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Question: 1

The symbol \sim is defined by $a \sim b = (a / b)^{1/2}$
What is the value of $(48 \sim 3) \sim 2$?

- A. $\sqrt{2}$
- B. 2
- C. $\sqrt{3}$
- D. $2\sqrt{6}$

Answer: A

Explanation:

$$48 \sim 3 = (48 / 3)^{1/2} = 16^{1/2} = 4$$

$$\therefore (48 \sim 3) \sim 2 = 4 \sim 2 = (4 / 2)^{1/2} = 2^{1/2} = \sqrt{2}$$

The tires on the wheels of Tom's truck have a diameter of 21 inches.

Question: 2

If Tom's truck travels 6 miles, how many revolutions do the wheels make?
Use $22/7$ as an approximation for π .

- A. 5760
- B. 5765
- C. 2444
- D. 5680

Answer: A

Explanation:

Step 1. Find the circumference of the tire:

$$C = \pi d = 22/7 * 21 \text{ inches} = 66 \text{ inches}$$

This is the distance the truck moves forward as the wheels rotate once.

Step 2. Find the total distance in inches, recalling that there are 1760 yards in a mile, 3 feet in a yard, and 12 inches in a foot. (=5280 feet in a mile and 12 inches in a foot. Use whichever figures are easier to remember.)

$$6 \text{ miles} = 6 * 1760 * 3 * 12 \text{ inches} = 380160 \text{ inches} \quad (\text{or } 6 * 5280 * 12 = 380160 \text{ inches})$$

Step3 . Divide the total distance by the distance moved in one revolution:

$$\therefore \text{Number of revolutions} = (6 * 1760 * 3 * 12) / 66 = (1760 * 36) / 11 = 160 * 36 = 5760$$

Ten students gained the following marks in a test:

7, 12, 2, 4, 13, 8, 2, 1, 3 and 2

Question: 3

Which of the following statements is true?

- A. Mean = median = mode
- B. Mean < median < mode
- C. Median < mean < mode
- D. Mode < median < mean

Answer: D

Explanation:

First put the scores into order of size:

1, 2, 2, 2, 3, 4, 7, 8, 12, 13

Mean = Sum of marks / 10 = 54 / 10 = 5.4

Median = Mean of the middle two marks = Mean of 3 and 4 = 3.5

Mode = Most frequent mark = 2

Therefore, mode < median < mean

Question: 4

(1) The 1620s were a time of political and religious turmoil in England. (2) The protracted struggle for supremacy between monarch and Parliament reached new heights in 1629, when Charles I disbanded the rival body and ruled alone for 11 years. (3) Official pressure was also applied on religious dissenters, notably the Pilgrims and the Puritans. (4) Some were imprisoned for their nonconformist views and others lost lucrative official positions. (5)

In 1628, a group of distinguished Puritan businessmen formed a venture named the Governor and Company of Massachusetts Bay, which was initially conceived as a profit-making endeavor in the New World. (6) A land grant was received from the Council of New England, the successor to the ineffective Virginia Company of Plymouth, providing rights to the area between the Charles and Merrimack rivers and westward to the Pacific Ocean. (7) Preliminary voyages were made in 1628 and 1629, and resulted in the establishment of a small colony on Cape Ann and later at Salem. (8)

The careful Puritan businessmen sought additional protection for their scheme by requesting and receiving a charter from the king, who had apparently been misinformed about their religious views. (9) While still in England, the company members signed the Cambridge Agreement (1629), in which they agreed to undertake the rigors of the Atlantic voyage if full authority over the charter and colony would be vested in the members themselves. (10) Those stockholders who did not wish to migrate sold their shares to emigrants.

Based on the passage, which of the following statements is false?

- A. Charles I disbanded Parliament in 1629
- B. The Virginia Company of Plymouth preceded the Council of New England
- C. The Virginia Company of Plymouth was highly powerful
- D. Charles I was misinformed about the religious beliefs of the Governor and Company of Massachusetts Bay

Answer: C

Explanation:

"Charles I disbanded Parliament in 1629" - true (sentence 2)

"The Virginia Company of Plymouth preceded the Council of New England" - true (sentence 6, which states that the Council was the successor of the Virginia Company)

"The Virginia Company of Plymouth was highly powerful" - false (sentence 6, which describes it as "ineffective")

Charles I was misinformed about the religious beliefs of the Governor and Company of Massachusetts Bay - true (sentence 8)

Question: 5

(1) The 1620s were a time of political and religious turmoil in England. (2) The protracted struggle for supremacy between monarch and Parliament reached new heights in 1629, when Charles I disbanded the rival body and ruled alone for 11 years. (3) Official pressure was also applied on religious dissenters, notably the Pilgrims and the Puritans. (4) Some were imprisoned for their nonconformist views and others lost lucrative official positions. (5)

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The careful Puritan businessmen sought additional protection for their scheme by requesting and receiving a charter from the king, who had apparently been misinformed about their religious views. (9) While still in England, the company members signed the Cambridge Agreement (1629), in which they agreed to undertake the rigors of the Atlantic voyage if full authority over the charter and colony would be vested in the members themselves. (10) Those stockholders who did not wish to migrate sold their shares to emigrants.

