

Step Up
Your Life!

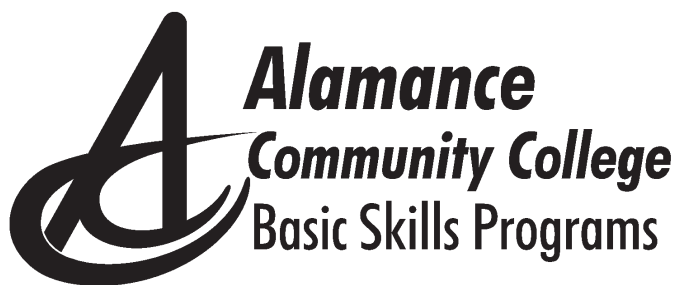
GED[®] in the COMMUNITY

a 'Mail-In' program for adults who did not finish high school

There's never been a better time
to finish high school.

DO IT NOW

before the test changes!
(details on page 2)



Carrington-Scott Campus
(main campus) I-85/I-40, Exit 150
(336) 506-4376 or 506-4379

www.alamancecc.edu

Is the GED® Testing Program for you?

- Are you 18 years old or older?
- Would you like to finish your high school education?
- Would you like to study and prepare in the comfort of your home?
- Are you willing to commit four to six hours a week to this process?

If you answered 'yes' to these questions, you are ready to participate in the GED in the Community Program.

Purpose of the GED® Test Preparation Course

The purpose is for adults 18 years old or older without a high school diploma to prepare themselves for the required five parts of the Official GED® test: reading, math, writing, social studies, and science. The GED® diploma means that the graduate has achieved a credential of high school equivalency.

Steps in the GED in the Community Program

To take the Official GED® test, you must:

- Complete this first lesson and mail answer form on page 7 to Alamance Community College.
- Attend orientation, register, and take pre-assessment before receiving any other lessons.
- Complete lessons 2 through 10 by mail.
- Be referred to class or to take practice GED® tests.



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EARN YOUR GED® DIPLOMA NOW BEFORE THE TEST CHANGES!

Costs will increase.

Test content will change.

If you have previously passed one or more sections of the GED® test, you must complete/pass the remaining sections **BEFORE** the release of the new test or your current scores will expire.

Contact the **GED® Testing Information Line** at **(336) 506-4376** for more information.

Costs of the GED in the Community Program

Lessons are FREE, but the Official GED® test requires a one-time fee of \$25.00.

Home Study Requirements

- Register in the program with a coordinator at Alamance Community College.
- Complete pre- and post-assessments at the ACC campus.
- Maintain copies of all lessons for future reference.
- Maintain an activity log.
- Complete the lessons in a timely manner.

Available Help with the GED in the Community Program

- Help line/tutoring assistance
- Optional classes on the ACC campus and at other sites
- Teacher assistance
- Free reference materials

The Math test battery has two parts. Part I has 25 questions, takes 45 minutes, and allows the use of the Casio fx-260 calculator. A calculator will be provided for your use during the test. Part II has 25 questions and takes 45 minutes; a calculator is not allowed on Part II.

The purpose of the math test is to have you demonstrate that you can work your way logically through real-world problems. Thus, all questions are word problems; roughly half will include a diagram or graph. Forty questions are multiple choice, while ten alternative format questions have you state your answer. Some questions only require you to set up the solution, not to actually find an answer.

When you approach a word problem, take the following steps to solve it. You should practice these steps until they become habit.

- 1) Read the whole problem carefully, twice.
- 2) Understand the situation in the problem. There are several ways to do this. Try placing yourself in the situation. For example, if the problem is about computing hourly wages, think about how you calculate your own wages. Try drawing a picture. If you learn best through pictures, making a visual representation of the problem can help you understand it.
- 3) Locate the question. It usually appears at the end with a question mark, but sometimes it starts with, "Find the...".
- 4) Locate the numbers you need to answer the question. You might not need all the numbers given in the problem. Some numbers might appear as words, or you might be expected to know a number (like the number of months in a year).

- 5) Determine the operation(s) you need to answer the question. Keep in mind the meaning of the operations: Addition is combining. Subtraction is comparing two numbers or removing some from a starting number. Multiplication combines many groups or finds the total given a price or weight per item. Division involves sharing or splitting into equal groups or amounts. Key words (like "total") sometimes point out the operation. Many times, you'll need to determine the operation by the situation in the problem.
- 6) Estimate the answer. Use rounding to make a guess at the size of your answer. Don't skip this important step. It can help you select the right choice on a multiple-choice question, and it can help you check your exact answer.
- 7) Compute your answer using the numbers and operation you already selected. Include the units in your answer (is it dollars, people, pounds, etc.?).
- 8) Check your answer. Is it close to your estimate? Is it reasonable and realistic? (For example, \$520.00 is not reasonable for a family trip to the movies; you can't hire 1.8 buses for a trip).

