

PRACTICE TEST 6 ANSWER KEY

Section 1: Reading		Section 2: Writing & Language		Section 3: Math (No Calculator)		Section 4: Math (Calculator)	
1. B	27. B	1. D	23. A	1. B	11. C	1. B	20. A
2. D	28. B	2. D	24. B	2. A	12. C	2. A	21. B
3. B	29. D	3. D	25. A	3. A	13. D	3. C	22. B
4. C	30. C	4. C	26. B	4. D	14. B	4. A	23. C
5. C	31. B	5. B	27. C	5. C	15. D	5. D	24. D
6. A	32. C	6. C	28. C	6. C	16. 16	6. C	25. B
7. B	33. A	7. B	29. D	7. A	17. 90	7. D	26. B
8. A	34. C	8. C	30. A	8. C	18. $\frac{3}{5}$ or	8. A	27. C
9. A	35. D	9. B	31. B	9. B	19. $\frac{1}{4}$ or	9. B	28. A
10. D	36. C	10. D	32. D	10. D	20. 64	10. B	29. A
11. C	37. D	11. D	33. C			11. C	30. C
12. D	38. D	12. A	34. A			12. D	31. 120
13. D	39. A	13. B	35. B			13. A	32. 5
14. D	40. B	14. A	36. D			14. B	33. 880
15. B	41. A	15. D	37. D			15. C	34. 20
16. A	42. B	16. C	38. A			16. A	35. 950
17. B	43. A	17. D	39. C			17. D	36. 40
18. C	44. B	18. D	40. D			18. B	37. 1.03
19. A	45. A	19. D	41. A			19. C	38. 17.8
20. B	46. A	20. B	42. B				
21. C	47. C	21. A	43. C				
22. C	48. D	22. B	44. A				
23. A	49. A						
24. C	50. D						
25. D	51. C						
26. A	52. A						

PRACTICE TEST 6 EXPLANATIONS

Section 1: Reading

- B** The question asks what the narrator's initial shock shifts to during the passage as a whole. By the end of the passage, the narrator has reviewed all of the choices available to him and decided to become part of the plot. Choice (A), *disbelief*, can be eliminated, as it is very close to *shock*, and the narrator moves away from that response and toward a commitment to the plot by the end of the passage. The narrator does seem to feel sympathy for Scudder, but that sympathy is not dwelt upon, so (C) can be eliminated. Though he may despair as the passage unfolds, (D) can also be eliminated, as that emotion is not the one that predominates by the end. Choice (B) is the best answer because the narrator ends the passage both mentally and actively engaged in the plot unfolding around him.
- D** The answer to this question should provide evidence of the overall shift in the narrator's attitude in the passage. Although the thought that *my number was up all right* might seem to support (D) in question 1, at that point in the passage, the narrator is still deep in thought and his responses continue to evolve as the passage unfolds. Eliminate (A). This is also true for the idea that the police *would simply laugh* at the narrator and eventually charge him with the murder and hang him, so eliminate (B) and (C). By the end of the passage, he has decided that he *was pretty well bound* to carry on Scudder's work. The most likely place to find lines that describe how the narrator feels by the end of the passage would be near the end of the passage, and (D) offers lines that show the narrator feeling *pretty well bound* to carry on Scudder's work. The most likely place to find lines that describe how the narrator feels by the end of the passage would be near the end of the passage, and (D) offers lines that show the narrator feeling *pretty well bound* to carry on Scudder's work. Since the remainder of the passage details why he feels he must become involved in the plot, these lines best articulate the overall shift in his attitude and support (B) in question 1. Therefore, (D) is the best answer.
- B** The sentence immediately following this phrase is *There was nobody there, nor any trace of anybody, but I shuttered and bolted all the windows and put the chain on the door.* This sentence indicates that the narrator was afraid that someone might still be in the apartment, and that the reason he went over the apartment was to ensure that no one was in fact there. The narrator also mentions the possibility that the murderer might return later in the same paragraph. This best supports (B). There is no discussion of trying to determine the identity of the killer(s), so eliminate (A). The narrator has not yet decided he must vanish, which means (C) is incorrect. There is also no indication that he thinks another victim may be there, only the attacker, so eliminate (D). The correct answer is (B).

