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QUESTION 1

For a given function, y varies directly with x. If $x = \frac{10}{3}$ when $y = 15$, which of these equations represents the function?

A. $y = \frac{2}{9}x$

B. $y = 50x$

C. $y = -\frac{9}{2}x$

D. $y = \frac{9}{2}x$

A. Option A

B. Option B

C. Option C

D. Option D

Correct Answer: A

QUESTION 2

A student is writing a persuasive speech for his speech class about the value of fine arts programs in public education, Read the paragraphs from the student\\'s draft and complete the task that follows.

Value of the Arts

Fine arts programs in public education furnish critical thinking. Artists must evaluate their work for form and substance to ensure it accurately represents their vision and make any adjustments that are needed. Musicians must practice their

skills continually and evaluate accuracy of their performance.

Arts programs also encourage goal setting. Both artists and musicians must make a vision of what they want their skills to be, and work to achieve that vision. They must constantly evaluate their abilities and decide what they must do to reach

their goals. Goal setting is a skill that will be valuable to them not only in the arts, but also in other areas of life.

What are more concrete or specific words to replace the two underlined words? (Choose two.)

A. promote

B. provide

C. supply

D. establish

E. implement

F. start

Correct Answer: AD

QUESTION 3

If x + y = 0, which of the following represents

$\frac{x}{x-y}$

if x – y ? 0?

A. $\frac{1}{3}$

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

C. $-\frac{1}{2}$

D. 2

A. Option A

B. Option B

C. Option C

D. Option D

Correct Answer: D

QUESTION 4

Read the text attached.

Workplace Diversity The twenty-first century workplace features much greater diversity than was common even a couple of generations ago. Individuals who might once have faced employment challenges because of religious beliefs, ability differences, or sexual orientation now regularly join their peers in interview pools and on the job. Each may bring a new outlook and different information to the table; employees can no longer take for granted that their coworkers think the same way they do. This pushes them to question their own assumptions, expand their understanding, and appreciate alternate viewpoints. The result is more creative ideas, approaches, and solutions. Thus, diversity may also enhance corporate decision-making.

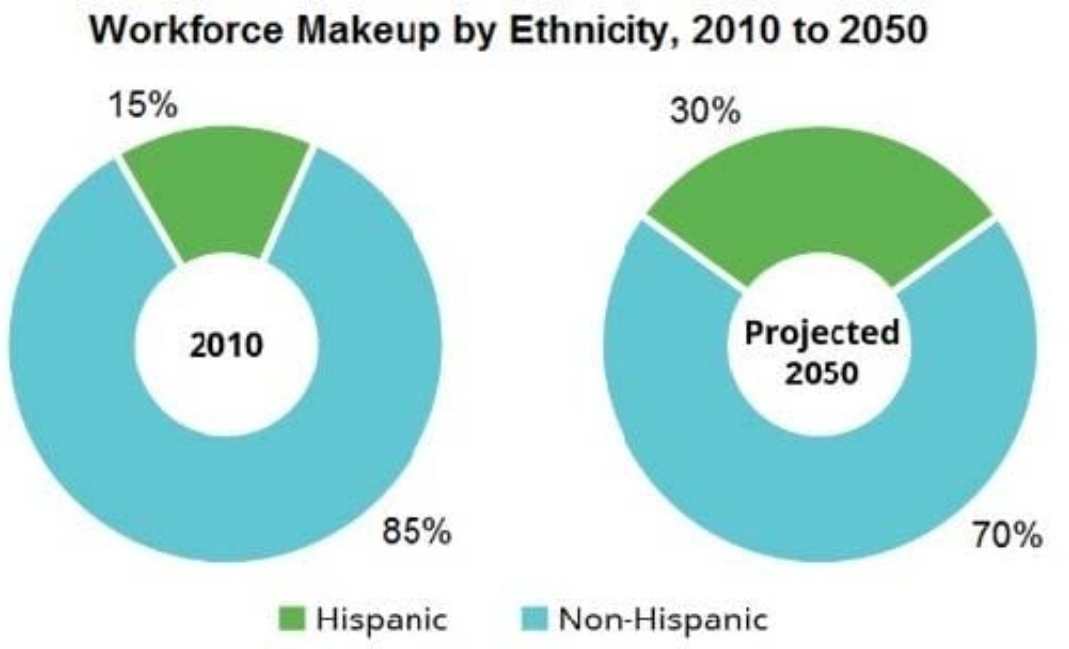
Communicating with those who differ from us may require us to make an extra effort and even change our viewpoint, but it leads to better collaboration and more favorable outcomes overall, according to David Rock, director of the Neuro-Leadership Institute in New York City, who says diverse coworkers "challenge their own and others\\' thinking."2

According to the Society for Human Resource Management (SHRM), organizational diversity now includes more than just racial, gender, and religious differences. It also encompasses different thinking styles and personality types, as well as other factors such as physical and cognitive abilities and sexual orientation, all of which influence the way people perceive the world. "Finding the right mix of individuals to work on teams, and creating the conditions in which they can excel, are key business goals for today\\'s leaders, given that collaboration has become a paradigm of the twenty-first century workplace," according to an SHRM article.3

Attracting workers who are not all alike is an important first step in the process of achieving greater diversity. However, managers cannot stop there. Their goals must also encompass inclusion, or the engagement of all employees in the corporate culture. "The far bigger challenge is how people interact with each other once they\\'re on the job," says Howard J. Ross, founder and chief learning officer at Cook Ross, a consulting firm specializing in diversity. "Diversity is being invited to the party; inclusion is being asked to dance. Diversity is about the ingredients, the mix of people and perspectives. Inclusion is about the container?he place that allows employees to feel they belong, to feel both accepted and different."4

Workplace diversity is not a new policy idea; its origins date back to at least the passage of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 (CRA) or before. Census figures show that women made up less than 29 percent of the civilian workforce when Congress passed Title VII of the CRA prohibiting workplace discrimination. After passage of the law, gender diversity in the workplace expanded significantly. According to the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS), the percentage of women in the labor force increased from 48 percent in 1977 to a peak of 60 percent in 1999. Over the last five years, the percentage has held relatively steady at 57 percent. Over the past forty years, the total number of women in the labor force has risen from 41 million in 1977 to 71 million in 2017.5 The BLS projects that the number of women in the U.S. labor force will reach 92 million in 2050 (an increase that far outstrips population growth).

The statistical data show a similar trend for African American, Asian American, and Hispanic workers (Figure 8.2). Just before passage of the CRA in 1964, the percentages of minorities in the official on-the-books workforce were relatively small compared with their representation in the total population. In 1966, Asians accounted for just 0.5 percent of private-sector employment, with Hispanics at 2.5 percent and African Americans at 8.2 percent. 6 However, Hispanic employment numbers have significantly increased since the CRA became law; they are expected to more than double from 15 percent in 2010 to 30 percent of the labor force in 2050. Similarly, Asian Americans are projected to increase their share from 5 to 8 percent between 2010 and 2050.



