

**Practice**  
**T.A.B.E.**  
**Test**

1.  $\frac{9}{10}$  a) .09 b) 90 c) .9 d) 9.0
2.  $\frac{60}{100}$  a) .6 b) .06 c) 6.0 d) .006
3.  $48 \div 1.25$  a) 3.84 b) 38.4 c) 28.4 d) 2.84
4.  $6.7 \times 2.69$  a) 180.23 b) 1.802 c) 18.023 d) 18.23
5. 96,000,000 a)  $96.0 \times 10^9$  b)  $.96 \times 10^9$  c)  $960 \times 10^7$  d)  $9.6 \times 10^7$
6. .000045 a)  $4.5 \times 10^{-4}$  b)  $4.5 \times 10^{-5}$  c)  $4.5 \times 10^{-6}$  d)  $4.5 \times 10^5$
7.  $\frac{2}{12}$  a)  $\frac{2}{6}$  b)  $\frac{1}{6}$  c)  $\frac{3}{4}$  d)  $\frac{1}{12}$
8.  $\frac{15}{2}$  a)  $6\frac{1}{2}$  b)  $7\frac{1}{4}$  c)  $7\frac{1}{2}$  d)  $6\frac{1}{4}$
9.  $\frac{4}{7} + \frac{2}{7}$  a)  $\frac{6}{7}$  b)  $\frac{2}{7}$  c)  $\frac{1}{2}$  d)  $\frac{5}{7}$
10.  $\frac{3}{14} + \frac{1}{7}$  a)  $\frac{4}{14}$  b)  $\frac{2}{7}$  c)  $\frac{6}{14}$  d)  $\frac{5}{14}$
11.  $4\frac{3}{4} \times 6$  a)  $28\frac{5}{8}$  b)  $28\frac{1}{2}$  c)  $28\frac{3}{4}$  d)  $29\frac{1}{2}$
12.  $\frac{1}{5} \div \frac{3}{4}$  a)  $\frac{2}{7}$  b)  $\frac{4}{20}$  c)  $\frac{4}{9}$  d)  $\frac{4}{15}$
13.  $\frac{3}{7} \times \frac{6}{7}$  a)  $\frac{18}{49}$  b)  $\frac{21}{42}$  c)  $\frac{9}{7}$  d)  $\frac{9}{49}$
14. 28% of 58 a) 16.24 b) 162.3 c) 15.23 d) 16.14
15. 54 is what % of 108 a) .20% b) 50% c) 0.5% d) 200%
16. 74 is 18.5% of a) 0.0025 b) 400 c) 40 d) .25
17. 59% a) 5.9 b) 59.0 c) 0.59 d) 0.059
18. 188% a) .188 b) 1.88 c) 18.80 d) 0.0188

19. Which of the following have the same value?

$$3\frac{3}{8} \quad 33\% \quad 37.5\% \quad 3.33 \quad \frac{3}{8}$$

- a)  $3\frac{3}{8}$  and 3.33    b) 33% and 3.33    c) 37.5% and  $3\frac{3}{8}$     d) 37.5 and  $\frac{3}{8}$

20.  $18 + (-5)$     a) 13    b) 23    c) -13    d) -23

21.  $-22 + (-10)$     a) 32    b) -32    c) 12    d) -12

22.  $-6(4)$     a) 24    b) 10    c) 18    d) -24

23.  $9(3x)$     a) 12x    b) 27x    c) 27    d) 3x

24.  $\frac{12x}{6}$     a) 72x    b) 4x    c) 2x    d) 18x

25.  $X + 9 = 30$      $X = ?$     a) 18    b) 21    c) 25    d) 3

26.  $\frac{1}{8}m - 27 = 16$      $m = ?$     a) 344    b) 300    c) 188    d) 6

27. Sergeant Jones bought 140 off-duty badges for his squad, but 35% of the badges were defective and had to be returned. How many badges did the sergeant return?