4. **C** When asked for the meaning of a word or phrase in context, be sure to base your answer on the context of the passage rather than your previous knowledge of the word. Earlier in this sentence the narrator states that *It took me about an hour to figure the thing out*, which indicates he is mentally working through the situation. Therefore, *cogitations* must mean something like “thoughts” or “musings.” Choice (C), *meditations*, best reflects that meaning and is the best answer. While (B), *recognitions*, might initially seem appealing, any recognitions would be the product of the narrator’s thinking, rather than the process itself. Neither (A) nor (D) work in context.
5. **C** The phrase *I was in the soup* comes at the beginning of the third paragraph. This paragraph goes on to discuss the bad position that the narrator finds himself in, with very limited options. This best matches (C): He finds himself in a predicament. Choice (A) is too literal; the reference to soup doesn’t refer to actual food or a kitchen. Choice (B) might initially seem appealing, as the narrator responds to finding Scudder’s body with shock, but the phrase *in the soup* is used to describe the situation the narrator is in, not how he feels about it. Choice (D) is not supported by the passage, as there is never any indication that the author is intoxicated.
6. **A** The end of the third paragraph describes the narrator’s reasoning as to why he cannot tell the police about Scudder’s murder. The narrator states that the police would not believe him and he *would be charged with the murder*. This best supports (A). Although the narrator states that the police would likely *laugh at him*, they would be laughing at his story and not at the fact that someone was murdered, as though it was all a joke, eliminating (B). Since the narrator would be telling the truth if he told the police, he would not be *playing Scudder’s killers’ game*, eliminating (C). There is no reference to the narrator is a *brave man*, or whether his lack of bravery would influence the police’s belief in his story, so eliminate (D). Choice (A) is the answer.
7. **B** The end of the third paragraph describes the narrator’s reasoning as to why he cannot tell the police about Scudder’s murder. The author states that the police would not believe him and he *would be charged with the murder*. This best matches (B) as the best evidence for the answer to the previous question. None of the other lines provided in these answer choices relate to the narrator’s discussion of the police, so they cannot be the best supporting evidence for the previous question.
8. **A** Prior to the sentence in question, the narrator states that Scudder’s enemies *must have reckoned that he had confided in me* before Scudder was killed. The narrator then says *I would be the next to go*. Since it was Scudder who was the first to go, and he was murdered, it can be inferred that the narrator is afraid he will also be murdered for knowing Scudder’s secret. This best supports (A). Since no one has gone to prison, the narrator cannot be the *next* to go to prison, eliminating (B). The narrator does not reference leaving the house, which eliminates (C). At this point the narrator has not yet discussed the possibility of telling his story, so (D) should be eliminated as well. Choice (A) is the best answer.

9. **A** This question (*What kind of a story was I to tell about Scudder?*) is used rhetorically to indicate that the author is unsure of what he should say and how the story will be taken by those he tells it to. This best supports (A). The passage indicates that the narrator knows important information about Scudder; that is why he might also be killed. Eliminate (B). The narrator has already indicated that he has lied to Paddock, who will be at the apartment in the morning as well, so he is not trying to start a conversation with his roommate, eliminating (C). The question is not a literal question for the reader to answer, so (D) is also incorrect. Choice (A) is the correct answer.
10. **D** When asked for the meaning of a word or phrase in context, be sure to base your answer on the context of the passage rather than your previous knowledge of the word. In this sentence *confidence* refers to what Scudder told the narrator, indicating that Scudder trusted the narrator. Therefore, the closest meaning to *confidence* in this context is *trust*, (D). Although the other three choices can be used synonymously for *confidence*, they do not match the correct meaning in this specific context.
11. **C** This question asks for a summary of the first paragraph. There is no evidence that Roosevelt was elected *in reaction to* the banking crisis, so (A) is incorrect. Additionally, while the paragraph states that millions of people were faced with starvation, it does not go so far as to say that the majority of American citizens could not afford food, so (B) is incorrect. The passage does not indicate when the Great Depression began, and (D) is too specific to be a summary of the paragraph. Choice (C) provides an overview of the first paragraph and is the correct answer.
12. **D** The passage states that the American citizens were *no longer in a mood to tolerate a do-nothing government*. Additionally, the political elite was *forced to agree to a more flexible policy and to the promulgation of a number of liberal reforms*. While (A) might seem like an attractive choice, the passage focuses on how the attitude of the American public forced the political elite to change their governing stance, not on how well the public withstood the pressures of the Great Depression. The answer choice that best matches this attitude is (D), *uncompromising*.
13. **D** Remember to use the context of the passage when considering the definition of the word, and not your own prior usage of the word *special*. The passage states *on March 9, 1933 [the Roosevelt government] summoned a special session of Congress, which worked for three months to adopt a multitude of laws encompassing nearly all aspects of the country's economic and political life*. There is no evidence in the passage to suggest that the meeting was *selective*, as all of Congress attended, so (C) is incorrect. Additionally, nothing in the passage suggests that the meeting was *singular* or *extraordinary*, so you can eliminate (A) and (B). However, it can be assumed that the session was unscheduled, because Roosevelt called for the session as soon as he was inaugurated. Choice (D) is the answer.

