THANK YOU FOR PURCHASING THE BORDER PATROL STUDY GUIDE. INTERNET TRAINING PRODUCTS, INC. HAS PUT TOGETHER A COMPREHENSIVE STUDY GUIDE THAT WILL ASSIST YOU IN PASSING THE BORDER PATROL EXAM. ALTHOUGH THIS GUIDE FEATURES HELPFUL TIPS ON PREPARING FOR THE EXAM, SAMPLE TESTS, AND REQUIREMENTS TO BECOME A BORDER PATROL AGENT; FINAL TEST SCORES AND SUCCESSFUL OUTCOMES ARE THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE TEST TAKER.
ABOUT THE BORDER PATROL EXAM

It’s important that you prepare thoroughly for this exam. It is not an easy one to pass.

Don’t believe us?

Ask the 60-70% who DON’T pass.

Many of the applicants assume that the exam is easy, the answers self-explanatory; thus spending time focusing on other priorities. Those who do so, don’t fair well at all, in fact most have wasted their time. Brushing up on your critical thinking and language skills is necessary, and knowing how to recover from the answers you don't know is a must.

So how do you study for the Border Patrol Exam?

• Create a study plan for yourself
• Read the study material and really understand what you are reading.
• Take a sample test at least once a day.
• Practice basic Spanish language skills either online or audio.
• Study the Types of questions ask on the test just not the actual questions.

Maybe the most important thing you can do to get control of yourself and get ready for the Border Patrol exam is to make a study plan. Too many people fail to prepare simply because they fail to plan. Spending hours on the day before the exam pouring over sample test questions not only raises your level of test anxiety, it also is simply no substitute for careful preparation and practice. Don’t fall into the cram trap. Take control of your preparation time by mapping out a study schedule. Even more important than making a plan is making a commitment. You can’t improve your comprehension and language skills in one night.

have to set aside some time every day for study and practice. Try for at least 20 minutes a day. Twenty minutes daily will do you much more good than two hours on Saturday. Don’t put off your study until the day before the exam. Start now. A few minutes a day, with half an hour or more on weekends, can make a big difference in your Border Patrol exam score.

When it comes down to effectively preparing for the Border Patrol exam, the above mentioned items are only the tip of the iceberg. Understanding the intentions of the questions is the best way to earn a top score.
What you will find in this guide...

How to become a Border Patrol Agent

What is the Department of Homeland Security

How to Prepare for the Border Patrol Exam

Section One: The Logical Reasoning Test

Sample Questions One: Logical Reasoning

Section Two: The Spanish Proficiency Test

Sample Questions Two: Spanish

Section Three: The ALT (The Artificial Language Test)

Sample Questions Three: Artificial Language

Practice Exam 1

Practice Exam 2
HOW TO BECOME A BORDER PATROL AGENT
What you will learn in this section:

1. Brief History of the Border Patrol
2. What is the job description of a Border Patrol Agent?
3. What are the Pay and Benefits?
4. What are the requirements of becoming a Border Patrol Agent?
5. What type of Qualifications do you need to have?
6. Conditions once you are employed.
7. Where you need to move or be located in order to be a Border Patrol Agent
8. What type of person do you need to be to be a good Border Patrol Agent?
9. What type of work will you be doing for the Border Patrol?
10. How to Apply
11. After you Apply
12. Tests, Exams you need to pass
13. The Border Patrol Academy
14. The Probation Period
15. Post-Academy Training
The Border Patrol: A History Lesson

Before there was the Border Patrol Agent there were the Mounted Guards.

Way back in 1904 guards on horses would patrol the borders out of El Paso, Texas and as far west as California to prevent illegal Chinese immigrants from entering the country.

It’s crazy to think that these Mounted Guards were only 75 men strong and now the California Border Patrol (CBP) has nearly 30,000 agents both men and women.

Flash Forward to 1915.

Now Congress decides to beef up their border protection. They now organize another group of agents called the Mounted Guards whom they refer to as The Mounted Inspectors. In addition to their trusty horses, they also patrolled the borders in cars and on boats.

These inspectors sole position was to pursue Chinese Immigrants, however they did have the authority to arrest others who were crossing the border illegally. They were immigration inspectors who were stationed in cars which they used a immigration stations. It was 1915 remember?

Having to stay at your “station” made it difficult for the Inspectors to patrol a large area. Occasionally the U.S. military troops and Texas Rangers would step in to help patrol the borders when they weren’t tending to more pressing military duties.
Two Years Later 1917

There was a surge in immigrants illegally crossing the border due to the imposed higher head tax and literacy requirement. It was soon discovered that the inspection stations were not effective and there needed to be more agents patrolling the borders before and beyond the stations.

DID YOU KNOW?

In the early years of the Border Patrol officers had to supply their own horse and saddle. The Government furnished each officer with a badge and revolver, oats and hay for the horses and an annual salary of $1,680. There were no uniforms until 1928.

Flash Forward to 1924

On May 28, 1924 it was official! Congress passed the Labor Appropriation Act which led to the establishment of the U.S. Border Patrol. This would allow borders to be protected between inspection stations. A year later over 2,000 miles of seacoast were included.

Cut to 1932

Now there were two directors appointed to the Border Patrol. One who oversaw the agents out of El Paso, Texas who patrolled the Mexican Border and the other director stationed out of Detroit who managed the agents patrolling the Canadian Border. Due to the Eighteenth Amendment which prohibited the sale of alcoholic beverages in 1920, borders were flooded with illegal smuggling of liquor and immigrants along with it.
The First Border Patrol Academy opened in 1934. It was deemed a training school at Camp Chigas in El Paso, Texas. There were just 34 trainees in the class which trained in marksmanship and horsemanship.

In 1935 the Border Patrol added motorized vehicles equipped with radios, but still used horses for patrol as they were quieter and were better adapted to the rugged terrain.

Flash Forward to 1952

1952 was the first year that border patrol agents could arrest immigrants for traveling within the country.

1960 John F. Kennedy was President and ordered Border Patrol Agents to board domestic airplanes to prevent hijacking which was relevant during this time. Also in the Mexico and Florida borders saw more drug smuggling into the United States.

In 2003 the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) was formed in response to the events of September 11. The U.S. Border Patrol was now under the U.S. Customs and Border Protection, a division of DHS.

Today the Border Patrol Agent has an important job in not only protecting U.S. Borders, but to prevent against terrorists attacks and having strong relationships with neighboring countries in order to partner with them to increase border safety and uphold law enforcement standards.
What is the job of a Border Patrol Agent?

Today the first focus of the Border Patrol is to prevent terrorists and their weapons from entering the United States.

The Border Patrol patrols all U.S. borders from coast to coast making sure individuals are upholding all U.S. laws and regulations. Legal travelers and trade are welcome by Border Patrol Agents. However, the Border Patrol Agent is watchful of potential narcotic smugglers, agricultural pests and smuggled goods, and those criminals who have an outstanding arrest warrant.

BP Statistic

On a typical day, the Border Patrol sees 1.1 million people entering the U.S. borders, air and seaports. 2,800 people were apprehended for illegal entry.

The Border Patrol Air and Marine division protects the American people by detecting and preventing terrorist attacks, unlawful movement of people, and illegal drugs crossing the borders or even close to crossing the borders of the U.S.

The United States Border Patrol is the mobile, uniformed law enforcement arm of the U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) within the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) and are responsible for administering the immigration and nationality laws of the United States. Although the Border Patrol has changed dramatically since its inception over 75 years ago, its overall mission remains unchanged: to detect and prevent the illegal entry of aliens into the United States.
An example of one of the most important activities of a Border Patrol Agent is linewatch. This involves the detection, prevention, and apprehension of undocumented aliens and smugglers of aliens at or near the land border by maintaining surveillance from a covert position, following up leads, responding to electronic sensor alarms, using infrared scopes during night operations, operating low-light level television systems, responding to aircraft sightings, and interpreting and following tracks, marks, and other physical evidence. Some of the other major responsibilities are farm and ranch check, traffic check, traffic observation, city patrol, and transportation check. Duties may be administrative, intelligence related, or anti-smuggling activities.

The job of a Border Patrol Agent is difficult and at times hazardous, but it can also be very rewarding. The potential for improving relationships with other countries through diplomacy and professional demeanor can be personally fulfilling, as well.

The job of a Border Patrol Agent is interesting and diverse. The important task of keeping our borders safe, while being respectful of people wanting to enter the United States for a better life, calls for both courage and diplomacy. It requires honesty and integrity. It can be both dangerous and exciting. So if you enjoy a challenge, read on!
What are the Pay and Benefits?