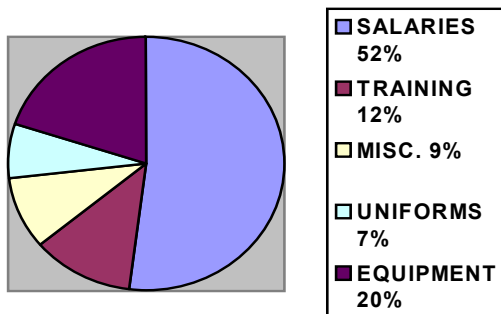
- a) 49    b) 105    c) 27    d) 100

28. Frank invested \$43,608 in a mutual fund that paid \$432.96 in interest at the end of the year. What was the percent of interest Frank earned from his initial investment?

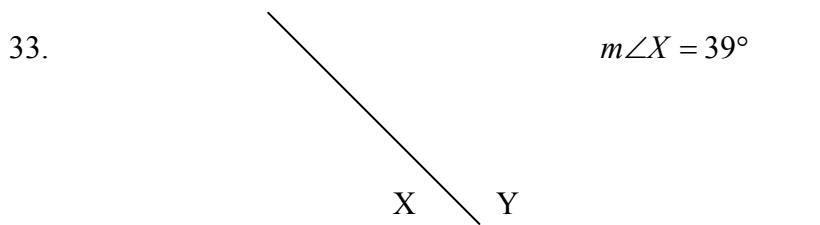
- a) 10%    b) 3%    c) 6%    d) 1%

29. Officer Jacobi drove 180 miles in his patrol car during part of May. The distance represents 40% of May. How many miles did he drive all of May? a) 710 miles  
b) 420 miles c) 720 miles d) 450 miles

Annual Expenses for the North Hill Police Department



30. What part of the North Hill Police Department's annual expenses does equipment and training represent? a) about  $\frac{1}{2}$  b) about 20% c) about  $\frac{1}{3}$  d) 40%
31. Which section of the chart accounts for vehicle repair? a) Uniforms b) Training  
c) Salaries d) Miscellaneous
32. Which two sections equal 16% of expenses? a) Miscellaneous & Uniforms  
b) Training & Equipment c) Training & Uniforms d) Miscellaneous & Training

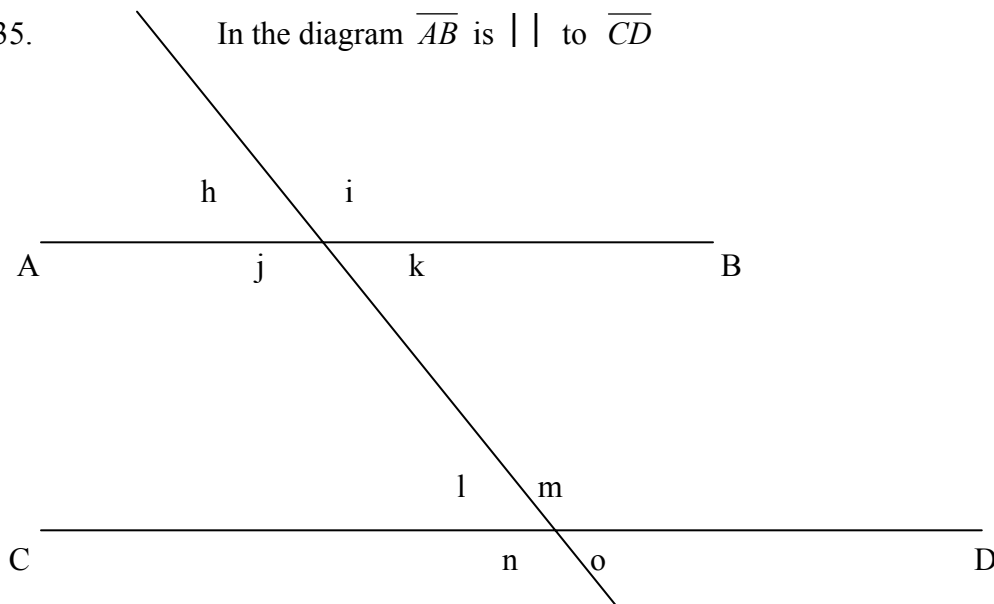


What is the  $m\angle Y$ ?

