Praxis Core Reading 5713 Test

Section: 5752 Core Academic Skills for Educators • **Total Questions:** 10 • **Format:** Verified Q&A

1. At a carnival the price of a small balloon was $3, the price of a medium balloon was $4, and the price of a large balloon was $5. Total receipts for medium balloons were $1600 and total receipts for small and large balloons were $4000. The number of large balloons sold was 500. How many small balloons were sold? To answer the question above, which of the following numbers are needed?

(A) $4 and $4000 only
(B) $4, $4000, and 500 only
(C) $3, $5, $4000, and 500 only
(D) $3, $4, $1600, and $4000 only
(E) $3, $4, $5, $1600, $4000, and 500

2. The author suggests that 'we have been conned into believing' (line 9) which of the following?

> *Once it has been recorded in the field and then brought into the studio, a sound is completely out of context. Typically, recorded sound is presented in stereo. In order to create the illusions of depth and movement, an engineer needs to do a great deal of processing, mixing, and editing to make the sounds translate from one medium (the natural world) to another (artificial spaces). This process is hampered by the fact that the elaborate equipment we humans have developed for capturing sounds is limited and replicates our world poorly and in far fewer dimensions than we have been conned into believing.*

(A) That sounds recorded in the natural world must be recorded in stereo
(B) That sounds recorded in the field must be placed in context
(C) That sounds recorded in the natural world have few dimensions
(D) That modern sound equipment can accurately reproduce natural sounds
(E) That modern sound equipment can be operated only by an engineer

3. Which of the following would be an example of a product that reflects the 'ethic' mentioned in the first sentence of the passage?

> *What has been called "disposable culture" or "the throwaway ethic" began in the United States around the middle of the nineteenth century, when a variety of cheap materials became available to industry. Innovations in the machinery of paper production, for example, made paper a practical substitute for cloth. The millions of paper shirtfronts (bosoms, as they were then called), as well as the collars and cuffs that adorned nineteenth-century American men, owe their commercial success to this technological advance. Men found clothing parts made of paper convenient because laundry services in those days were unreliable, expensive, and available mainly in large urban centers. Single men, who often could not afford professional laundry services, bought replaceable shirt parts in bulk and changed them whenever the most visible parts of their attire became stained or discolored. Disposing of a soiled cuff, collar, or bosom was as easy as dropping it into the nearest fireplace or potbellied stove. The beauty of these disposable products, as far as paper manufacturers were concerned, was that demand for them seemed endless- that is, until the advent of modern washing machines in the twentieth century, which destroyed the paper-shirtfront business. It was not just products that were replaceable.*

(A) Factory-manufactured automobiles

(B) Inexpensive razor blades

(C) Handmade birthday cards

(D) Environmentally responsible detergent

(E) Collectible coins

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4. Which of the following statements about the number of tourists visiting Country C is NOT supported by the graph?

(A) More tourists visited in 2011 than in any of the other years shown.

(B) Fewer tourists visited in 2008 than in any of the other years shown.

(C) Of the changes in the number of tourists visiting from one year to the next, the greatest decrease was between 2008 and 2009.

(D) Of the changes in the number of tourists visiting from one year to the next, the greatest increase was between 2009 and 2010.

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5. The second paragraph is primarily concerned with

> *Music fans are an opinionated and contentious bunch, even when it comes to works almost universally admired as classics. Not all fans share a high opinion of the Beatles' Line opus Sgt. Pepper, for example. To some rock aficionados it is an uneven, self-indulgent, and overproduced album. Miles Davis' jazz classic Kind of Blue (1959) distances itself from this company by having few notable detractors. We can always depend on some critics to miss the boat when it first sets out, however. As a result, some early reviews of the album described Miles' playing as 'morose' and 'maudlin,' even though most viewers immediately recognized Kind of Blue as a modern masterpiece. In recent years little has been heard to the contrary.*

(A) outlining how Kind of Blue changed jazz

(B) delineating the relationship between rock and jazz

(C) contrasting Miles Davis' reviews with the Beatles' reviews

(D) discussing the critical reception of Kind of Blue

(E) describing Miles Davis' response to the reviews of Kind of Blue

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6. The graph shows the relative costs of three sources of drinkable water from 1970 to 2020 (projected): piping in freshwater from farther than 75 miles away, piping in freshwater from less than 75 miles away, and treating brackish (non-drinkable) groundwater. Based on the information contained in this graph alone, which one of the following statements can be determined or reasonably inferred?