Being a Border Patrol Agent is not only a rewarding job by protecting our country, but also by its competitive pay and benefits.

Salary

When an Agent is hired they are always recruited at one of three levels:

- GL-5
- GL-7
- GL-9

Additional grade levels include GL-11, GL-12.

To be hired at GL-5 Level you must:

Have four-year course study above high school leading to a bachelor’s degree or one year equivalent to at least a GL-4 level of experience.

GL-5: $36,658

Requires one of the following:

- Substantial work experience in fields such as interviewing, claims adjusting, journalism or security.

- A bachelor’s degree.

- A combination of education and experience.

To be hired at GL-7 Level you must:

Have one full academic year of graduate education or law school or superior academic achievement or one year of specialized experience at a GL-5 level.
GL-7: $41,729

Meets GL-5 requirements, as well as demonstrated the ability to:

• Make arrests and exercise sound judgment using firearms.

• Deal “courteously, tactfully and effectively” in law-enforcement matters.

• Quickly analyze information and act appropriately according to laws, court decisions and law-enforcement procedures.

To be hired at GL-9 Level you must:

Have one year equivalent specialized experience at a GL-7 level.

GL-9: $46,542

Meets GL-7 requirements, as well as demonstrated the ability to:

• Develop cases, conduct interviews or interrogations, make apprehensions and arrests.

• Prepare cases and appear as a professional witness in court.

• Exercise sound judgment using firearms and conduct training or qualification exercises in the proper care and use of firearms.

• Deal effectively with individuals in their detention, control or interrogation, and promote community outreach and public relations.

• Analyze and disseminate intelligence information and data, and apply law enforcement concepts and techniques.

• Develop and maintain a network of informants, social and political organizations, local law enforcement agencies, and citizens.

• Use law-enforcement databases.
• Prepare legal reports and documents concerning illegal activities.

You may be placed at a higher grade level as a new recruit if you are being transferred from another federal agency.

Promotions happen fast and agents GL-5 entry level could be eligible for GL-7 level after six and a half months.

Depending on your experience and/or education you will be paid a base salary plus any overtime you may accrue.

Base salaries vary depending on which geographical area you will be based in.

Salaries begin at $35,000 per year and will increase soon thereafter.

Overtime, which is almost always accrued, factors an additional 25% on top of the base salary. Also you may receive additional pay if you work more hours than exceed a normal workweek, based on the Fair Labor Standards Act (FLSA).

Other agent pay includes:

Senior Patrol Agents: $70,000 per year

Supervisory Patrol Agents: $80,000 per year

**Benefits**

When you are employed as a Border Patrol Agent you are automatically an employee of the federal government. Here are just a few of the benefits you will receive upon hiring.

**Federal Employee Health Benefits:** Choose from either a HSA (Health Savings Account) or Premium Coverage. There are a variety of plans within these plans to choose from.

**Federal Employee Dental and Vision Program:** Included in the vision coverage are eye examinations, lenses, frame and contact
lenses.

**Federal Employee Group Life Insurance**: Life Insurance Plan for an Agent and their family.

**Special Agent Mutual Benefit Association Benevolent Fund**: Provides $17,500 of death benefits to the designated beneficiary(ies).

**Federal Long Term Care Insurance**

**Flexible Spending Accounts**: This specialized account allows Federal Employees to pay for health and dependent care expenses with pre-tax dollars.

**Retirement**: Agents are able to retire at age 50 with at least 20 years of service behind them or agents can retire at any age after 25 years of service.

**Thrift Savings Plan**: Government version of the 401K plan where no taxes need to be paid until you cash out. New employees can contribute up to $16,500 to the TSP which will come directly out of your paycheck. This enrollment is automatic and, although the amount of contribution is up to the employee, the Agency will automatically take 3 percent from the new hire’s check and contribute it to their TSP. The Agency will match the employees contribution up to 5%. A 100% match for the first 3% and .50 cents on the dollar for the other 2%.

**Savings Bonds**: Federal employees can purchase U.S. savings bonds which are exempt from State and local income tax. Federal taxes apply only when you cash the bond or after 30 years when it stops earning interest.

**Employee Personal Page**: Allows employees to access their personal benefits page and do the following – change direct deposit, create or change financial allotment, change tax withholding, change address request, view and print personal information in regards to insurance, and make pre-tax contributions to your Health Savings Account.
What are the job requirements of becoming a Border Patrol Agent?

In addition to possessing the characteristics of honesty, loyalty, and integrity, you must satisfy the following requirements in order to qualify for Border Patrol employment:

1. You must be a United States citizen.

2. You must possess a valid automobile driver’s license.

3. You must pass entry-level testing, which consists of logical reasoning abilities, language testing, and an assessment of your past experiences.

Since Border Patrol Agents must speak and read Spanish, applicants are required to take either an artificial language test designed to predict the ability to learn a foreign language, or a Spanish proficiency test designed to test fluency in Spanish. You MUST LEARN Spanish at the Border Patrol Academy, but it is not a requirement to KNOW Spanish to be hired.

4. To qualify for a GS-5 position: You must have a substantial background of experience (paid, voluntary, part or full-time), with at least one year on a comparable level of difficulty and responsibility to grade GS-4 in the federal service. Experience does not have to be in the law enforcement field. (You must describe all work experience in your application for employment in order to be considered.)

OR

If you do not have the above experience, you may substitute successful completion of one full academic year of college undergraduate study for three months of general experience, two years of college for six months of experience, three years of college for nine months of experience, and four years of college for one year of experience providing you will receive your bachelor’s
degree within nine months of the date of application. A bachelor’s degree from an accredited university will substitute for one full year of required experience. Your college work must have demonstrated your ability to learn the duties and responsibilities of a Border Patrol Agent.

To qualify for a GS-7 level position: You must have one year of law enforcement experience comparable in level of difficulty and responsibility to a GS-5.

OR

You may substitute completion of one year of graduate education in law or in a field related to law enforcement (e.g., police science, criminal justice). If you already have a bachelor’s degree and can provide your GPA and official transcripts, you may meet the superior academic achievement provision which makes you eligible for GS-7.

5. You must be in excellent physical condition. Agents are routinely involved in duties that require physical exertion under harsh environmental conditions. To safely and effectively perform these duties, you must be in sound physical condition and of good muscular development. You must also pass a urinalysis drug test. Binocular vision must be correctable to 20/20. Monocular vision is generally disqualifying. Uncorrected distance vision should be at least 20/100 in each eye. Vision in each eye must be corrected to 20/20. The ability to distinguish colors is required. Depth perception must be equal to or better than 70 second of arc. Peripheral vision must be normal. Refractive surgery procedures such as radial kerototomy, photorefractive surgery (laser), keratoplasty, and lasik surgery are considered acceptable provided that the individual is free of postoperative complications and that vision meets the standards.

Specifics on Medical Requirements:

The duties of the position involve physical exertion under adverse environmental conditions such as extremes of weather and terrain. Hours of work are often irregular and protracted. The ability to
safely and efficiently perform a variety of duties, e.g., while on foot or while using motor vehicles (car, air, marine, etc.) is required.

Physical training and duties employ firearms, weapons and arrest techniques, as well as defensive tactics. Physical conditioning is essential and includes the ability to: run long distances, weight train, swim, sprint, and climb walls, ropes and ladders. The ability to crawl through a simulated culvert, jump ditches, and stand/stoop for prolonged periods, etc. is also required. Trainees are expected to successfully complete a confidence course practice session(s) and a final timed proficiency course. Operating motor vehicles including doing so under simulated emergency responses is also required.

Prior to an offer of employment, tentative selectees must undergo a pre-employment medical examination and be found to be medically qualified to perform the full range of duties of the position safely and efficiently.

Any disease or condition that may potentially interfere with the safe and efficient performance of the job’s duties or training may constitute grounds for medical disqualification.

Individualized assessments of each person's medical history, current condition and medical qualifications will be made on a case-by-case basis. Final consideration and medical determination may require additional information and/or testing. If medical information is required beyond that provided by the pre-placement examination, it is provided at the expense of the tentative selectee.

