesion is rudimentary. 4. The writing shows rudimentary control of grammar and conventions. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Many minor and major errors interfere with communication. • Sentence structure may be rambling or fragmentary. • Usage is imprecise.
1	<p>The 1 response fails to form an essay.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Focus is unclear. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The purpose is unclear and/or inappropriate to the topic. • Any discussion present is confused. • There may be no discernable conclusion. 2. Support is insufficient. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support and elaboration, if present, are irrelevant, insufficient, and/or confused. 3. An organizational plan is not evident. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is so little control of paragraphing that the response lacks coherence. • Cohesion is not evident. Sequencing is confused. Almost no points are logically related. 4. The writing shows little control of grammar and conventions. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Minor and major errors are so various and numerous that meaning is seriously impeded.
U	<p>The response is unscorable because it is unrelated to the assigned topic, illegible, primarily in a language other than English, or lacking a sufficient amount of original work to score.</p>
B	<p>The written response form is blank.</p>

Sample Responses to the Writing Subtest Constructed-Response Assignment

This section provides six scored sample responses (one at each score point). The sample responses are for illustrative purposes only.

Score Point 6

One cornerstone of democracy is the notion that no matter how much I disagree with what you are saying, you have a right to say it. With few exceptions (yelling "Fire" in a theater, for example), our freedom to say what we want is sacred in America. Although I don't like the advertisement of alcohol and tobacco products, which can be so misleading, I feel that advertising is a civil liberty protected by the first amendment to the constitution. The advertisement of these products is already banned on television; going any further would seriously infringe on the companies' basic civil liberties and unfairly hurt employees of those companies. American citizens' right of free speech should not exclude businesses, no matter how "ruthless" their ad campaigning may seem. Furthermore, I believe that even if alcohol and tobacco advertisements were banned in the United States, the number of people using these products would hardly decrease, as smoking and drinking are personal choices made by the consumer.

The United States has already made a monumental decision in banning tobacco and hard alcohol advertisements from television. Though I feel that this was a positive action, especially because too many children spend too many hours watching TV, I believe that going further and prohibiting all venues would encroach upon the basic liberties of individual company employees. The important thing to remember is that these are lawful industries employing thousands of honest workers trying to achieve the American Dream like the rest of us. Where would they be without the right to market the product that pays for their houses, cars, and medical bills? If the government decided to ban car ads (and some would argue that automobiles are more dangerous both to individuals and the environment), millions of American citizens who would be financially hurt by that ruling. It also would put the companies and their employees at a huge disadvantage in a competitive global marketplace, where other countries do not necessarily play by the same rules. The same applies to the alcohol and tobacco industries.

Why should the federal government be granted permission to infringe upon the right to free speech, the first and most important in the Bill of Rights? While safeguarding public health is the reason given most often, many unhealthy products besides Camels and Dewars are openly advertised. Fast food has been shown to be very unhealthy; the film Supersize Me dramatizes how a McDonald's diet can lead to serious weight gain and high blood pressure. Think of prescription drugs, aggressively marketed despite dangerous side effects, which include death for some. Why should tobacco and alcohol be subjected to a different set of rules? Is McDonald's required to limit its advertising to thin people? Do drug companies market only to those who most need the drug? All companies "target" a demographic that promises the greatest profit; I see no reason alcohol and tobacco companies should be an exception to that rule.

Finally, even if the advertising of tobacco and alcohol products were banned, I believe that people would still use them as much as they do now. Most consumers know well the dangers of alcohol and nicotine, and they have decided that the risks involved are worth it. They make a personal choice. Even first-time consumers don't start because they see a picture of a carton of cigarettes or a bottle of alcohol printed on a magazine page. The effects of advertisement on individual behavior is highly overrated. People are far more influenced by what they see around them: parents, friends, the movies. If the government was really interested in decreasing consumption of these products, it would ban their use in all public spaces, like restaurants, workplaces, even parks and town sidewalks. It is real live people themselves, not images in magazines or on billboards, that persuade people, especially young people, that it is okay and even necessary to smoke and drink.

