DemiDec Resources

COPPER COMPETITION EXAM
ART

INSTRUCTIONS: On your answer sheet, mark the lettered space (a, b, c, d, or e) corresponding to the answer that BEST completes or answers each of the following test items.

I. Questions 1-10 are each based upon one selected artwork from the United States Academic Decathlon® Art Reproductions Booklet. A PowerPoint Slide will be displayed with a different artwork to accompany questions 1-10 listed below. Each slide will be displayed for 37 seconds.

1. REFER TO SLIDE 1: This piece exemplifies the contrast of
   a. warm and cool colors
   b. hue and value
   c. figure and ground
   d. linearity and abstraction
   e. symmetry and imbalance

2. REFER TO SLIDE 2: Which function do the arches serve?
   a. producing asymmetrical balance
   b. marking the complex’s boundaries
   c. creating an axis of orientation
   d. providing a sense of verticality
   e. evoking a symbolic meaning

3. REFER TO SLIDE 3: This structure’s form is BEST described as
   a. modernist
   b. medieval
   c. ornamental
   d. neoclassical
   e. Gothic

4. REFER TO SLIDE 4: Which other medium would this piece’s creator MOST likely have used?
   a. steel
   b. crayons
   c. fired clay
   d. acrylic
   e. plastics
5. REFER TO SLIDE 5: Which of the following organizations would have MOST likely purchased this piece?
   a. Punch
   b. War Artists’ Advisory Committee
   c. Great German Art Institute
   d. Federal Art Project
   e. Paris World’s Fair

6. REFER TO SLIDE 6: This sculpture accounts for viewers’ perspective with
   a. mobile elements
   b. brighter paint
   c. a thinner pedestal
   d. additional struts
   e. altered proportions

7. REFER TO SLIDE 7: To which artistic movement does this piece refer?
   a. Color Field
   b. Suprematism
   c. Monolith
   d. Action Painting
   e. Constructivism

8. REFER TO SLIDE 8: This drawing FIRST appeared in
   a. a Ministry of Information booklet
   b. the London Underground
   c. London Magazine
   d. Saturday Evening Post
   e. Punch

9. REFER TO SLIDE 9: Where was this triptych created?
   a. Berlin
   b. Hamburg
   c. Paris
   d. New York
   e. Amsterdam

10. REFER TO SLIDE 10: Which medium does this piece use?
    a. pastel
    b. impasto
    c. gouache
    d. watercolor
    e. acrylic
II. Questions 11-50 are not based upon PowerPoint Slideshow images.

11. The word “agitprop” originated in
   a. the United States
   b. Germany
   c. Italy
   d. the Soviet Union
   e. Great Britain

12. How did Giotto di Bondone implement simple perspective?
   a. He blurred the outlines of his figures.
   b. He overlapped his figures.
   c. He incorporated the effect of airborne particles.
   d. He used a horizon line.
   e. He drew converging lines that extended into the distance.

13. Which of the following colors is the LEAST intense?
   a. orange
   b. green
   c. brown
   d. yellow
   e. blue

14. Which of the following artists created Field of Stelae?
   a. Cyril Bird
   b. Vera Mukhina
   c. Peter Eisenman
   d. Marc Chagall
   e. Albert Speer

15. Which of the following artists had a solo exhibition in the Art of This Century gallery?
   a. Cyril Bird
   b. Vera Mukhina
   c. Henry Moore
   d. Clyfford Still
   e. Norman Rockwell

16. The Irascibles included all of the following artists EXCEPT
   a. Marc Chagall
   b. Theodore Roszak
   c. Seymour Lipton
   d. Ibram Lassaw
   e. Herbert Ferber
17. *Field of Stelae* is a(n)
   a. print
   b. high-relief sculpture
   c. painting
   d. freestanding sculpture
   e. installation

18. Diego Velazquez and Hans Holbein the Younger were both
   a. architects
   b. court painters
   c. Baroque artists
   d. sculptors
   e. Renaissance artists

19. Both Henry Moore and Cyril Bird’s fathers
   a. joined the Communist Party
   b. funded their formal art education
   c. discouraged their artistic ambitions
   d. had been well-known artists
   e. fought in World War I

20. Rockwell’s first design of *Freedom from Want* took the form of a(n)
   a. bronze model
   b. plaster cast
   c. oil pastel drawing
   d. charcoal drawing
   e. pencil sketch

21. An existentialist would MOST likely write an
   a. fable on the theme of helping the less fortunate
   b. story about the meaning of life
   c. play in support of Christianity
   d. moralizing poem about the world’s natural wonders
   e. essay praising human free will

22. Which of the following structures is located in front of the museum building of Memorial of Caen?
   a. a plaza surrounded by flags
   b. *Field of Stelae*
   c. *Worker and Kolkhoz Woman*
   d. Zeppelinfeld
   e. a raised platform
23. In which of the following ways did Henry Moore give *Shelterers in the Tube* real thickness?
   
a. adding layers of paper  
b. using a sfumato technique  
c. mounting it on a relief sculpture  
d. engraving it onto a woodblock  
e. scraping the crayon

24. *The Doctrine of Fascism* was published under the name of
   
a. Victor Emmanuel II  
b. Adolf Hitler  
c. Giovanni Gentile  
d. Benito Mussolini  
e. Luigi Facta

25. “The Blitz” was the name given to the
   
a. Nazi takeover of the German government  
b. D-Day invasion  
c. German bombing of Britain  
d. breaking of the Nazi-Soviet Pact  
e. Nazi invasion of Poland

26. Adolf Hitler committed suicide
   
a. when Germany failed to annex Austria  
b. upon realizing Germany would lose World War II  
c. after the Beer Hall Putsch  
d. during the 1930s  
e. in desperation over Germany’s defeat in World War I

27. Henry Moore’s wax resist technique is MOST similar to
   
a. sfumato  
b. lithography  
c. screen printing  
d. crosshatching  
e. aerial perspective

28. Roman tombs were decorated with
   
a. oil paints  
b. relief sculptures  
c. freestanding sculptures  
d. encaustic paints  
e. frescos
29. George Horace Lorimer would LEAST likely be found
   a. drawing a satirical political cartoon  
   b. cultivating a connection with a company president  
   c. recommending a story to a columnist  
   d. choosing illustrations to publish  
   e. meeting with a congressman

30. Die Brücke was influenced by a group that included
   a. Emile Nolde  
   b. Henri Matisse  
   c. Pablo Picasso  
   d. Georges Braque  
   e. Ernst Ludwig Kirchner

31. *Punch*’s lasted for approximately
   a. 500 years  
   b. 10 years  
   c. 100 years  
   d. 50 years  
   e. 150 years

32. *White Crucifixion* features all of the following references to Jewish culture EXCEPT
   a. the Crown of Thorns  
   b. Jewish costume  
   c. a Jewish prayer shawl  
   d. the Torah  
   e. the Star of David

33. Marc Chagall escaped France with the help of
   a. his in-laws  
   b. the American government  
   c. Albert Speer  
   d. his father  
   e. friendly Nazi officials

34. In the printmaking process, the tool that preserves the print for further copies is the
   a. burnisher  
   b. matrix  
   c. wax crayon  
   d. acid  
   e. squeegee
35. *Hemlock* is an
   a. print
   b. freestanding sculpture
   c. oil on canvas
   d. mixed media piece
   e. watercolor

36. Vera Mukhina was born in
   a. Russia
   b. Ukraine
   c. Latvia
   d. Lithuania
   e. Uzbekistan

37. Alberto Giacometti would have had the MOST in common with
   a. Color Field artists
   b. Die Brücke
   c. Dada
   d. the Abstract Expressionists
   e. the “Monolith” group

38. The “Second Generation” of Abstract Expressionists were artists who
   a. were taught by the original Abstract Expressionists
   b. discovered and made popular the work of the Abstract Expressionists
   c. copied works of the original Abstract Expressionists
   d. were not initially recognized by art critics
   e. were sons and daughters of the original Abstract Expressionists

39. Joseph Campbell and Hannah Arendt were
   a. Abstract Expressionist painters who specialized in Action Painting
   b. art dealers who set up exhibitions for Abstract Expressionist art
   c. founders of fine arts schools that taught many American artists
   d. intellectuals who participated in The Club’s discussions
   e. art critics who discouraged the Abstract Expressionist movement

40. The names inscribed on the pillars of the United States National World War II memorial include all of the following names EXCEPT
   a. Puerto Rico
   b. North Carolina
   c. Guam
   d. Canada
   e. the District of Columbia
41. All of the following details differentiate the left side of *The Golden Wall* from the right side EXCEPT the
   a. lack of a brown-colored form
   b. presence of a green rectangle
   c. presence of the color pink
   d. sharpness of the rectangle outlines
   e. background color

42. *Questioning Children* features all of the following colors EXCEPT
   a. orange
   b. red
   c. blue
   d. purple
   e. green

43. Albert Speer joined the Nazi Party in the same decade as
   a. its formation
   b. the creation of the first concentration camp at Dachau
   c. the Beer Hall Putsch
   d. the end of World War II
   e. the German hyperinflation crisis

44. The *Entartete Kunst* exhibition included all of the following off-putting details EXCEPT
   a. a cramped staircase
   b. sarcastic captions
   c. haphazardly hung works
   d. ruins of Classical sculpture
   e. overcrowded works

45. A student researches the life of Louis XIV to learn how his patronage affected the meaning of the design of Versailles. This student is primarily using
   a. aesthetics
   b. economics
   c. art criticism
   d. contextual analysis
   e. formal analysis

46. Many Holocaust memorials are “living memorials” because they undertake the dual task of honoring the victims and
   a. educating the public
   b. remembering those who helped them
   c. condemning their murderers
   d. providing monetary support for their families
   e. promoting modern art
47. During World War II, Fougasse helped the war effort in all of the following ways EXCEPT
   a. serving as a lieutenant in the Royal Engineers
   b. doing charity work for the Red Cross
   c. boosting public morale with his cartoons
   d. illustrating soldiers’ handbooks
   e. contributing to the “Careless Talk Costs Lives” project

48. The scene in *Blind Man’s Buff* MOST likely takes place in a
   a. museum
   b. government office
   c. child’s room
   d. dance hall
   e. church

49. The most novel aspect of *Worker and Kolkhoz Woman* was the
   a. size
   b. material from which it was constructed
   c. subject matter
   d. placement of the sculpture
   e. style in which the figures were depicted

50. Which of the following terms would the Nazis MOST likely use to describe *LHOOQ*?
   a. complex
   b. educational
   c. degenerate
   d. uplifting
   e. beautiful
INSTRUCTIONS: On your answer sheet, mark the lettered space (a, b, c, d, or e) corresponding to the answer that BEST completes or answers each of the following test items.