Source: Toossi, Mitra. "Projections of the Labor Force to 2050: A Visual Essay." *Monthly Labor Review*. Oct.2012. Data from U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Figure 8.2

There is a distinct contrast in workforce demographics between 2010 and projected numbers for 2050. (credit: attribution: Copyright Rice University, OpenStax, under CC BY 4.0 license) Much more progress remains to be made, however.

For example, many people think of the technology sector as the workplace of open-minded millennials. Yet Google, as one example of a large and successful company, revealed in its latest diversity statistics that its progress toward a more

inclusive workforce may be steady but it is very slow. Men still account for the great majority of employees at the corporation; only about 30 percent are women, and women fill fewer than 20 percent of Google\\'s technical roles (Figure 8.3).

The company has shown a similar lack of gender diversity in leadership roles, where women hold fewer than 25 percent of positions. Despite modest progress, an ocean-sized gap remains to be narrowed. When it comes to ethnicity,

approximately 56 percent of Google employees are white. About 35 percent are Asian, 3.5 percent are Latino, and 2.4 percent are black, and of the company\\'s management and leadership roles, 68 percent are held by whites.

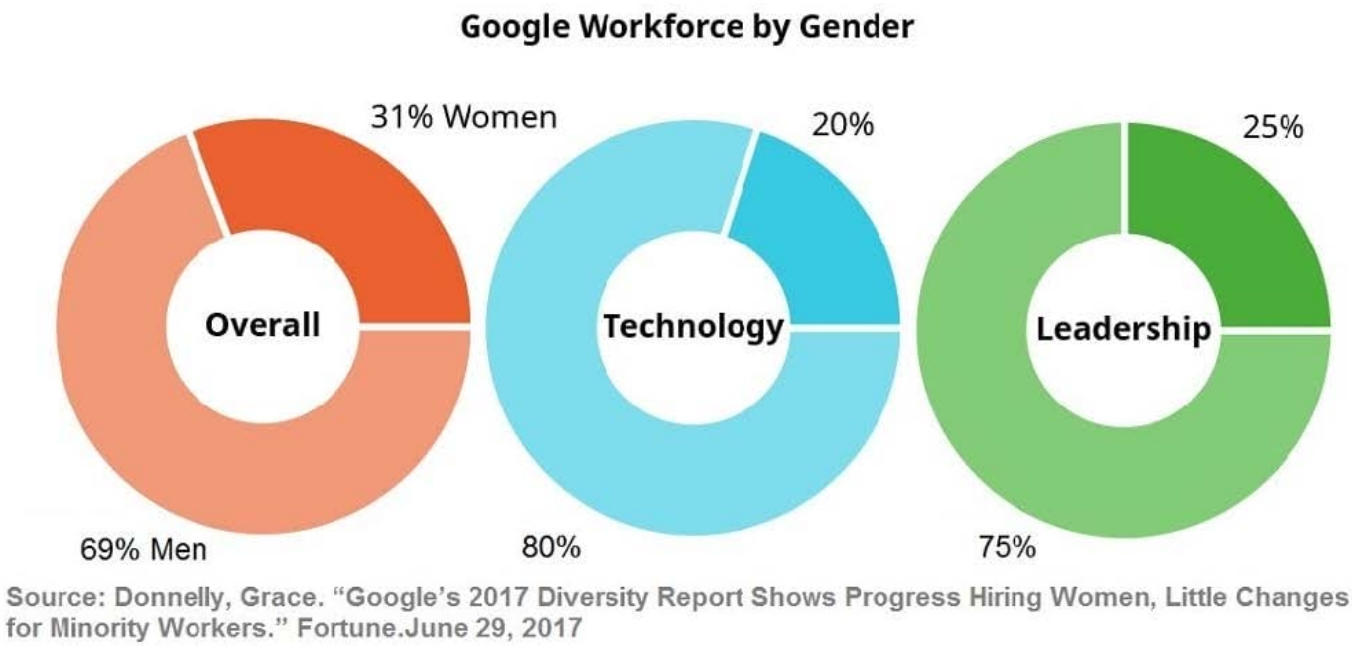


Figure 8.3

Google is emblematic of the technology sector, and this graphic shows just how far from equality and diversity the industry remains. (credit: attribution: Copyright Rice University, OpenStax, under CC BY 4.0 license)

Google is not alone in coming up short on diversity. Recruiting and hiring a diverse workforce has been a challenge for most major technology companies, including Facebook, Apple, and Yahoo (now owned by Verizon); all have reported gender and ethnic shortfalls in their workforces.

The Equal Employment Opportunity Commission (EEOC) has made available 2014 data comparing the participation of women and minorities in the high-technology sector with their participation in U.S. private-sector employment overall, and the results show the technology sector still lags.8 Compared with all private-sector industries, the high-technology industry employs a larger share of whites (68.5%), Asian Americans (14%), and men (64%), and a smaller share of African Americans (7.4%), Latinos (8%), and women (36%). Whites also represent a much higher share of those in the executive category (83.3%), whereas other groups hold a significantly lower share, including African Americans (2%), Latinos (3.1%), and Asian Americans (10.6%). In addition, and perhaps not surprisingly, 80 percent of executives are

men and only 20 percent are women. This compares negatively with all other private-sector industries, in which 70 percent of executives are men and 30 percent women.

Technology companies are generally not trying to hide the problem. Many have been publicly releasing diversity statistics since 2014, and they have been vocal about their intentions to close diversity gaps. More than thirty technology companies, including Intel, Spotify, Lyft, Airbnb, and Pinterest, each signed a written pledge to increase workforce diversity and inclusion, and Google pledged to spend more than $100 million to address diversity issues.9

Diversity and inclusion are positive steps for business organizations, and despite their sometimes slow pace, the majority are moving in the right direction. Diversity strengthens the company\\'s internal relationships with employees and improves employee morale, as well as its external relationships with customer groups. Communication, a core value of most successful businesses, becomes more effective with a diverse workforce. Performance improves for multiple reasons, not the least of which is that acknowledging diversity and respecting differences is the ethical thing to do.

Which two of these reasons best explain why the author includes the statistics and numbers in the text?

1. The author is trying to appeal to the audience\\'s logical side by supplying numbers and statistics that cannot be argued with to prove the point that diversity in the workplace is still lacking, despite some progress over the years.

2. The author is trying to appeal to the audience\\'s emotions by giving them the stark reality in shocking numbers of how few women and minorities are working in high-level positions or certain types of companies.

3. The author is trying to convince the audience that he\\'s not making this problem up; he\\'s done his research and can speak with authority on this subject.

4. The author is trying to explain why there are disparities in the number of women and minorities in different professions.

A. 1 and 4

B. 1 and 3

C. 2 and 4

D. 2 and 3

Correct Answer: B

QUESTION 5

Juan asked juniors and seniors in his school whether they will attend the final home football game of the season. He summarized the results in the attached two-way frequency table.

In the table, which labeled cell or cells contain joint frequencies?

