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Multiple-Choice Strategies

Multiple-choice questions are specifically designed to stump, or trick, the test taker. The following strategies will help you when confronted with all multiple-choice questions.

1. Read the stem carefully.
2. Cover the options and make a prediction.
3. If your prediction or something close to it appears, select it.
4. If your prediction does not appear, read each option carefully.
5. Eliminate any silly options.
6. Eliminate any options you know to be incorrect.
7. A stem and option that creates a grammatically incorrect statement may be an indication that it is wrong.
8. Preface the stem and option choice with the phrase "It is true that. . ." If the stem and option creates a true statement, it is an indication that it is correct.
9. If "All of the above" is an option and at least two of the other options are correct, then select "All of the above."
10. If "All of the above" is an option and you know that at least one of the options is wrong, then eliminate both "All of the above" and the other incorrect option.
11. If "None of the above" is an option and at least one of the options is correct, then eliminate "None of the above" as a possibility.

Science: Geology I

Directions: Read each sentence or phrase carefully. Fill in the correct answer circle.

Sample

A. The outermost layer of the Earth is called what?

- (A) the core
 (B) the mantle
 (C) **the crust**
 (D) none of these

1. Where is the lithosphere located?

- (A) in the core of the planet
 (B) in the stratosphere of the planet
 (C) in the ionosphere of the planet
 (D) just beneath the crust of the planet

2. The lithosphere is comprised of what?

- (E) rocks and boulders
 (F) sandy soil
 (G) large plates of rock
 (H) none of these

3. What might you find at the place where two plates meet?

- (A) a mountain
 (B) a fault
 (C) a canyon
 (D) a plain

4. What causes the Earth's plates to move?

- (E) the movement of molten rock in the mantle
 (F) gravity
 (G) pressure
 (H) lithospheric turbulence

5. A fault boundary, a colliding boundary, and a spreading boundary are places where what meets?

- (A) seismic waves
 (B) underground mountain ranges
 (C) plates
 (D) all of these

6. During an earthquake, the focus is where what happens?

- (E) where the rocks first move
 (F) where the seismograph is located
 (G) where the lava seeps through the ground
 (H) none of these

7. What does a seismograph record?

- (A) vibrations in the ground
 (B) movements in the core
 (C) movements in the mantle
 (D) none of these

8. If an earthquake measures 7.3 on the Richter scale, what might you expect to see?

- (E) very little damage
 (F) moderate damage
 (G) a major amount of damage
 (H) all of these

9. What might you expect to find at colliding boundaries?

- (A) a mountain
 (B) a volcano
 (C) a tsunami
 (D) an earthquake

10. What can explode out of volcanoes?

- (E) wind
 (F) hail
 (G) bacteria
 (H) magma



Social Studies: Ancient Civilizations

Directions: Read each sentence or phrase carefully. Fill in the correct answer circle.

Sample

A. Through what African country does the Nile River run?

- (A) Morocco (B) Egypt (C) Memphis (D) none of these

1. For what was papyrus used?

- (A) to make tools
 (B) to make pottery
 (C) to make clothing
 (D) to make paper

2. Why was the Nile River so critical to the development of the Egyptian Empire?

- (E) Because it was full of fish.
 (F) Because the Egyptians prayed to the water gods.
 (G) Because there is very little rain and the river was used to irrigate crops.
 (H) Because it protected the Egyptians from their enemies.

3. Old, Middle, and New Kingdoms are

- (A) divisions in ancient Egyptian history.
 (B) the names of various African kingdoms.
 (C) the names of ancient books about Egypt.
 (D) none of these

4. What is the significance of the Rosetta Stone?

- (E) It helped archeologists learn about Egyptian tools.
 (F) It was the oldest stone tool ever discovered.
 (G) It helped archeologists translate hieroglyphics.
 (H) none of these

5. Where is Egypt's largest pyramid located?

- (A) Memphis
 (B) Giza
 (C) Cairo
 (D) Fez

6. Pyramids were often used

- (E) as tombs.
 (F) as churches.
 (G) as marketplaces.
 (H) none of these

7. One of Africa's most ancient civilizations was called

- (A) Nubia.
 (B) Assyria.
 (C) Lower Egypt.
 (D) none of these

8. An Egyptian ruler was called a

- (E) chief.
 (F) warlord.
 (G) pharaoh.
 (H) none of these

9. During what era did an Egyptian middle class emerge?

- (A) the Old Kingdom
 (B) the New Kingdom
 (C) the Middle Kingdom
 (D) none of these

10. Which of the following statements is false?

- (E) The Nubians did not have a written language.
 (F) The Nubians built irrigation channels.
 (G) Nubia was located near what we call the Sudan today.
 (H) all of these