1. Currently, brownie suppliers reap positive accounting profits and negative economic profits. What will happen in the market for brownies, and why?
   a. Brownie suppliers will leave the market since economic profits are negative.
   b. Brownie consumers will leave the market since economic profits are negative.
   c. Nothing, since the accounting and economic profits cancel each other out.
   d. Brownie suppliers will enter the market since accounting profits are positive.
   e. Brownie consumers will enter the market since accounting profits are positive.

2. Simon Kuznets received the 1971 Nobel Prize in Economic Science for
   a. developing a method to calculate national output
   b. identifying a relationship between the output gap and rate of cyclical unemployment
   c. coining the term “creative destruction”
   d. explaining how externalities are resolved
   e. creating a model for short-run fluctuations

3. Which of the following situations does NOT demonstrate a cost of inflation?
   a. An increase in prices reduces economic growth in the long run.
   b. Macaroni consumers are confused about what the actual market price of macaroni is.
   c. People do not know what the rate of inflation will be and therefore insist on saving their money at a higher interest rate.
   d. Joan had $10 in January. As a result of inflation, her $10 has less purchasing power in February.
   e. Bob usually goes to the bank once a week. As a result of unanticipated inflation, he had to go to the bank twice this month.

4. Microeconomists study all of the following entities EXCEPT
   a. a lemon consumer
   b. the unemployment rate
   c. the market for peaches
   d. the market for real estate
   e. an oil supplier
5. Which renowned economist resigned his advisory position due to the “Carthaginian Peace”?
   a. Adam Smith
   b. John Maynard Keynes
   c. Milton Friedman
   d. David Ricardo
   e. Thomas Robert Malthus

6. In an economy, consumers hold $400 million as currency and there is $200 million held as reserves in the bank. The reserve ratio is 1/10. What is the monetary base of the economy?
   a. $2000 million
   b. $600 million
   c. $2400 million
   d. $200 million
   e. $400 million

7. Which of the following types of money is the LEAST liquid?
   a. travelers checks
   b. demand deposits
   c. checkable deposits
   d. currency
   e. savings deposits

8. The development of new meat-like pea protein products
   a. decreases the price elasticity of demand for tofu
   b. increases the price elasticity of the demand for meat
   c. increases the price elasticity of demand for tofu
   d. reduces the price elasticity of supply for meat
   e. shifts the demand curve for tofu outward

9. Recent events have made the stock market unreliable, discouraging savings. In the financial market, the real interest rate
   a. and the quantity of savings both fall
   b. rises and the quantity of savings falls
   c. falls and the quantity of savings rises
   d. stays the same and the quantity of savings falls
   e. and the quantity of savings both rise

10. Virtual reality headset suppliers expect the price of headsets to be higher in the future. In the market for headsets,
    a. the supply curve shifts inward
    b. neither curve shifts
    c. the supply curve shifts outward
    d. the demand curve shifts inward
    e. the demand curve shifts outward
11. Which of the following situations demonstrates why the Gross Domestic Product deflator differs from the Consumer Price Index?

a. National defense can be considered both an intermediate good, since it allows people to enjoy other goods, and a final good.

b. Jeans, an imported good, would be included in the Consumer Price Index but not the Gross Domestic Product deflator.

c. Vehicles have improved in comfort and safety since they were first introduced into the economy.

d. Soap, a common consumer good produced domestically, would be included in the Consumer Price Index but not the Gross Domestic Product deflator.

e. Some factories create air pollution, which damages the environment. This damage is not necessarily factored into all metrics.

12. In one year, an economy produces 60 crayons and 100 markers. The economy does not produce any other goods in that year. Crayons cost $4 each and markers cost $6 each. The nominal Gross Domestic Product of that economy in that year is

a. $400 

b. $760

c. $240

d. $840

e. $600

13. All of the following statements describe why the market for flour closely approximates a perfectly competitive market EXCEPT

a. flour is a highly standardized good

b. flour consumers are well-informed about the market price

c. the supply of flour is inelastic

d. flour suppliers have no control over the market price

e. there are a large number of flour suppliers

14. The Dawes Plan include all of the following “planks” EXCEPT

a. restructuring the central German bank

b. restructuring reparation payments

c. reestablishing Germany’s industrial capacity

d. restoring the Ruhr industrial region to Germany

e. installing Adolph Hitler as Chancellor

15. How can an increase in government savings affect the price level?

a. When the government increases its supply of savings, the money supply increases as well, pushing the price level up.

b. An increase in government savings reduces consumer savings, which lowers investment spending, reducing the price level.

c. An increase in savings means the government has increased taxes, causing both the real interest rate and the price level to rise.

d. An increase in the level of savings reduces both the money supply and the price level.

e. The government either increases taxes or reduces government spending, both of which shift aggregate demand inward, reducing the price level.
16. If the monopoly does not implement perfect price discrimination, the slope of the marginal revenue curve for a monopoly selling canned tuna is
   a. smaller than the slope of the marginal cost curve for canned tuna
   b. smaller than the slope of the fixed cost curve for canned tuna
   c. larger than the slope of the demand curve for canned tuna
   d. always a constant number
   e. larger than the slope of the supply curve for canned tuna

17. Why did the German economy so quickly decline at the onset of the Great Depression?
   a. The struggling United States demanded the interest on the reparations immediately.
   b. Hitler’s rise to Chancellor was met with a series of poor government investments.
   c. The German industrialized areas had severe lacks in exported raw material.
   d. The reduced amount of foreign lending affected Germany’s dependent economy.
   e. The near-valueless currency was used to back up new government bonds.

18. Normative economists make recommendations by combining
   a. positive economics and the assumption of scarcity
   b. positive economics and the assumption of rationality
   c. economic analysis and value judgments
   d. economic analysis and macroeconomics
   e. microeconomics and macroeconomics

19. Monopolies set quantity supplied at the intersection of
   a. world price and marginal cost
   b. marginal revenue and demand
   c. demand and marginal cost
   d. marginal cost and average variable cost
   e. marginal revenue and marginal cost

20. The government needs force in order to
   a. increase total surplus
   b. get rid of deadweight loss
   c. make people act against their own self-interest
   d. implement pork barrel politics
   e. regulate a perfectly competitive market

21. Everyone in the labor force is
   a. employed
   b. actively searching for a job
   c. cyclically employed
   d. working part-time or full-time
   e. either employed or unemployed
22. In one day, Wayne can either make 30 hockey sticks or 60 pucks. For Wayne, the opportunity cost of making one hockey stick is
   a. 58 pucks
   b. 29 hockey sticks
   c. 60 pucks
   d. 1/2 hockey stick
   e. 2 pucks

23. A price floor leads to a
   a. tragedy of the commons
   b. shortage
   c. deadweight loss
   d. negative externality
   e. surplus

24. Identify the writer of this quotation: *If we aim deliberately at the impoverishment of Central Europe, vengeance, I dare predict, will not limp.*
   a. Winston Churchill
   b. John Maynard Keynes
   c. Robert Gordon
   d. Adolf Hitler
   e. Franklin Delano Roosevelt

25. What did Germany and Italy acknowledge through the Tripartite Pact?
   a. the end of World War II
   b. Japanese dominance over East Asia
   c. the need for higher production of durable goods
   d. the growing threat of the United States entering the war
   e. their shared economic ideologies

26. Scarcity is the combination of unlimited wants with
   a. Pareto efficiency
   b. value judgments
   c. limited resources
   d. gains from trade
   e. opportunity cost

27. You are an accountant during World War II. Your client made $1,500 this year. All of his income would be taxed at
   a. 27%
   b. 23%
   c. 25%
   d. 31%
   e. 29%
28. Why is there too much of a negative externality?
   a. The government imposes a price floor.
   b. Monopolies produce more of the good than is socially efficient.
   c. The market does not account for all of its costs.
   d. The tragedy of the commons exists.
   e. Everyone has an absolute advantage in its creation.

29. The government decides to cut taxes and spend more. In the short run, the price level
   a. and real Gross Domestic Product both fall
   b. and real Gross Domestic Product both rise
   c. rises and real Gross Domestic Product falls
   d. stays the same and the real Gross Domestic Product rises
   e. falls and real Gross Domestic Product rises

30. Which event occurred in the final year of World War II?
   b. The Lend Lease Act was passed.
   c. Mussolini was killed.
   d. Allied troops invaded Italy.
   e. The Allies invaded Normandy.

31. The price of computer monitors falls from $50 to $30. The quantity demanded of monitors does not change. The price elasticity of demand for monitors is
   a. zero
   b. 30
   c. 20
   d. 40%
   e. infinity

32. Why would an increase in physical capital increase structural unemployment?
   a. An increase in physical capital means that the economy as a whole does not require as many workers as it did in the past.
   b. Some workers will not have the skills necessitated by the new equipment or infrastructure and will lose their jobs.
   c. An increase in physical capital puts the economy into a short-term recession, and as a result workers are laid off.
   d. Many workers will quit their jobs voluntarily, seeking new jobs centered on the improvement in physical capital.
   e. Increasing physical capital leads to economic growth, which raises the natural rate of unemployment and, with it, structural unemployment.
33. The downward slope of the production possibility curve illustrates the reality of
   a. gains from trade
   b. Pareto efficiency
   c. perfectly competitive markets
   d. rationality
   e. trade-offs

34. In February 1941, 1% of the American work force was employed to
   a. produce iron and steel
   b. run wartime agencies
   c. build army training camps
   d. serve in the military
   e. grow food

35. Selena and Taylor want to sell breakup songs. Selena wants to sell her song for at least $4. Taylor
    wants to sell her song for at least $2.50. The current market price for their songs is $3. What is
    Selena’s producer surplus?
   a. $3
   b. $4
   c. $1
   d. $7
   e. $0.50

36. Pareto efficiency requires that
   a. the market is perfectly competitive
   b. resources are not wasted
   c. all resources are divided equally among producers
   d. all goods are divided equally among consumers
   e. both the supply and demand curves are elastic

37. Celebrities start wearing Yeezy shoes, making these shoes more popular with the general
    population. In the market for Yeezy shoes,
   a. the supply curve shifts inward
   b. the supply curve shifts outward
   c. the demand curve shifts outward
   d. neither curve shifts
   e. the demand curve shifts inward

38. Inflation as the change in the price level reached a high of about 23% in the
   a. 1930s
   b. 1910s
   c. 1940s
   d. 1920s
   e. 1950s
39. Quantity demanded can be expressed as a function of price: \( Q = 15 - 3P \). Quantity supplied can be expressed as a function of price: \( Q = P - 1 \). What is the combined total revenue of all suppliers?

a. 15  
b. 1  
c. 12  
d. 3  
e. 4

40. Why does possession of more technologically advanced equipment give one producer an absolute advantage over another producer?

a. Possession of new equipment facilitates the implementation of price discrimination.  
b. Consumers prefer goods made from more technologically advanced equipment.  
c. The equipment allows the producer to make more of the good at a lower opportunity cost.  
d. The equipment allows the producer to make more of the good given the same resources.  
e. Tax exemptions for technology allow the firm to escape deadweight loss.