Write your answer for each question on the answer form (located on inside back cover) .

1. Faye is placing donated books on display for a League benefit sale. She empties boxes that contain 32, 17, 35, 22, and 27 books. How many books did she remove from these five boxes?
2. Blake weighs 54 pounds. His little brother weighs 39 pounds. How much more does Blake weigh than his brother?
3. Nicola is paid \$1700 monthly. What is his annual salary?
4. Lisa cuts a 12-foot board into shelves that are each two feet long. How many shelves can she make from one board?

5. The Nixons made a 6-day trip to the Grand Canyon. When they left home, the odometer in their car indicated 52943 miles. When they returned, it read 53871 miles. Find the number of miles they drove during their trip.
- (1) 106812 (2) 928 (3) 568 (4) 171 (5) 154.7
6. Shondra buys a bedroom suite on the installment plan. She makes a down payment of \$200 and monthly payments of \$52 each for three years. What is her total cost?
7. Francine spends \$6.95 on a book, and the tax is \$0.42. If she pays with a \$20 bill, which expression shows how much change she should receive?
- (1) $\$6.95 + \0.42
(2) $\$6.95 + \$0.42 + \$20.00$
(3) $\$6.95 + \$0.42 - \$20.00$
(4) $\$20.00 - \$6.95 + \$0.42$
(5) $\$20.00 - (\$6.95 + \$0.42)$
8. How much change does Francine receive?

GED in the Community Program

Reading skills are evaluated on the GED Tests through the following test batteries: Language Arts Reading, Science, and Social Studies. You will be asked to understand what you read and to draw conclusions based on reading passages. Some questions on these three tests will be based on two passages.

The Language Arts Reading test battery is composed of 40 multiple-choice questions, and 65 minutes are allowed. The test has seven passages which are drawn from literature and non-fiction prose. 45% of the test is based on fiction; drama and poetry together make up 30%. Nonfiction texts, like business documents and informational texts, provide 25% of test questions.

LESSON 1 READING

An important reading skill is PREVIEWING.

- 1) Look at the title, author, and any other information given about the reading. What do you know about the subject already? Read the purpose question printed above the passage.
- 2) Read all the questions that refer to the passage so that you will focus your reading. Don't read the possible answers.
- 3) Read the passage carefully. Don't take the time to read it more than once. Then answer the questions, referring to the passage if needed. Use the line numbers provided in the questions and the passage to locate information quickly. Read all the answer choices, to select the best answer.

Questions 1 through 3 refer to the following passage.

WHICH BOY IS WHICH?

A few minutes later the little Prince of Wales was garlanded with Tom’s fluttering odds and ends, and the little Prince of Pauperdom was tricked out in the gaudy plumage of royalty. The two went and stood side by side before a great mirror, and lo, a miracle: there did not seem to have been any change made! They stared at each other, then at the glass, then at each other again. At last the puzzled princeling said—

“What dost thou make of this?”

10 “Ah, good your worship, require me not to answer. It is not meet that one of my degree should utter the thing.”

“Then will I utter it. Thou hast the same hair, the same eyes, the same voice and manner, the same form and stature, the same face and countenance that I bear. Fared we forth naked, there is none could say which was you, and which the Prince of Wales. And, now that I am clothed as thou wert clothed, it seemeth I should be able the more nearly to feel as thou didst
20 when the brute soldier—Hark ye, is not this a bruise upon your hand?”

“Yes; but it is a slight thing, and your worship knoweth that the poor man-at-arms—”

“Peace! It was a shameful thing and a cruel!” cried the little prince, stamping his bare foot. “If the King—Stir not a step till I come again! It is a command!”

In a moment he had snatched up and put away an article of national importance that lay upon a table, and was out at the door and flying through the palace
30 grounds in his bannered rags, with a hot face and glowing eyes. As soon as he reached the great gate, he seized the bars, and tried to shake them, shouting—

“Open! Unbar the gates!”

The soldier that had maltreated Tom obeyed promptly; and as the prince burst through the portal, half-smothered with royal wrath, the soldier fetched him a sounding box on the ear that sent him whirling to the roadway, and said—

“Take that, thou beggar’s spawn, for what thou got’st me from his Highness!”