Vision

• Uncorrected distance vision must be equal to or better than 20/100 in each eye.
• Binocular distance vision must be correctable to 20/20.
• Depth perception must be equal to or better than 70 seconds of arc.
• Peripheral vision must be normal.
• Color vision must be normal. X-Chrome lenses or other artificial devices are not acceptable as a means for correcting color deficiencies.
• Monocular vision is generally disqualifying.
• Candidates must be able to safely tolerate rigorous / hazardous law enforcement activities such as physical altercations and exposures to toxins such as pepper sprays, etc.
• Any disease or condition that interferes with a person's vision may be considered disqualifying; this will be determined on a case by case basis.

**Refractive Eye Surgery**

Individuals who have undergone refractive surgical procedures (such as LASIK surgery) are considered acceptable provided the individual's vision meets the above standards post-operatively, and an acceptable recovery time period has occurred. The individual must be free of post-operative complications. For refractive surgery, the results of an additional evaluation by an Optometrist or Ophthalmologist will be required to ensure that vision is not impeded due to post-operative complications such as glare and contrast-sensitivity, and the individual must be cleared for rigorous law enforcement training including exposure to pepper spray.

**Hearing**

Unaided testing in each ear cannot exceed 30dB at the 500, 1000 and 2000Hz frequencies. At 3000 Hz, the deficit should not exceed 40 decibels in either ear.

The use of any hearing aid to meet the medical standards is unacceptable.

**Medications**

All medication requirements, including psychotropic medication, will be evaluated to ensure that safe and efficient job performance will not be adversely affected. Each of the following considerations
will enter the medical recommendations:

- Medication(s) and type and dosage requirements
- Potential drug side effects
- Drug-drug interactions
- Adverse drug reactions
- Drug toxicity and any medical complications associated with long-term drug use
- Drug-environment interactions
- Drug-food interactions
- History of patient compliance

Medications such as narcotics, sedative hypnotics, barbiturates, amphetamines, or any drug with the potential for addiction, that is taken for extended periods of time (usually beyond 10 days) or is prescribed for a persistent or recurring underlying condition would generally be considered disqualifying.

Anabolic Steroids. Any person currently using anabolic steroids may be disqualified.

Anabolic steroids were legislated as a controlled substance on February 27, 1991, and now require a physician's prescription.

6. You must be younger than 40 at the time of appointment. This limitation may be waived for applicants who are presently in federal civilian law enforcement positions covered under the special retirement provisions of P.L. 100-238 or for those who have been in such positions in the past.

7. You must appear before an oral interview panel and demonstrate that you possess the abilities and other characteristics important to Border Patrol Agent positions. Among these are: interpersonal skills, judgment, and problem-solving abilities.

The Border Patrol Agent’s job involves physical exertion under harsh environmental conditions, often requiring exposure to extreme weather for extended periods of time. In recent years, these agents have apprehended a million or more illegal aliens per
year. As an agent, keep in mind that a professional, diplomatic demeanor can only help improve relations with the people at our borders.

Border Patrol Agents make critical decisions that require excellent reasoning skills. Therefore, as an agent, you will have to study and read laws and regulations as well as legal commentary. It may be necessary for you to testify in court, and you must be able to understand and follow the reasoning used in legal proceedings.

Border Patrol List of Employment Conditions:

You must be willing to:

Meet with a Border Patrol oral interview panel and successfully pass the oral examination; and,

- Undergo an extensive background investigation.
- Accept appointments at any location the border in which you are in process.
- Work rotating shifts, many at night.
- Work long and irregular hours, including weekends and holidays.
- Work alone.
- Learn the Spanish language.
- Adhere to grooming and dress standards.
- Carry, maintain, and use a firearm.
- Work under hazardous conditions such as inclement weather, rough terrain, heights, moving trains, high-speed chases, and armed encounters.
- Operate a variety of motor vehicles.
- Submit to a physical examination.
- Fly as a passenger/observer in various types of aircraft.
- Maintain composure and self-control under extremely stressful conditions.
- Bear initial travel and uniform costs (a $500 uniform allowance is provided after entrance on duty).
- Undergo intensive physical and academic training, which includes a 15-week study at the CBP Border Patrol Academy, and subsequent training throughout the year.
- Work on operational details away from home for extended
periods of 35 days or more.

**Reasonable Accommodation**

Reasonable accommodations will be made for applicants with disabilities. If you need a reasonable accommodations will be made for any part of the hiring process, please notify the servicing personnel office. The decision on granting reasonable accommodation will be rendered on a case-by-case basis.

**Where You Need to Move or Be Located to Be A Border**

Patrol Agent

First Border Patrol duty stations are along the Southwest United States/Mexico border in Arizona, California, New Mexico, and Texas. Many of the assignments are located in small, isolated communities, and it may be difficult to transfer to a preferred area. In most instances Border Patrol Agent Trainees are not assigned to their hometowns or within commuting distance of their hometowns. In addition, you are apt to work outdoors in all kinds of weather and often alone.

from the u.s.border patrol weekly blotter
The Border Patrol Academy

After you have passed you exams and evaluations you will be relocated to Artesia, New Mexico for Border Patrol Academy.

Here, trainees will spend 55 days of training and instruction with full pay and benefits. Those trainees who do not speak Spanish are subject to a total of 95 days.

During a trainee’s day at the curriculum they will be instructed on each of the following Border Patrol courses:

- Driver’s Training
- Immigration and Nationality Law
- Border Patrol Operations
- Criminal Law and Statutory Authority
- Firearms Training
- Intensive Spanish
- Physical Training

BP Statistic

Nearly half of all trainees drop out. It is intense. Some need to drop out for personal reasons, others for injury, and the physical and academic standards of the Academy are too high for some to meet. If a trainee drops out he must get the approval of the Border Patrol Academy Chief in order to return and still then they must repeat the entire program to graduate.
Probationary Period and Post Academy Training

The work is not over after you finish Academy training. There is what’s called Post Academy which continues to test, train and evaluate the candidate.

This includes:

- Formal training for probationary exams at six and a half months and 10 months.
- Training will be both in the classroom and in the field with a group.
- There will be various exams (Spanish, Law and field assessment) before and after the formal exams at six and a half and 10 months. An agent must not fail any of these exams or he will be dismissed immediately.

After you graduate from the Academy, you are relocated to your new post.

Here are some benefits of the Border Patrol Academy:

- Living quarters and meals for free at Academy
- Towels, Linens and Physical training clothing are provided and laundered
- Agents get a daily allowance as well as their salary
- Paid travel to and from the Academy and First Duty Station
- $1,500 uniform allowance is provided thereafter a $500 per year uniform allowance
- Occasional breaks during training allow Trainees to visit with friends and family members

Do Not:

- Bring a car to the Academy. There is limited parking and it could prove costly
• Move your family and belongings until after training is over. There are no family facilities at the Academy.
THE APPLICATION PROCESS TO BECOME A BORDER PATROL AGENT

1. Apply by Internet

You must register for the written test for the Border Patrol Agent position during the open period. You must register for the written test online. Usajobs.gov has open positions available now. The website address is available 24 hours per day, 7 days a week during the open period. Based on your responses to the questions, the Office of Personnel Management (OPM) will determine if you meet the basic qualifications for the BPA position. If you meet the minimum qualifications, you will be scheduled for the written test.

Fact Check

It is very important you are completely honest and open on your application. There will be administrative, civil and/or criminal penalty if it is proven that you lied of left out information on your application. This includes unpaid parking tickets, missed credit card payments, etc. You could be barred from federal employment for five years.
2. Schedule the Written Test

Scheduling of the written test is done during the on-line registration process. As soon as you have registered and have been scheduled for the written test, you will be able to print your test admission notice which will contain the date, location, and time for the written test. You will be given a UserID and password after you have successfully registered for the written test. If you need to reprint your test admission notice, print a study guide, or reschedule yourself into another test session you will need to go to (USA Test Manager), log in using your UserID and password, click on "Border Patrol Agent" (listed below "Application") and select the appropriate choice (Contact Information or Study Guide or Reschedule My Exam), to obtain this information and print it. If you forget your UserID/password, you will need to go to (USA Test Manager) and click on "forgot UserID and password".

We believe that proper test preparation is essential for the successful candidate and suggest that you take time to carefully read the study guide.

3. Prepare!

We suggest that you review the study guide before taking the test.

4. Selection Process

If you pass the written test, your name will be placed on an inventory. The inventory is maintained in score order including veteran’s preference points. Referral for a position is dependent on the scores of the applicants that are available in the inventory when a list is issued. If you are selected, you will be emailed a tentative selection package. That package will explain the further requirements for forms submission, the oral interview with a panel of Border Patrol Agents, medical examination, fitness test, drug test, background investigation, and the second physical fitness test, which all need to be satisfactorily completed before a firm offer of employment can be made.

