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Florida's Postsecondary Education Readiness Test (P.E.R.T.) Study Guide

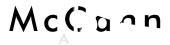
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Introduction

The purpose of Florida's Postsecondary **Eadion** Readiness Te(SP.E.R.T.) is to adequately assess your acadeskilds in mathematics, reading and writing through the delivery of three assessments, one for each of these areas. The results of these assessments are used to determine your placement **app**ropriate courses at your college.

You cannot pass or fail the P.E.R.T. – it is **outsy**ed to determine which courses are best for you. While it doesn't impact your grades,





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From these beginnings, Benjamin West became a great and famous painter. In 1763 he moved to England and never returned there rica. Although he taught himself to paint, he was happy to teach younger artest pecially ones who aveled from the United States to study with him. For the sason, West is often called the father of American art.

- 1. Which of the following statements is the bestmary of this selection?
 - A. Benjamin West drew pictures of hisene and a robin. Then, he became interested in pain 0.tga(s, Benjam)8(in to)]TJ/BBox [451 728 -0.0008 T r5 -191 0.624 0.i >>Brt2 [(hee



Read the selection and answhere questions that follow.

King of the Sea

Thor Heyerdahl, a famous adverent/from Norway, could not swim. He nearly drowned more than once when he wassentager. For a long time he was afraid of water. It's surprising, then, to learn that speent much of his lef sailing delicate boats on the world's oceans.

In 1947, Heyerdahl set off on his firstegt adventure. He hoped to cross the Pacific Ocean from South America to Polynestite. He used to Polynesia thousands of years ago by sea. He detailed the could follow this route in a simple rafte would show it was possible.

Heyerdahl constructed a raft of backgood and set out to cross the Pacific Ocean. This wood is so light that today it is usked model airplanes. Critics thought the raft would get waterlogged and sink, but they reverring. The raft, called the Kon-Tiki, landed in Polynesia after about 100 days at sea.

On another trip, in 1969, Heyerdahided to sail across thetalantic Ocean from North Africa to the Caribbean. His first bofat this trip was the Ra; it was made of reeds. The design was based on ancientidgesofound on a wall in Egypt. After the Ra broke apart, Heyerdahl did not give up. A sylater, he set off in a new boat, called the Ra II, and made the 200-mile trip successfully.

The Norwegian explorer becamellokenown through the books he wrote about his adventures at sea. His book about the vojvage Kon-Tiki sold 25 million copies.

Heyerdahl believed that his voyages proved his theory that peoples of long ago sailed to distant places. The could explain why similar cultures have shown up in places that were far removed from eacheot For example, it could explain why pyramids are found both in Egypt and in XMC, even though these countries are on opposite sides of the world.

Today, experts don't generally accept Heyerdahl's voyages as proof of his theories. Still, he is viewed as a remarkable sea-going explorer, and that's not bad for a boy who was once afraid of the water.

- 5. Which evidence in this selection best ports the theory the body migrated across the Atlantic Ocean thousands of years ago?
 - A. Heyerdahl made a raft of balswood found in South America.
 - B. The Ra was based on a design from a drawing found in Egypt.
 - C. Heyerdahl made a boat offerds, but it broke apart.
 - D. Ancient pyramids have been found in both Mexico and Egypt.



- 6. In what way were the two voyages described in this selection alike?
 - A. Heyerdahl used the same boat for both voyages.
 - B. Heyerdahl was trying to proveethsame theory on both voyages.
 - C. Both voyages followed the same route.
 - D. Both voyages succeeded on the first attempt.
- 7. According to this passage, the purpos elefverdahl's first voyage in 1947 was to
 - A. sail across the AtlantiOcean in a reed boat.
 - B. prove you can become famous by sailing long distances.
 - C. learn how to build a simple raft of balsa wood.
 - D. show that the Polynesians could ave crossed the Pacific Ocean.

Read the selection and answhere questions that follow.

Sacajawea Saves the Day

The baby squirmed in his basket, and Sacaga hummed quietly to soothe him. At three months old, he was a strong, healthild and was already used to life in the wilderness. The young mother knew the littley would soon fall into a peaceful sleep, lulled by the rocking motion of the river. Sacajawea close and rested. She carried little Pompy on her back night and dget she never failed to keep up with her companions. Under the leadership of Levand Clark, she and a large band of men were on a great journey to example the western wilderness.

For now, things were going well. Jubbat morning Sacajawea had found an abundant supply of edible roots—enouglsadisfy the hunger of all the men in the group. Captain Clark had praised her warmly æcorded the event in his journal. The men, at first suspicious of the Shoshone woman with the child, now welcomed her as an important member of the group.

Sacajawea dozed quietly until a sudden **dfath** under awakened her. Rain began to fall, and a sudden strong wind nearly kkeet her over. The boat tipped. Bundles of supplies slid toward the water. Suddenky **b**oat overturned, and Sacajawea fell into the river. She struggled to keep Pompye's adhabove the rushing water. Captain Clark shouted; another man screamed. Sacajaweaete for her son, strapped in the basket on her back. A wail told her that kneas fine, though cold and wet.

The water was not deep, but the current state on the men worked frantically to right the overturned boat. No one but Sacajawea noticed the bundles bobbing in the water. As they spun farther away from boat, Sacajawea grabbed an overhanging











Writing:

Sequence	Competency Description	Key
1	Sustain focus on a specific topic or argument	С
2	Demonstrate command of the conventions of standardA	
	written English, including grammar, usage and mechanics	
3		