Graduation Test Part 2 (Test A)

Name: _____ Date: _____

US Presidents (44 points)

1. **George _____(1789-1797)**
2. **John _____ (1797-1801)**
3. **Thomas _____ (1801-1809)**
4. **James _____ (1809-1817)**
5. **James _____ (1817-1825)**
6. **John _____ (1825-1829)**
7. **Andrew _____ (1829-1837)**
8. **Martin _____ (1837-1841)**
9. **William _____ (1841)**
10. **John _____ (1841-1845)**
11. **James _____ (1845-1849)**
12. **Zachary _____ (1849-1850)**
13. **Millard _____ (1850-1853)**
14. **Franklin _____ (1853-1857)**
15. **James _____ (1857-1861)**
16. **Abraham _____ (1861-1865)**
17. **Andrew _____ (1865-1869)**
18. **Ulysses _____ (1869-1877)**
19. **Rutherford _____ (1877-1881)**
20. **James _____ (1881)**
21. **Chester _____ (1881-1885)**
22. **Grover _____ (1885-1889)**
23. **Benjamin _____ (1889-1893)**
24. **Grover _____ (1893-1897)**
25. **William _____ (1897-1901)**
26. **Theodore _____ (1901-1909)**
27. **William _____ (1909-1913)**
28. **Woodrow _____ (1913-1921)**
29. **Warren _____ (1921-1923)**
30. **Calvin _____ (1923-1929)**
31. **Herbert _____ (1929-1933)**
32. **Franklin _____ (1933-1945)**
33. **Harry _____ (1945-1953)**
34. **Dwight _____ (1953-1961)**
35. **John _____ (1961-1963)**
36. **Lyndon _____ (1963-1969)**
37. **Richard _____ (1969-1974)**
38. **Gerald _____ (1974-1977)**
39. **Jimmy _____ (1977-1981)**
40. **Ronald _____ (1981-1989)**
41. **George _____ (1989-1993)**
42. **Bill _____ (1993-2001)**
43. **George _____ (2001- 2009)**
44. **Barack _____ (2009-)**

States and Capitals (50 points)

Alabama	_____	**Montana**	_____
Alaska	_____	**Nebraska**	_____
Arizona	_____	**Nevada**	_____
Arkansas	_____	**New Hampshire**	_____
California	_____	**New Jersey**	_____
Colorado	_____	**New Mexico**	_____
Connecticut	_____	**New York**	_____
Delaware	_____	**North Carolina**	_____
Florida	_____	**North Dakota**	_____
Georgia	_____	**Ohio**	_____
Hawaii	_____	**Oklahoma**	_____
Idaho	_____	**Oregon**	_____
Illinois	_____	**Pennsylvania**	_____
Indiana	_____	**Rhode Island**	_____
Iowa	_____	**South Carolina**	_____
Kansas	_____	**South Dakota**	_____
Kentucky	_____	**Tennessee**	_____
Louisiana	_____	**Texas**	_____
Maine	_____	**Utah**	_____
Maryland	_____	**Vermont**	_____
Massachusetts	_____	**Virginia**	_____
Michigan	_____	**Washington**	_____
Minnesota	_____	**West Virginia**	_____
Mississippi	_____	**Wisconsin**	_____
Missouri	_____	**Wyoming**	_____

Continents (14 points)

_____ _____ _____ _____ _____

_____ _____

Oceans (8 points)

_____ _____ _____ _____

Planets (16 points)

_____ _____ _____ _____ _____

_____ _____ _____

Parts of Speech (16 points)

_____ _____ _____ _____ _____

_____ _____ _____

Preamble to the Constitution (12 points)

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

The Amendments to the Constitution (Abridged) (54 points)

Amendment 1 - _____

Amendment 2 - _____

Amendment 3 - _____

Amendment 4 - _____

Amendment 5 - _____

Amendment 6 - _____

Amendment 7 - _____

Amendment 8 - _____

Amendment 9 - _____

Amendment 10 - _____

Amendment 11 - _____

Amendment 12 - _____

Amendment 13 - _____

Amendment 14 - _____

Amendment 15 - _____

Amendment 16 - _____

Amendment 17 - _____

Amendment 18 - _____

Amendment 19 - _____

Amendment 20 - _____

Amendment 21 - _____

Amendment 22 - _____

Amendment 23 - _____

Amendment 24 - _____

Amendment 25 - _____

Amendment 26 - _____

Amendment 27 - _____

Essential Math Formulas (15 points)