- a)  $141^\circ$  b)  $51^\circ$  c)  $321^\circ$  d)  $219^\circ$

34.  $m\angle X + m\angle Y = ?$  a)  $360^\circ$  b)  $90^\circ$  c)  $180^\circ$  d)  $75^\circ$

35. In the diagram  $\overline{AB}$  is  $\parallel$  to  $\overline{CD}$



A. Name all other angles equal to  $\angle h$  a)  $k, l, o$  b)  $k, o, n$  c)  $i, l, o$  d) None

B. Name all the angles equal to  $\angle n$  a)  $k, o, m$  b)  $m, j, k$  c)  $m, i, j$  d) None

C. If  $\angle n = 117^\circ$ , what is  $m\angle h$ ? a)  $63^\circ$  b)  $180^\circ$  c)  $90^\circ$  d)  $117^\circ$

36.  $5x + 12x = ?$  a)  $7x$  b)  $17x$  c)  $-17x$  d)  $-7$

37.  $-14a - (-3a) = ?$  a)  $11a$  b)  $17a$  c)  $-11a$  d)  $-17a$

38.  $9bc + (-3bc) = ?$  a)  $6bc$  b)  $12bc$  c)  $-12bc$  d)  $-6bc$

39.  $6(6x) = ?$  a)  $36x$  b)  $12x$  c)  $x$  d)  $42x$

40.  $\frac{12x}{4} = ?$  a)  $28x$  b)  $4x$  c)  $3x$  d)  $3$

41.  $15x(6y) = ?$  a)  $90xy$  b)  $21xy$  c)  $90$  d)  $21$

42.  $\frac{24x}{8x} = ?$  a)  $192x$  b)  $3x$  c)  $3$  d)  $4x$

43.  $4(3a-9)=?$       a)  $12-9a$     b)  $12a-36$     c)  $-24a$     d)  $52a$
44.  $2(4x+7y-p)=?$       a)  $8x+14y-2p$     b)  $22xy-2p$     c)  $8x+14yp$     d)  $4x+7y-2p$
45.  $x(x^3)=?$       a)  $2x^3$     b)  $x^2$     c)  $x^4$     d)  $x^3$
46.  $3x(3x)=?$       a)  $6x^2$     b)  $9x^2$     c)  $9x$     d)  $6x$
47.  $\frac{14x^4}{7x}=?$       a)  $2x^3$     b)  $21x^4$     c)  $21x^3$     d)  $2x^2$
48.  $\frac{49s^3}{s}=?$       a)  $49s^4$     b)  $49s$     c)  $49s^2$     d)  $7s^2$

**ANSWERS TO MATH SECTION**

1. C
2. A
3. B
4. C
5. D
6. B
7. B
8. C
9. A
10. D
11. B
12. D
13. A
14. A
15. B
16. B
17. C
18. B
19. D
20. A
21. B
22. D
23. B
24. C
25. B
26. A
27. A
28. D
29. D
30. C
31. D
32. A
33. A
34. C
35. (A) A (B) C (C) A
36. B
37. C
38. A
39. A
40. C
41. A
42. C
43. B
44. A
45. C
46. B
47. A
48. C

1. Susan has been very diligent about completing her work but she has had many problems concerning her punctuality.
  - A. about completing her work. But she has..
  - B. about completing her work; but she has..
  - C. about completing her work; But she has..
  - D. about completing her work, but she has
  
2. Joe, who is a fine student has a perfect attendance record.
  - A. Joe, who is a fine student has a perfect attendance record.
  - B. Joe who is a fine student; has a perfect attendance record.
  - C. Joe, who is a fine student, has a perfect attendance record.
  - D. Correct as is
  
3. The setting sun caused the fields to take on a special glow, all was bathed in a pale light.
  - A. ..caused the fields to take on a special glow. All was bathed in the pale light.
  - B. ..caused the fields to take on a special glow; all was bathed in the pale light.
  - C. ..caused the fields to take on a special glow all was bathed in pale light.
  - D. Correct as is
  
4. Neil, an industrious and hard-working student, will run for class treasurer.
  - A. Neil, an industrious and hard-working student; will run for class treasurer.
  - B. Neil an industrious and hard-working student, will run for class treasurer.
  - C. Neil, an industrious and hard-working student will run for class treasurer.
  - D. Correct as is
  
