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Question: 1

(1) Japanese manufacturers have turned circumstances to their advantage, moving from the production of natural to mainly synthetic fibers and fabrics. (2) But synthetics produced in Japan need something extra to make them competitive in the global market: standard polyester can be produced anywhere and labor costs are lower in other parts of the globe. (3) What has emerged is a range of highly engineered fibers and fabrics that are quite unlike anything being produced in Europe or North America.

a. (4) The trend focuses on one market in particular - "health-giving" fabrics. The "trend" mentioned in sentence 4 refers to

A. using Japanese labor in the textile industry
B. the Japanese using natural fibers to compete against synthetic fibers and fabrics in the global market
C. Japan vying against Europe and North America for domination of the textile market
D. scientifically designing fibers and fabrics instead of using natural materials

Answer: D

Explanation:

Line 13 is preceded by and supported by the sentence "What has emerged is a range of highly engineered fibers and fabrics ..."

Question: 2

(1) The first place that I can well remember was a large pleasant meadow with a pond of clear water in it. (2) Some shady trees leaned over it, and rushes and water-lilies grew at the deep end. (3) Over the hedge on one side we looked into a plowed field, and on the other we looked over a gate at our master's house, which stood by the roadside; at the top of the meadow was a grove of fir trees, and at the bottom a running brook overhung by a steep bank. (4)

While I was young I lived upon my mother's milk, as I could not eat grass. (5) In the daytime I ran by her side, and at night I lay down close by her. (6) When it was hot we used to stand by the pond in the shade of the trees, and when it was cold we had a nice warm shed near the grove. (7) As soon as I was old enough to eat grass my mother used to go out to work in the daytime, and come back in the evening. (8) There were six young colts in the meadow besides me; they were older than I was; some were nearly as large as grown-up horses. (9) I used to run with them, and had great fun; we used to gallop all together round and round the field as hard as we could go. (10) Sometimes we had rather rough play, for they would frequently bite and kick as well as gallop. (11)

From the following, select the most likely narrator of this story.

- A. A horse
- B. A cub

- C. A horse trainer
- D. A ewe

Answer: A

Explanation:

Choices B, C and D are incorrect because the narrator states that there were six young colts besides himself. Therefore, choice A is the correct choice as the narrator for this passage.

Question: 3

Choose the answer that is grammatically correct and best maintains the meaning of the given sentence. If you think that the original is the best choice, choose "no change."
Frank told the audience that his favorite sports were kayaking, skiing, and to play golf.

- A. sports were kayaking, skiing, and playing golf
- B. sports were to kayak, skiing, and playing golf
- C. sports were kayaking, to ski steep slopes and playing golf
- D. no change

Answer: C

Explanation:

The original sentence provided is: "Frank told the audience that his favorite sports were kayaking, skiing, and to play golf." This sentence contains an error known as faulty parallelism. Parallelism in grammar means using the same pattern of words to show that two or more ideas have the same level of importance. This can usually be achieved by ensuring that each element in a list or series follows the same grammatical form. In the sentence in question, the list of sports includes "kayaking" and "skiing," which are both gerunds (verbs functioning as nouns by adding -ing). However, "to play golf" deviates from this pattern by using the infinitive form ("to play"). To correct this and maintain parallel structure, "to play golf" should be changed to "playing golf." The corrected sentence would thus read: "Frank told the audience that his favorite sports were kayaking, skiing, and playing golf." Let's review the answer choices provided: 1. "sports were kayaking, skiing, and playing golf" - This choice corrects the original sentence by using the gerund form "playing" for golf, aligning it with the other listed sports (kayaking, skiing). This restores the parallel structure. 2. "sports were to kayak, skiing, and playing golf" - This option fails to correct the original error as it introduces another form, "to kayak," which disrupts the parallelism even further. The sentence now contains an infinitive, a gerund, and another gerund, which is inconsistent. 3. "sports were kayaking, to ski steep slopes and playing golf" - This choice also fails to maintain parallelism. It modifies "skiing" to "to ski steep slopes," unnecessarily shifting from a gerund to an infinitive and complicating the sentence structure without resolving the original issue. 4. "no change" - This option would leave the original error uncorrected. The best choice, therefore, is the first one: "sports were kayaking, skiing, and playing golf." This option corrects the faulty parallelism by ensuring all items in the list are gerunds, thereby maintaining a consistent grammatical form throughout the sentence.