Perimeter/Circumference

Circle:	_____	(π = 3.14; r = radius)
Triangle:	_____	(s_1 = side 1, s_2 = side 2, etc.)
Rectangle:	_____	(l = length; w = width)
Square:	_____	(s = length of a side)

Area

Circle:	_____	(π = 3.14; r = radius)
Triangle:	_____	(b = base; h = height)
Rectangle:	_____	(l = length; w = width)
Square:	_____	(s = length of a side)

Volume

Sphere:	_____	(π = 3.14; r = radius)
Rectangular Solid:	_____	(l = length; w = width; h = height)
Cube:	_____	(s = length of a side)
Pyramid:	_____	(B = area of base; h = height)
Cone:	_____	(B = area of base; h = height)
Cylinder:	_____	(B = area of base; h = height)
Prism:	_____	(B = area of base; h = height)

Metric System Prefixes (12 points)

_____ – 1,000,000,000,000
_____– 1,000,000,000
_____– 1,000,000
_____– 1,000
_____– 100
_____– 10
Units – meter, gram, liter, byte, watt, joule, second, etc.
_____– 1/10
_____– 1/100
_____– 1/1000
_____– 1/1,000,000
_____– 1/1,000,000,000
_____– 1/1,000,000,000,000

English Systems of Weights and Measures (30 points)

Length

_____inches = 1 foot

_____feet = 1 yard

_____inches = 1 yard

_____feet = 1 mile

_____rods = 1 mile

Weight

_____ounces = 1 pound

_____pounds = 1 ton

Dry Measure

_____cups = 1 pint

_____pints = 1 quart

_____quarts = 1 peck

_____ pecks = 1 bushel

Liquid Measure

_____fluid ounces = 1 cup

_____cups = 1 pint

_____pints = 1 quart

_____quarts = 1 Gallon

Abbreviations (capitalization matters)

____ = inches

____ = pecks

____ = pounds

____ = yards

____ = cups

____ = pints

____ = rods

____ = ounces

____ = feet

____ = bushels

____ = tons

____ = miles

____ = gallons

____ = quarts

Mathematical Terms (92 points)

Acute angle	Chart	Cylinder	Equation
Addend	Circumference	Denominator	Equilateral triangle
Area	Compass	Diameter	Estimate
Average	Composite number	Difference	Even number
Cardinal numbers	Congruent	Divisor	Exponent
Celsius	Cube	End points	Exponential notation

	An arrangement of data in a logical order.
	A solid shape with six square faces.
	Writing a number with a base and its exponent.
	The number doing the dividing in a division problem.
	Figures that have the same size and shape.
	A number to be added in an addition problem.
	The measurement of a flats surface. A = l x w (rectangle) $A = \pi r^2$ (circle) A = ½ b x h (triangle)
	An angle that is less than a right angle or less than 90°.
	Dots that show the beginning and end of a line segment.
	The total of a group divided by the number in the group.
	Numbers used for counting. 1,2,3,4…..
	Any number divisible by two.
	Metric unit of measurement for temperature. Freezing 0° C., Boiling 100° C.
	The distance around (perimeter) a circle. $C = 2\pi r$ $C = \pi d$
	An instrument having two hinged legs used for drawing circles, curved lines, and measuring distances.
	A number that can be divided by 1, by itself, and other numbers.
	A round shape with flat ends.
	The bottom of a fraction. This number represents the whole.
	The distance across a circle straight through the middle.
	The answer to a subtraction problem.
	A number sentence that contains an equal sign.
	A triangle whose sides are all equal in length.
	To find an approximate answer.
	The number that tells how many times a base number is used as a factor.

Faces	Horizontal	Least common multiple	Mode
Fahrenheit	Improper fraction	Line	Mixed number
Fraction	International Date Line	Line segment	Multiplicand
Graph	Intersecting lines	Minuend	Multiplier
Greatest common factor	Invert	Mean	Negative number
Hexagon	Isosceles triangle	Median	Numeral