	Junior	Senior	Total
Attending	36 A	31	67
Not Attending	22	45 C	67 D
Total	58 B	76	134

A. A and B

B. A and C

C. B and D

D. C and D

Correct Answer: B

QUESTION 6

Read the story attached.

"Roughing It" by Mark Twain

My brother had just been appointed Secretary of Nevada Territory ?an office of such majesty that it concentrated in itself the duties and dignities of Treasurer, Comptroller, Secretary of State, and Acting Governor in the Governor\\'s absence. A salary of eighteen hundred dollars a year and the title of "Mr. Secretary," gave to the great position an air of wild and imposing grandeur. I was young and ignorant, and I envied my brother. I coveted his distinction and his financial splendor, but particularly and especially the long, strange journey he was going to make, and the curious new world he was going to explore. He was going to travel! I never had been away from home, and that word "travel" had a seductive charm for me. Pretty soon he would be hundreds and hundreds of miles away on the great plains and deserts, and among the mountains of the Far West, and would see buffaloes and Indians, and prairie dogs, and antelopes, and have all kinds of adventures, and may be get hanged or scalped, and have ever such a fine time, and write home and tell us all about it, and be a hero. And he would see the gold mines and the silver mines, and maybe go about of an afternoon when his work was done, and pick up two or three pailfuls of shining slugs, and nuggets of gold and silver on the hillside. And by and by he would become very rich, and return home by sea, and be able to talk as calmly about San Francisco and the ocean, and "the isthmus" as if it was nothing of any consequence to have seen those marvels face to face.

What I suffered in contemplating his happiness, pen cannot describe. And so, when he offered me, in cold blood, the sublime position of private secretary under him, it appeared to me that the heavens and the earth passed away, and the firmament was rolled together as a scroll! I had nothing more to desire. My contentment was complete.

At the end of an hour or two I was ready for the journey. Not much packing up was necessary, because we were going in the overland stage from the Missouri frontier to Nevada, and passengers were only allowed a small quantity of baggage apiece. There was no Pacific railroad in those fine times of ten or twelve years ago ?not a single rail of it. I only proposed to stay in Nevada three months ?I had no thought of staying longer than that. I meant to see all I could that was new and strange, and then hurry home to business. I little thought that I would not see the end of that three-month pleasure excursion for six or seven uncommonly long years! I dreamed all night about Indians, deserts, and silver bars, and in due time, next day, we took shipping at the St. Louis wharf on board a steamboat bound up the Missouri River. We were six days going from St. Louis to "St. Jo." ?a trip that was so dull, and sleepy, and eventless that it has left no

more impression on my memory than if its duration had been six minutes instead of that many days. No record is left in my mind, now, concerning it, but a confused jumble of savage-looking snags, which we deliberately walked over with one wheel or the other; and of reefs which we butted and butted, and then retired from and climbed over in some softer place; and of sand-bars which we roosted on occasionally, and rested, and then got out our crutches and sparred over.

In fact, the boat might almost as well have gone to St. Jo. by land, for she was walking most of the time, anyhow ?climbing over reefs and clambering over snags patiently and laboriously all day long. The captain said she was a "bully" boat, and all she wanted was more "shear" and a bigger wheel. I thought she wanted a pair of stilts, but I had the deep sagacity not to say so.

Reread the last paragraph of the attached passage (reproduced here). "In fact, the boat might almost as well have gone to St. Jo by land, for she was walking most of the time, anyhow ?climbing over reefs and clambering over snags patiently and laboriously all day long. The captain had said she was a "bully" boat, and all she wanted was more "shear" and a bigger wheel. I thought she wanted a pair of stilts, but I had the deep sagacity not to say so." Which literary device does the narrator use in this paragraph?

A. symbolism of the reefs and snags being obstacles in life to overcome

B. euphemism with the description of "climbing over reefs" rather than "scraping along the bottom"

C. alliteration with the "bully" boat description

D. personification of the boat as a "she"

Correct Answer: D

QUESTION 7

Which of these sentences does not use standard capitalization?

A. Although she was invited, Alana claimed she was "way too busy" to join us for coffee.

B. Sarah asked, "Where are we going tonight after the movie?"

C. Harry applied to start college in the spring, as he planned to take a "gap semester" in the fall after his high school graduation.