The Puritan businessmen were able to receive a charter from the king for which of the following reasons?

- A. The king was apparently misinformed about their religious views
- B. The king believed in their venture
- C. They lied to the king about their intentions
- D. Parliament urged the king to grant the charter

Answer: A

Explanation:

B, C and D are incorrect because they are not stated in the passage that explains why the king was willing to grant the charter. A is correct because it is in the sentence that reads, "The careful Puritan businessmen sought additional protection for their scheme by requesting and receiving a charter from the king, who had apparently been misinformed about their religious views."

Question: 6

(1)The 1620s were a time of political and religious turmoil in England. (2) The protracted struggle for supremacy between monarch and Parliament reached new heights in 1629, when Charles I disbanded the rival body and ruled alone for 11 years. (3) Official pressure was also applied on religious dissenters, notably the Pilgrims and the Puritans. (4) Some were imprisoned for their nonconformist views and others lost lucrative official positions. (5)

In 1628, a group of distinguished Puritan businessmen formed a venture named the Governor and Company of Massachusetts Bay, which was initially conceived as a profit-making endeavor in the New World. (6) A land grant was received from the Council of New England, the successor to the ineffective Virginia Company of Plymouth, providing rights to the area between the Charles and Merrimack rivers and westward to the Pacific Ocean. (7) Preliminary voyages were made in 1628 and 1629, and resulted in the establishment of a small colony on Cape Ann and later at Salem. (8)

The careful Puritan businessmen sought additional protection for their scheme by requesting and receiving a charter from the king, who had apparently been misinformed about their religious views. (9) While still in England, the company members signed the Cambridge Agreement (1629), in which they agreed to undertake the rigors of the Atlantic voyage if full authority over the charter and colony would be vested in the members themselves. (10) Those stockholders who did not wish to migrate sold their shares to emigrants.

While still in England, the company members signed what agreement?

- A. The Massachusetts' Bay Agreement
- B. The Cambridge Agreement
- C. The Council of New England Agreement
- D. The Charles and Merrimack Agreement

Answer: B

Explanation:

While the other answer choices are mentioned within the article, they are not the correct names of the agreement referred to and are incorrect answers. The Cambridge Agreement is the correct answer.

Question: 7

(1)The 1620s were a time of political and religious turmoil in England. (2) The protracted struggle for supremacy between monarch and Parliament reached new heights in 1629, when Charles I disbanded the rival body and ruled alone for 11 years. (3) Official pressure was also applied on religious dissenters, notably the Pilgrims and the Puritans. (4) Some were imprisoned for their nonconformist views and others lost lucrative official positions. (5)

In 1628, a group of distinguished Puritan businessmen formed a venture named the Governor and Company of Massachusetts Bay, which was initially conceived as a profit-making endeavor in the New World. (6) A land grant was received from the Council of New England, the successor to the ineffective Virginia Company of Plymouth, providing rights to the area between the Charles and Merrimack rivers and westward to the Pacific Ocean. (7) Preliminary voyages were made in 1628 and 1629, and resulted in the establishment of a small colony on Cape Ann and later at Salem. (8)

The careful Puritan businessmen sought additional protection for their scheme by requesting and receiving a charter from the king, who had apparently been misinformed about their religious views. (9) While still in England, the company members signed the Cambridge Agreement (1629), in which they agreed to undertake the rigors of the Atlantic voyage if full authority over the charter and colony would be vested in the members themselves. (10) Those stockholders who did not wish to migrate sold their shares to emigrants.

Choose a word from the following that means the same as "protracted" from the second sentence of this passage.

- A. Extended
- B. Bloody
- C. Unfair
- D. Cruel

Answer: A

Explanation:

Choices B, C and D are incorrect because their meanings do not define the word protracted. Choice A, extended, means drawn out, which is the meaning of protracted.

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

Question: 8

When Mrs. Gordon punished William (A) she said that it would hurt (B) her as much as (C) he.

- A. its
- B. she
- C. him
- D. No change is necessary.