	The largest factor that can be divided by two numbers.
	To turn around the positions of the numerator and denominator of a fraction.
	The number located exactly in the middle of a list of numbers.
	A six-sided polygon.
	Level to or parallel to the horizon.
	The same as the average.
	The surfaces of a solid figure.
	A number that represents all or part of a whole.
	A special kind of chart. The most common are bar, line, picture, and circle.
	A fraction that is greater than or equal to 1. The numerator is larger than or equal to the denominator.
	The 180th meridian. Cross the line going west, gain a day. Cross going east, lose a day.
	Lines that cross each other.
	A number with a value less than zero.
	A figure that stands for or represents a number.
	A triangle that has two sides of equal length.
	The smallest multiple that two numbers have in common.
	A continuous set of dots that has no beginning and no end.
	The part of a line that has a beginning and an end.
	The number from which another number is being subtracted from in a subtraction problem.
	U.S. standard measurement for temperature. Freezing 32°F. Boiling 212°F.
	The number that appears most often in a list of numbers.
	A number that combines a whole number and a fraction.
	The number being multiplied in a multiplication problem.
	The number doing the multiplying in a multiplication problem.

Numerator	Parallel lines	Plane shape	Probability
Obtuse angle	Pentagon	Point of intersection	Product
Octagon	Percent	Polygon	Proper fraction
Odd number	Perimeter	Positive number	
Ordered pairs	Perpendicular lines	Prime meridian	
Ordinal numbers	Pi (π)	Prime number	

	Two numbers written in a particular order so that one can be considered the first number and the other the second number.
	Lines that form right or 90 degree angles.
	The top number of a fraction. This number represents the parts being described.
	An angle greater than a right angle (90°) but less than a straight line (180°).
	Numbers that show position. 1^{st}, 2^{nd}, 3^{rd}, 4^{th}…..
	An eight-sided polygon.
	A fraction greater than 0 but less than 1. The numerator is smaller than the denominator.
	Lines that are always the same distance apart.
	A five-sided polygon.
	The relationship between a part and a whole. The whole is always 100.
	The distance around the outside of a closed figure.
	3.14 Used to solve for the circumference or area of a circle.
	A number divisible by only 1 and itself.
	A flat shape. A plane shape is two-dimensional.
	The one and only point that intersecting lines have in common.
	Any number that cannot be divided by two.
	A number with a value greater than zero.
	The longitudinal meridian (0°) that passes through Greenwich, England.
	The study of the likelihood of events.
	A closed plane figure with three or more sides.
	The answer to a multiplication problem.

Proportion	Ratio	Right triangle	Subtrahend
Protractor	Ray	Roman numerals	Sum
Pyramid	Reciprocal	Scalene triangle	Vertex
Quadrilateral	Rectangular solid	Similar	Vertical
Quotient	Remainder	Solid shape	Volume
Radius	Right angle	Sphere	

	A line with one end point.
	an equation stating that two ratios are equal.
	A semi-circular instrument marked in degrees used to find the measure of an angle.
	Figures that have the same shape but not necessarily the same size.
	The amount that remains when a division problem has been completed.
	A solid figure with a polygon as a base and triangular faces that meet at a point.
	A four-sided polygon.
	The distance from the center of a circle to the edge of a circle.
	The relationship of two numbers to each other written 1:2 or 1/2 .
	The fraction that results from inverting a fraction.
	A solid figure with six rectangular faces.
	The number being taken away or subtracted in a subtraction problem.
	An angle that measures 90°.
	A triangle with one right angle.
	I = 1 V = 5 X = 10 L = 50 C = 100 D = 500 M = 1,000
	A triangle with no equal sides.
	A shape that takes up space;three dimensional.
	a geometric solid in a round shape.
	The answer to a division problem.
	The measurement of space that a solid figure occupies. V = l x w x h
	The answer to an addition problem.
	The point at which two rays or line segments meet.
	Straight up and down. Perpendicular to the horizon.

Common "Ologies" (74)

Andrology	**Audiology**	**Cardiology**	**Cryology**	**Entomology**
Anthropology	**Bibliology**	**Chronology**	**Cryptology**	**Epistemology**
Archaeology	**Biology**	**Climatology**	**Cytology**	**Eschatology**
Astrobiology	**Biometeorology**	**Cosmetology**	**Dermatology**	**Ethnology**
Astrology	**Biotechnology**	**Criminology**	**Ecology**	**Etymology**

	the study of insects
	the study of humans
	the study of hearing; a branch of medicine
	the study of past cultures through the analysis of material remains
	the study of origin of life
	the study of things in order of time or the study of time
	the study of the climate
	the study of the effects of atmospheric conditions on living organisms
	industrial use of living organisms or their components to improve human health and food reduction
	the study of very low temperatures and related phenomena.
	the study of the heart
	the study of word origins
	the study of life
	the study of male health and disease
	the study of race
	the field of medicine that deals with the skin
	the study of how to encrypt and decrypt secret messages
	the study of cosmetics and their use
	the scientific study of crime
	the study of cells
	the study of the interrelationships between living organisms and their environment.
	the study of the nature and origins of knowledge
	a branch of theology concerned with the final events in the history of the world or of mankind
	the study of books, printing, and publishing; also called Bibliography
	the study of the purported influence(s) of celestial bodies on earthly affairs