5. \_\_\_\_\_ by his accomplice, Sean egged his neighbor's house, \_\_\_\_\_ a feud that dragged on for the next ten years.
  - A. hampered, instigating
  - B. aided, ending
  - C. impeded, starting
  - D. assisted, triggered
  - E. provoked, terminating



6. Clutching his passport (complete with Donald Duck cover) in hand, the \_\_\_\_\_ child vomited while he was waiting in line to board the plane to Disney World, much to the \_\_\_\_\_ of those around him.
- A. placid, amusement
  - B. overexcited, disgust
  - C. queasy, joy
  - D. rotund, jeopardy
  - E. lonely, glee
7. Mark Clayton was one of the best \_\_\_\_\_ in Miami Dolphin history.
- A. receivers
  - B. recievers
  - C. reesevers
  - D. none of the above
8. The detectives tried to determine the \_\_\_\_\_ of the bullet.
- A. trajetory
  - B. trajectory
  - C. trajactory
  - D. trajektory
9. The accident \_\_\_\_\_ at the intersection of SW 22<sup>nd</sup> St. & 110 Ave.
- A. occurred
  - B. ocurred
  - C. occured
  - D. ocured
10. All attempts at \_\_\_\_\_ at this time are doomed to failure.
- A. ratonalization
  - B. rationalisation
  - C. rationalisation
  - D. rationalization

#### Questions 11-16

Each passage is followed by questions that pertain to that passage. Read the passage and answer the questions based on information stated or implied in that passage.

A NASA (National Aeronautics and Space Administration) occupational health program called Enlightened Employee Health featured the following:

Due to the involuntary simultaneous contraction of 15 facial muscles, the upper lip is raised, partially uncovering the teeth and effecting a downward curving of the furrows that extend from the wings of both nostrils to the corners of the mouth. This produces a puffing out of the cheeks on the outer side of the furrows. Creases also occur under the eyes and may become permanent at the side edges of the eye. The eyes undergo reflex lacrimation and vascular engorgement. At the same time, an abrupt strong expiration of air is followed by spasmodic contractions of the chest and diaphragm resulting in a series of expiration-inspiration microcycles with interval pauses. The whole body may be thrown backward, shaken or convulsed due to other spasmodic skeletal muscle contractions. We call this condition laughter.

Of all human expressive behaviors, laughter has proven a most fascinating enigma to philosophers and scientists alike. Its physiology, neurology and anthropological origins and purpose are only partially defined. But its effects and uses are becoming increasingly apparent to health care professionals.

Laughter is considered to be an innate human response which develops during the first few weeks of life. Evidence of the innate quality of laughter is seen in its occurrence in deaf and blind infants and children who are completely without visual or auditory clues from their environment. Darwin propounded in his *Principle of Antithesis* that laughter develops as the infant's powerful reward signal of comfort and well-being to the nurturing adult. In other words, a child's laughter can let an adult know if the child is content. This signal is totally antithetical perceptually to the screams or cries of distress associated with discomfort. Laughter seems to play an important role in the promotion of social unity, production of a sense of well-being, communication of well-being, and as a mechanism for coping with stressful situations. Physiologically, both reflective (tickle-response) and heart-felt (mental response) laughter effect changes to the human system which may be significant in the treatment and prevention of illness. These include laughter's association with an increase in pulse rate, probably due to increased levels of circulatory catecholamines (blood catecholamine levels vary directly with the intensity of laughter). There is an increase in respiration. There is a decrease in blood CO<sub>2</sub> levels. There is a possible increase in secretion of brain pituitary endorphins – the body's natural anaesthetics which relieve pain, inhibit emotional response to pain, and thus reduce suffering. There is a decrease in red blood cell sedimentation rate ("sed rate" is associated with the body's level of infection or inflammation).

The possibility exists that laughter and other salutary emotions have a placebo effect upon the body. This in no way minimizes the therapeutic potential for these emotions. Hippocrates propounded that the mind and body are one. It may be possible that there is a physical chemistry associated with the will to live. Further investigation of the effects of positive emotions upon health and well being may give us the keys to unlocking the power of the life force.