5. Oral Interview

The Oral Board is a structured interview given by three Border

Patrol Agents. The interview consists of situational questions that do not require technical knowledge. The structured interview assesses a candidate's judgment/decision making, emotional maturity, interpersonal skills, and cooperativeness/sensitivity to the needs of others. These qualities are key to successful performance as a Border Patrol Agent. The oral board is a pass/fail interview. Candidates must receive a "pass" in all areas in order to continue in the hiring process.

6. Pre-Employment Process

In addition to completing step 4, you must also undergo and successfully complete a drug test, medical examination, fitness test, background investigation, and a second physical fitness test. These will be scheduled as soon as possible.

If you successfully complete these steps your name will be placed on a list for a future position. As vacancies become available and your name is reachable (dependant on original selection date order and score order, including veterans’ preference) you will receive a firm offer of employment.

Important Phone Numbers for Border Patrol Sectors
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<th>OFFICE</th>
<th>NUMBER</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Blaine</td>
<td>360-332-9200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Buffalo</td>
<td>716-774-7200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Del Rio</td>
<td>830-778-7000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Detroit</td>
<td>586-307-2160</td>
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<tr>
<td>El Centro</td>
<td>760-335-5700</td>
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<tr>
<td>El Paso</td>
<td>915-834-8350</td>
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<tr>
<td>Grand Forks</td>
<td>701-775-6259</td>
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<tr>
<td>Harve</td>
<td>406-265-6781</td>
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<tr>
<td>Houlton</td>
<td>207-532-6521</td>
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<tr>
<td>Laredo</td>
<td>956-764-3200</td>
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<tr>
<td>Marfa</td>
<td>432-729-5200</td>
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<td>Miami</td>
<td>954-965-6300</td>
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<tr>
<td>New Orleans</td>
<td>504-376-2800</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ramey</td>
<td>787-882-3560</td>
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<tr>
<td>Rio Grand Valley</td>
<td>956-289-4800</td>
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<tr>
<td>San Diego</td>
<td>619-216-4000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Spokane</td>
<td>509-353-2747</td>
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<tr>
<td>Swanton</td>
<td>800-247-2434</td>
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<tr>
<td>Tucson</td>
<td>520-748-3000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yuma</td>
<td>928-341-6500</td>
</tr>
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WHAT IS THE DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY?
What You Will Learn in this Section

1. What is the Department of Homeland Security?
2. Benefits of working for the DHS
3. Different sections of the DHS
4. Jobs within the DHS
5. Where to find jobs within the DHS
6. How to Apply
What is the Department of Homeland Security?

The Department of Homeland Security was formed in 2003 in response to the terrorist attacks on September 11. The primary responsibilities of the DHS is to protect the territory within the United States, respond and prevent terrorist attacks, man-made accidents and natural disasters.

With its formation, the DHS also acquired the Immigration and Naturalization Service. The DHS then divided up the services and made two new agencies – The Immigration and Customs Enforcement and Citizenship and Immigration Service. The investigative side of these two divisions were formed into a new department named the Homeland Security Investigations. Anything that had to do with the protecting and managing the borders from these divisions were formed into The U.S. Customs and Border Protection.

The DHS is the third largest cabinet in the federal government with over 200,000 employees.

Benefits of Working for the DHS

Just like working for other parts of the Federal Government, the DHS has many appealing benefits as well. Their pay and benefits are competitive with other divisions of the federal government.

- Special employee programs
- Government pension
- Ten paid holidays per year
- 13-26 days of paid vacation
- 13 days of paid sick leave
- healthcare that includes medical and dental
- group life insurance
- death and disability insurance
- regular cost of living adjustments

The DHS also offers students and recent graduates performance-based pay increases, flexible hours, tuition reimbursement and
student loan repayment.

**Different Sections of the DHS**

**Law Enforcement**
- Border Patrol
- Inspections – screens all travelers arriving in the U.S. by air, land or sea.
- Intelligence – collects and evaluates all evidence relating to any DHS investigations.
- Detention and Deportation – agents takes illegal immigrants into custody and operates Service Processing Centers where they remain in custody until a hearing determines their status.

These departments work collectively to keep illegal immigrants from entering the country or working in the country illegally.

**Jobs Within the DHS**

In addition to Border Patrol Agent, there are many other jobs that have different qualifications that may better match an applicant’s qualifications.

- Criminal Investigator
- Deportation Officer
- Immigrations Inspector
- Detention Enforcement Officer
- Non-Law Enforcement Jobs
- Adjudications Officer
- Asylum Officer
- Immigration Information Officer
Where to Find Jobs Within the DHS

There are a few different places you can look for the latest opportunities within the DHS.

Go to the OPM (Office of Personnel Management’s website) USAJOBS.gov. These jobs are updated on a daily basis and a job seeker can access this list 24/7. Jobs can be searched by job type, department, state, salary and grade level.

Contact the DHS directly to get access to new job opportunities through their site www.dhs.gov.

Please note that many positions that become available may be first grabbed up by an Eligibility list that the DHS keeps that lists a number of eligible candidates. However this list stays fresh for only a year, but still future applicants should pay attention to hiring windows as they may not come around too often.

How to Apply

Lucky for you the application process for a DHS position is quite simple. It’s all done online.

First off, you must realize that all opportunities that are available have a filing period. This means that after the filing period has ended, no more applications will be accepted. Don’t be left out. Get your application in early.

Second, fill out the online application at either www.usajobs.gov or www.dhs.gov. There are two online applications – SF-171 (The Standard Form) or OF 612 (Optional Application Form for Federal Employment). If you choose to just submit your resume instead of filling out the applications, you must make sure that all information asked of you on the application is on your resume.

If you are currently employed with the Federal Government please note that on your resume and include your social security number as well.

Once you have applied for the position you may be required to
take a written exam. You will receive this information in the mail. Pay attention to testing center locations and times because arriving late on your exam date will dismiss you immediately.

Once your application has been considered you might be required to either take a written exam, a physical exam, or be called in for an interview. The written exam may be retaken if you fail the first time after a period of six months.

In addition, as a potential employee of the federal government all applicants will have to pass a background investigation, drug test, and psychological evaluation and personality test.
HOW TO PREPARE FOR THE BORDER PATROL EXAM
How do you prepare for the Border Patrol Exam?

That seems to be the million dollar question everyone is asking. The reason is because the Border Patrol Exam has a high fail rate. Nearly 40 percent. How will you be part of the 60 percent that passes and moves onto an exciting career as a Border Patrol Agent?

Well you’ve already upped your chances by reading this study guide. You already know all the ins and outs of being an Agent and what you can expect, now it’s time to get serious and pass the exam.

There are basic test-taking skills that everyone needs to be well equipped with before they take any test. Although this section may seem generalized as to how to best prepare for a test, any test, there are specific tools you will read about that will help you specifically for the Border Patrol Exam.

Remember you need a score of at least 70 to pass the test. You can aim for a higher score, but 70 is the absolute minimum.

Two things you need to remember about the Border Patrol Exam:

1. If you see a pattern in the answers like A, B, B, A, B - to not think the next answer is going to be B. It is purely coincidental. Ignore any patterns.
2. You can take your choice of either the Spanish Proficiency Test or the Artificial Language Test. You do not take both. If you don’t know Spanish it’s better to take the ALT.
Let’s get the basics out of the way first:

- Before the exam make sure you eat a good breakfast. This will get your brain juices flowing and your energy levels high.
- Bring a light sweater or jacket with you to the exam as it may be cold in the room and you wouldn’t want to be distracted during the test because you are freezing.
- If you don’t already, exercise at least a day or two before the test. A good workout will get the endorphins going and keep you positive and mentally prepared for the exam.
- Don’t rush through the exam. Read every question carefully.
- Prepare! Read this study guide, read the CBP.gov site up and down so you are familiar with what the test will be like, what the format is and what questions you will most likely see on the test.
- Study ahead of time. Do not wait until the final hours before the test to study. This is a difficult test and must be given enough time (weeks or months in fact) in order to pass.
- Go to the bathroom before the test so you don’t have to worry.
- Show up at least 5 minutes before the start of the exam.
- Get a good night’s rest, preferably 8 hours, but 3 hours is the absolute minimum. Don’t try to cram all the information regarding the test the night before.
The Border Patrol Exam Plan

Everyone needs to have a plan before they take this exam. Although you don’t need to have a study plan, it helps to divide the exam into sections and study them accordingly.