14. **D** This question asks what the passage implies about Roosevelt, so the correct answer should be directly supported by evidence from the passage. While Roosevelt's policies did seek *the restoration of the economy and salvation of the threatened US ruling class through active government intervention*, it is too extreme to say that Roosevelt singlehandedly averted the country's financial ruin. Choice (A) is incorrect. Choice (B) is incorrect because as previously quoted, the New Deal sought to protect the U.S. ruling class. While the passage states that the theory of the New Deal was founded *in the thought of the English economist John Maynard Keynes*, there is no evidence that Roosevelt was a student of Keynes. Choice (C) is incorrect. The passage states that Roosevelt *went down in history as one of the most important, far-seeing, and realistic of American political figures*, which supports (D).
15. **B** The question asks for the evidence you used to answer the previous question, so if you can't find lines to support your answer to question 14 take a moment to reassess. In this case, only (B) supports the idea that Roosevelt was a remarkably forward thinker and a pragmatic leader.
16. **A** Remember to use the context of the passage when considering the definition of the word, and not your own prior usage of the word *cardinal*. The passage describes how the *political mission* of the New Deal sought to head off a movement by the working and farming class. The passage states that *this explains why the cardinal points of the New Deal...included some concessions to the working people*. In context, *cardinal* needs to mean something along the lines of "main" or "important," because these *cardinal points* were intended to fulfill the New Deal's political mission. Choice (A) is the correct answer.
17. **B** The passage states that the *New Deal signified a major break from the ideology of reactionary individualism and from the principles of classical liberalism with its doctrine of free trade and governmental non-interference in the economy*. These lines support (B) as the correct answer. The passage never mentions the particular percentage breakdown of the classes, so (A) is incorrect. Although the passage does discuss agriculture and farming, there is no evidence that the economy is primarily built around these industries. Choice (C) is incorrect. The New Deal was created to impose regulations on a previously largely unregulated economy, so (D) is incorrect.
18. **C** The question asks for the evidence you used to answer the previous question, so if you can't find lines to support your answer to question 17 take a moment to reassess. In this case, only (C) supports the idea that the economy functions as a noninterventionist system with limited government restriction.
19. **A** The correct answer needs to be consistent with the information in the passage and in the graphic. The authors argue that the New Deal imposed greater government regulation on the economy, and the pie charts support this idea by assigning an increased percentage of income to the national government after the New Deal. Choice (A) is consistent with this information. While the pie charts do show an increase in the private sector's percentage of income, the passage does not discuss the private sector. Choice (B) is incorrect. Neither the passage nor the

graphic discuss the dangers of government regulation or suggest that the private sector was likely to decrease regardless. Choices (C) and (D) are incorrect.