Immanuel Kant, in his *Critique of Pure Reason*, wrote that laughter is the physician of the body. Echoing Kant's thesis nearly two centuries later, Norman Cousins, author, senior lecturer at the UCLA School of Medicine and editor of Saturday

Review, has become the modern day patron saint of self-potential through the healing power of laughter.

11. The purpose of the first paragraph is to
- A. describe the physical features of laughter
  - B. list the causes of laughter
  - C. urge people to laugh more
  - D. propose a plan for developing muscular control
  - E. analyze the damaging effects of laughter on the central nervous system
12. In the 3<sup>rd</sup> paragraph, the author uses the example of blind and deaf infants to make the point that
- A. laughter has salubrious physical effects
  - B. all children love to laugh
  - C. the ability to laugh is inborn, not acquired
  - D. sighted and hearing children laugh at different things and in different ways than do blind and deaf children
  - E. laughter is a socializing event, drawing people together
13. Which of the following is the best rewording of the author's explanation of Darwin's *Principle of Antithesis* in this context?
- A. Children learn faster than do adults.
  - B. Children communicate contentment to condition adults to distinguish between children's pleasure and displeasure.
  - C. Adults are unable to understand or communicate with infants.
  - D. Younger parents are better able to communicate with their infants than are older parents.
  - E. Children have different concepts of what is funny than do adults.
14. According to the passage, the sed rate
- A. increases with laughter
  - B. is proportionally related to heartbeat and pulse rate
  - C. is associated with the body's level of infection
  - D. stimulates the laughter response
  - E. increases the level of circulatory catecholamines

15. In the 4<sup>th</sup> paragraph, you may infer that “placebo effect” means something that is
- A. therapeutic
  - B. toxic
  - C. inflammatory
  - D. healthy
  - E. harmless
16. The best title for this passage might be
- A. How to Develop a Sense of Humor
  - B. Why We Laugh
  - C. Cultural Differences in Humor
  - D. The Physical and Emotional Effects of Laughter
  - E. Laughter: America’s Favorite Medicine

Questions 17-25 are based on the following passage.

There is much concern nationwide about air quality. The following is from a 1985 report by the Tennessee Valley Authority.

Sulfur Dioxide a colorless and odorless gas in typical outdoor concentrations, is formed naturally through biological decay and volcanic eruptions. Natural background levels are intensified by manmade emissions from fossil-fueled power plants, industrial and commercial boilers, ore smelters, cement plants and petroleum refineries.

When a blanket of pollution enveloped the Meuse Valley, Belgium in 1993, 60 people died and 6,000 people became ill. When similar events occurred in Donora, Pennsylvania in 1948 and London, England in 1952, the scientific community was forced to locate and identify the culprit. During these incidents the estimated excessive concentrations of sulfur dioxide and particulate matter (many times greater than today’s standards) made them obvious choices as the problem pollutants.

Sulfur dioxide becomes most dangerous to people when, clinging to small particulates, it is carried into the lungs. When this happens, as it did in the deadly incidents of the mid-1900’s, it may kill or incapacitate sensitive individuals such as the very young or very old or those with serious preexisting heart or lung problems. It can also cause increased illness in normally healthy people.

The harmful effects of elevated sulfur dioxide concentrations on sensitive vegetation have been widely acknowledged and researched. Sulfur dioxide can injure plants growing near large emission sources and sometimes may reduce crop yield. Sulfur dioxide can also cause corrosive damage when it combines with water to form acids. Many of the problems associated with sulfur dioxide emissions (such as acid rain,

inhalable particles and visibility impairment) are not a result of the sulfur dioxide itself but rather the secondary compounds it forms in the atmosphere.

Particulates are small liquid droplets or solid particles or airborne “dust,” which range in size from those visible as soot or smoke to those too small to be seen without a high powered microscope. While large particles remain in the air for only a few minutes, falling out near their source, small particles often remain aloft for several days, traveling great distances and dispersing over a wide area. Particulates can be emitted directly from their source as liquid droplets or solid particles (primary particulates) or they can be formed in the atmosphere where gaseous pollutants can be chemically transformed (secondary particulates).