D. Traveling from Alaska to Argentina on a motorcycle: this was the trip he had waited his whole life to take.

Correct Answer: D

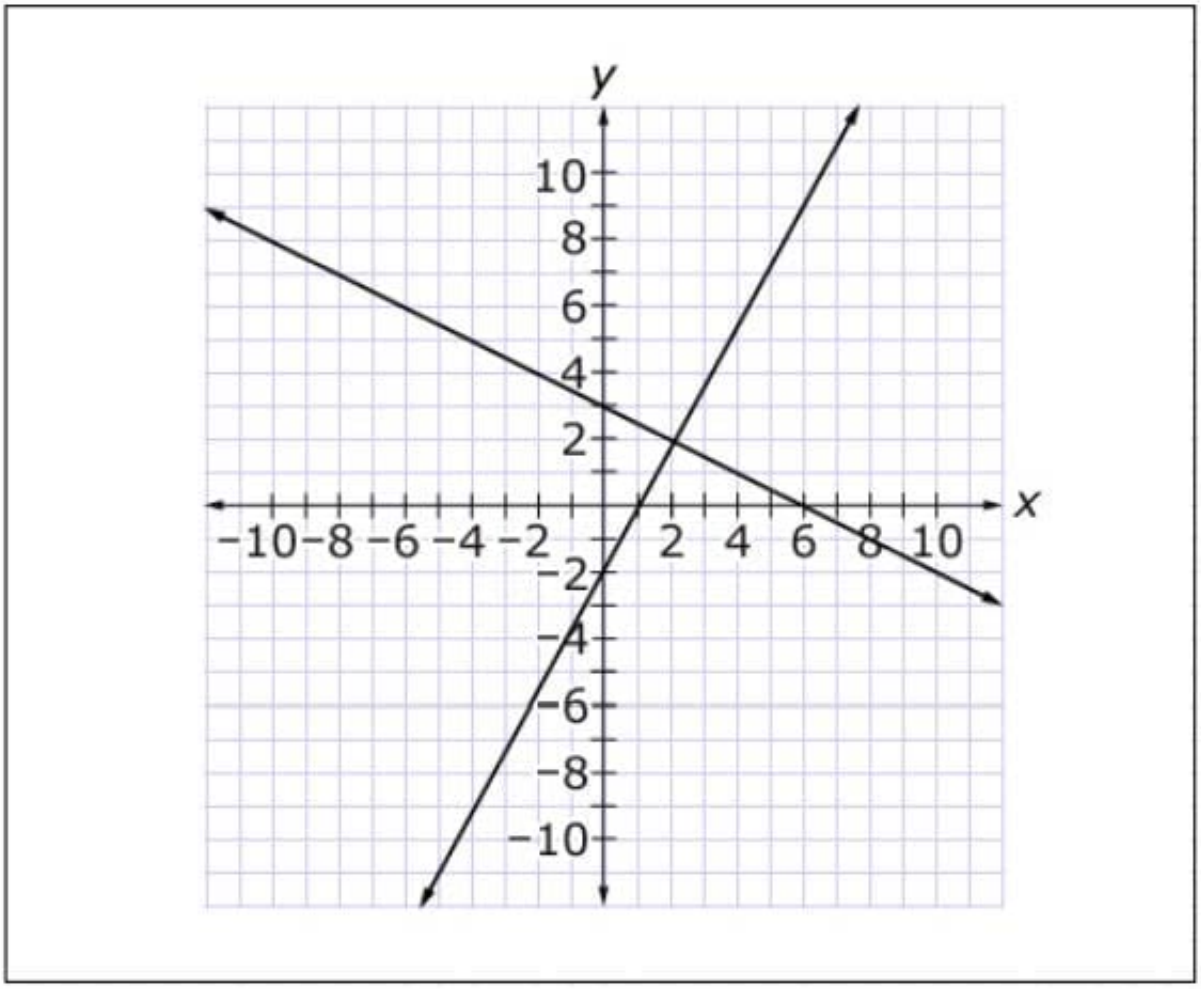
QUESTION 8

FILL BLANK

Click on the region of the graph that contains the solution set of the system of linear inequalities.

$y \leq -\frac{1}{2}x + 3$

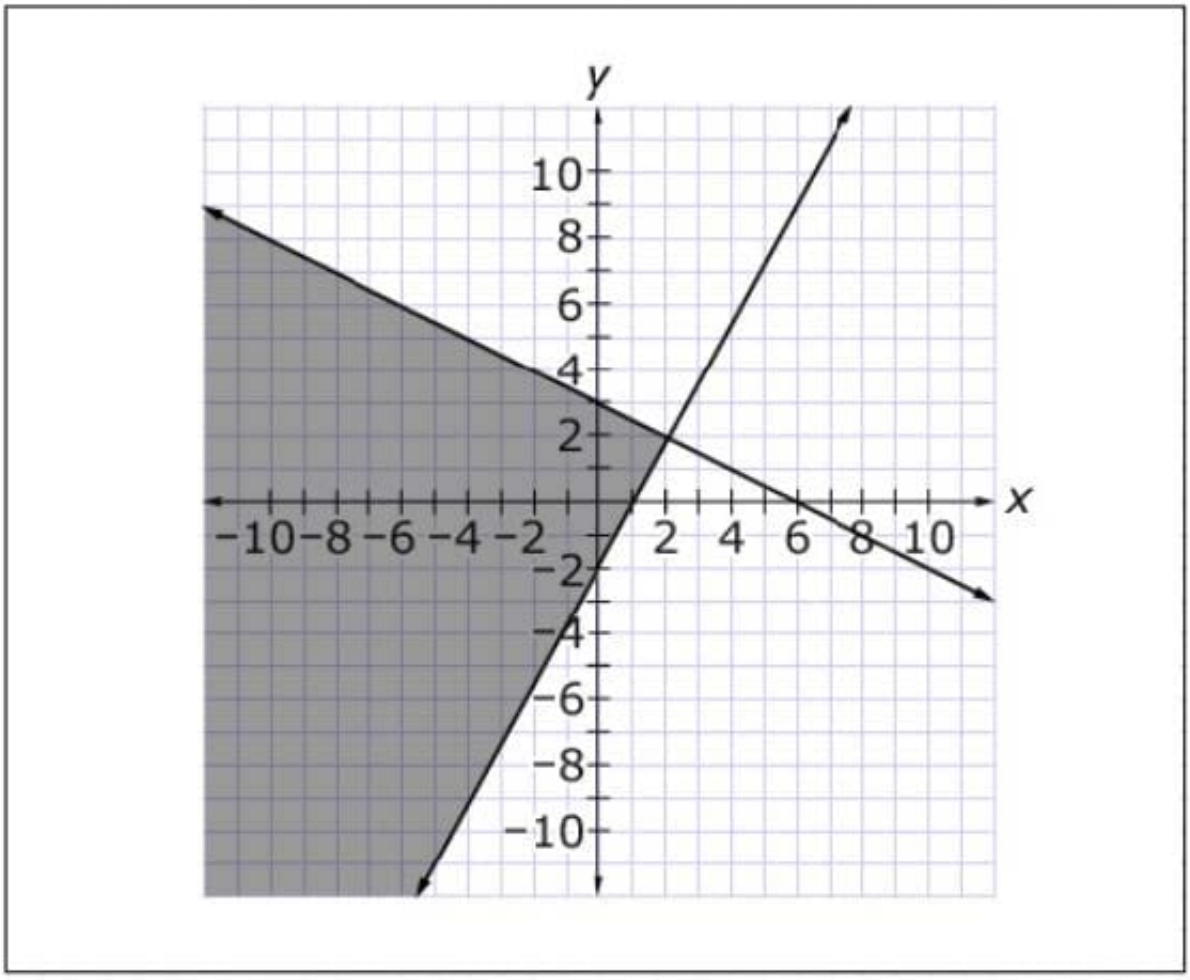
$y \geq 2x - 2$



A.

See explanation below.

Correct Answer: A



QUESTION 9

Rachel is going to buy a coffee-maker for her apartment. After some research she found 5 different coffee-makers for these prices:

$62.99 $77.99 $43.99 $17.99 $66.99

Her aunt advised her that spending about the median amount will be a good deal, while spending about the mean amount will just be average. After looking at the prices, she decided that average will be good enough.

Read the attached description of a purchase decision process. How much did Rachel save by spending closer to the mean than spending closer to the median?

A. $10.80

B. $8.20

C. $0 because it was the same unit

D. $19

Correct Answer: D

QUESTION 10

A drug company is evaluating a new method to measure levels of sugar in blood samples. The test is run hundreds of times on samples where the true level of sugar is already known. No test will be perfectly accurate all of the time, but it is

important that the result of any test be as close to the correct value as possible.

Which of these statistical measures will be most helpful in determining if the testing method in the attached description meets this condition?

1.

the mode of the test results

2.

the mean of the test results

3.

the minimum and maximum values of the test results

4.

the standard deviation of the test results

A. 3 and 4

B. 1 and 2

C. 3 only

D. 2 only

Correct Answer: A

QUESTION 11

DRAG DROP

Cheryl claims that any irrational number squared will result in a rational number.