—Excerpted from *The Prince and the Pauper* by Mark Twain

1. In this passage, a poor boy named Tom Canty and the Prince of Wales exchange clothing. What do they discover?
 - (1) They look just like one another.
 - (2) They are about to get in trouble.
 - (3) The palace gates are closed.
 - (4) Matters of national importance can wait.
 - (5) One boy is poor and the other wealthy.
2. As the Prince of Wales runs out the palace gate dressed in Tom Canty’s clothing, a palace guard strikes him on the ear (lines 36-37). Dressed in rags, the prince continues to receive similar treatment from others. The theme of *The Prince and the Pauper* might be expressed as:
 - (1) Better late than never
 - (2) The clothes make the man
 - (3) Boys will be boys
 - (4) Don’t count your chickens before they hatch
 - (5) It is better to give than receive
3. The movie *Trading Places* is based on this story. In the movie, the characters of the “prince” and the “pauper” are forced to exchange their social roles as part of an experiment. A criminal, Billy Ray, becomes a successful commodities broker, and the previously successful Louis resorts to a life of crime during the experiment. The men who began the experiment were trying to settle an argument about:
 - (1) The value of price controls in commodity brokering
 - (2) The ability of women and minorities to succeed on Wall Street
 - (3) The success rate of prison rehabilitation programs
 - (4) The effects of movie-watching on financial success
 - (5) The influences of heredity versus environment

GED in the Community Program LESSON 1 SOCIAL STUDIES

The Social Studies test battery is comprised of 50 multiple-choice questions. Seventy minutes are allowed. The questions cover material on world history, U.S. history, civics and government, economics, and geography. You will be asked to apply information to a new problem, draw conclusions, and make judgments based on the information presented. About half the Social Studies questions are based on graphic information like tables, maps, graphs, photographs, and cartoons.

Questions 1 through 3 are based on the following table:

US Trade Balance with China
In millions of dollars

Year	Exports	Imports	Balance
1998	14,241.3	71,168.7	-56,927.4
1999	13,111.0	81,788.2	-68,677.2
2000	16,185.3	100,018.4	-83,833.1
2001	19,182.3	102,278.3	-83,096.0
2002	22,052.7	125,167.9	-103,115.2

Source: US Census Bureau, Foreign Trade Division

1. During the period covered by the table, the smallest amount of US exports to China occurred in:
(1) 1998 (2) 1999 (3) 2000 (4) 2001 (5) 2002
2. The negative trade balance for a year means:
 - (1) The US owes money to a country for imports.
 - (2) A country owes the US money for its exports.
 - (3) The US buys more products from a country than it sells to that country.
 - (4) The US sells more products to a country than it buys from that country.
 - (5) There is some error in either the export or the import figure for that year.
3. The increasing amount of the negative balance of trade with China implies that:
 - (1) The US relies increasingly on China to produce goods American consumers want.
 - (2) China relies on the US to provide the goods Chinese consumers want.
 - (3) Trade with China is increasing the number of factory jobs available in the US
 - (4) The US government should require China to buy more goods from the US.
 - (5) China's communist government is influencing American consumers.



NEED HELP

CALL ACC'S HELPLINE

506-4379
Mon.-Fri., 9 a.m.-noon

Remove this entire page and mail—see instructions on reverse side.

Please print clearly your information below.

1. Name _____
2. Address _____ City _____ State _____ Zip _____
3. County of Residence _____ 4. Date of Birth _____
5. Home Telephone (_____) _____ - _____ 6. Cell Phone (_____) _____ - _____
7. E-mail _____
8. Sex Male Female
9. Employment Status Unemployed Full Time Part Time
10. Last School Attended _____ Last Grade Completed _____
11. Student Signature _____ Date _____
12. I am also interested in: Online Program Traditional Classes
 English as a Second Language Information

Cut along dotted line and follow instructions for mailing on reverse side.

- Carefully remove this page from booklet.
- Follow instructions for folding/ mailing on reverse side.
- Tape flap.
- Mail.

We will correct your answers and return them to you. **Save your copy of the lesson for reference.** Some lesson material will be needed in later lessons.

NAME _____

MATH

- | | |
|----------|----------|
| 1. _____ | 5. _____ |
| 2. _____ | 6. _____ |
| 3. _____ | 7. _____ |
| 4. _____ | 8. _____ |

READING

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____

SOCIAL STUDIES

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____

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