Particulates have both natural and man made sources. Natural sources include the sea, volcanoes, forest fires, and wind blown silt. Important manmade sources include incinerators, manufacturing and industrial processes, fossil-fueled power plants, mining and materials processing, the internal combustion engine, and agricultural activities. On a global scale, natural emissions of particulates far exceed manmade emissions, but manmade emissions are predominant in industrialized or urban areas.

The health effects of particulates depend on their size and composition. The larger particulates are usually filtered out in the nose and throat and rapidly cleared from the body. Smaller particles may be carried deeper into the lungs. Particles reaching sensitive deep lung areas are considered relatively more important for health purposes. Particle composition is also important because some compounds are relatively harmless whereas others – such as asbestos and beryllium – can result in serious health problems. Welfare effects caused by particulates have to do with soiling clothes and surfaces, and in combination with some gases, such as sulfur dioxide, corroding materials.

Acid rain, or more accurately, acidic deposition (which refers to both wet and dry deposition of acidifying compounds), is one of the most controversial and important environmental issues of the day. It is the subject of both international concern and worldwide research.

The principle causes of high rainfall acidity are sulfuric, nitric, and hydrochloric acids. The major manmade sources of pollutants that cause these acids are fossil-fueled utility and industrial boilers and the internal combustion engine. Proposed efforts to control man’s contributions to acid rain concentrate on controlling these acidifying pollutants, especially sulfur dioxide.

Acidity is measured using a logarithmic scale of 0 to 14 called the pH scale. On this scale, a neutral substance has a pH of 7. An acidic substance, like vinegar, has a pH value less than 7. An alkaline or basic substance, like baking soda, has a pH value higher than 7. Theoretically, pure rainfall has a pH of 5.6 and is acidic because the water has combined with carbon dioxide in the air to form weak carbonic acid. Rain with a lower pH than 5.6 is called acid rain.

There is no reliable way to estimate what the acidity of rainfall may have been at various times and places throughout history. Preserved as ice in glaciers, arctic snows that fell in the 1800’s were generally above pH 5, and some in Greenland even range from 6 to 7.6. Because of the remote location, however, these values might not be typical, and because snow and acid rain form by different processes and at different temperatures, values for rain and snow may not be directly comparable.

Recent evidence suggests that natural rain (in the absence of manmade pollution) is several times more acidic than previously thought. In several remote areas of the globe, rainfall pH's of 4.5 to 5.0 are routinely encountered. Some scientists suggest that these low pH values indicate the global extent of the acid rain problem.

An important factor in determining the impact of acid rain on the environment is the ability of the natural ecosystem to neutralize or buffer incoming acidity. For a variety of reasons this capacity is different for each geographic area. Generally speaking, it is thought that most sensitive areas overlie crystalline rock whereas the least sensitive overlie limestone rock. Calcium carbonate and other alkaline substances dissolved from limestone rock act as neutralizing agents which raise the pH toward neutral.

In some areas, there have been fishkills associated with acidic stream runoff following heavy rains. If the water in the streams, rivers, and lakes become too acidic, fish cannot survive. Spring snowmelt or heavy rain may abruptly change the water acidity level. Scientists are also studying the effects of acid rain on crops, plants, and land animals. For sensitive environments, an increase in the acidity of rainfall could be very serious. Clearly something must be done.

However, it would be unwise to investigate every aspect of acid rain before action is taken.

17. Which of the following would be the best title for the passage?

- A. Sulfur Dioxide: The Silent Killer
- B. The Effects of Sulfur Dioxide and Acid Rain
- C. How Chemistry is Destroying our Universe
- D. The Benefits of Clean Air
- E. Why New, Stronger Anti-Pollution Laws are Needed

18. According to the passage, the dangers of Sulfur Dioxide to a person's health increase when

- A. biological decay occurs
- B. pollution laws are rescinded
- C. particulates carry it into the lungs
- D. acid rain increases
- E. drought conditions exist for extended periods of time

19. With which of the following would the author disagree

- A. Sulfur dioxide never harms normally healthy people, preying on only the ill.
- B. Sulfur dioxide's effects are often indirect.
- C. If manmade emissions were to cease worldwide, there would be no danger from harmful particulates.