Here is a sample plan that you can follow or modify for your own.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>STUDY</th>
<th>HOW</th>
<th>TIME</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Familiarize yourself with the Border Patrol</td>
<td>Read the beginning section of this guide, visit <a href="http://www.cbp.gov">www.cbp.gov</a> and search the internet</td>
<td>3 hours</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Study Logical Reasoning</td>
<td>Read the Logical Reasoning Section in this book, answer sample questions</td>
<td>6 hours</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Study Artificial Language</td>
<td>Read the Artificial Language Section in this book, Answer sample questions</td>
<td>6 hours</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Study Spanish Proficiency</td>
<td>Read the Spanish Proficiency section in this book, answer the sample questions</td>
<td>6 hours</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Take Sample Tests</td>
<td>Take a Sample test for each test</td>
<td>3 hours</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Review</td>
<td>Go over the sample questions you missed, retake tests</td>
<td>3 hours</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Familiarize yourself with the Border Patrol (3 hours)

Before you purchased this book you probably did a great deal of research on the Border Patrol to make sure this is the adventure you wanted to embark on.

In your research or by reading the prior pages in this book you learned how the Border Patrol was formed, what the Department of Homeland Security is all about, and the benefits of working for the Federal Government.

All of this research will help you to better understand the role of the Border Patrol Agent and thus help you better understand the information that will be on the test. Even though the test is based mostly on grammar and language, it helps to understand the Border Patrol because many of the grammar and language questions refer to the Border Patrol and the DHS.

Helpful Websites for Studying

www.cbp.gov
www.internetstudyguides.com
www.usborderpatrol.com
www.youtube.com (border patrol exam videos)

As you research information on the Border Patrol, preferably on reputable sites (see above) you should take notes on certain key facts regarding the test that you should find. There are plenty of people posting in forums about their experiencing taking the Border patrol Exam.
Study Logical Reasoning (6 hours)

What is the logical reasoning test? It may seem more complicated than it really is, basically just a fancy phrase for using critical thinking skills to answer questions based on real-life situations.

The way to study logical reasoning questions is to carefully read the question and take only what information is offered.

For Instance, here is a generic Logical Reasoning Question:

People should be held accountable for their own behavior, and if holding people accountable for their own behavior entails capital punishment, then so be it. However, no person should be held accountable for behavior over which he or she had no control. Which of the following is the most logical conclusion of the argument above?

A. People should not be held accountable for the ...........behavior of other people.
B. People have control over their own behavior.
C. People cannot control the behavior of other people.
D. Behavior that cannot be controlled should not be ...........punished.
E. People have control over behavior that is subject ...........to capital punishment.

Answer: B

Study the section in this guide under logical reasoning. You will find there is a systematic way to answer this type of question. It may seem impossible to answer this question now. You may wonder why the answer is B and not A. But there are ways to quickly know the correct answer by identifying the parts of this question.

In the Logical Reasoning Section of this guide you will learn what a Lead-In question is and how to use the process of elimination to quickly assess the correct answer - with accuracy.
Study the Artificial Language (6 Hours)

This is probably one of the most difficult sections of the test, and supporting the popular belief, the most difficult of any federal test. However most of the anxiety just comes from the stigma of the section and also of those that are ill-prepared letting others know how difficult it is.

In truth, once you understand the basics of the ALT (which we will outline easily for you in this guide) passing this section of the exam will be a breeze. The main thing is having confidence going into this part of the test and getting the fundamentals down.

Don’t Worry, Be Positive.

Here is just one of the examples you may see on the test:

He Identifies the Driver

Volle kalenim wir arlek

What!? That seems crazy right? Don’t worry. It may seem like a language from another planet, but test takers will be furnished with a vocabulary list of Artificial Words that they will have to match up to the sentences to see if it translates.

But will dig deeper into that when you get to the chapter on Artificial Language.
Study Spanish Proficiency (6 Hours)

This portion of the exam is simple if you have taken Spanish in school or are a native speaker. The vocabulary on the test is very basic and you should be able to recognize the correct answer. However, even though you are a native speaker or have taken 3 years of Spanish in high school, you need to study for this part of the test.

Most people are use to either speaking Spanish or listening to someone speak it, but are not familiar with the written Spanish word and taking Spanish tests.

In this guide you will find many sample questions comparable to those that are on the Border Patrol Exam.

The best way to practice for the Spanish Proficiency portion of the exam is to study the sample questions given to you in this guide and make index cards of the key Spanish words featured in the questions.

For instance: If the question is –

1. Es facil **comprender** lo que el agente esta.

And the purpose of the question is to find the meaning that is closest to the underlined word.

The answers listed are –

a. responder  
b. comprobar  
c. entender  
d. pretender  
e. desender

The correct answer is C.

To study for the Spanish Proficiency exam you must be able to read and understand each word in each of the questions and all the answer choices given.
Preparing index cards for this specific question include:

- one index card per vocabulary word with the Spanish and English translation on either side
- One index card with the sample question on it and the answer on the back
- One index card with the sample question translated to English

Best practice is to study for the Spanish Proficiency Test in increments. You do not need to know how to speak Spanish in order to take the Border Patrol Exam. If you do not speak Spanish or are not familiar with the Spanish Language, you may opt to take the Artificial Language Test instead.

Do not attempt to learn Spanish if you’ve never had lessons before just for the sake of taking this portion of the exam.

The Spanish Proficiency portion of the exam is to test your current knowledge of the Spanish language.

**Take Sample Tests**

The sample tests that are provided in this guide include questions that are very similar to those that are on the Border Patrol Exam. The sample tests are included to provide a blueprint for test takers as to what could be on the test.

Using these sample tests as practice will help you understand and be more familiar with the exam on your testing date.

The sample tests should be taken once you have read this guide in its entirety.

**Important Tip: Stress Management Before The Test**

If you feel your level of anxiety getting the best of you in the weeks before the test, here is what you need to do to bring the level down again:
Get prepared. There’s nothing like knowing what to expect. Being prepared for the test puts you in control of test anxiety. That’s why you’re reading this book. Use it faithfully, and remind yourself that you’re better prepared than most of the people taking the test.

Practice self-confidence. A positive attitude is a great way to combat test anxiety. This is no time to be humble or shy. Stand in front of the mirror and say to your reflection, “I’m prepared. I’m full of self-confidence. I’m going to ace this test. I know I can do it.” Say it into a tape recorder and play it back once a day. If you hear it often enough, you’ll believe it.

Fight negative messages. Every time someone starts telling you how hard the exam is or how it’s almost impossible to get a high score, start telling them your self-confidence messages above. If the someone with the negative messages is you, telling yourself you don’t do well on exams, you just can’t do this, don’t listen. Turn on your tape recorder and listen to your self-confidence messages.

Visualize. Imagine yourself boarding the plane that will take you to your first duty station. Think of yourself coming home with your first paycheck as a Border Patrol Agent. Visualizing success can help make it happen—and it reminds you of why you’re going to all this work in preparing for the exam.

Exercise. Physical activity helps calm your body down and focus your mind. Besides, being in good physical shape can actually help you do well on the exam. Go for a run, lift weights, go swimming—and do it regularly.

HELPFUL TIPS TO PREPARE FOR THE BORDER PATROL EXAM

The Border Patrol Exam has a time limit, which may give you more than enough time to complete all the questions—or may not. It’s a terrible feeling to hear the examiner say, “Five minutes left,” when you’re only three-quarters of the way through the test. Here are some tips to keep that from happening to you.

Important Test Tips:

Follow directions. If the directions are given orally, listen to them. If they’re written on the exam booklet, read them carefully. Ask questions before the exam begins if there’s anything you don’t understand. If you’re allowed to write in your exam booklet, write down the beginning time and the ending time of the exam. Pace yourself. Glance at your watch every few minutes, and compare the time to how far you’ve gotten in the test. When one-quarter of the time has elapsed, you should be a quarter of the way through the test, and so on. If you’re falling behind, pick up the pace a bit. Keep moving. Don’t waste time on one question. If you don’t know the answer, skip the question and move on. Circle the number of the question in your test booklet in case you have time to come back to it later. Keep track of your place on the answer sheet. If you skip a question, make sure you skip on the answer sheet too. Check yourself every 5–10 questions to make sure the question number and the answer sheet number are still the same. Don’t rush. Though you should keep moving, rushing won’t help. Try to keep calm and work methodically and quickly.
1. The Logical Reasoning Test: An Overview

2. Logical Reasoning Sample Questions
Logical Reasoning

As a Border Patrol Agent you will be put in different situations where you will have to solve problems using critical thinking and logical reasoning skills. These real life situations may include being called to testify in court. Your ability to understand complex questions is key to being a successful Agent and also scoring high on the exam.