Those that advocate for the banning of advertisements of tobacco and alcohol have grabbed the issue by its tail rather than its head. If the goal is to reduce consumption, better education and governmental restrictions on where people can actually use these products would go further towards achieving that end, and without endangering the foremost right upon which democracy rests: free speech. We cannot forget that free speech is not isolated to individuals, but is also essential to our country's economic strength, a connection often forgotten. Banning advertising of alcohol and tobacco products steps on this right and assumes that Americans can't make decisions for themselves, a position both unconstitutional and insulting.

Score Point 5

I can't turn on the TV without seeing an ad for fast food restaurants. Don't they know that stuff can kill you? Do they really expect us to believe that athletes and celebrities subsist on a diet of greasy fries and fatty burgers? Such a diet can lead to high blood pressure, heart attacks, and obesity. Fast food is surely a killer, so shouldn't these ads be banned outright?. Shouldn't the fast food places be held accountable for the actions of their customers who can't control their fast food addictions? As you can probably tell by now, in my opinion, I think the answer is "No!!!"

The same goes for alcohol and tobacco. Yes, their products are proven to be addictive and, in some cases, deadly. But until smokes and booze are made illegal, alcohol and tobacco companies should be allowed to promote them. As long as the ads tell the truth and are aired at times when children are less likely to be watching or displayed in publications that are aimed at adults, I see no need to ban them. Besides, banning ads won't eliminate the abuse of these products, and choosing whether to buy them should be based upon personal responsibility, not governmental controls.

Anything that's legal to sell should be legal to advertise. Cigarettes and alcohol are legal, whether we like it or not. We know that Big Tobacco misled consumers about the dangers of smoking. But no one has come through the convenience stores and supermarkets and recalled cigarettes the way they might a make of automobile with a faulty airbag. We know that alcohol is addictive and has ruined and ended lives, but there are still thriving liquor stores and bars everywhere you look.

Of course, there should be restrictions in such advertising. Ads for alcohol should be aired only after 9 p.m., and displayed only in magazines for grown-ups. No one would suggest that a Lucky Strikes ad should be in Highlights magazine (for Children), or that a Budweiser ad is appropriate during Teletubbies. Also, just as the packaging for cigarettes include health warnings, so should ads for alcohol or tobacco. As long as they let the consumer know about the addictive qualities and potential health issues associated with their products, the consumer can then make an informed decision and buy them anyway.

Also, we know that banning these ads won't work. Banning these ads won't curb alcohol abuse or tobacco addiction. They still don't allow cigarette advertisements on television, but the industry is thriving. I haven't seen any ads for marijuana lately, but its still a pretty popular drug and easy to get your hands on.

The decision to buy alcoholic beverages or cigarettes should be left to adults. As long as the public is informed about the benefits and risks, then we are mature enough to see advertisements and decide on our own whether to buy. That government officials want to act as guardians and frowning finger-waggers is simply unacceptable in a free society. We already have "public service announcements" scolding us about using these products; why are we not allowed to hear about their benefits: the fun that can be had with the judicious drinking of alcohol, or the pleasant sensation of a cigarette after a meal?

Score Point 4

Should Alcohol and Tobacco Advertisement be Banned?

In my opinion, alcohol and tobacco advertisements should be banned in the U.S. It should be banned because it will influence children to either drink or smoke. Some children will even go so far as doing both. Alcohol and tobacco is addictive and is not suitable for children. Smoking is known for killing peoples brain cells and alcohol sometimes cause overdose that result in death. Parents can only do so much to keep their children from these products. Therefore, advertising should not be allowed for tobacco or alcohol.

I think companys that advertise harmful products, such as alcohol and tobacco products are heartless. They are trying to make money without thinking that it may influence children to actually use that product. Children are so easily influenced and that is why we, as adults have to find other ways to advertise products like those. Companies should advertise those things on adult television. Since children have not any business watching adult television the advertisments should be watched on those channels (only if advertising was not banned).