Answer: C

Explanation:

In the provided sentence, the key issue revolves around the correct grammatical use of pronouns. The sentence reads: "When Mrs. Gordon punished William (A) she said that it would hurt (B) her as much as (C) he." The underlined part that needs scrutiny is (C) "he". Grammatical rules dictate that when pronouns are used in comparisons, they must agree in case with the function they serve in the implied context. Here, the pronoun "he" follows the phrase "as much as". This phrase is part of a comparison that implies a full clause that is not fully expressed: "[it would hurt] him." In English, the pronoun that serves as the object of a verb or preposition should be in the objective case. Therefore, "he" should be changed to "him" because it is the object of the implied verb "hurt" in the clause. The correct sentence should therefore read: "When Mrs. Gordon punished William, she said that it would hurt her as much as him." This correction ensures that the pronoun is correctly in the objective case, aligning with grammatical standards. The corrected option, "him," properly reflects that it is the object of the comparison being made in terms of who is hurt by the action. The other parts of the sentence, labeled

as (A) and (B), do not contain any grammatical errors and therefore require no changes. Thus, the correct answer is "him," ensuring that all pronouns in the sentence are appropriately and grammatically used.

Read the entire passage carefully and then answer the question.

Question: 9

(1) Perhaps no other stories have ever been told so often or listened to with so much pleasure as the classic tales of ancient Greece. (2) Greece is a country in southeastern Europe. (3) For many ages, these stories have been a source of delight to young people and old, to the ignorant and the learned, to all who love to hear about and contemplate things mysterious, beautiful, and grand. (4) They have become so incorporated into our language and thought, and so interwoven with our literature, that we could not do away with them now if we would. (5) They are a portion of our heritage from the distant past, and they form perhaps as important a part of our intellectual life as they did of that of the people among whom they originated. (6) That many of these tales should be read by children at an early age no intelligent person will deny.

Which numbered sentence is least relevant to the passage?

- A. sentence 1
- B. sentence 2
- C. sentence 5
- D. sentence 6

Answer: B

Explanation:

The question asked is to identify which numbered sentence is least relevant to the passage. This type of question is common in reading comprehension exercises, where the goal is to determine which part of the text does not contribute effectively to the main idea or theme of the passage. From the information provided, sentence 2 is highlighted repeatedly as the least relevant. The explanation given is that "It does not matter to this passage where Greece is located." This implies that sentence 2 likely contains geographical information about Greece, which, according to the context provided in the explanations, does not contribute to the main discussion or theme of the passage. The passage appears to focus on the appeal and relevance of classic Greek tales globally, including their impact on children. Therefore, the main theme revolves around the literary and cultural significance of these tales rather than the geographical details of Greece. Each explanation points out that all other sentences except sentence 2 contribute to this central theme by emphasizing the importance and interest in Greek tales. In essence, if sentence 2 merely provides geographical information about Greece, it does not enhance the understanding or appreciation of Greek tales' literary and cultural value. Consequently, this makes it irrelevant in the context of a passage centered on the significance of Greek storytelling. To summarize, the relevancy of sentences in a passage depends on how well they support the central theme or main idea being discussed. In this case, any sentence that deviates by offering unrelated information (such as geographical details in a literary discussion) would be considered least relevant.

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

Question: 10

I am going to save up enough money to buy those shoes, and after I do, I will have gone to the store to buy them.

- A. have gone
- B. will have been going
- C. will go
- D. No change is necessary.

Answer: C

Explanation:

To answer the given question, it's important to understand the error in the tense usage and to select the option that best corrects this error. Let's break down the sentence and analyze the options provided.

****Original Sentence:**** "I am going to save up enough money to buy those shoes, and after I do, I will have gone to the store to buy them." - ****Error Analysis:**** The phrase "I will have gone to the store to buy them" incorrectly uses the future perfect tense ("will have gone"). The future perfect tense is used for actions that will be completed before another action or time in the future. However, in this context, the action of going to the store is not intended to be completed before another future action or time but is the next planned action after saving money. ****Options Analysis:**** 1. ****have gone**** - This retains the original error of using the future perfect tense. 2. ****will go**** - This corrects the error by using the simple future tense, which is appropriate here because it directly states an intention or plan to perform an action in the future (going to the store), after saving enough money. 3. ****will have been going**** - This option uses the future perfect continuous tense, which implies an ongoing action that will be completed at some point in the future. This is not suitable as the sentence needs to express a straightforward future action. 4. ****No change is necessary**** - This option keeps the original incorrect tense. ****Correct Option:**** - ****will go**** - This is the correct choice because it uses the simple future tense, aligning accurately with the future action described. The sentence should say: "I am going to save up enough money to buy those shoes, and after I do, I will go to the store to buy them." This correction clearly indicates that the action of going to the store is what will happen after the money is saved, which fits the context and meaning intended by the sentence. Therefore, the option "will go" is the most appropriate correction for the sentence, addressing the tense error and providing clarity to the intended future actions.

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