20. **B** The correct answer needs to be consistent with the graphic. Immediately following the Supreme Court's declaration that part of the New Deal was unconstitutional, the unemployment rate actually continued to fall. Choice (A) is incorrect. The graph shows that the unemployment rate was lowest in 1943 and 1944, so (C) is incorrect. Following the implementation of a *war economy*, the unemployment rate dropped significantly, so (D) is incorrect. The first phase of the New Deal was followed by a drop in the unemployment rate, while the second phase was followed by an increase. This information supports (B), which is the correct answer.
21. **C** Figure 2 shows that the initial implementation of the New Deal was followed by a decrease in the unemployment rate over several years. This information supports (C) as the correct answer. Figure 2 does not show what would have happened to the unemployment rate without the New Deal, so (A) is incorrect. Entering World War II brought the unemployment rate below the normal unemployment rate, a feat not achieved by the New Deal, so (B) is incorrect. While the New Deal did in fact decrease the unemployment rate, it did not bring it down to pre-crash levels. Choice (D) is incorrect.
22. **C** Choice (A) is incorrect because if the author were *nostalgic* about the word *creativity*, he would not be inclined to argue that it's time to stop using it. Choice (B) is also incorrect because he is not talking about the word *creativity* in a positive way, so his attitude would not be a positive one. Choice (D) is incorrect; while the author feels the word *creativity* is antiquated, there is no evidence that his *attitude* is an old or outdated one. Choice (C) is correct because the author's attitude towards the word *creativity* is *jaded*. He lacks enthusiasm for the word and feels it is overused because of its connection to a very popular but not well-supported hypothesis.
23. **A** *Jaded* means "tired of something, particularly after being overexposed to it." Choice (A) reflects the author's attitude by suggesting that the word is no longer needed. Choice (B) does not contain as much sense of the author's attitude toward the word, so eliminate (B). Choice (C) contains information that is more directly about why the word has been used so much, rather than why the author is tired of it; eliminate (C). Choice (D) introduces an example that reinforces the idea that the *hypothesis* mentioned earlier is not well supported. It does not directly support (C) in the previous question. Choice (A) is the best answer.
24. **C** While the first part of the paragraph deals with the frequency of the occurrence of the word *creativity*, it is not the main idea that the paragraph lends to the passage. Therefore, (A) is not correct. This same line of reasoning can be used to eliminate (D). While it is not inherently wrong, it is not the main or primary purpose for the second paragraph. The author is using this paragraph to introduce an example with which he does not agree. Therefore, it's unlikely that the main purpose would be to show the importance of the word, unless he then refutes that belief. This falls more in line with (C), which is the correct answer and supported by the passage. The author goes on to note that the words attributed to Mozart were not written by

him: *they do not describe how he composed, and we have known this since 1856, when Mozart biographer Otto Jahn showed that they were forged.*

25. **D** In the context of the sentence *mixed* most nearly means “not consistent.” The author states that *psychologists have been trying to prove the creativity hypothesis for nearly a hundred years*, and if the results were consistent they would have used the results to either prove or disprove the theory. *Misunderstood*, *stirred*, and *scientific* do not match this prediction and are therefore incorrect. Choice (D), *varied*, matches the prediction and is the correct answer.
26. **A** In the first sentence of Passage 2 the author states that *a lot of the vocabulary of science concerns the models rather than the reality*. He then uses the word *discovery* as an example. This means that the word *discovery* is not referring to reality, or, more correctly, showing that the word is not used appropriately; this best matches (A), the correct answer. Choice (B) does not match the prediction. Choices (C) and (D) also do not match the prediction. While the author may draw attention to this particular example and suggest that the word does not mean what it seems to mean, neither of these choices describe why the quotes were used. More specifically, for (D), the use of quotes does not provide an alternate meaning; it just suggests that one exists.
27. **B** In the context of the passage, the word *overturned* is used to refer to the work of Copernicus, Kepler, Galileo, and Newton. The author goes on to say that Galileo was persecuted for concurring with Copernicus and that *this idea conflicted with the then current theological interpretation*, showing that these works were contrary to the *entrenched* beliefs of the time. *Overturn*, therefore, must mean “negate” or “reverse the ideas of the time.” This prediction most closely matches (B).
28. **B** In the passage the author notes that the church did not object to the concept of a moving Earth when it was used for modeling and calculation; what they did object to was *Galileo’s claim that the Earth really moves*. This means that the church was not in complete objection to the theory, making (A) incorrect. There is no mention of how the church dealt with Galileo and his theory in this passage, so (C) is not correct. There is also no evidence that the church supported the theory, only that they were tolerant of it at certain times; therefore, (D) is incorrect. Choice (B) most closely matches the prediction, so it is the correct answer.
29. **D** The author of Passage 1, Kevin Ashton, argues that a word is used incorrectly, and Kepler was among scientists who had successfully *overturned* an archaic notion. Since the author of Passage 1 has not yet succeeded in convincing the general public that *creativity* is a bad concept, (A) is incorrect. The only thing we know about psychologists from the first passage is that they have been unsuccessful at proving the creativity hypothesis. The author of Passage 2 notes that scientists are discovering new theories, referencing Hawking as an example, so (B) is also incorrect. Mozart is mentioned only in the context of a quote that was not actually his, and Newton is mentioned in regards to his historically controversial ideas. There is not enough information about Mozart to draw a reasonable conclusion, so (C) is wrong. The author of