Eulogy	**Heliology**	**Kinesiology**	**Nanotechnology**	**Omnology**
Genealogy	**Hepatology**	**Lexicology**	**Neurology**	**Oncology**
Geology	**Herbology**	**Meteorology**	**Neuropathology**	**Ophthalmology**
Gerontology	**Histology**	**Microbiology**	**Neurophysiology**	**Ornithology**
Gynecology	**Hydrogeology**	**Musicology**	**Odontology**	**Osteology**

	the study of the Sun
	the study of relationships within families particularly with a view to constructing family trees
	the study of underground water
	the study of neural diseases
	the study of medicine relating to women, or of women in general
	the speech of praise
	the study of the liver; a branch of medicine
	the study of the therapeutic use of plants
	the study of microorganisms
	the study of old age
	the study of bones
	the study of the signification and application of words
	the study of weather
	the study of living tissues
	the study of birds
	the study and design of machines at the molecular level
	the study of the eyes
	the study of the Earth
	the study of the functions of the nervous system
	the study of the structure, development, and abnormalities of the teeth
	the study of movement in relation to human anatomy
	the study of cancer
	the study of nerves
	the study of music
	the study of everything

Paleoanthropology	**Paleophytology**	**Psychopharmacology**	**Seismology**	**Virology**
Paleobiology	**Pathology**	**Radiology**	**Technology**	**Xylology**
Paleobotany	**Physiology**	**Reflexology**	**Theology**	**Zoology**
Paleoclimatology	**Psychology**	**Rhinology**	**Toxicology**	**Zoopathology**
Paleontology	**Psychopathology**	**Scientology**	**Urology**	

	the study of ancient multi-celled plants
	the study of psychotropic or psychiatric drugs
	the study of prehistoric life
	originally the study of reflexes or of reflex responses
	the study of the practical arts
	the study of rays, usually ionizing radiation
	("Animal pathology"), the study of animal diseases
	the study of prehistoric metaphytes (i.e., multicellular plants)
	the study of prehistoric people and human origins
	the study of fossils of ancient life
	the study of mental processes in living creatures
	the study of mechanical, physical, and biochemical functions of living organisms
	the study of poisons
	the study of the mental processes within mental illness or disorders
	the study of viruses
	the applied religious philosophy created by American writer L. Ron Hubbard
	the study of illness
	the study of animals
	the study of the nose and its diseases
	the study of earthquakes
	the study in religion or God
	the study and treatment of diseases of the urogenital tract, a branch of medicine.
	the study of prehistoric climates
	the study of wood

Prepositions (25 points) (Extra credit for additional prepositions – write on back)