Question: 4

Which of the following words is closest in meaning to: Irrational

- A. Logic
- B. Fact
- C. Unreasoning
- D. Theory

Answer: C

Explanation:

The term "irrational" refers to actions or thoughts that lack reason or sound judgment. When someone acts irrationally, they do so without properly considering the logical outcomes or the rational basis for their decisions. This behavior is typically marked by an absence of logical or structured thinking, which can lead to decisions that are based more on emotion than on reasoned analysis.

The word "unreasoning" is the closest in meaning to "irrational" among the options provided.

"Unreasoning" specifically describes a lack of reasoning - a state where logic and rationality are not just flawed but are entirely absent. This means acting or thinking without any consideration of logic or reason whatsoever. It connotes a more instinctive, reflexive form of behavior that does not involve any intellectual processing of thoughts or consequences.

On the other hand, the word "logic" represents the exact opposite of "irrational." Logic pertains to reasoning conducted or assessed according to strict principles of validity. It involves a structured and reasoned approach to thinking that aims at arriving at a conclusion based on evidence and sound reasoning. Thus, "logic" is not a suitable synonym for "irrational."

While the word "illegal" refers to something that is against the law, it does not inherently relate to the absence of reasoning or logic. An illegal act can be premeditated and rational within the context of an individual's understanding and goals, even though it contravenes legal norms. Therefore, "illegal" does not align closely with the meaning of "irrational."

In conclusion, among the given options, "unreasoning" is undoubtedly the closest in meaning to "irrational." Both terms describe a state or action devoid of reasoned thought, highlighting a fundamental lack of deliberate thinking or logical analysis.

Question: 5

While walking with a friend, a woman saw a man in the distance and cryptically told her friend "That man's brother's father is the only son of my grandfather." How is the woman related to the man she saw?

- A. aunt
- B. mother
- C. daughter
- D. sister

Answer: D

Explanation:

The correct relationship between the woman and the man she saw is that she is his sister. Here's how this conclusion is reached based on the statement she made:

When the woman says, "That man's brother's father is the only son of my grandfather," we can break down the sentence to understand the relationships: 1. **"The only son of my grandfather"** - This phrase implies that the only son of her grandfather is her father. Grandfathers can have multiple grandchildren, but the statement specifies the "only son," which means her father. 2. **"That man's brother's father"** - This indicates the father of the man's brother. Since siblings share the same father, this means the father of the man she saw is also the father of his brother.

Combining these two insights: - The father of the man's brother (who is also the man's father) is the only son of the woman's grandfather. - Since the only son of the woman's grandfather is her father, it follows that the man's father is also her father.

Therefore, the man she saw and the woman herself share the same father, making them siblings. This logically concludes that the woman is the sister of the man she saw. Thus, the answer to the question is that the woman is the man's sister.

Question: 6

Choose the option that corrects an error in the underlined portion(s). If no error exists, choose "No change is necessary."

Albert told the coach that Bert was not going to make the team because he was so lazy.

- A. Albert
- B. the coach
- C. Bert
- D. No change is necessary.

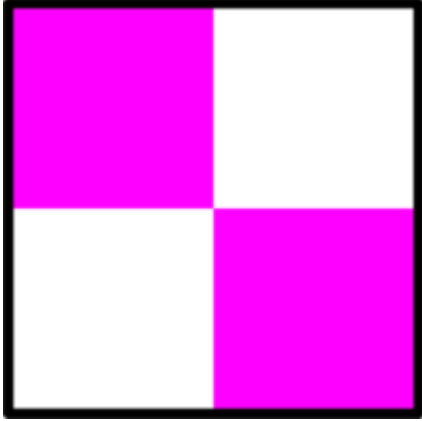
Answer: C

Explanation:

The sentence in question reads: "Albert told the coach that Bert was not going to make the team because he was so lazy." The ambiguity in this sentence arises from the use of the pronoun "he." It is unclear whether "he" refers to Albert or Bert. To correctly address the issue, we need to determine whose laziness is being discussed. The logical interpretation based on the context of the sentence is that Bert's laziness is the reason he will not make the team. Albert, as the person reporting this fact to the coach, is unlikely to be the subject of the remark about laziness, especially since the sentence explicitly states that Bert is the one potentially not making the team. Likewise, there is no indication that the coach's laziness is relevant to Bert's failure to make the team. Therefore, the confusion arises due to the unclear reference of the pronoun "he." The options provided are: 1. Albert 2. the coach 3. Bert 4. No change is necessary. Given the analysis, the correct choice is to replace "he" with "Bert" to clarify that it is Bert's laziness that is jeopardizing his chance to make the team. This choice removes the ambiguity by directly linking the laziness mentioned to Bert. Thus, the correct option is: Bert – This choice clarifies that Bert's laziness is the reason he might not make the team, aligning with the logical interpretation of the sentence's context. The explanation provided with the option, which points out that neither Albert nor the coach would logically be described as lazy in this context, supports this choice. This correction makes it clear and unambiguous who is being described as lazy.

Question: 7

In the above square, if one more small square was colored purple, what fraction of the large square would the white portion be?



- A. $\frac{3}{4}$
- B. $\frac{1}{2}$
- C. $\frac{3}{8}$
- D. $\frac{1}{4}$

Answer: D

Explanation:

To address the question regarding the fraction of the large square that would be white if another small square were colored purple, we need to consider the composition of the large square. The large square is divided into four equal smaller squares. Initially, let's assume some of these smaller squares are already colored purple.

Let us consider that initially, two out of the four small squares are colored purple. When one more small square is colored purple, this results in three of the four small squares being colored purple.

With three purple squares, only one of the four squares remains white. To find the fraction of the large square that is white, we calculate the number of white squares over the total number of squares. Thus, the fraction is 1 white square divided by 4 total squares, which simplifies to $\frac{1}{4}$.

Question: 8

In conclusion, if one more small square was colored purple, making three out of the four small squares purple, the remaining white square would compose $\frac{1}{4}$ of the total area of the large square. This calculation assumes a basic understanding of fractions and division among equally sized parts.

Reduce the following fraction to its lowest terms:

- A. $\frac{27}{396}$
- B. $\frac{9}{132}$
- C. $\frac{3}{132}$
- D. $\frac{3}{44}$

E. 9/44

Answer: D

Explanation:

To reduce the fraction $27/396$ to its lowest terms, we begin by identifying the greatest common divisor (GCD) of the numerator (27) and the denominator (396). The GCD is the largest number that can evenly divide both the numerator and the denominator.

The factors of 27 are 1, 3, 9, and 27. The factors of 396 are 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 9, 11, 12, 18, 22, 33, 36, 44, 66, 99, 132, 198, and 396. The common factors of both numbers are 1, 3, and 9. Among these, 9 is the greatest.

Therefore, we divide both the numerator and the denominator of the fraction $27/396$ by their GCD, which is 9: - Numerator: $27 \div 9 = 3$ - Denominator: $396 \div 9 = 44$

So, $27/396$ reduces to $3/44$ when divided by 9. This reduced fraction, $3/44$, is in its lowest terms because the only common factor of 3 and 44 is 1, indicating that it cannot be simplified further. Hence, the correct answer is $3/44$.

Question: 9

Which plant had the smallest percent change in employment?

Employment at View Industries		
Plant	Employees	Change Since Previous Year
River View	405	+18
Mountain View	324	-20
Creek View	356	+2
Ocean View	204	+2
Valley View	404	-24

- A. Mountain View
- B. Valley View
- C. Ocean View
- D. Creek View

Answer: D

Explanation:

The Creek View and Ocean View plants had changes of only 2 employees, far fewer than the other plants, so you can focus on these two plants. For each of these plants divide the change since the previous year, +2, by the previous year's employment. For the Creek View plant, divide 2 by 356. You get 0.0056. Convert this to a percent by moving the decimal point two places to the right. $0.0056 = 0.56\%$. When you the same procedure with the Ocean View plant, you get 0.98%.

Question: 10

Which of these fractions is smallest?

- A. $\frac{7}{10}$
- B. $\frac{11}{15}$
- C. $\frac{2}{3}$
- D. $\frac{7}{6}$

Answer: C

Explanation:

To answer this question, you need to convert all the fractions to fractions that have the same denominator. The lowest common denominator for all these fractions is 30. $\frac{2}{3} = \frac{20}{30}$, $\frac{7}{10} = \frac{21}{30}$, $\frac{11}{15} = \frac{22}{30}$, and $\frac{7}{6} = \frac{35}{30}$.

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