In one of the parts of the exam you will find the Logical Reasoning Test. These questions need to be read thoroughly because they are made up of a series of scenarios, much like you’d find working as a Border Patrol Agent, that are followed by multiple-choice questions.

The reason for these questions is to simply test your logic. The questions are designed to test your understanding of intricate and detailed information and for you to draw a conclusion.

It is important that you read each question carefully and only base your answer on the information that is given to you and not to try to draw your own conclusion with what is not said.

Things to Remember When Taking the Logical Reasoning Exam:

• Read each question and answers provided carefully
• Do not think that the obvious answer is the right one
• Identify the key question before reading the answers
• Be careful of tricky statements like All, If, or When
The following are some familiar examples you might find on the test. Pay Attention to what is being asked and only use the information in the statements that is given to you to answer the question correctly.

**Find the Lead-In Phrase within the Question**

Each question in this portion of the exam will have a paragraph followed by a Lead-In Phrase. You will be asked to choose from a list of answers A) through E).

It’s best to break down the types of statements you might find on the Logical Reasoning portion of the exam. All Lead-In Phrases may either be a negative or positive.

Example:

**Positive:** From the information given above, it can be validly concluded that...

**Negative:** From the information given above, it cannot be validly concluded that...

It’s best practice to first identify if the Lead-In phrase is positive or negative before moving forward through the rest of the paragraph. This will be help you understand the contents of the paragraph and the answer choices given.
Logical Reasoning: Groups and Categories

Within the paragraphs of the Logical Reasoning test you will find that the information given is about events and situations, individuals and groups. There are different ways to approach these types of questions.

We are going to break them down in statements.

All Statements

These statements usually begin with *All* or *Every*.

For example:

*All the law enforcement officers on the case are Federal Law Enforcement officers.*

You will see how the word *All* brings both groups of the law enforcement officers together, meaning that law enforcement officers are also included in the Federal Law Enforcement...
group. The words *All* and *Every* relate groups or categories to one another.

You must come to a valid conclusion when reading these All statements. Here are some examples of valid and invalid conclusions from All statements.

Valid: All the people at my party speak Spanish.

Invalid: All the people who speak Spanish are at my party.

Valid: Every Border Patrol Agent knows Spanish.

Invalid: Everyone who knows Spanish is a Border Patrol Agent.

Valid: All Supreme Court Justices are lawyers.

Invalid: All lawyers are Supreme Court Justices.

Valid: All Border Patrol Agents are law enforcement officers.

Invalid: All law enforcement officers are Border Patrol Agents.

Valid: All U.S. Presidents were elected officials.

Invalid: All officials who were elected are U.S. Presidents.
Now you get the bread and butter of it and as you can see it is quite simple to know the difference between the valid statement and the invalid statement.

You do not have to know anything specific about Supreme Court justices or even the Border Patrol for that matter to know the correct answer on a Logical Reasoning question because it’s all about using logic to answer the question. That means using the facts given in the sentence to come to a logical conclusion.

What are valid conclusions? You can get to a valid conclusion by using the word *some*.

Valid: All the people at my party speak Spanish.

Valid Conclusion: *Some* people who speak Spanish are at my party.

Valid: All Presidents were elected officials.

Valid Conclusion: *Some* officials who were elected are U.S. Presidents.

**None/Not Statements**

In these statements you will see that the two groups will have no members in common, however in order to draw a conclusion you will have to see how the two are related. It sounds confusing, but it is very simple. Know that each None/Not statement is a negative fact.

Example:

Some of the bloodstains were not human blood.
A detective might use this statement, but referring only to the blood samples he has in his possession because not all had returned from the lab yet. “Some” refers to the fact that the rest of the samples may or may not be human blood.

**The Word Some in Reasoning Statements**

The word *some* in a Logical Reasoning statement means it is part of a larger group.

Example: Some of my relatives speak Spanish.

Some is part of a larger group of relatives.

Only use the information and facts given to you in the statement. In this case, unless noted otherwise, all statements with *some* means *at least some*.

Read each statement carefully to decide if it’s referring to part of the group or the entire group.

**Reasoning about Events or Situations**

So there are two parts to this section of the exam - Statements dealing with groups or categories and statements referring to events or situations. You will be familiar with these types of reasoning statements when you become a Border Patrol Agent.

In Reasoning statements about Events or Situations you will find that they include cause and effect or a string of events.
For example: A person is arrested and convicted of shoplifting inside a grocery store. The person is found guilty of shoplifting. The person is sentenced to 6 months in prison.

This is known as a chain of events. So you will know that if someone is arrested for shoplifting, they will be found guilty and will be sentenced to time in prison.

You can also conclude that if a person has not been sentenced to time in prison that they have not been found guilty of shoplifting or been arrested for shoplifting.

**If/Then Statements**

When dealing with chain of events you will find that most of the statements will include if/then. The first chain of event will feature if and the second or last chain of event will feature then.

If/Then statements can also include the words whenever, each time or every time.

Examples:

True: If a car has no gas, the car will not run.

Invalid: If the car does not run, the car has no gas.

True: If a plane has no fuel, the plan will not fly.

Invalid: Therefore, if the plane will not fly, the plane has no fuel.
True: If a criminal receives a pardon, the criminal will be released.

Invalid: If the criminal is released, the criminal has received a pardon.

True: If an individual is a Border Patrol Agent, then the individual works for the DHS.

Invalid: Therefore, if an individual works for the DHS, then the individual is a Border Patrol Agent.

True: If a person lives in China, the person lives in Asia.

Invalid: If a person lives in Asia, the person lives in China.

True: If a person is convicted of murder, that person is guilty of a felony.

Invalid: If a person is guilty of a felony, that person has been convicted of murder.

True: If a car crosses the border into California then the car is in the United States.

Invalid: Therefore if a car is in the United States, then the car crossed the border into California.

The above outlines true statements, but invalid conclusions.
Here are some examples of how to draw valid conclusions from true statements.

True: If a plane has no fuel then the plane will not fly.

Valid: Therefore, if the plane is flying the plane has fuel.

True: If a person lives in China, the person lives in Asia.

Valid: If a person does not live in China, then he does not live in Asia.

Remember that when dealing with chain of events or cause and effect statements, if there is effect stated then the cause must not have happened.

**TEST TAKING TIP**

For the Border Patrol Exam remember that there will be answers on the test that begin with “All” or “None”. Normally is test taking environments students are encouraged to stay away from these types of answers as they represents extremes, but in real life people do you “all” or “none” statements and you should ignore all test taking advice when it comes to the BP exam as “all” or “none” statements will be valid answers.
Here are some words you will want to keep in the back pocket of your brain.

**Negative Words**

Seldom  
Never  
Illegal  
Prohibited

**Negative Prefixes**

Non-  
Un-  
Dis-

**Positive Words**

All  
Some  
Most  
Always

**Connectors**

Whenever  
Unless  
Except

**Keywords**

All  
Some  
None  
With
Double Negatives

It’s not everyday that you hear double negatives being used, so that is why it is doubly important to read each question in this section of the test carefully as you will find double negatives.

Each sentence that features the word “not” is considered a negative sentence.

Example of Double Negative:

The door is not unlocked.

Interpretation:

The door is locked.

Two negatives make a positive is a good point to remember. You may also find a statement like, The whistle did blow. However on the test it might read, It is not the case that the whistle did not blow. See the difference?

Only in a statement

You may find statements within the Logical Reasoning portion of the exam that use Only and If and Only If. The use of these words are meant to restrict the meaning of a sentence.

Example:

The light is red only when there is smoke.

That means that when the light is red, there must be smoke.

However if the sentence reads, there is smoke when the light is red. This could mean that there is smoke since the light is
red, but it could also mean that there may be other color lights and there will still be smoke. It’s less restrictive then the first statement using only.

If the statement reads, The light is red if and only if there is smoke is cause for greater restriction. This means that there are no other possibilities than the light being red when there is smoke.