41. In the market for chocolate bars, a decrease in the price of vanilla fudge, a complement, always increases

a. consumer surplus  
b. producer surplus  
c. deadweight loss  
d. supply at every price  
e. tax revenue

42. Which acronym is INCORRECTLY paired with its meaning?

a. GDP; Gross Domestic Product  
b. OEM; Office of Emergency Maintenance  
c. NATO; North Atlantic Treaty Organization  
d. USSR; Union of Soviet Socialist Republics  
e. IMF; International Monetary Fund

43. All of the following examples lead to improvements in human capital EXCEPT

a. a factory’s purchase of a new machine  
b. improvements in health insurance  
c. new college classes directed to educating a future workforce  
d. the development of a new worker training program  
e. improvements in secondary school education

44. If an economy opens to trade, which of the following quantities will always increase?

a. total surplus  
b. producer surplus  
c. consumer surplus  
d. quantity demanded  
e. market price
45. Compared to someone who makes $22,000 annually, someone who made $21,000 in 1945
   a. has a higher average tax rate
   b. does not have to pay any income taxes
   c. is not taxed at a marginal rate of 59%
   d. is taxed in the same number of brackets
   e. owes more in income taxes

46. What do monopolies and taxes have in common?
   a. Only the government can create them.
   b. They can implement perfect price discrimination.
   c. They possess only one producer.
   d. They drive a wedge between producers and consumers.
   e. They cause deadweight loss.

47. The demand curve is plotted holding all of the following factors constant EXCEPT
   a. price
   b. consumer tastes
   c. income
   d. the price of related goods
   e. consumer expectations

48. Financial intermediaries link buyers and sellers in the
   a. short-run fluctuations market
   b. savings market
   c. aggregate demand curve
   d. market for goods and services
   e. money market

49. The Gross Domestic Product deflator in 2014 was 140. The Gross Domestic Product deflator in 2013 was 135. From 2013 to 2014,
   a. inflation occurred
   b. economic growth occurred
   c. nominal Gross Domestic Product increased
   d. real Gross Domestic Product increased
   e. deflation occurred

50. All of the following goods are rival goods EXCEPT
   a. books
   b. paper
   c. blogs
   d. magazines
   e. ink
We must not be confused about what freedom is. Basic human rights are simple and easily understood: freedom of speech and a free press; freedom of religion and worship; freedom of assembly and the right of petition; the right of men to be secure in their homes and free from unreasonable search and seizure and from arbitrary arrest and punishment.

We must not be deluded by the efforts of the forces of reaction to prostitute the great words of our free tradition and thereby to confuse the struggle. Democracy, freedom, human rights have come to have a definite meaning to the people of the world which we must not allow any nation to so change that they are made synonymous with suppression and dictatorship.

There are basic differences that show up even in the use of words between a democratic and a totalitarian country. For instance "democracy" means one thing to the U.S.S.R. and another the U.S.A. and, I know, in France. I have served since the first meeting of the nuclear commission on the Human Rights Commission, and I think this point stands out clearly.

The U.S.S.R. Representatives assert that they already have achieved many things which we, in what they call the "bourgeois democracies" cannot achieve because their government controls the accomplishment of these things. Our government seems powerless to them because, in the last analysis, it is controlled by the people. They would not put it that way -- they would say that the people in the U.S.S.R. control their government by allowing their government to have certain absolute rights. We, on the other hand, feel that certain rights can never be granted to the government, but must be kept in the hands of the people.

For instance, the U.S.S.R. will assert that their press is free because the state makes it free by providing the machinery, the paper, and even the money for salaries for the people who work on the paper. They state that there is no control over what is printed in the various papers that they subsidize in this manner, such, for instance, as a trade-union paper. But what would happen if a paper were to print ideas which were critical of the basic policies and beliefs of the Communist government? I am sure some good reason would be found for abolishing the paper.

It is true that they have been many cases where newspapers in the U.S.S.R. have criticized officials and their actions and have been responsible for the removal of those officials, but in doing so they did not criticize anything which was fundamental to Communist beliefs. They simply criticized methods of doing things, so one must differentiate between things which are permissible, such as criticism of any individual or of the manner of doing things, and the criticism of a belief which would be considered vital to the acceptance of Communism.

What are the differences, for instance, between trade-unions in the totalitarian states and in the democracies? In the totalitarian state a trade-union is an instrument used by the government to enforce duties, not to assert rights.
Propaganda material which the government desires the workers to have is furnished by the trade-unions to be circulated to their members. Our trade-unions, on the other hand, are solely the instrument of the workers themselves. They represent the workers in their relations with the government and with management and they are free to develop their own opinions without government help or interference. The concepts of our trade-unions and those in totalitarian countries are drastically different. There is little mutual understanding, [...]

We, in the democracies, believe in a kind of international respect and action which is reciprocal. We do not think others should treat us differently from the way they wish to be treated. It is interference in other countries that especially stirs up antagonism against the Soviet Government. If it wishes to feel secure in developing its economic and political theories within its territory, then it should grant to others that same security. We believe in the freedom of people to make their own mistakes. We do not interfere with them and they should not interfere with others.

1. Which aphorism summarizes the last paragraph?
   a. Look beyond one’s borders.
   b. Be the bigger person.
   c. Do unto others as you would have them do unto you.
   d. Might makes right.
   e. Live and let live.

2. The author of this passage is MOST likely a
   a. public official
   b. newspaper commentator
   c. diplomat in the Soviet Union
   d. university professor
   e. British writer

3. On which question do lines 15–21 suggest the United States and U.S.S.R differ?
   a. What rights are fundamental?
   b. What does power mean?
   c. Who determines the rights of government?
   d. Who should hold power?
   e. Who constitutes the people?

4. Identify the BEST alternative word for “concepts” in line 43.
   a. values
   b. ideas
   c. constitutions
   d. powers
   e. roles
5. On which basis does Roosevelt appeal to the Soviet Union in the last paragraph?
   a. self-interest
   b. universal ideals
   c. balance of power
   d. economic need
   e. legal agreements

6. Paragraphs 4 and 5 demonstrate the use of
   a. hyperbole
   b. metaphor
   c. comparison
   d. allusion
   e. inference

7. Paragraph 2 suggests that the Soviet Union
   a. directs propaganda against the United States
   b. corrupts its intellectuals
   c. is a conservative force
   d. challenges American leadership
   e. misuses terms relating to human rights

8. The quotation marks around “bourgeois democracies” MOST likely suggests that Roosevelt
   a. is quoting Stalin
   b. is using a colloquial term
   c. refers to common cultural knowledge
   d. disagrees with the use of the term
   e. did not use her own words in the speech

Questions #9-11 are based on the theme: World War II.

9. The Hitler-Stalin pact
   a. split Poland between Germany and the Soviet Union
   b. forced the United States to intervene in World War II
   c. facilitated the creation of the Rome-Berlin-Tokyo Axis
   d. yoked Germany and the Soviet Union together for the entirety of World War II
   e. unified Germany and the Soviet Union ideologically

10. After the German invasion of Poland in 1939, which two major powers declared war?
    a. Japan and the United States
    b. Spain and France
    c. Russia and Poland
    d. Germany and Belgium
    e. France and Britain

21
11. The “Roaring Twenties” were defined by all of the following characteristics EXCEPT
   a. the popularity of jazz music
   b. a positive attitude toward globalism
   c. a bullish stock market
   d. youthful hedonism
   e. high demand for consumer goods

Questions #12-18 are based on the main author: Anna Seghers.

12. Seghers identified with Kafka’s works for all of the following reasons EXCEPT his
   a. sweeping psychological narratives
   b. distaste of bourgeois middle class life
   c. surrealist style in his stories
   d. satirical take on bureaucratic excesses
   e. Jewish-German background

13. Seghers would be MOST likely to portray a woman as a
   a. risk-taker
   b. martyr
   c. witch
   d. rebel
   e. hero

14. How was Seghers’ exile period different from most other artists?
   a. Exile was her most productive period.
   b. Exile destroyed her creative facilities.
   c. She saw it as a “death in life”.
   d. Exile caused her to lose her native audience.
   e. Exile made her disillusioned.

15. Seghers wrote all of the following works in exile EXCEPT
   a. “Free Germany”
   b. *The Decision*
   c. *The Seventh Cross*
   d. “The Excursion of the Dead Girls”
   e. *Transit*

16. Anna Seghers was president of the
   a. German Communist Authors’ Party
   b. Society for Communist Authors
   c. Collective Communist Consciousness
   d. East German Writers’ Association
   e. BRD Writers’ Coalition
17. Why did Anna Seghers’s biographer call her “speechless”?
   a. She engaged in self-censorship.
   b. She gave heretical speeches.
   c. She valued counterrevolutionary thinking.
   d. She favored state control of the press.
   e. She suffered from selective muteness.

18. Which of Seghers’ novels did critics describe as “intellectually vacuous”?
   a. *The Decision*
   b. *The Seventh Cross*
   c. “Revolt of the Fishermen of Santa Barbara”
   d. *Crossing: A Love Story*
   e. *Transit*

Questions #19-40 are based on *Transit* by Anna Seghers.