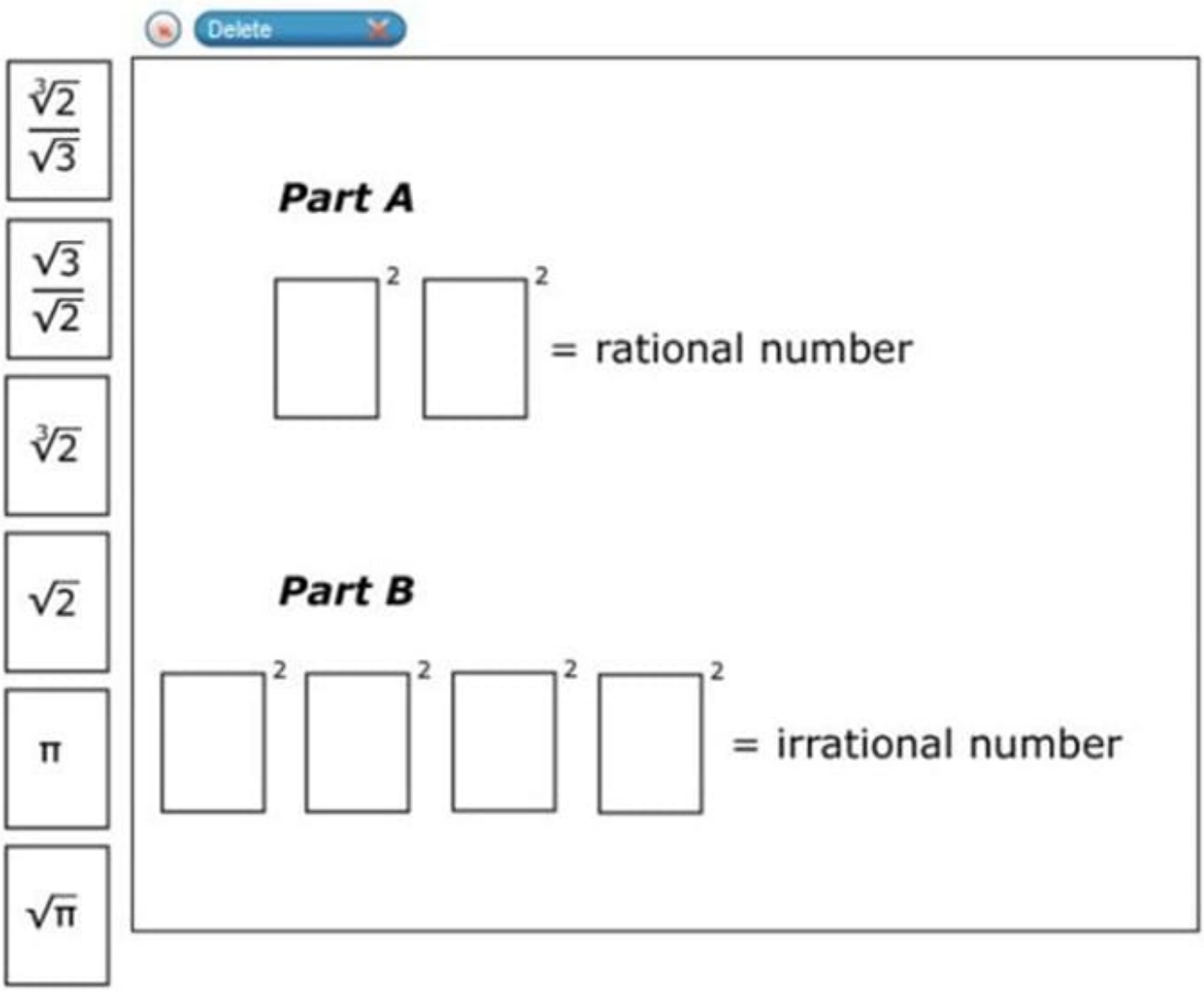
Part A

Drag an irrational number into the first response box that when squared will result in a rational number.

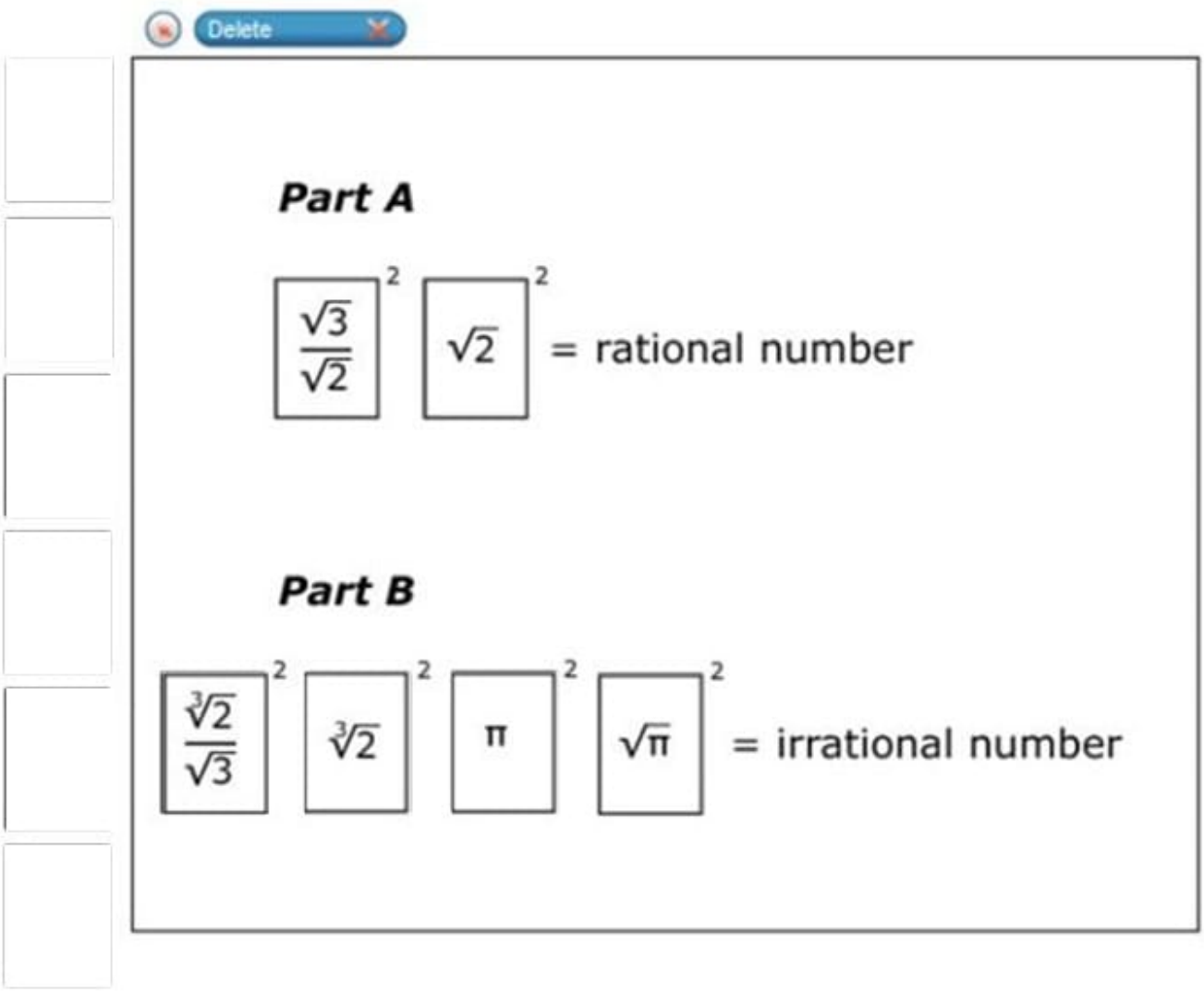
Part B

Drag an irrational number into the second response box that when squared will result in an irrational number.