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**Good Tips to Remember**

**Logical Reasoning Test**

1. Take the practice tests in this guide to better understand what will be asked of you on the test.
2. Answer all questions on the test. Do not leave any blank.
3. All and None words are included as answers on this test. They will be either correct or incorrect answers, so read carefully and pay attention. This is not your typical high school exam.
4. Words such as some, none, unless, only, except, and all are key words to note when reading a statement. They will help you identify facts within a statement.
5. Do not use outside information to answer a question. Assume all stated information is true and only use the information given to you in the statement to come to a conclusion.
Sample Questions for the Logical Reasoning Portion of the Exam

After you reviewed the information in the Logical Reasoning section prior, use this part to get familiar with Logical Reasoning questions. You will have a chance later in this guide to take Practice Tests which will also include Logical Reasoning questions.

Each question in this section will have a paragraph which you are to read carefully. There will be five answer options. Depending on the question, you will be asked to answer which is a valid response and which is an invalid response.

Use the information only provided in the paragraph, and refrain from using any outside information.
1. Often, crimes are characterized as either *malum in se*—inherently evil—or *malum prohibitum*—criminal because they are declared as offenses by a legislature. Murder is an example of the former. Failing to file a tax return illustrates the latter. Some jurisdictions no longer distinguish between crimes *malum in se* and *malum prohibitum*, although many still do.

*From the information given above, it can be validly concluded that*

A) many jurisdictions no longer distinguish between crimes *malum in se* and *malum prohibitum*
B) some jurisdictions still distinguish between crimes *malum in se* and *malum prohibitum*
C) some crimes characterized as *malum in se* are not inherently evil
D) some crimes characterized as *malum prohibitum* are not declared by a legislature to be an offense
E) sometimes failing to file a tax return is characterized as *malum in se*

2. Oleoresin capsicum (OC) or pepper spray, is an effective law enforcement tool for incapacitating violent or threatening arrestees without using deadly force. Pepper spray causes a burning sensation of the eyes and skin and tearing and swelling of the eyes. Almost all arrestees are unable to see after being sprayed with OC. Some law enforcement agencies that have adopted OC sprays have fewer allegations of use of excessive force. Many law enforcement agencies have reported a reduction in officer and arrestee injuries as a result of the introduction of OC sprays.

*From the information given above it can be validly concluded that:*

A) any use of a law enforcement tool that causes a burning sensation of the eyes is considered to be the use of deadly force
B) few arrestees are able to see after being sprayed with OC.
C) all law enforcement agencies that have reduced officer and arrestee injuries have also reduced allegations of use of excessive force.
D) no agencies that have adopted OC sprays have fewer allegations of use of excessive force.
E) only pepper spray is an effective law enforcement tool for incapacitating violent or threatening arrestees without using deadly force.

3. A trucking company can act as a common carrier—for hire to the general public at published rates. As a common carrier, it is liable for any cargo damage, unless the company can show that it was not negligent. If the company can demonstrate that it was not negligent, then it is not liable for cargo damage. In contrast, a contract carrier (a trucking company hired by a shipper under a specific contract) is only responsible for cargo damage as spelled out in the contract. A Claus Inc. tractor-trailer, acting under common carrier authority, was in a 5-vehicle accident that damaged its cargo. A Nichols Inc. tractor-trailer, acting under contract carrier authority, was involved in the same accident, and its cargo was also damaged.

*From the information given above, it can be validly concluded that, in reference to the accident,*

A) if Claus Inc. is liable, then it can show that it was not negligent
B) if Claus Inc. cannot show that it was not negligent, then it is not liable
C) if Claus Inc. can show that it was not negligent, then it is not liable
D) if Nichols Inc. is liable, then it cannot show that it is negligent
E) if Nichols Inc. can show that it is not negligent, then it is not liable

4. When an illegal alien is being removed, the alien’s passport in U.S. government possession is returned to the issuing government, not to the illegal alien. If the illegal alien’s departure is voluntary, the passport is allowed to be returned to the alien. The U.S. government holds the passport of the H.B., an illegal alien who must leave the country.

From the information given above, it CANNOT be validly concluded that

A) H.B.’s departure is not voluntary if H.B.’s passport is allowed to be returned to H.B.
B) If H.B.’s passport is not returned to the issuing government upon H.B.’s departure, then H.B. is not being removed.
C) H.B.’s departure is not voluntary unless the passport is allowed to be returned to H.B.
D) If H.B.’s passport is not allowed to be returned to H.B. then H.B.’s departure is not voluntary.
E) If H.B. is being removed, then H.B.’s passport is to be returned to the issuing government.

5. A rapidly changing technical environment in government is promoting greater reliance on electronic mail (e-mail) systems. As this usage grows, there are increasing chances of conflict between the users’ expectations of privacy and public access rights. In some investigations, access to all e-mail, including those messages stored in archival files and messages outside the scope of the investigation, has been sought and granted. In spite of this, some people send messages through e-mail that would never be said face-to-face or written formally.

*From the information given above, it CANNOT be validly concluded that*

A) some e-mail messages that have been requested as part of investigations have contained messages that would never be said face-to-face
B) some messages that people would never say face-to-face are sent in e-mail messages
C) some e-mail messages have been requested as part of investigations
D) e-mail messages have not been exempted from investigations
E) some e-mail messages contain information that would be omitted from formal writing

6. If a nonimmigrant alien, a tourist, enters the United States illegally or enters legally but violates his or her nonimmigrant status, the alien is considered to be an undocumented alien. If an alien accepts unauthorized employment, remains longer than permitted, or commits one of several other violations, the alien has violated his or her nonimmigrant status. Some of these undocumented aliens purchase counterfeit documents or assume...
another person’s identity by using fraudulently obtained genuine documents. R.G. is a nonimmigrant alien who is living in the United States.

From the information given above, it can be validly concluded that

A) if R.G. is an undocumented alien, then R.G. must have entered the United States illegally.
B) If R.G. has violated nonimmigrant status but has not remained in the United States longer than permitted, then R.G. has accepted unauthorized employment.
C) If R.G. has not remained in the United States longer than permitted, R.G. is not an undocumented alien.
D) If R.G. is an undocumented alien, then R.G. entered the United States legally.
E) If R.G. is not an undocumented alien, then R.G. has not accepted unauthorized employment.

7. Phyllis T. is a former Federal employee who was entitled to benefits under the Federal Employee Compensation Act because of a job-related, disabling injury. When an eligible Federal employee has such an injury, the benefit is determined by this test: If the beneficiary is married or has dependents, benefits are 3/4 of the person’s salary at the time of the injury; otherwise, benefits are set at 2/3 of the salary. Phyllis T.’s benefits were 2/3 of her salary when she was injured.

From the information given above, it can be validly concluded that, when Phyllis T. was injured, she

A) was married but without dependents
B) was not married and had no dependents
C) was not married but had dependents
D) was married and had dependents
E) had never been married

8. Green cards authorize aliens to work in the United States. The cards have a ten-year expiration period. Application for a renewal of a green card can be made beginning six
months in advance of expiration. In order to apply for renewal of a
green card, the applicant is required to apply in person and bring
his or her current green card, application, fee and new photos. It
may take one year for applicants to receive new green cards, but
temporary documents are provided.

From the information given above it CANNOT be validly concluded
that

A) an application that does not require the applicant to apply in
person cannot be a renewal application for a green card.
B) Application for a replacement green card cannot be made
more than six months in advance of expiration.
C) Green cards are the only work authorization documents that
expire after ten years.
D) It is not the case that some green cards never expire.
E) Some renewed green cards are not available in less than one
year.

9. Some 480,000 immigrants were living in a certain country in
1999. Although most of these immigrants were not employed in
professional occupations, many of them were. For
instance, many of them were engineers and many of them were
nurses. Very few of these immigrants were librarians, another
professional occupation.

From the information given above, it can be validly concluded that,
in 1999, in the country described above,

A) most immigrants were either engineers or nurses
B) it is not the case that some of the nurses were immigrants
C) none of the engineers were immigrants
D) most of those not employed in professional occupations
E) some of the engineers were immigrants

10. Recently Border Patrol Agents received leads from informants
about possible illegal activity at La Rosita Park. When agents
arrived at the park, they drove through the parking lots, looking
for individuals and vehicles matching their leads. They examined
several suspicious vehicles, including many unregistered vehicles.
All of the unregistered vehicles contained bundles of marijuana. No arrests have been made in connection with this incident.