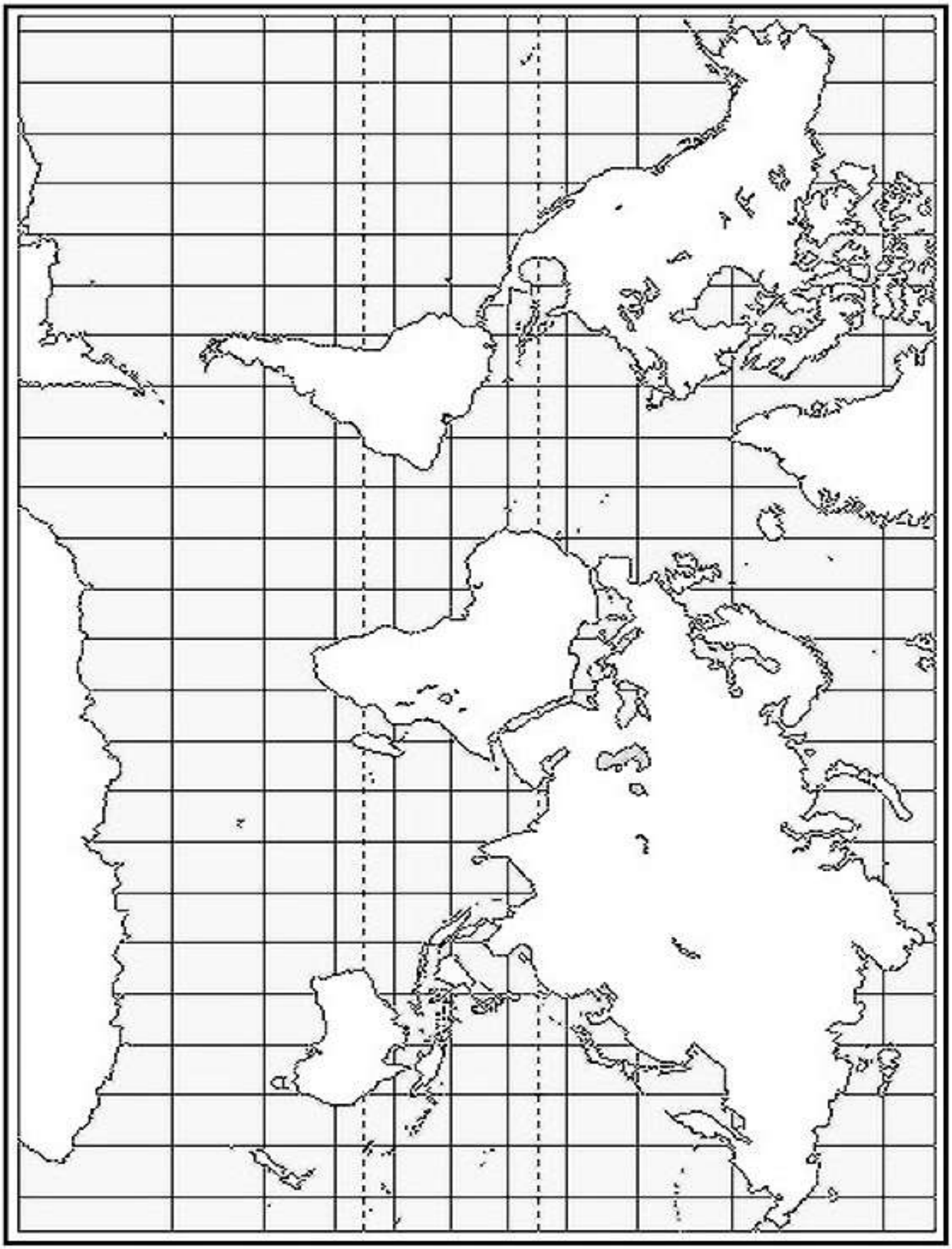
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____

Label Parts of Speech (20 points)

Wow! My big black dog always likes playing in the mud and wagging his tail. Sally likes playing with him.

World Landmarks (25 points) (Label map on the next page)

1. Great Wall of China
2. Eiffel Tower
3. Angel Falls
4. Niagara Falls
5. Statue of Liberty
6. Rocky Mountains
7. Himalayan Mountains
8. Andes Mountains
9. Nile River
10. Amazon River
11. Mount Everest
12. Mount McKinley
13. The Pyramids
14. Grand Canyon
15. Sahara Desert
16. Great Barrier Reef
17. The Alps Mountains
18. Mediterranean Sea
19. Cape of Good Hope
20. Marianas Trench
21. Mississippi River
22. Dead Sea
23. Vatican City
24. Panama Canal
25. Suez Canal



Important People, Events, and Dates (30 points)

Adam and Eve

The _____

_____ – ca. 2000-1700 BCE

_____ – 13th century BCE

_____ – ca. 1037-967 BCE

_____ – ca. 4BCE – ca. 29AD

_____ the Great – ca. 272-337 AD

Fall of the _____ – September 4, 476 AD

_____ or _____ – 400s – late 1400s, early 1500s AD

_____ 1095-1272 AD

_____ – 1436 AD – Johann _____

Christian _____ – (October 31,1517 – Martin _____ 95 Theses); 1521-1579

_____ - 1300s-1600s

Declaration of Independence – _____

_____ Revolution (Late 1700s – early 1800s)

Invention of the _____ – 1801 – Jacquard _____

_____ – 1861–1865

Incandescent _____ – 1869 Thomas _____

_____ – 1879 – Karl Benz

First Manned Flight – _____ brothers – 1903

_____ – 1914-1918

Great _____ – 1929-1939

_____ – 1939-1945

_____ Movement - 1950s-60s

_____ War – 1965-1975

Man on the moon – _____

Personal _____ - Late 1970s

Bible Verses (5 points/verse; use additional blank paper if necessary)