Select and Place:



Correct Answer:



QUESTION 12

Read the text attached.

Passage 1

Critical information needed in fight to save wildlife

With global temperatures rising, an international group of 22 top biologists is calling for a coordinated effort to gather important species information that is urgently needed to improve predictions for the impact of climate change on future

biodiversity. Current predictions fail to account for important biological factors like species competition and movement that can have a profound influence on whether a plant or animal survives changes to its environment, the scientists say in

the September 9 issue of the journal Science. While more sophisticated forecasting models exist, much of the detailed species information that is needed to improve predictions is lacking.

"Right now, we\\'re treating a mouse the same way as an elephant or a fish or a tree. Yet we know that those are all very different organisms and they are going to respond to their environment in different ways," says University of Connecticut

Ecologist Mark Urban, the Science article\\'s lead author. "We need to pull on our boots, grab our binoculars, and go back into the field to gather more detailed information if we are going to make realistic predictions."

The 22 top biologists affiliated with the article identify six key types of biological information, including life history, physiology, genetic variation, species interactions, and dispersal, that will significantly improve prediction outcomes for individual

species. Obtaining that information will not only help the scientific community better identify the most at-risk populations and ecosystems, the scientists say, it will also allow for a more targeted distribution of resources as global temperatures

continue to rise at a record rate.

Current climate change predictions for biodiversity draw on broad statistical correlations and can vary widely, making it difficult for policymakers and others to respond accordingly. Many of those predictions tend not to hold up over time if they

fail to account for the full range of biological factors that can influence an organism\\'s survival rate: species demographics, competition from other organisms, species mobility, and the capacity to adapt and evolve.

"We haven\\'t been able to sufficiently determine what species composition future ecosystems will have, and how their functions and services for mankind will change," says co-author Dr. Karin Johst of the Helmholtz Centre for Environmental

Research and the German Centre for Integrative Biodiversity Research. "This is because current ecological models often do not include important biological processes and mechanisms: so far only 23 percent of the reviewed studies have

taken into account biological mechanisms."

Generating more accurate predictions is essential for global conservation efforts. Many species are already moving to higher ground or toward the poles to seek cooler temperatures as global temperatures rise. But the capacity of different

organisms to survive varies greatly. Some species of frog, for instance, can traverse their terrain for miles to remain in a habitable environment. Other species, such as some types of salamander, are less mobile and capable of moving only a

few meters over generations.

"New Zealand\\'s strong foundation in ecological research will help," explains study co-author Dr. William Godsoe, a Lincoln University lecturer and member of New Zealand\\'s Bio-Protection Research Centre. "One of our hopes is to build on

these strengths and highlight new opportunities to improve predictions by explicitly considering evolution, interactions among species, and dispersal." This will aid in the development of strategies to manage impacts on species and

ecosystems before they become critical.

With more than 8.7 million species worldwide, gathering the necessary biological information to improve predictions is a daunting task. Even a sampling of key species would be beneficial, the authors say, as the more sophisticated models

will allow scientists to extrapolate their predictions and apply them to multiple species with similar traits.

The researchers are calling for the launch of a global campaign to be spearheaded by the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services or IPBES. The IPBES operates under the auspices of four United

Nations entities and is dedicated to providing scientific information to policymakers worldwide. One thousand scientists from all over the world currently contribute to the work of IPBES on a voluntary basis. The scientists are also encouraging

conservation strategies to support biodiversity such as maintaining dispersal corridors, and preserving existing natural habitats and genetic diversity.

"Our biggest challenge is pinpointing which species to concentrate on and which regions we need to allocate resources," says UConn Associate Professor Urban. In an earlier study in Science, Urban predicted that as many as one in six

species internationally could be wiped out by climate change. "We are at a triage stage at this point. We have limited resources and patients lined up at the door."

Passage 2

Forecasting climate change\\'s effects on biodiversity hindered by lack of data

An international group of biologists is calling for data collection on a global scale to improve forecasts of how climate change affects animals and plants. Accurate model predictions can greatly aid efforts to protect biodiversity from

disturbances such as climate change and urban sprawl by helping scientists and decision-makers better understand, anticipate and respond to threats that imperil species and ecosystems.

In a paper published in Science on Thursday (Sept. 8), biologists cite a critical lack of data on key biological mechanisms ?such as how animals and plants spread during their lifetime and how they evolve in response to changes in the

environment - as the main obstacle to improving models\\' ability to forecast species\\' response to climate change.

"This paper is a call to arms," said Patrick Zollner, article co-author and Purdue associate professor of wildlife science. "The world is in dire circumstances. We\\'re losing a lot of species, and we\\'re largely unaware why. How do we need to

rethink the kind of data we\\'re collecting so we can take advantage of modern modeling tools to understand the outcomes of climate change for ecological systems? This could help us forestall losing wildlife that we later deeply regret."

The group outlines two key problems that hinder the capability of current models to make realistic predictions about biological responses to climate change.

Most models are descriptive, based on statistical correlations and observations, and fail to capture the underlying processes that produce observed changes. For example, a descriptive model might show that lynx in the northern U.S. are

declining while bobcat populations in the same region are on the rise. Understanding what is driving this change requires a different sort of model, one that incorporates biological mechanisms. A mechanistic model that accounts for how

warming temperatures affect snow depth, for instance, could provide insights into why bobcats - better adapted to habitats with less snow - are gaining a competitive edge over lynx. But 77 percent of current models of climate change\\'s

impacts on wildlife do not include biological mechanisms.

Another challenge is that as models have grown in sophistication, they have far outpaced data collection. Put another way, a model is like a state-of-the-art kitchen, but the cupboards are bare.

"We can now build videogame-like environments with computers where we can create multiple versions of Earth and ask what the implications under different scenarios are," Zollner said. "But our ability to learn from these tools is constrained

by the kinds of data we have."

The group advanced several proposals on how to improve models, collect missing data and leverage available data to make broader predictions.

They identified six biological mechanisms that influence wildlife\\'s responses to climate change: physiology; demography and life history; evolutionary potential and adaptation; interactions between species; movement over land or water; and

responses to changes in the environment. They ranked the information needed to account for these mechanisms in models and suggested proxies for data that are missing or hard to collect.

A globally coordinated effort to fill data gaps could greatly advance improvements in models and informed conservation approaches, the researchers wrote. They point to the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change and its consistent

improvements in climate change modeling as a valuable blueprint for such a project.

But local and regional conservation groups need not wait for a global body to coalesce to start using a mechanistic approach in their own region, Zollner said "If the ideas put forth in this paper start to be adopted and integrated into climate

change work in a grass roots way, that could make a big difference in a region and could scale up over time," he said.