(A) In 2005, the cost of treating brackish groundwater was about the same as the cost of piping in freshwater from less than 75 miles away.

(B) Treating brackish groundwater to obtain freshwater has declined in popularity since 1970.

(C) After 2020, it will be necessary to pipe in freshwater from greater and greater distances.

(D) In the year 2000, it cost less to treat brackish groundwater than to pipe in freshwater from more than 75 miles away.

(E) Since 1970, the cost of piping in freshwater has increased slowly but steadily.

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7. The passage mentions which of the following as a consequence of isolating a 10-hectare tract of rain forest?

> *Preserving tropical rain forests is complex. Important economic plans in Brazil called for clearing forests in order to use the land for large cattle ranches. Yet the Brazilian government wanted to preserve as much land as necessary to sustain plant and animal species. In 1976 a study was developed to determine how big a tract of rain forest must be to maintain its biological integrity. For the study, biologists cut down Brazilian rain forest to isolate tracts of various sizes: five of 1 hectare, five of 10 hectares, one of 100, two of 1,000, and one of 10,000. They identified all species in each tract before and after it was isolated. They wanted to observe which species leave or die out, and in what order, so that they could discover the minimum critical size that a species requires for its survival and how species depend on one another to survive. The project's early findings were suggestive. In rain forests, a disturbance of one species can interfere with the well-being of many others. For example, ant-following birds depend entirely on the forays of army ants to flush out other insects such as grass-hoppers and crickets. In 10-hectare plots the colonies of army ants, which in their periodic movements range over as much as 30 hectares, could not survive; deprived of the flushed insects, the birds also vanished.*

(A) The soil became deprived of valuable nutrients.

(B) More plant than animal species were adversely affected.

(C) A species of birds was forced to rely more heavily on ants as a source of food.

(D) Army ants were forced to change their sources of food.

(E) A species of birds could no longer find enough food.

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8. The scatterplot above shows a set of data values as well as a trend line for the data. Based on the trend line, which of the following best describes the relationship between x and y?

(A) As x increases by 8, y tends to decrease by 6.

(B) As x increases by 8, y tends to decrease by 4.

(C) As x increases by 8, y tends to decrease by 2.

(D) As x increases by 8, y tends to remain constant.

(E) As x increases by 8, y tends to increase by 2.

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9. The author of the passage discusses ant-following birds in the second paragraph most likely in order to

> *Preserving tropical rain forests is complex. Important economic plans in Brazil called for clearing forests in order to use the land for large cattle ranches. Yet the Brazilian government wanted to preserve as much land as necessary to sustain plant and animal species. In 1976 a study was developed to determine how big a tract of rain forest must be to maintain its biological integrity. For the study, biologists cut down Brazilian rain forest to isolate tracts of various sizes: five of 1 hectare, five of 10 hectares, one of 100, two of 1,000, and one of 10,000. They identified all species in each tract before and after it was isolated. They wanted to observe which species leave or die out, and in what order, so that they could discover the minimum critical size that a species requires for its survival and how species depend on one another to survive. The project's early findings were suggestive. In rain forests, a disturbance of one species can interfere with the well-being of many others. For example, ant-following birds depend entirely on the forays of army ants to flush out other insects such as grass-hoppers and crickets. In 10-hectare plots the colonies of army ants, which in their periodic movements range over as much as 30 hectares, could not survive; deprived of the flushed insects, the birds also vanished.*

(A) suggest that most species can survive only on tracts that are larger than 10 hectares

(B) suggest that most animal species can readily adapt to environmental change

(C) refute some findings in earlier studies about the sizes of tract necessary for bird species' survival

(D) support the claim that species depend on each other for survival

(E) explain why army ants cannot survive on small tracts of land

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10. A 96-mile trip requires 6 gallons of gasoline. At this rate, what is the least number of gallons required for a 160-mile trip?

(A) 8

(B) 10

(C) 12

(D) 15

(E) 16