19. Why does the narrator of *Transit* read Weidel’s novel?
   a. He needs clues about Weidel’s identity.
   b. He feels bored.
   c. He wants to read to the Binnet boy.
   d. He wants to gain Marie’s heart.
   e. He wonders if it can be published.

20. Which action redeems Seidler?
   a. apologizing to the Binnet boy
   b. giving up his ticket on the *Montreal*
   c. becoming engaged to Marie
   d. embracing Heinz
   e. confessing to the reader

21. Which belief does Seidler express about his decision to join the resistance?
   a. He will continue to have meaning in his life.
   b. He will fertilize the soil.
   c. He will fuel other revolutions.
   d. He will honor his country.
   e. He will keep growing as a person.

22. Marie searches for
   a. male validation
   b. power
   c. religious salvation
   d. a visa to Cuba
   e. an escape from persecution
23. According to *Transit*, which aspect of war zones makes them boring?
   a. the overabundance of near-death escapes
   b. the gradual extinction of humanity
   c. the fostering of selfishness
   d. the meaninglessness of suffering
   e. the lack of action

24. Seidler describes the café where he eats as overtaken with
   a. Nazis
   b. fear
   c. dogcatchers
   d. hordes of refugees
   e. a sense of ennui

25. In *Transit*, to be “left in the lurch” means to be
   a. left without recourse
   b. shown the truth
   c. abruptly abandoned
   d. sent to the front
   e. faced with danger

26. Which of the following events does NOT involve betrayal in *Transit*?
   a. Achselroth pays to board the *Montreal*.
   b. Foreign legionnaires register with the army.
   c. Marie chooses the doctor.
   d. Heinz leaves Marseilles.
   e. Inmates escape from the Rouen prison camp.

27. Which feeling does the Spanish Consulate official who refuses Weidel’s visa express?
   a. power
   b. hatred
   c. righteousness
   d. pain
   e. fear

28. Explain Seghers’ beliefs about religion.
   a. All will be judged for their betrayals after death.
   b. Salvation and destruction come from people, not God.
   c. Supernatural supreme beings exist but play no major role in the world.
   d. Salvation comes from faith alone.
   e. Church can lift spirits but cannot change much.
29. Seghers maintained a life-long interest in
   a. the Old Testament
   b. Classical epic poetry
   c. Egyptian mythology
   d. the Greco-Roman pantheon
   e. German fairytales

30. The mythical method is NOT
   a. mysterious and recognizable
   b. archetypal and groundbreaking
   c. inimitable and inscrutable
   d. ancient and modern
   e. basic and cerebral

31. Who is the wolf in Weidel’s story?
   a. Franco
   b. Petain
   c. Mussolini
   d. Hitler
   e. Stalin

32. Which vignette from *Transit* illustrates Kafkaesque surrealism?
   a. the legionnaires imprisoned for following orders
   b. Paul’s eternal state of limbo
   c. the women with the two Great Danes
   d. the orchestra conductor who cannot obtain his visa
   e. the man waiting for the Lord for eternity only to find out he was already in Hell

33. The sea in *Transit* does NOT represent a
   a. separation between the living and the dead
   b. practical barrier to leaving Marseilles
   c. neutral force of nature
   d. gateway to refuge
   e. source of mystery

34. Which aspect of the Jewish character in *Transit* is unexpected?
   a. He is not an anti-Fascist activist.
   b. He marries an exiled Communist.
   c. He converts to Christianity.
   d. He returns to Nazi Germany.
   e. He emphasizes labor equality over Judaism.
35. Which location does Seidler imagine as an “overgrown, wild country”?
   a. Mexico
   b. Vichy France
   c. Rouen
   d. Cuba
   e. Paris

36. Why does Transit’s narrator fear a hotel resident might choke from anger?
   a. He cannot stomach another meal of pizza and wine.
   b. He has just been denied a transit visa.
   c. He is the husband of a woman interned at Bompard.
   d. He is missing a stamp, and that results in missing a boat to Cuba.
   e. He has to wrangle two Great Danes in return for safe passage.

37. What cost does Seidler describe as the price of negotiating with “masters of the world”?
   a. impoverishment
   b. refugee deaths
   c. loss of pride
   d. anti-Semitism
   e. loss of self-determination

38. Which warning does Seidler offer Marie against being involved with Achselroth?
   a. Depart under your own terms.
   b. Retain faith in yourself.
   c. Find your own path.
   d. Do not betray your husband.
   e. Beware the disloyal.

39. Which source of power does Marie possess?
   a. inherited wealth
   b. protection from the French police
   c. loyalty to her loved ones
   d. attractiveness to men
   e. faith in her good fortune

40. Which character in Transit metaphorically represents anti-fascism?
   a. the Binnet boy
   b. the doctor
   c. the American consul
   d. the orchestra conductor
   e. Paul
Questions #41-45 are based on the shorter prose works and their respective authors.

41. Which argument did West make in *Black Lamb and Grey Falcon*?
   a. Everyone must sacrifice to defeat evil.
   b. Nazis represent historic barbarian evil.
   c. Pacifism is the only path to long lasting peace.
   d. God wills civilization to prevail.
   e. The real threat lies within Britain.

42. In which of the following ways do Woolf’s and West’s works NOT differ?
   a. One calls for aerial raids on Germany while the other calls for peace.
   b. One calls for patriotism while one calls for thoughtful criticism.
   c. One looks at similarities between the Germans and British while the other focuses on the differences.
   d. One calls for unity while the other calls for introspection.
   e. One calls for action while one calls for contemplation.

43. Woolf would MOST likely have described Marie as
   a. militaristic
   b. stubborn
   c. persistent
   d. loyal
   e. oppressed

44. Woolf saw World War I as PRIMARILY reinforcing the power of
   a. fascism
   b. patriarchy
   c. national difference
   d. democracy
   e. racism

45. Which of the following responses to danger does West suggest?
   a. humor
   b. resignation
   c. irony
   d. placidity
   e. rage

Questions #46-50 are based on the poems and their respective authors.

46. Donald Bain’s *War Poet* suggests that World War I’s soldier-poets wrongly
   a. generalized their experience
   b. moralized their experience
   c. retreated into their own thoughts
   d. wrote in verse instead of prose
   e. created meaning from futility
47. Which of the following allusions does “September 1, 1939” NOT include?
   a. Gnosticism
   b. the Greek gods
   c. Martin Luther
   d. the Tower of Babel
   e. Thucydides

48. The form of “September 1, 1939” reinforces the
   a. feeling of zeroing in on a target
   b. disillusionment with the decade
   c. tension between order and chaos
   d. imminent panic of death from above
   e. dishonor of civilian death

49. Who tutored Keith Douglas Oxford?
   a. W.H. Auden
   b. John McCrae
   c. Rupert Graves
   d. Siegfried Sassoon
   e. Edmund Blunden

50. The jerboa in “Desert Flowers” does NOT allude to
   a. the ashy sand of dead men’s skin
   b. the Seventh Armoured Division’s nickname
   c. human conflict’s impact on nature
   d. bombers’ attacks
   e. “Break of Day in the Trenches”
INSTRUCTIONS: On your answer sheet, mark the lettered space (a, b, c, d, or e) corresponding to the answer that BEST completes or answers each of the following test items.

1. Solve the following rational equation: \( \frac{2}{x-3} = \frac{1}{2x-6} \).
   a. \( x = 3 \)
   b. \( x = -3 \)
   c. \( x = 0 \)
   d. \( x = 1/3 \)
   e. no real solutions

2. Simplify: \( \frac{2-5i}{8+i} \).
   a. \( \frac{11-42i}{65} \)
   b. \( \frac{21+38i}{65} \)
   c. \( \frac{11-42i}{63} \)
   d. \( \frac{11-12i}{63} \)
   e. \( \frac{21-90i}{63} \)

3. Simplify: \( \log_{100}(347) \times \log_{347}(1,000) \).
   a. 0.75
   b. 1
   c. 1.5
   d. 2
   e. 2.33

4. What is the value of \( \cos\beta \) if \( \csc^2\beta \) is \( \frac{3,721}{121} \), assuming that \( \beta \) is an angle in the first quadrant?
   a. 11/61
   b. 60/61
   c. 61/11
   d. 61/60
   e. 11/60
5. How many real solutions will the following equation have: \(x^3 - (x+2)^2 = (x-1)^3\)?
   a. 0
   b. 1
   c. 2
   d. 3
   e. impossible to determine

6. What angle C will maximize the area of a triangle with sides A and B equal to 10 and 10?
   a. 0°
   b. 30°
   c. 45°
   d. 90°
   e. 180°

7. Solve the inequality: \(|x - 6| < 12\).
   a. \(-6 < x < 18\)
   b. \(x < -6 \) or \(x > 18\)
   c. \(x < 18\)
   d. \(x < 6\)
   e. \(6 < x < 18\)

8. What are the domain and range of \(f(x) = \sqrt{x + 8}\) ?
   a. domain: \(x > 0\), range: \(y > 0\)
   b. domain: \(x \geq 0\), range: \(y \geq 0\)
   c. domain: \(x \geq -8\), range: \(y \geq 0\)
   d. domain: \(x \geq -8\), range: all real numbers
   e. domain: all real numbers, range: \(y \geq 0\)

9. Solve the following equation: \(2(x-3) + 6 = 4(6-x)\).
   a. \(x = 6\)
   b. \(x = 4\)
   c. \(x = 0\)
   d. \(x = -4\)
   e. \(x = -6\)
10. Which of the following pairs of lines is perpendicular?
   a. \((y - 3) = 5(x-2)\) and \(y = 5x + 6\)
   b. \(2x + y = 3\) and \(y = \frac{x}{2} + 18\)
   c. \(3x - y = 8\) and \(y + 3x = 8\)
   d. \((y - 2) = 2(x - 2)\) and \(y = x + 4\)
   e. \(5y - x = 8\) and \(x - 5y = 8\)

11. Which graph will the graph of \(e^{\cos(x)}\) MOST resemble?
   a. \(e^x\)
   b. \(\log(x)\)
   c. \(\sqrt{x}\)
   d. \(\sec(x)\)
   e. \(\cos(x)\)

12. Which of the following equations is NOT a function?
   a. \(f(x) = 6x\)
   b. \(f(y) = 3y^2 + 7y - 3\)
   c. \(f(x) = \frac{1}{x}\)
   d. \((x-2)^2 = y^2\)
   e. \(6x - 5 = 12y\)