Citizen scientists also have an important role to play in pitching in with data collection, he said.

Working with citizen scientists offers "an opportunity to get huge amounts of data, and it\\'s foolish not to take advantage of it," Zollner said. "The data might not be as rigorous and needs to be treated differently, but it\\'s one more source of

valuable information.

The authors of the two passages in the attached reading are most likely to agree with all statements except ____?

A. It will be impossible to save all species of plants and animals from the effects of climate change, but the more research that can be done to save as many as possible, the better.

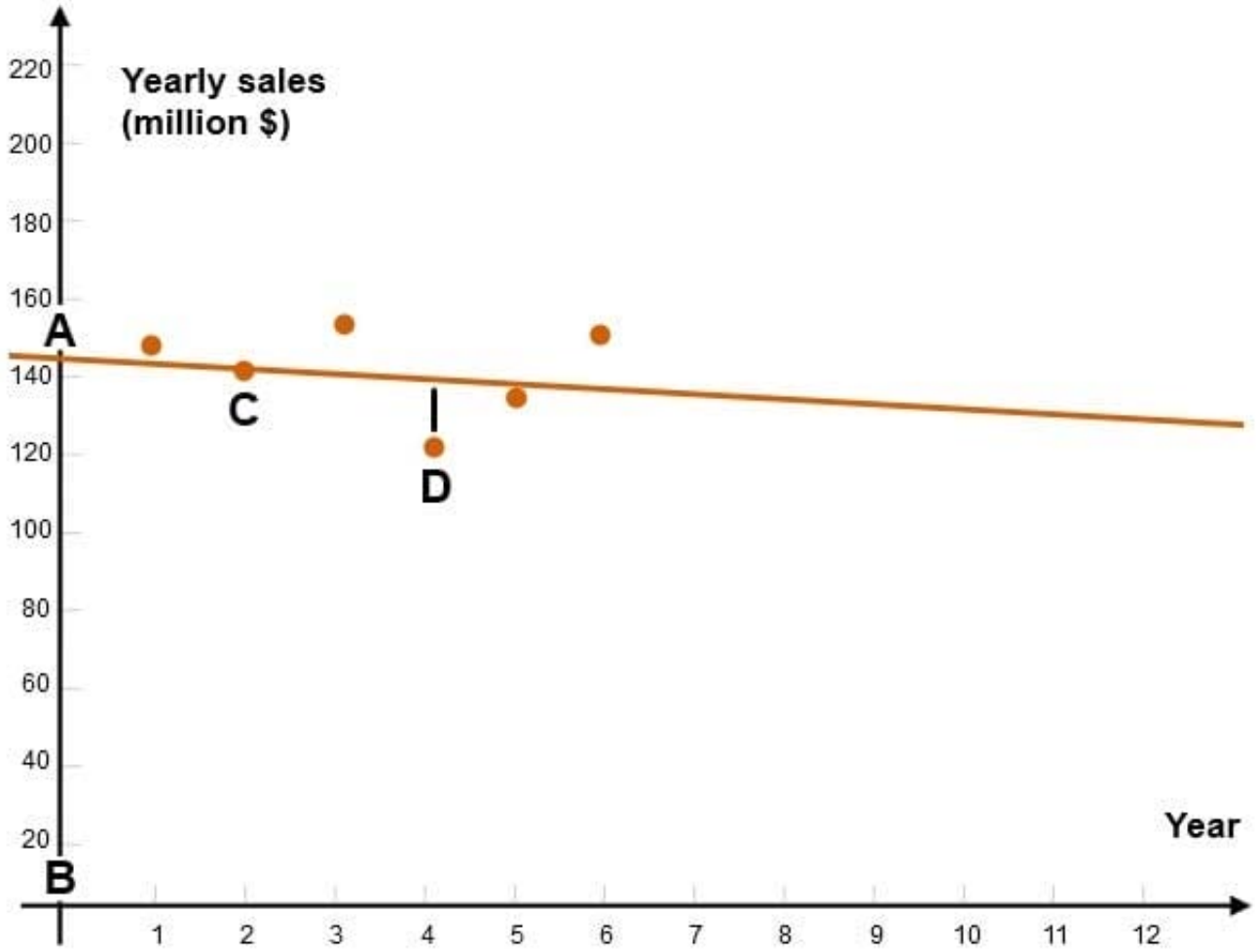
B. Scientists have a responsibility to gather as much data from as many reliable sources as possible to try to anticipate the effects of climate change on animals and plants and plan accordingly.

C. Even with increased research and more data, there is likely nothing that can be done to help curb the effects of climate change on the diverse ecosystems around the world.

D. Increased data collection will help fill in the gaps of understanding and allow scientists to more accurately predict the impact of climate change so that resources can be allocated in the most effective way possible.

Correct Answer: C

QUESTION 13



Students in a business class are studying the performance of XYZ Widgets over the past 6 years. This is a scatterplot of yearly sales and a linear model trend line of the data. Referring to the attached graph and information, which of these best describes the point on the line near label A?