Passage 1 states that many people keep quoting Mozart even though there is no evidence to support that claim. Analogously, *church authorities* in Passage 2 refused to accept the actuality of Galileo's claims even though Galileo presented evidence that the church's current views were inaccurate. These views are similar in their denial of the facts presented, so (D) is the best answer.

30. **C** As noted in the explanation for the previous question, the people who quote Mozart are aware that they are not using a quote attributed to him; therefore, the line reference must note something that shows they know they are using incorrect information. Similarly, when the *church authorities* note that the concept of a moving Earth is theoretically possible, they also show that they know that in some part their model of the cosmos is flawed. The line references in (C) are the only ones that show falsehood in both areas. Therefore, (C) is the correct answer.
31. **B** The scientific model only theoretically describes the system that it is trying to model. Because of this, scientific models are generally not proven through physical observation or experience, but rather through mathematics, speculation, and hypothesis. This is most similar to the creativity hypothesis mentioned in Passage 1; it is a theory that is speculative and remains unproven. The universe in its entirety is not mentioned in either passage, and the scientific model would not be the same thing as an entire universe. So too would black holes not be similar to the scientific model. Therefore, (A) and (D) are both incorrect. According to Passage 1, all that one knows about *The Mathematician's Mind; Creativity*, is that it contains a quote inaccurately attributed to Mozart. There is not enough information to draw a comparison between the book and the scientific model. Therefore, (C) is incorrect, leaving only (B), which matches the prediction and is the correct answer.
32. **C** The question asks for the primary purpose of the passage, so the correct answer must address the main motivation behind why the author wrote the passage. Although the passage does discuss a way in which technology might aid animal research (specifically, GPS), (A) is too specific to be the primary purpose of the passage; eliminate (A). The passage discusses controlling the feral swine population, but it does not discuss the bio-ethics surrounding this issue, so (B) is incorrect. The passage provides a brief history of the feral swine's presence in the United States, but (D) is too specific to be the answer, so you can eliminate (D) as well. Choice (C) addresses the author's main purpose in writing the passage and is the correct answer.
33. **A** The author describes the basic features of the feral swine and then details a particular problem concerning the species and the steps being taken to mitigate the problem. The author's tone can be best described as that of *academic interest*, which is (A). The author has no personal stake in the feral swine situation and does not express either outrage or fondness in relation to the swine. The other choices can be eliminated.
34. **C** The question asks which of the facts about feral swine is true, so the correct answer should be supported by the passage. Although the passage discusses feral swine populations moving as groups, it does not discuss the particular breakdown of these groups. Choice (A) is incorrect.

The passage states that the feral swine is an invasive species in the United States, so (B) is not supported by the passage. While the passage does discuss the fact that feral swine often carry diseases, it does not specify how people react to eating tainted meat. Choice (D) is incorrect. The passage states that *currently, little is known about feral swine populations, their habitat use and movement patterns, and the resulting habitat destruction in Louisiana and Mississippi.* These lines support (C), which is the correct answer.