13. Find the equation of a line that goes through the points \((1,2)\) and \((6,14)\).
   a. \(12x - 5y = 2\)
   b. \(5x + 12y = 29\)
   c. \(12x - 5y = 0\)
   d. \(5x = 12y\)
   e. \(12x + 5y = 22\)

14. Which of the following functions is an ODD function?
   a. \(f(x) = \cos(x)\)
   b. \(f(x) = 6\)
   c. \(f(x) = \sqrt{x}\)
   d. \(f(x) = x^3\)
   e. \(f(x) = x^2 + 6x\)
15. What are the solutions to \( x^2 - 6x + 9 = (x+2)^2 \)?
   a. \( x = 0, x = 1 \)
   b. \( x = \frac{1}{2}, x = \frac{3}{4} \)
   c. \( x = 1 \pm \sqrt{6} \)
   d. \( x = \frac{1}{2} \)
   e. \( x = \pm 1 \)

16. Solve the following exponential equation: \( 5^{2x} + 3(5^x) = (5^x)^x + 15(5^{x-1}) \).
   a. \( x = 0 \)
   b. \( x = 2, x = 0 \)
   c. \( x = \pm 2 \)
   d. \( x = 4, x = 2 \)
   e. \( x = 1/2 \)

17. What is the tangent of 15°?
   a. \( \frac{1 - \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}}{1 + \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}} \)
   b. \( \frac{1 + \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}}{1 - \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}} \)
   c. \( \frac{\sqrt{3} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}}{2} \)
   d. \( \frac{2}{1 + \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}}} \)
   e. \( \frac{1 - \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}}{2} \)

18. Chuck and John are playing a number game. Chuck has a number that’s less than John’s by 10. When they multiply their numbers together, they get -16. What is John’s number?
   a. 2
   b. -8
   c. 2 or 8
   d. -2 or -8
   e. 8
19. Given that α is an angle in the first quadrant and \( \sin(\alpha) = \frac{8}{17} \), find \( |\cos(2\alpha) - \sin(2\alpha)| \).
   a. \( \frac{79}{289} \)
   b. \( \frac{81}{15} \)
   c. \( \frac{17}{2} \)
   d. \( \frac{15}{160} \)
   e. \( \frac{289}{160} \)

20. Simplify: \( (i^{10})^2 \).
   a. \( i \)
   b. \( -i \)
   c. 1
   d. -1
   e. 0

21. Which of the following sets is NOT a Pythagorean triplet?
   a. 10, 24, 26
   b. 7, 24, 25
   c. 9, 40, 41
   d. 11, 60, 61
   e. 13, 74, 76

22. Find the inverse of \( f(x) = \frac{2x+7}{x-18} \).
   a. \( g(x) = \frac{x-18}{2x+7} \)
   b. \( g(x) = \frac{7+x}{2-9x} \)
   c. \( g(x) = \frac{8x-3}{18} \)
   d. \( g(x) = \frac{18x-8}{7x} \)
   e. \( g(x) = \frac{7+18x}{x-2} \)

23. Where does the graph \( f(x) = \tan(x - \frac{\pi}{2}) \) cross the y-axis?
   a. \( y = 0 \)
   b. \( y = 1 \)
   c. \( y = -1 \)
   d. \( y = \pi \)
   e. no intercept
24. Lenny the Llama starts at Point A and Arnie the Alpaca starts at Point B. They walk toward each other, starting at the same time. Lenny and Arnie pass each other at some point. Lenny reaches Point B after an hour and a half, while Arnie reaches Point A after 2 hours. Where did they cross?
   a. halfway between Point A and Point B
   b. 3/7 of the way from Point B
   c. 1/3 of the way from Point B
   d. 4/9 of the way from Point B
   e. 5/12 of the way from Point B

25. Solve the equation: \( \log_8 x + \log_32 = 4 \).
   a. \( x = 4 \)
   b. \( x = 2, x = 0 \)
   c. \( x = 4, x = -4 \)
   d. \( x = 8 \)
   e. \( x = 16 \)

26. What is the period of the function \( 3y = -\cos(4x + \frac{\pi}{6}) + 5 \)?
   a. \( \frac{\pi}{2} \)
   b. \( \frac{\pi}{4} \)
   c. \( \frac{\pi}{6} \)
   d. \( \pi \)
   e. \( \frac{\pi}{8} \)

27. Which of the following polynomials is a factor of \( x^6 - 2x^4 + 3x^3 - 12x^2 - 8 \)?
   a. \( x + 2 \)
   b. \( x - 2 \)
   c. \( x + 3 \)
   d. \( x - 1 \)
   e. \( x + 1 \)

28. Simplify the following expression: \( \sec(\arccos(x)) \).
   a. \( \frac{x-1}{x} \)
   b. \( \frac{1}{x-1} \)
   c. \( 1 \)
   d. \( \frac{1}{x} \)
   e. \( \frac{\sqrt{x^2-1}}{x} \)
29. Given that the solution is within the domain of $\arctan(x)$, solve the following equation:
\[ \tan\left(x - \frac{\pi}{4}\right) = 0. \]
\[ \begin{align*}
\text{a. } & x = \frac{\pi}{4} \\
\text{b. } & x = \frac{\pi}{2} \\
\text{c. } & x = 0 \\
\text{d. } & x = \frac{\pi}{6} \\
\text{e. } & x = 2\pi \\
\end{align*} \]

30. $P(x) = x^3 - 2x + 10$ and $Q(x) = 3x^2 + 10x - 5$. What is $P(x) - 2Q(x)$?
\[ \begin{align*}
\text{a. } & x^3 - 6x^2 - 22x + 20 \\
\text{b. } & -x^3 - 12x^2 - 18x \\
\text{c. } & 2x^3 - 3x^2 - 10x + 10 \\
\text{d. } & x^3 + 6x^2 + 22x + 20 \\
\text{e. } & x^3 + 6x^2 - 18x + 10 \\
\end{align*} \]

31. Solve the following exponential equation: $4^{2x} + \frac{1}{5^x} = 2^{1/2} + 256x + \frac{1}{81}^{-x}$.
\[ \begin{align*}
\text{a. } & x = 2 \\
\text{b. } & x = 1/2 \\
\text{c. } & x = 0 \\
\text{d. } & x = -1/2 \\
\text{e. } & x = 1 \\
\end{align*} \]

32. Where does the graph of $(x-2)^3 = f(x)$ cross the $x$-axis?
\[ \begin{align*}
\text{a. } & x = -2 \\
\text{b. } & x = 2 \\
\text{c. } & x = 8 \\
\text{d. } & x = 4 \\
\text{e. } & x = 6 \\
\end{align*} \]

33. If a triangle has side $A$ equal to 2, side $B$ equal to 5, and side $C$ equal to 3, with angle $C$ equal to $\frac{\pi}{6}$, what is the sum of the other two angles?
\[ \begin{align*}
\text{a. } & \frac{\pi}{2} \\
\text{b. } & \frac{6\pi}{2} \\
\text{c. } & \frac{4\pi}{7} \\
\text{d. } & \frac{3\pi}{10} \\
\text{e. } & \frac{5\pi}{7} \\
\end{align*} \]
34. Simplify: \( \frac{(27^5)(3^8)}{81^2} \).
   
   a. \( 3^4 \)
   b. \( 3^8 \)
   c. \( 3^3 \)
   d. \( 3^2 \)
   e. \( 1 \)

35. List ALL possible rational roots of the equation \( 4x^5 + x^3 - 12x + 3 \).
   
   a. \( 0, \frac{\pm3}{1}, \frac{\pm3}{4}, \frac{\pm3}{2}, \frac{\pm1}{2}, \frac{\pm1}{4} \)
   b. \( \frac{\pm1}{3}, \frac{\pm4}{3}, \frac{\pm2}{3}, \frac{\pm1}{1}, \frac{\pm2}{1}, \frac{\pm4}{1} \)
   c. \( \frac{\pm1}{3}, \frac{\pm4}{3}, \frac{\pm2}{3} \)
   d. \( \frac{\pm3}{1}, \frac{\pm3}{4}, \frac{\pm3}{2}, \frac{\pm1}{1}, \frac{\pm1}{2}, \frac{\pm1}{4} \)
   e. \( \frac{\pm3}{1}, \frac{\pm3}{4}, \frac{\pm3}{2} \)
INSTRUCTIONS: On your answer sheet, mark the lettered space (a, b, c, d, or e) corresponding to the answer that BEST completes or answers each of the following test items.

I. Listening Items:

1. The second movement of this work features
   a. German chord progressions
   b. French minuet articulations
   c. tone clusters
   d. clarinet cadenzas
   e. Hungarian folk melodies

2. Name the key of the FIRST unison melody played in this work.
   a. A major
   b. F major
   c. B-flat major
   d. C-sharp major
   e. E major

3. Who is the featured singer in this song?
   a. Frank Sinatra
   b. Muddy Waters
   c. Al Jolson
   d. Paul Robeson
   e. Robert Johnson

4. Identify the tempo marking used in this work.
   a. “At a Steady Pace”
   b. “Regal”
   c. “Martial”
   d. “Frantic”
   e. “With Vigor”
5. This work was based on the
   a. Book of Revelation
   b. Book of Genesis
   c. Book of Proverbs
   d. Book of Kings
   e. Book of Wisdom

6. Identify the time signature in which this song is usually performed.
   a. 4/4
   b. 1/4
   c. 6/8
   d. 3/4
   e. 2/2

7. Which musical technique does this work use?
   a. block voicing
   b. prepared piano
   c. counterpoint
   d. twelve-tone method
   e. string piano

8. The composer of this work also wrote
   a. “You’re a Grand Old Flag”
   b. “My Funny Valentine”
   c. “Swanee”
   d. “Johnny One Note”
   e. “The Lady is a Tramp”

9. Name this work.
   a. The Airborne Symphony
   b. American Salute
   c. The Banshee
   d. Quartet for the End of Time
   e. Concerto for Orchestra

10. The composer of this work won a
    a. Rhodes Scholarship
    b. Guggenheim Fellowship
    c. Fulbright Fellowship
    d. Pulitzer Prize
    e. Nobel Prize
11. This song is an example of a(n)
   a. symphony
   b. cantata
   c. aria
   d. vision song
   e. dance number

12. Name the composition team behind this song.
   a. Richard Rodgers and Oscar Hammerstein II
   b. George Gershwin and Ira Gershwin
   c. William Schwenk Gilbert and Sir Arthur Sullivan
   d. Don Raye and Hughie Prince
   e. Jerome Kern and Lorenz “Larry” Hart

II. Non-Listening Items:

13. What is an obligato?
   a. an atonal technique
   b. a countermelody
   c. a musical form
   d. a type of instrumentation
   e. a dynamic level

14. The National Federation of Music Clubs sponsored a contest in 1942 to
   a. showcase Broadway talent
   b. increase the number of popular songs in films
   c. commission an Ultramodernist work
   d. find a singable war song
   e. identify the leading American piano talent

15. The composer of *Rhapsody in Blue* stated he had a flash of inspiration while
   a. hiking a mountain
   b. playing with his daughter
   c. visiting London
   d. drinking a cup of coffee
   e. riding a train

16. Dinah Shore gave a list of songs to *The Billboard* that were
   a. composed on the frontlines
   b. performed in British swing ballrooms
   c. featured on German radio shows
   d. prohibited in Japan
   e. sung by troops overseas
17. Compare and contrast “Blue Moon” and “Salt Peanuts.”
   a. They both were written in Los Angeles.
   b. They both were arranged by Don Redman.
   c. They both are based on the “Rhythm changes.”
   d. “Blue Moon” features a flugelhorn while “Salt Peanuts” features a clarinet.
   e. “Blue Moon” uses head arrangements while “Salt Peanuts” uses block voicing.