A. intercept

B. slope

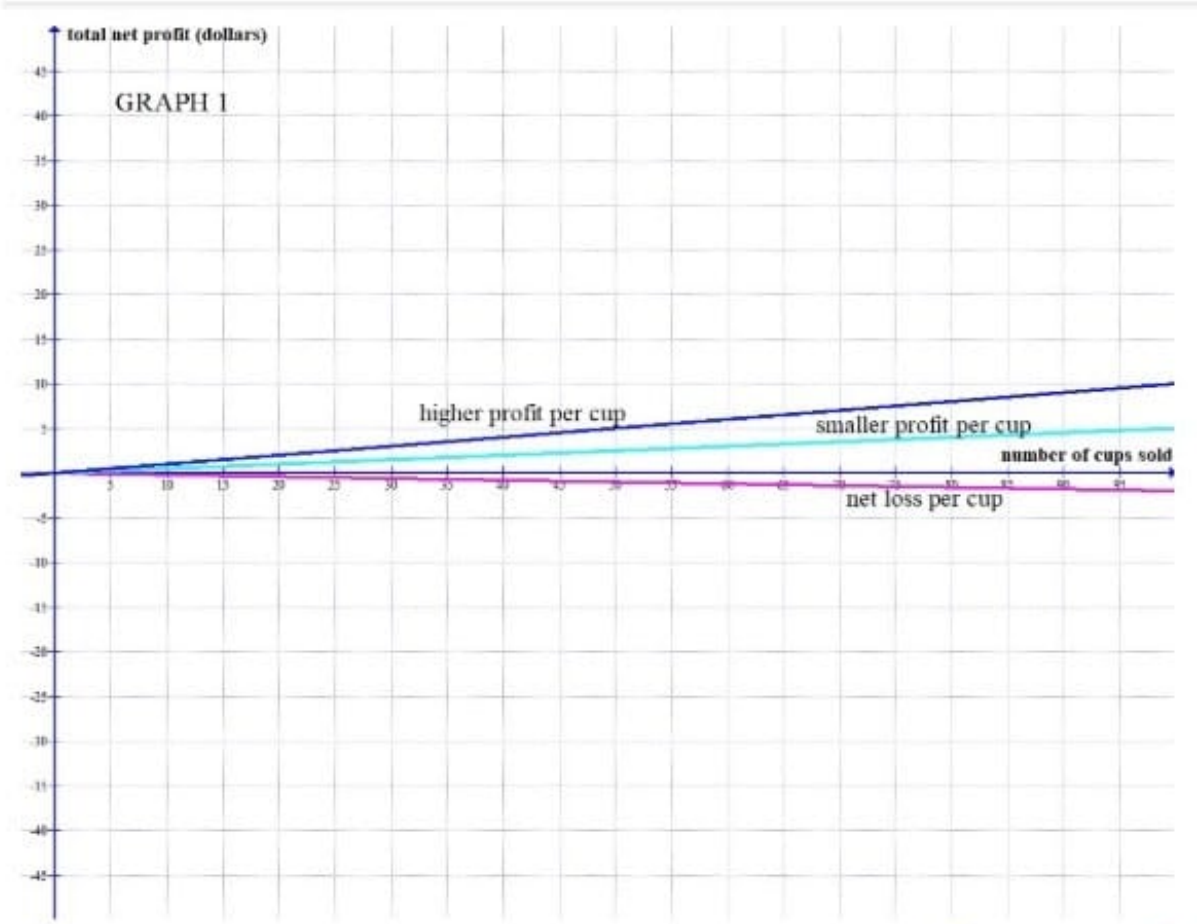
C. correlation coefficient

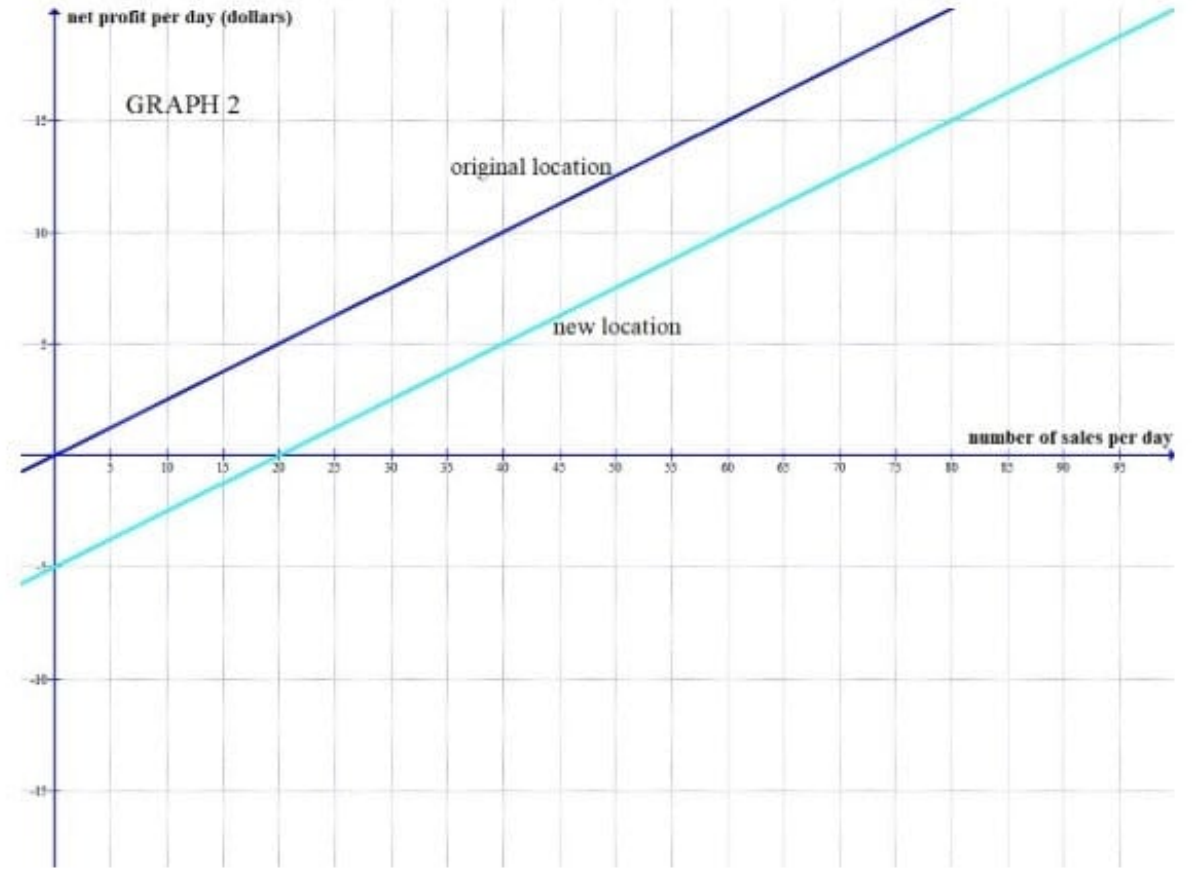
D. residual

Correct Answer: A

QUESTION 14

Aimee plans to open a lemonade stand. She wants to determine whether to sell an 8 ounce or 10 ounce cup of lemonade. Each 8-ounce cup costs 2 cents and 10 ounce cups are 3 cents each. The lemons to make a half-gallon of lemonade cost 5 dollars and the sugar for the half-gallon costs 85 cents. She already has all the materials needed to make the stand and she can use the location at no cost. Aimee notices that about 150 people pass by the location of her stand each day and thinks that 20 percent of these people will buy a cup of lemonade. You have made the 2 accompanying graphs to help Aimee make business decisions.


total net profit (dollars)
GRAPH 1
higher profit per cup
smaller profit per cup
number of cups sold
net loss per cup


net profit per day (dollars)
GRAPH 2
original location
new location
number of sales per day

Read the attached passage and consult the attached graphs. Joshua tells Aimee to sell at a small loss and people will like the deal so much that she will sell lots of cups and still make lots of money. Use one of the attached graphs to explain to him why this is wrong.

A. Graph 2 shows that even if profit starts below zero it will go above zero at some point.

B. Graph 2 shows that a smaller profit eventually will give more income than a larger profit.

C. Graph 1 shows that selling at a net loss per cup will never reach a positive value no matter how many cups are sold.

D. Graph 1 shows that the amount lost is very small.

Correct Answer: C

QUESTION 15

Which two of these expressions are equivalent to $\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$?

a. $\cos\frac{\pi}{2}$
b. $\cos\frac{\pi}{3}$
c. $\cos\frac{\pi}{6}$
d. $\sin\frac{\pi}{2}$
e. $\sin\frac{\pi}{3}$
f. $\sin\frac{\pi}{6}$

A. a and c

B. d and f

C. b and e

D. c and e

Correct Answer: D