35. **D** The question asks for the evidence you used to answer the previous question, so if you can't find lines to support your answer to question 34, take a moment to reassess. In this case, only (D) supports the idea that we have a limited working knowledge of how feral swine populations navigate the environment.
36. **C** The question asks what the phrase *survival of their young can be nearly 100 percent* suggests, so the correct answer must be supported by evidence in the passage. There is no evidence that the feral pig population is maintained at a constant rate; in fact, the passage later indicates that the population is increasing. Choice (A) is incorrect. The passage does not give any information about the feral pig population prior to the pig's arrival in the United States, so (B) is incorrect. The passage describes the work as being done to curb the feral pig population; (D) describes the opposite situation and can therefore be eliminated. A 100-percent survival rate means that the populations can increase easily with each litter. Choice (C) is supported by the text and is the correct answer.
37. **D** Remember to use the context of the passage when considering the definition of the word, not your own prior usage of the word *wallows*. The passage states that the feral swine *root, or dig, for food and create wallows, thereby destroying sensitive vegetation, displacing native wildlife, and ultimately leading to loss of habitat quality and value.* Based on the context, *wallows* must be the result of digging, such as "holes" or "trenches." Choice (D), *depressions*, best matches this meaning. Choice (B) might be a tempting choice of the association with the phrase *wallowing in misery*; however, *miseries* does not match the needed sense of "holes" or "trenches," so (B) is also incorrect.
38. **D** The question asks for a way in which feral hog populations negatively affect human communities, so look to the passage for evidence. While the passage states that feral swine activity creates *potentially hazardous conditions for the operation of farm equipment*, it does not say anything about damage to farm equipment while it is being stored. Choice (A) is incorrect. Neither (B) nor (C) cause harm to human communities. The lines *Hurricane protection levees and other water control structures that protect human communities have been severely damaged by rooting* support (D), which is the correct answer.
39. **A** The question asks for the evidence you used to answer the previous question, so if you can't find lines to support your answer to question 38, take a moment to reassess. In this case, only (A) supports the idea that feral hogs can destroy protective structures such as levees.

40. **B** Remember to use the context of the passage when considering the definition of the word *refuges*, not your own prior usage or knowledge of the word. The passage states that *in Louisiana, several wildlife refuges allow swine trapping by permitted individuals and hunting by licensed individuals*. From the context, it can be assumed that wildlife refuges are places where animals are usually protected, because hunters need special permission to hunt the feral swine in these locations. Choice (B) best matches this meaning. Both (A) and (C) offer synonyms for *refugees*, rather than for *refuges*, so those choices can be eliminated.
41. **A** The question asks what the author suggests about GPS collars, so the correct answer must have support from the text. Lines 62–73 never mention ethical concerns surrounding the collars or the age of the pigs collared. Choices (B) and (D) are incorrect. Additionally, the lines never say how hunters interact with collared pigs, which eliminates (C). The paragraph states that *the group's movements and locations can then be tracked through the movement of the collared individual*, which supports (A), the correct answer.
42. **B** The term *Judas pig* is a reference to the famous Biblical traitor, Judas; the collared *Judas pig* unwittingly betrays the position and movements of its group. This term functions as an allusion to a well-known source, the Bible, so (B) is the correct answer. It does not function as personification because the pigs are not assigned human attributes, so (A) is incorrect. The author does not use this term while intending the opposite meaning, so (C) is not the correct answer. The term is not used as a representation of something else, so (D) is incorrect.
43. **A** This question asks for the main purpose of the passage, so pay attention to the overall topic rather than specific information. The passage focuses on many different aspects of a single metal, which best supports (A). Although both the applications of nickel and the Russian mining economy are mentioned, neither is the main focus of the passage; eliminate (B) and (D). The health risks associated with nickel are not discussed, eliminating (C). Choice (A) is the best answer.
44. **B** This question asks about the shift in focus throughout the course of the passage, so the correct answer will focus on the general topics discussed rather than specific ones. Although the etymology of the name nickel is discussed at the beginning, the passage does not go on to discuss any other metals or elements, so you can eliminate (A). The passage discusses the discovery of nickel in the first paragraph, its formation in the second and third paragraphs, its uses in the fourth paragraph, and its current mining production in the last paragraphs. This supports (B). Although both the individual who discovered nickel and consumption of nickel is mentioned, these points are much too specific (and the greatest consumer of nickel is never mentioned), so (C) cannot be correct. And while the author does state where nickel is found and its common uses, these two points are too limited to account for the overall shift in the passage. The best choice is (B).

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