18. Identify the group that had “In the Mood” as one of its signature tracks.
   a. Original Dixieland Jazz Band
   b. Glenn Miller Orchestra
   c. Count Basie Orchestra
   d. Louis Armstrong and His Hot Five
   e. The Jazz Messengers

19. The Office of War Information thought the lyrics of “The Last Time I Saw Paris” were too
   a. hopeful
   b. improbable
   c. realistic
   d. pessimistic
   e. anti-American

20. Who arranged the FIRST big-band piece with “swing” in its title?
   a. Count Basie
   b. Benny Moten
   c. Duke Ellington
   d. Glenn Miller
   e. Benny Goodman

21. The song “Summertime” was written for a(n)
   a. baritone
   b. soprano
   c. tenor
   d. alto
   e. bass

22. The challenge in music with dissonant counterpoint was to
   a. hold the music to contemporary artistic standards
   b. make the music understandable for listeners
   c. develop the music in a meaningful way
   d. keep the music from falling apart
   e. write the music down in an accessible way
23. The FIRST composers of musique concrète were based in
   a. Lyon
   b. Toulouse
   c. Marseilles
   d. Paris
   e. Le Havre

24. Which of the following songs appeared in Meet Me in St. Louis?
   a. “I’ll Be Home for Christmas”
   b. “White Christmas”
   c. “Silver Bells”
   d. “Have Yourself a Merry Little Christmas”
   e. “Do You Hear What I Hear?”

25. “The Courting at Burnt Ranch” is the subtitle of
   a. Rhapsody in Blue
   b. Appalachian Spring
   c. Fanfare for the Common Man
   d. Lincoln Portrait
   e. Rodeo

26. Who supervised the original recording of “In the Mood”?
   a. Frank Foster
   b. Hank Levy
   c. David Bloom
   d. Shirley Horn
   e. Leonard Joy

27. Which lyric is featured in “Praise the Lord and Pass the Ammunition!”?
   a. “Wouldn’t have no other kind but silk”
   b. “And we’ll all stay free!”
   c. “A lark’ll wake up in the medde”
   d. “Hush! You bird, my baby’s a-sleepin’”
   e. “When I take you out tonight with me”

28. Identify the F-sharp major key signature.
   a. five sharps
   b. six sharps
   c. two sharps
   d. four sharps
   e. three sharps
29. In West African traditions, a crossroad is a symbol representing
   a. celebration and completion
   b. old age and death
   c. power and prestige
   d. mysticism and the occult
   e. uncertainty and danger

30. Identify the sixth pitch in the ten-pitch series used in *String Quartet 1931*.
   a. C
   b. A
   c. E
   d. D-flat
   e. D

31. Federally endorsed music during World War II
   a. uplifted the listeners at home
   b. sold at a cheaper rate than non-endorsed music
   c. dominated the “Chart Line”
   d. drove sales of jukebox “singles”
   e. needed to be approved by the Office of War Information

32. Why did Todd Duncan refuse to perform in the National Theater?
   a. The theater charged too much money for their tickets.
   b. The theater showcased the works of German composers.
   c. The theater supported productions emphasizing eugenics messages.
   d. The theater did not allow African-Americans to attend its shows.
   e. The theater did not permit encores.

33. Which of the following intervals is NOT a minor sixth?
   a. E-flat to B-flat
   b. B to G
   c. D to B-flat
   d. G to E-flat
   e. C to A-flat

34. Which kind of music did the Russian Association of Proletarian Musicians prefer?
   a. energetic and danceable
   b. simple and tonal
   c. modern and jolting
   d. harmonic and complex
   e. rhythmic and driving
35. Why did the British Broadcasting Corporation ban “I’ll Be Home for Christmas”?
   a. They thought it could launch rioting in Britain.
   b. They did not want to distract listeners from British Christmas music.
   c. They had a disagreement with the original composer.
   d. They feared it would hurt the morale of deployed soldiers.
   e. They did not like the music’s overly American tone.

36. Which group had a song featured in *Donald Duck in Nutzi Land*?
   a. The Jive Bombers
   b. International Sweethearts of Rhythm
   c. Benny Moten’s Kansas City Orchestra
   d. Spike Jones and His City Slickers
   e. Glenn Miller Orchestra

37. Lifting the dampers in a piano
   a. allows the strings to vibrate freely
   b. makes the treble notes louder
   c. mutes its overall sound
   d. results in stronger overtones
   e. provides extra resonance to the bass notes

38. Which organization coined the slogan “MUSIC FOR MORALE”?
   a. Salvation Army
   b. Pan-American League
   c. Young Men Christian’s Association
   d. Musicians’ Union
   e. National Federation of Music Clubs

39. Which statement BEST describes early sheet music for the blues?
   a. It was written for male singers.
   b. It was published in the Mississippi Delta.
   c. It represented the classic blues approach.
   d. It featured orchestral arrangements.
   e. It featured arrangements from Broadway composers.

40. Which sub-movement is in the first movement of *The Airborne Symphony*?
   a. Recitativo
   b. Kittyhawk
   c. Night Music: Ballad of the Bombardier
   d. Morning Poem
   e. Threat and Approach
41. How is a slur tongued on a wind instrument?
   a. tot tot tot
   b. tah-tah-tah
   c. TAH ta ta
   d. taht taah taaht
   e. tah-ah tot

42. Which film did Franz Waxman score?
   a. *The Bride of Frankenstein*
   b. *The Jungle Book*
   c. *Mr. Smith Goes to Washington*
   d. *Gone with the Wind*
   e. *The Adventures of Robin Hood*

43. William Grant Still received many important commissions as a result of his
   a. music being performed at concerts of the International Composers’ Guild
   b. connections with leading conductors of major American symphonies
   c. leadership of the Musicians’ Union
   d. family donating money to important musical associations
   e. success as a Guggenheim Fellow in Europe

44. Which form is diagrammed as a-B-a-B?
   a. rondo form
   b. sonata form
   c. ternary form
   d. verse-chorus form
   e. binary form

45. The League of Composers was the American branch of the
   a. Union of Soviet Composers
   b. Pan-American Association of Composers
   c. United Service Organization
   d. International Society for Contemporary Music
   e. Association for Contemporary Music

46. The performers on the Foxhole Circuit were known as the
   a. “soldiers in greasepaint”
   b. “militiamen of entertainment”
   c. “daring dashers”
   d. “powerful artists”
   e. “officers in style”
47. Which bar is NOT based on I in the twelve-bar blues?
   a. 1
   b. 11
   c. 9
   d. 3
   e. 4

48. Imitative counterpoint develops a(n)
   a. chord progression
   b. minor interval
   c. dynamic level
   d. fugue subject
   e. exposition

49. “The Jive Bombers” was a group based in the American
   a. Marines
   b. Army
   c. Navy
   d. Coast Guard
   e. Air Force

50. Which instrument in a bebop jazz combo keeps time?
   a. bass guitar
   b. ride cymbal
   c. saxophone
   d. piano
   e. snare drum
INSTRUCTIONS: On your answer sheet, mark the lettered space (a, b, c, d, or e) corresponding to the answer that BEST completes or answers each of the following test items.

1. In which device was the positron discovered?
   a. breeder reactor  
   b. cloud chamber  
   c. scintillation counter  
   d. Geiger counter  
   e. tokamak

2. Bohr’s model of the hydrogen atom could NOT explain how
   a. atoms combined to form molecules  
   b. how atoms retained their mass  
   c. electrons moved to higher energy levels  
   d. energy emitted from atoms is quantized  
   e. electrons lost energy

3. How did the Jolie-Curies synthesize a radioactive isotope of phosphorous?
   a. They collided two hydrogen atoms at high speeds.  
   b. They created an emission spectrum with a laser.  
   c. They fired alpha particles at an aluminum target.  
   d. They enriched it using uranium.  
   e. They brought the temperature down to 1 K.