20. Which of the following does the author list as a means of controlling the harmful effects of particulates?
- A. crop rotation
  - B. body filters
  - C. forest fires
  - D. increased vigilance
  - E. decreased cattle grazing
21. In paragraph #7, the author uses the word “welfare” to mean
- A. charity
  - B. condition
  - C. poverty
  - D. hopelessness
  - E. subsistence payments
22. You may infer from the passage that a substance with a pH balance of 5
- A. cannot mix with a substance with a pH balance above 7
  - B. is a solid
  - C. has no acidity
  - D. is volatile and dangerous
  - E. is acidic
23. The author gives the same information about which of the following in his discussion of sulfur dioxide, particulates, and acid rain?
- A. the solution to the problem
  - B. the leading scientists working on the problem
  - C. the economic repercussions of the problem
  - D. the number of deaths attributed to the problem
24. By stating in paragraph #12, “some scientists suggest that these low pH values indicate the global extent of the acid rain problem,” the author....
- A. indicates that there may be disagreement on the point.
  - B. denigrates as scaremongers those scientists who are attempting to frighten us.
  - C. lampoons the scientists who claim that acid rain is a theory, not a fact.
  - D. predicts that global warming is finally coming under control.
  - E. proves that global warming is the most serious consequence of acid rain.

25. The rest of the last paragraph of this passage most likely would discuss which of the following?
- A. the steps to take to decrease acid rain
  - B. the importance of swift action on the problem
  - C. the economic difficulties of implementing acid rain controls
  - D. the programs that have already been attempted and have failed to decrease acid rain
  - E. the folly of being too hasty in enacting stringent anti-pollution laws

Directions: Select the correct word(s) for the following sentences.

26. \_\_\_\_\_ report is on the captain's desk? \_\_\_\_\_ Officer Brown's report.
- A. Whose, It's
  - B. Who's, Its'
  - C. Whose, Its
  - D. Who's, Its
27. I \_\_\_\_\_ you to seek the \_\_\_\_\_ of a skilled law enforcement officer.
- A. advice, advice
  - B. advise, advise
  - C. advise, advice
  - D. advice, advise
28. \_\_\_\_\_ did the major appoint as his assistant? \_\_\_\_\_ wants to know?
- A. Whom, Who
  - B. Who, Whom
  - C. Who, Who
  - D. Whom, Whom
29. The victim gave his \_\_\_\_\_ to the defense attorney who has a pleasant \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. deposition, deposition
  - B. disposition, deposition
  - C. disposition, disposition
  - D. deposition, disposition



30. The habitual offender is not a \_\_\_\_\_ witness because he lacks the impressive \_\_\_\_\_, which most jurors find \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. credible, creditables, credible
  - B. creditable, credibles, creditable
  - C. credible, credentials, creditable
  - D. credible, credentials, credential
31. While he was conducting a \_\_\_\_\_ search, the officer observed Smith climbing \_\_\_\_\_ the open window.
- A. through, threw
  - B. through, thorough
  - C. thorough, thorough
  - D. thorough, through
32. A professional law enforcement officer must be \_\_\_\_\_ at \_\_\_\_\_ to the challenging conditions of the job.
- A. adept, adapting
  - B. adopt, adapting
  - C. adept, adopting
  - D. adapt, adepting
33. \_\_\_\_\_ going over \_\_\_\_\_ to retrieve \_\_\_\_\_ weapons.
- A. There, their, they're
  - B. Their, there, their
  - C. They're, there, their
  - D. They're, there, they're
34. When we confronted the fugitive, the \_\_\_\_\_ officer believed he was in \_\_\_\_\_ danger.
- A. eminent, eminent
  - B. imminent, eminent
  - C. imminent, imminent
  - D. eminent, imminent

35. Although the officer's belt was \_\_\_\_\_, he did not \_\_\_\_\_ his gun. This would have resulted in a \_\_\_\_\_ of departmental property.
- A. loose, lose, lose
  - B. lose, loose, loss
  - C. loose, lose, loss
  - D. lost, loose, loss
36. Officer Jones was \_\_\_\_\_ for a promotion. However, his writing is \_\_\_\_\_, and he participated in \_\_\_\_\_ conduct; therefore, he was not promoted.
- A. eligible, illegible, elicit
  - B. eligible, illegible, illicit
  - C. illegible, eligible, illicit
  - D. eligible, eligible, illicit

Directions: Identify the word that is spelled correctly.