On the other hand, I feel it is the parents duty to keep a close eye on their children and on what they are doing. Sometimes it is impossible for parents to keep up with their children so they should teach them about the uses of alcohol and tobacco. I see so many children in high school drinking and smoking now. Their academic status dropped, as well as their attention span. Also, advertising alcohol and tobacco products should be banned because so many young people have died from the use of these products.

Children may see their peers or people that they perceive as being mentors, smoking and/or drinking. What do you think the children will do? They will start drinking and smoking also because they would figure that it was a cool thing to do. So they would start to use these products and it would effect them in a worst way than it would effect an older person. I have a younger cousin that saw an advertisement and thought the actor was cool (advertising cigarettes on a billboard). He was seventeen and before I knew it, he was smoking black and milds cigars. I couldn't believe it! He did have bad influences in his household. His parents had a bar in the living room in which I thought was ridiculous. I feel that once the child start on the cigarettes and alcohol, they are prone to trying other things more dangerous.

These are the reasons I think that alcohol and tobacco advertisements should be banned. They influence children to do dangerous things. Some people even die from the use of these products. Parents need to be aware of what their children are doing because so many children are influenced by actors on television or billboards. Instead of thinking of themselves and how much money they will make, advertisers need to think about the future of our children.

Score Point 3

I don't agree with advertisements of alcohol and tobaco should be banned, however they should lesson the places where we see them. Meaning you shouldn't let them put them in places like television or magazines that could be seen by children, this includes televison programs or hours most kids watch and magazines such as "Teen" or "Sports Illustrated for Kids" should not carry these advertisements.

Companys need to make what money they can to pay their workers, even people who work for alcohol and tobacco companys needs their pays check. So its not fair to tell them not to make ads because then they don't make the money to pay the workers.

Another reason is you can't ban advertisements. This violation the first Amendment. It's free speech. I think the alcohol and tobacco industrys are doing better these days in the way they sell their material. Not so much about sex and nice cloths. Some laws help by looking for misuse of advertisements, for example, I think there's a law that prohibits billboards to display tobacco advertisements within a certain distance of a school.

With the support of the government and these industrys, and how parents explain to their children the harmful affects of these items, there is no reason to ban these types of advertisements.

Score Point 2

Do you know that tobacco consumption is the third reason for dying in the USA? You need to say no to addiction and that goes for advertising too. Imagine a baby born premature because of mother tobacco addicted. She probably knew that is not healthy for her and the baby to smoke during pregnancy, but she could not quit. Maybe she tried, but whenever she turned on the TV saw people enjoying smoking, when she opened a newspaper saw another tobacco ad. Alcohol consumption can cause mental retardation for babies born from parents alcohol addicted, and what is worse of all is hereditary.

Tobacco is the principal cause of lung cancer. People might be better advised how to take care of their health rather than be harmful for themselves. The alcohol is bad for your body, too. Do the companies show the effects of the alcohol consuming? NO A high percent of the accidents are caused by drivers who consumed alcohol. People do not need to see things that are bad for their health and their children's health. We live in a consumer society. People are making money, and they spend money. It makes a big difference if the money one spends for better food, books, entertainment things, or for helping other people. An alcoholic mother buys drinks then food for his/her children. They prefer to sleep on the street than saving money for paying rent. People must be advised to spend money for good.

Say NO to alcohol!

Say NO to tobacco.

Score Point 1

Ask should advertising alcohol and tobacco products be banned in the United States? I say yes! Alcohol and tobacco are addictive and cause serious health problems, and that discourages those products to advertise. They should be ads on the television and the magazine for alcohol and tobacco because the government shouldn't tell companies how to sell their products. Drinking and smoking are legal for adults but not for children. I think tobacco and alcohol should be banned because kids should not smoke tobacco and alcohol and hurt their parents and drop out of school and stop for life and maybe overdose. Tobacco and alcohol cause health problems for adults and children, and their addictive customers should not be that.

PEARSON