4. In order to fuse, two nuclei must
   a. collide at the speed of light  
   b. be combined with the same amount of antimatter  
   c. establish a parallel orbits around each other  
   d. overcome their electric repulsion  
   e. absorb a quantum of energy

5. Elements beyond Z = 83
   a. have negative electric charges  
   b. contain high amounts of uranium  
   c. have no stable nuclei  
   d. do not decay over time  
   e. emit gamma rays
6. Which gas does the diffusion method of uranium enrichment use?
   a. helium
   b. neon
   c. fluorine
   d. argon
   e. chlorine

7. How is an absorption spectrum created?
   a. colliding two atoms at high speeds
   b. illuminating metals with ultraviolet light
   c. freezing atoms through use of liquid nitrogen
   d. using lasers to disrupt the atomic nuclei
   e. passing white light through a collection of atoms

8. Define the Q value of a nuclear reaction.
   a. the amount of uranium consumed during a nuclear reaction
   b. the speed at which two nuclei collide
   c. the radiation release by a single reaction event
   d. energy released by one reaction event
   e. the speed of a single reaction event

9. Explain the primary objective of the S-1 committee.
   a. determining the amount of energy released from an atomic blast
   b. building a detonation mechanism for a nuclear bomb
   c. producing a critical mass of uranium-235
   d. enriching plutonium using gas method
   e. performing neutron calculations for the uranium chain reaction

10. Which cause triggered the Three Mile Island accident?
    a. a rupture in the reactor vessel
    b. the sudden shutdown of a water pump
    c. the removal of the main control rods
    d. earthquake-induced damage to the control rods
    e. failure to replenish the coolant

11. Henri Becquerel made the FIRST observation of
    a. fusion ignition
    b. beta decay
    c. spontaneous radiation
    d. endothermic reaction
    e. alpha decay
12. Define a nuclear meltdown.
   a. release of gamma rays
   b. explosion of nuclear material
   c. implosion of physical space around two atoms
   d. breakage of atomic bonds
   e. overheating of nuclear material

13. Thomas Young discovered a phenomenon called
   a. population inversion
   b. photoelectric effect
   c. quantum tunneling
   d. double-slit interference
   e. wave-particle duality

14. Why does radioactive waste remain hazardous for thousands of years?
   a. Radioactive waste has a long half-life.
   b. Radioactive waste does not decay.
   c. Radioactive waste has dense molecular structures.
   d. Radioactive waste binds with organic matter.
   e. Radioactive waste can kill all surrounding organic life.

15. An alpha particle consists of
   a. four protons and four electrons
   b. two protons and two neutrons
   c. nine electrons and eight neutrinos
   d. three neutrons and five electrons
   e. one electron and three neutrons

16. On which constant does a particle’s wavelength depend?
   a. Planck’s
   b. Avogadro’s
   c. Hubble’s
   d. Stefan-Boltzmann’s
   e. Wien’s displacement

17. For what purpose was a 100-foot steel tower used in the Trinity Test?
   a. containing the radioactive waste
   b. preventing the surrounding air from combusting
   c. simulating a midair detonation
   d. measuring the radiation released
   e. assessing the bomb’s power
18. According to the Schrödinger model of the atom, electrons are
   a. fusion times
   b. magnetic moments
   c. energy emissions
   d. atomic numbers
   e. wave functions

19. What purpose does coolant serve in a breeder reactor?
   a. It stops a chain reaction when its kinetic energy is too high.
   b. It enriches uranium-235 with fluorine atoms.
   c. It absorbs all emitted radiation.
   d. It slows down any emitted neutrons.
   e. It causes neutrons emitted during fission to retain a high kinetic energy.

20. Albert Einstein’s mass-energy relation implies that part of an atom’s mass comes from the
   a. binding energy of a nucleus
   b. amount of radioactivity in the electron’s orbit
   c. number of spin ½ particles
   d. energy released during an electron transfer
   e. number of neutrinos in the atom

21. The Einstein-Szilárd Letter DIRECTLY resulted in the creation of the
   a. Oak Ridge K-25 Plant
   b. Institute for Advanced Study
   c. National Defense Research Committee
   d. Los Alamos National Laboratory
   e. Advisory Committee on Uranium

22. How does radiation therapy kill cancerous cells?
   a. It disrupts the atomic structure of water molecules.
   b. It increases the temperature inside the cells.
   c. It prevents oxygen conversion.
   d. It kills the mitochondria.
   e. It damages their DNA molecules.

23. Who won the FIRST Nobel Prize in Physics?
   a. Ernest Rutherford
   b. Werner Heisenberg
   c. Wilhelm Roentgen
   d. Wolfgang Pauli
   e. Enrico Fermi
24. Define a blackbody.
   a. a nucleus resulting from the radioactive decay of another nucleus
   b. an idealized object that absorbs all radiation that is incident upon it
   c. a beam of electrons observed when an electric voltage is placed across a vacuum tube
   d. a particle detector in which ionizing radiation passing through a vapor-filled chamber forms a visible trail
   e. an antimatter particle with the same mass and opposite charge as a corresponding matter particle

25. Equations that describe radioactive decay MUST conserve
   a. frequency
   b. velocity
   c. charge
   d. momentum
   e. energy

26. In the equation $\Delta N = -\lambda N \Delta t$, $\lambda$ refers to the
   a. decay frequency
   b. radioactive constant
   c. wavelength frequency
   d. wavelength trough
   e. decay constant

27. Who developed the theory behind the hydrogen bomb?
   a. J. Robert Oppenheimer
   b. Enrico Fermi
   c. Richard Feynman
   d. Albert Einstein
   e. Edward Teller

28. Identify the main gases in the Sun.
   a. neon and argon
   b. hydrogen and helium
   c. plutonium and thorium
   d. carbon and nitrogen
   e. oxygen and uranium

29. What step initiates the proton-proton chain?
   a. conversion of hydrogen to helium
   b. fusion of two protons into a deuterium nucleus
   c. release of a neutrino and a hydrogen atom
   d. enrichment of a hydrogen atom
   e. stellar absorption of three gamma rays
30. Which of the following functions does laser cooling of atoms serve?
   a. increasing the strength of their fusion reactions
   b. making them more visible to the human eye
   c. breaking the atomic force among them
   d. loosening the bonds of molecules in the nuclei
   e. ensuring only the laws of quantum physics apply

31. Which function did Oak Ridge serve in the Manhattan Project?
   a. nuclear fusion
   b. uranium mining
   c. nuclear enrichment
   d. detonation testing
   e. nuclear fission

32. Which element provides the MOST natural background radiation?
   a. uranium
   b. actinium
   c. radon
   d. thorium
   e. dubnium

33. Leslie Groves commissioned DuPont chemical company to
   a. mine uranium for weapons-grade enrichment
   b. construct a plutonium generation plant
   c. prepare a site for the Trinity Test
   d. manufacture enough fluorine for uranium enrichment
   e. build laboratories in the Southwest

34. Which property of photons allows them to “knock” an electron out of metal?
   a. energy
   b. momentum
   c. velocity
   d. radiation
   e. mass

35. John Dalton’s atomic theory argued that atoms
   a. recombine during chemical reactions
   b. absorbed light waves
   c. lacked the ability to change
   d. could be created from physical transformation processes
   e. retained unique elemental properties
36. Isotopes have
   a. more intense radiation bursts
   b. less stable fusion times
   c. higher emission spectra
   d. different numbers of neutrons
   e. lower than average rates of energy emission

37. Which of the following discoveries is attributed to Ernest Rutherford?
   a. The position and momentum of an object cannot be measured with absolute precision.
   b. Electrons can only occupy certain stable orbits.
   c. The binding energy of a nucleus provides an indication of its stability.
   d. Light and matter exhibit properties of both waves and particles.
   e. The hydrogen nucleus is a building block for all atoms.

38. Bohr proposed that an electron’s angular momentum MUST be a multiple of
   a. \( \frac{5}{2} \pi \)
   b. \( \frac{h}{2\pi} \)
   c. \( \frac{1}{\pi} \)
   d. \( \frac{eV}{\pi} \)
   e. \( \frac{\pi}{3} \)

39. Who proposed that the absolute square of a wave function equals the particle’s probability density?
   a. Albert Einstein
   b. Niels Bohr
   c. Louis de Broglie
   d. Marie Curie
   e. Max Born

40. Who discovered that metals illuminated with ultraviolet light tended to produce sparks?
   a. Niels Bohr
   b. James Franck
   c. Heinrich Hertz
   d. Max Planck
   e. Phillip Lenard

41. Stimulated emission causes atoms to
   a. stabilize their electron orbits
   b. increase their overall atomic mass
   c. form unbreakable bonds
   d. change their initial electric charge
   e. transition to a lower energy level
42. The femtometer measures the
   a. magnetic strength of an atom
   b. speed of a fusion reaction
   c. frequency of a light wave
   d. distance between two electrons
   e. radius of the nucleus

43. Explain why Kyoto was NOT chosen as a target for American nuclear weapons.
   a. It contained structures that could mitigate the power of an explosion.
   b. It was out of range for most American bombers.
   c. It had too much historical significance.
   d. Its population was too scattered.
   e. It housed a large prisoner of war camp.

44. Compared to chemical reactions, nuclear reactions
   a. release magnetic waves
   b. require less initial energy inputs
   c. occur at much higher energy levels
   d. conserve energy at a higher rate
   e. release less energy

45. The Manhattan Project constructed Site Y to
   a. speed up uranium mining
   b. create an atomic detonation device
   c. facilitate the discovery of nuclear fission
   d. manufacture planes large enough to carry the atomic bomb
   e. centralize its efforts

46. Which relationship does the formula $E = nhf$ express?
   a. the energy created during a fission reaction is preserved in the atom’s nucleus
   b. the energy needed to change electron energy levels is a definite amount
   c. the energy lost during a fusion reaction is equal to the energy put in
   d. the energy of an oscillating atom could only take certain discrete values
   e. the energy of a specific electron can only be transferred to an atom with similar atomic properties

47. Bosons are NOT subject to the
   a. Heisenberg uncertainty principle
   b. Feynman theorem
   c. theory of relativity
   d. Pauli exclusion principle
   e. correspondence principle
48. Which property of mined uranium makes it unsuitable for chain reactions?
   a. lack of plutonium atoms
   b. high energy threshold
   c. lack of moderating substance
   d. insufficient uranium-235
   e. instability

49. State the atomic number of an atom with 6 protons, 4 neutrons, and 3 electrons.
   a. 4
   b. 6
   c. 7
   d. 3
   e. 10

50. Where was electricity from a nuclear reaction FIRST generated?
   a. Planck-I
   b. X-25
   c. Y-10
   d. K-12
   e. EBR-I
INSTRUCTIONS: On your answer sheet, mark the lettered space (a, b, c, d, or e) corresponding to the answer that BEST completes or answers each of the following test items.