37. The officer confiscated \_\_\_\_\_ from the defendant's bedroom.
- A. barbiturates
  - B. barbituates
  - C. babituates
38. The criminal justice \_\_\_\_\_ offers many challenging opportunities.
- A. proffesion
  - B. profesion
  - C. profession
39. I have a \_\_\_\_\_ for your arrest.
- A. warrint
  - B. warrant
  - C. warant
40. The \_\_\_\_\_ spoke at the meeting.
- A. leiutenant
  - B. lieutanant
  - C. lieutenant
41. All officers should conduct themselves in a \_\_\_\_\_ manner.
- A. curteous
  - B. courteous
  - C. corteous

Directions: Identify the correct pronoun(s) for the following sentences.

42. The detectives questioned \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ about the murder.

- A. him, her
- B. him, she
- C. he, she
- D. him, I

43. \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ graduated first in our class at the academy.

- A. She, him
- B. He, I
- C. She, me
- D. He, me

44. Officer Gleason and \_\_\_\_\_ visited \_\_\_\_\_ in the hospital.

- A. me, him
- B. I, him
- C. I, he
- D. Me, he

45. The major had to choose between \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. he, she
- B. him, I
- C. he, her
- D. him, me

Directions: Identify the following sentences as A (fragment), B (run-on), C (comma splice), or D (correct).

46. Violent crime is on the rise legislators want to hire more law enforcement officers.

- A. fragment
- B. run-on
- C. comma splice
- D. correct

47. Officer Taylor interviewed all witnesses, and he recorded their statements in his report.
- A. fragment
  - B. run-on
  - C. comma splice
  - D. correct
48. The report writing class must be interesting, every trainee is paying close attention.
- A. fragment
  - B. run-on
  - C. comma splice
  - D. correct
49. Officer Jones always writes factual reports, he has won the respect of his colleagues.
- A. fragment
  - B. run-on
  - C. comma splice
  - D. correct
50. Seized the narcotics.
- A. fragment
  - B. run-on
  - C. comma splice
  - D. correct

Directions: Each sentence contains one error. Identify the error as A (grammar), B (punctuation), C (spelling), or D (capitalization).

51. The jury foreman said, “We find the defendant guilty of the charges.
- A. grammar
  - B. punctuation
  - C. spelling
  - D. capitalization

52. At 2300 hours, I searched the suspect's van and seized six knives, which were on the front seat.

- A. grammar
- B. punctuation
- C. spelling
- D. capitalization

53. When the alarm went off at 3:00 A.M., neither of the intruders were ready for a confrontation with the police officers.

- A. grammar
- B. punctuation
- C. spelling
- D. capitalization

**ANSWERS TO ENGLISH SECTION**

- |       |       |
|-------|-------|
| 1. D  | 43. B |
| 2. C  | 44. B |
| 3. B  | 45. D |
| 4. D  | 46. B |
| 5. D  | 47. D |
| 6. B  | 48. C |
| 7. A  | 49. C |
| 8. B  | 50. A |
| 9. A  | 51. B |
| 10. D | 52. C |
| 11. A | 53. D |
| 12. C |       |
| 13. B |       |
| 14. C |       |
| 15. A |       |
| 16. D |       |
| 17. B |       |
| 18. C |       |
| 19. A |       |
| 20. B |       |
| 21. B |       |
| 22. D |       |
| 23. C |       |
| 24. A |       |
| 25. B |       |
| 26. A |       |
| 27. C |       |
| 28. A |       |
| 29. D |       |
| 30. C |       |
| 31. D |       |
| 32. A |       |
| 33. C |       |
| 34. D |       |
| 35. C |       |
| 36. B |       |
| 37. A |       |
| 38. C |       |
| 39. B |       |
| 40. C |       |
| 41. B |       |
| 42. A |       |