1. Which device did Japan develop for the attack on Pearl Harbor?
   a. a bomb that could destroy a battleship
   b. a torpedo that could operate in shallow water
   c. a radio jammer that could disrupt American communications
   d. a sonar system that could detect American submarines
   e. an encryption algorithm that could protect Japanese radio traffic

2. Which primary threat did the Casablanca Conference identify?
   a. German panzer divisions in Poland
   b. German submarines in the Atlantic
   c. Japanese special forces in the Philippines
   d. Japanese aircraft carriers in the South China Sea
   e. German Einsatzgruppen in the Soviet Union

3. Which policy did Franklin Roosevelt describe as making the United States the “arsenal of democracy”?
   a. the Europe-First strategy
   b. the Truman Doctrine
   c. the Lend-Lease Policy
   d. the cash-and-carry policy
   e. Executive Order 9066

4. The results of the Ultra program helped
   a. develop the atomic bomb
   b. launch an aerial raid over Tokyo
   c. defend against Japanese kamikaze attacks
   d. mitigate the threat of German submarines
   e. prepare for an Allied invasion of Sicily

5. In which battle did Japan aim to destroy the American Pacific Fleet completely?
   a. Midway
   b. Tarawa
   c. Iwo Jima
   d. Okinawa
   e. Guadalcanal
6. Kim Il-Sung led Communist forces in
   a. China
   b. Yugoslavia
   c. Malaysia
   d. Vietnam
   e. Korea

7. The first of the Cartwheel operations resulted in the capture of
   a. Kolombangara
   b. Kiriwina
   c. Vella Lavella
   d. Rabaul
   e. Bougainville

8. Which city did Operation U-Go target?
   a. Sittwe
   b. Yangon
   c. Rangoon
   d. Imphal
   e. Monywa

9. In which battle was Mount Suribachi a key target?
   a. Iwo Jima
   b. Coral Sea
   c. Midway
   d. Guadalcanal
   e. Saipan

10. Ernest King advocated a
    a. nuclear bomb development program
    b. Japan-first approach
    c. strategic bombing campaign of Germany
    d. cross-Channel invasion
    e. blockade of German colonies in Africa

11. The Enigma cipher encrypted
    a. American diplomatic cables
    b. British air surveillance
    c. German tank radio communications
    d. French special forces reports
    e. German military codes
12. Explain the aim of appeasement.
   a. to create a Jewish state in Palestine
   b. to liberate African colonies from the metropole countries
   c. to contain the threat of Communism in Europe
   d. to maintain a neutral stance regarding Japan
   e. to avoid open hostilities with Nazi Germany

13. Many Africans read the Atlantic Charter as a
   a. call for a new economic system
   b. justification for continued colonialism
   c. guarantor of Communist values
   d. promise of post-war independence
   e. pledge of a conflict-free world

14. Which concession did Germany win from the Munich Conference?
   a. border regions of Czechoslovakia adjacent to Germany
   b. reestablishment of the German intelligence service
   c. access to the Suez Canal
   d. territory surrounding the Polish Corridor
   e. exclusive economic rights in Southeast Asia

15. Why PRIMARILY did Great Britain decide to withdraw from India?
   a. public discontent
   b. political assassinations
   c. financial pressures
   d. military uprisings
   e. political unrest

16. After which operation did Japan take Wake Island?
   a. launch of Operation I
   b. seizure of Guam
   c. attack on Pearl Harbor
   d. landings at Port Moresby
   e. bombing of Australia

17. Which book served as the Nazis’ political blueprint?
   a. *Bildbericht der Woche*
   b. *Mein Kampf*
   c. *Ich Kämpfe*
   d. *Jud Süß:*
   e. *Neus Volk*
18. Which German action in 1936 violated the Treaty of Versailles?
   a. moving troops into the Rhineland  
   b. uniting with Austria  
   c. mandating compulsory military service  
   d. rebuilding the German air force  
   e. increasing the size of Germany’s military

19. Puyi led the puppet state of
   a. North Korea  
   b. Manchukuo  
   c. Sarawak  
   d. Vietnam  
   e. Malaya

20. Charles de Gaulle urged French military leaders to
   a. join the American military in the Pacific  
   b. continue fighting Nazi Germany from French African colonies  
   c. remain neutral for the rest of the war  
   d. engage in guerrilla warfare with Chinese Communist forces  
   e. support the new Vichy regime

21. The Battle of the Philippines Sea was known as the
   a. Solomon Rabbit Trap  
   b. Marshalls Chicken Coop  
   c. Japanese Bear Hunt  
   d. Pacific Lion Hunt  
   e. Marianas Turkey Shoot

22. In 1942, American war planners thought the fastest way to win the war in Europe was to
   a. assassinate Adolf Hitler  
   b. turn civilians against Nazism  
   c. conduct a trade war  
   d. invade Germany on the ground  
   e. focus on bombing raids

23. Plan Orange focused on securing the
   a. Aleutians  
   b. Marshalls  
   c. Philippines  
   d. Marianas  
   e. Solomons
24. British forces evacuated from France through the city of
   a. Bayeux
   b. Etretat
   c. Caen
   d. Trouville
   e. Dunkirk

25. Who led the German assault during Case Yellow?
   a. Karl Donitz
   b. Heinrich Himmler
   c. Alfred Jodl
   d. Hermann Goering
   e. Erwin Rommel

26. Which of the following targets did Operation Overlord involve?
   a. Gold
   b. Papa
   c. Mike
   d. Quebec
   e. Lima

27. Kristallnacht was ostensibly a reaction to the
   a. murder of a Nazi official
   b. creation of the Reich Music Chamber
   c. alliance with Italy
   d. annexation of the Sudetenland
   e. declaration of war on Poland

28. The Two-Ocean Expansion Act was passed primarily as a reaction to the German
   a. development of the V-1 rocket
   b. signing of the Tripartite Pact
   c. alliance with the Soviet Union
   d. capture of France
   e. invasion of Poland

29. Identify the objective of Operation Bagration.
   a. to liberate Auschwitz-Birkenau
   b. to seize Hill 660 from the Germans
   c. to break the Gothic Line
   d. to defend the Rhine River against a tank assault
   e. to knock out the Wehrmacht’s main groups
30. Who proposed “socialism in one country”?
   a. Hideki Tojo
   b. Joseph Stalin
   c. Franklin Roosevelt
   d. Benito Mussolini
   e. Adolf Hitler

31. What was the aim of Chindit forces in Burma?
   a. to free British prisoners of war
   b. to cut the main north-south railway
   c. to seize Japanese airfields
   d. to assassinate the head of Japanese intelligence
   e. to destroy the main base of Japanese operations

32. Operation Valkyrie was designed to
   a. prevent Germany from allying with the Soviet Union
   b. weaken German defenses around Berlin
   c. sabotage German manufacturing in the Rhineland
   d. allow the possibility of a German surrender with the Allies
   e. cause insurrection among the German high command

33. Along which parallel was French Indochina divided in July 1954?
   a. 13\textsuperscript{th}
   b. 17\textsuperscript{th}
   c. 16\textsuperscript{th}
   d. 15\textsuperscript{th}
   e. 14\textsuperscript{th}

34. Operation Citadel was the German
   a. counterattack on Stalingrad
   b. siege of Moscow
   c. assault on Kursk
   d. defense of Kiev
   e. destruction of St. Petersburg

35. The Gulag was the
   a. Greek Communist party
   b. German naval defense system
   c. Yugoslavian resistance movement
   d. Soviet prison camp system
   e. Polish government-in-exile
36. The collapse of France allowed the Japanese to
   a. capture French airfields in Singapore
   b. destroy the French Pacific Fleet
   c. seize Hong Kong
   d. control oil resources near the Dutch East Indies
   e. invade Indochina

37. Which condition prompted the rise of a militarist government in Japan?
   a. increased interventionist policies in the United States
   b. France’s extension of imperial control over Indochina
   c. the rise of Qing rebellions in southern China
   d. increased military activity in the South China Sea
   e. economic problems caused by the Great Depression

38. Americans landed at Tarawa in order to gain
   a. Japanese intelligence
   b. an airfield
   c. shipping lanes
   d. fuel supplies
   e. munitions facilities

39. Who introduced the term genocide?
   a. Albert Einstein
   b. Joseph Arthur, Comte de Gobineau
   c. Harry Truman
   d. Raphael Lemkin
   e. Wernher von Braun

40. During Operation Crusader, the British outnumbered the Germans four to one in
   a. tanks
   b. machine guns
   c. airplanes
   d. infantry soldiers
   e. artillery guns

41. Chinese Communist and Nationalist forces created the
   a. Viet Minh
   b. People’s Republic of Korea
   c. Chindit force
   d. League of Nations
   e. Second United Front
42. With which Japanese official did Cordell Hull negotiate?
   a. Tomoyuki Yamashita
   b. Nomura Kichisaburo
   c. Hideki Tojo
   d. Yamamoto Isoroku
   e. Kuribayashi Tadamichi

43. German forces attacked Denmark and Norway PRIMARILY in order to
   a. secure a beachhead for an invasion of France
   b. prepare for a blockade of the English Channel
   c. seize uranium mines from the Allies
   d. secure a supply of iron ore
   e. capture oil resources in the Baltic Sea

44. Why did many people accept the ideas put forth by Houston Stewart Chamberlin?
   a. They validated economic concerns.
   b. They argued for increasing diversity.
   c. They were based on widely-known myths.
   d. They referenced religious texts.
   e. They seemed scientific.

45. Why did Douglas MacArthur reject plans to withdraw American forces in the Philippines?
   a. It lacked air support.
   b. American troops wanted to defend their positions.
   c. Japanese forces blocked off the escape route.
   d. It struck him as defeatist.
   e. Supplies could not be moved fast enough.

46. Which camp experienced a typhus epidemic in 1945?
   a. Majdanek
   b. Bergen-Belsen
   c. Sobibor
   d. Auschwitz-Birkenau
   e. Dachau

47. Under the Neutrality Act of 1935, the United States could NOT
   a. send American troops to overseas country
   b. declare war against a foreign country
   c. support anti-Communist forces
   d. sell war materials to Japan
   e. allow belligerent submarines to use American ports
48. The UN Special Committee on Palestine recommended a(n)
   a. Jewish-based military force
   b. Arab trade organization
   c. international task force to govern Palestine
   d. state based on the British Mandate
   e. separate Jewish and Arab state

49. Radhabinod Pal served as the Indian representative on the
   a. United Nations
   b. Manhattan Project
   c. UN Special Committee on Palestine
   d. International Military Tribunal of the Far East
   e. ABDACOM

50. Who established the Convention People’s Party in the Gold Coast?
   a. Dedan Kimathi
   b. Nelson Mandela
   c. Kwame Nkrumah
   d. Jomo Kenyatta
   e. Daniel arap Moi