From the information given above, it can be validly concluded that

A) several arrests have been made in connection with this incident.
B) Some of the vehicles that did not contain bundles of marijuana were unregistered.
C) All of the vehicles that contained bundles of marijuana were unregistered.
D) All of the vehicles that did not contain bundles of marijuana were registered.
E) Some of the vehicles that contained bundles of marijuana were registered.
ANSWERS TO THE LOGICAL REASONING
SAMPLE QUESTIONS

1. B – some jurisdictions distinguish between crimes malum in se and malum prohibitum

Explanation - This question is concerned with classification of crimes into sets—that is, with the classification of crimes as either malum in se or malum prohibitum. The last phrase in the last sentence tells us that many jurisdictions make the distinction between these two categories of crimes. Response B follows from that sentence, because if many jurisdictions make the distinction, some jurisdictions make the distinction. From the fact that many jurisdictions make the distinction, it cannot be inferred that many do not make the distinction. Therefore, Response A is incorrect.

Responses C, D, and E are based on erroneous definitions of the two classes of crimes. The paragraph tells us that all crimes characterized as malum in se are inherently evil. Response C is false because it cannot be the case that SOME crimes characterized as malum in se are NOT inherently evil. The paragraph also tells us that all crimes characterized as malum prohibitum are declared as offenses by a legislature. Response D is false because it cannot be the case that SOME crimes characterized as malum prohibitum are NOT declared by a legislature to be an offense. In the paragraph, we are told that filing a tax return late is malum prohibitum, rather than malum in se. Response E is incorrect because it cannot be the case that failing to file a tax return is malum in se.

2. B – Few arrestees are able to see after being sprayed with OC.

The third sentence says that almost all arrestees are unable to see after being sprayed with OC. Accordingly, few arrestees are able to see after being sprayed with OC, choice
b. Choice a is false because, according to the first sentence, OC is an example of a tool that causes a burning sensation of the eyes but is not deadly force. Sentences four and five do not say that the agencies that have experienced fewer allegations of use of excessive force are the same agencies that have reported a reduction in officer and arrestee injuries; thus choice c is invalid.

3. C – If Claus Inc. can show that it was not negligent, then it is not liable.

The second sentence states the liability rule for common carriers: all common carriers are liable for cargo damage unless they can show that they are not negligent; if they can show that they are not negligent, then they are not liable for cargo damage. Claus Inc. is a common carrier, and accordingly this rule applies to it. From this rule it follows that if Claus Inc. can show it was not negligent, then it is not liable, Response C. Response A contradicts this rule by claiming that when Claus Inc. is liable it can show that it was not negligent. Response B contradicts this rule by claiming that Claus Inc. is not liable even when it cannot show that it is not negligent. Responses D and E concern Nichols Inc., a contract carrier. However, the terms of the Nichols Inc. contract were not disclosed in the paragraph, so neither response is supported.

4. A H.B.’s departure is not voluntary if H.B.’s passport is allowed to be returned to H.B.

This is a negative lead in question, so the correct response if the only response option that cannot be validly concluded. According to the second sentence, if the alien’s departure is voluntary, then the passport is allowed to be returned to the alien. Based on this information, choice a is invalid.

Choices c and d are both valid and are supported by the information in the second sentence that the passport is allowed to be returned to H.B. if his departure is voluntary. Choices b and e are valid and are supported by the information in the first sentence that H.B.’s passport will be returned to the issuing
government if H.B. is being removed.

5. A – some e-mail messages that have been requested as part of investigations have contained messages that would never be said face-to-face.

This is an example of a test question with a negative lead-in statement. It asks for the conclusion that is NOT supported by the paragraph. That means that four of the statements are valid conclusions from the paragraph while one is not. Response B (some messages that people would never say face-to-face are sent in e-mail messages) is a valid conclusion because it restates a fact given in the last sentence of the paragraph. Response E (some e-mail messages contain information that would be omitted from formal writing) is valid because it restates the other fact in the last sentence of the paragraph. The next-to-last sentence in the paragraph is the source of both response C (some e-mail messages have been requested as part of investigations) and response D (e-mail messages have not been exempted from investigations). Both of these choices restate information in that sentence, based on the fact that access to e-mail messages was sought and granted. This leaves only the first option, response A (Some e-mail messages that have been requested as part of investigations have contained messages that would never be said face-to-face). This is the only choice that does NOT represent a valid conclusion, because even though we know from the paragraph that there is a group of e-mail messages that are requested in investigations and also that there is a group of messages that contain information that people would not say face-to-face, there is nothing that says that these groups overlap. We simply do not know.

6. E. If R.G. is not an undocumented alien, then R.G. has not accepted unauthorized employment.

Based on the information in the first sentence, if R.G. is not an undocumented alien, then R.G. has not violated his non-immigrant status. Based on the information in the second sentence, if R.G. has not violated his non-immigrant status, then R.G. has not accepted unauthorized employment.
Therefore, if R.G. is not an undocumented alien, then R.G. has not accepted unauthorized employment, choice e.

Choices a and d are invalid because it cannot be determined whether R.G. entered the United States illegally based only on the information that R.G. is an undocumented alien, because R.G. may have violated his nonimmigrant status. Choice c is invalid because R.G. may be an undocumented alien for several reasons even if he did not remain in the United States longer than permitted. Likewise, choice b is invalid because R.G. could have committed a violation other than accepting unauthorized employment that resulted in violation of nonimmigrant status.

7. B) Phyllis T. was not married and had no dependents.

This question concerns an either/or situation. The paragraph states that benefits under the Federal Employees Compensation Act are awarded at one level (3/4 of salary) if a beneficiary is married or has dependents when injured and at another level (2/3 of salary) if this is not true. Phyllis T. is eligible for benefits under the Act. The paragraph states that Phyllis T.’s benefit level was 2/3 of her salary. Given this benefit level, it is clear that Phyllis T. did not meet either of the conditions for the 3/4 level. Therefore, responses A, C, and D cannot be correct (A states that she was married, C states that she had dependents, and D states that she both was married and had dependents). Response E goes beyond the facts given because prior marriages are not listed as a factor relating to this benefit. The one correct conclusion is that Phyllis T. did not meet either requirement to qualify for the higher benefit level (3/4 of salary), so response B is the correct answer to the question.

8. C- Green cards are the only work authorization documents that expire after ten years.

This is a negative lead in question, so the correct response is the only response option that cannot be validly concluded. Choice c is invalid because it assumes from the information that green cards are the only work authorization documents that expire after ten years.
The fourth sentence states that all green card applicants must apply in person; therefore an application that does not require applicants to apply in person cannot be a green card application, choice a. Choice b is valid and is based on the information in the third sentence. The second sentence establishes that green cards have an expiration date, so choice d is valid. The last sentence says that sometimes it takes a year to receive a new green card, so choice e is valid.

9. E) some of the engineers were immigrants

Response E is correct because it restates the third sentence in terms of the overlap between immigrants and engineers in the country described in the paragraph. Response A says that most immigrants are engineers or nurses, which are professional occupations. However, the second sentence says that most immigrants are not employed in professional occupations, so Response A is false. Response B is false because it denies that there is any overlap between immigrants and nurses, even though this overlap is clear from the third sentence of the paragraph. Response C is false because it denies the overlap between immigrants and engineers. Because the paragraph does not give complete information about the non-professionals (immigrant and non-immigrant) in the country described in the paragraph, Response D is invalid.

10) D. All of the vehicles that did not contain bundles of marijuana were registered.

The fourth sentence contains the information that all of the unregistered vehicles contained bundles of marijuana. Accordingly, if a vehicle did not contain bundles of marijuana, it could not be one of the unregistered vehicles since all unregistered vehicles contained marijuana. Therefore, it can be deduced that all of the vehicles that did not contain bundles of marijuana were registered.

Choice A contradicts the information in the last sentence. Choice b contradicts the information in the fourth sentence. Choice c assumes that only unregistered vehicles contained bundles of marijuana, but there is insufficient information to make that conclusion. Choice e assumes that some of the registered vehicles
also contained bundles of marijuana, but there is insufficient information to make that conclusion.
1. Becoming Proficient in Spanish for the Spanish Language Test

2. Sample Questions for the Spanish Language Test
If you already know how to speak Spanish then you will see the importance of speaking another language while working at the Border. It’s an invaluable trait to be multi-lingual so you can communicate with people in the same language, thus creating less barriers.

In order to successfully pass this test you must already have knowledge of the language and be able to speak, read and write it proficiently. Do not simply try to learn Spanish to take this test, if you do not know Spanish then taking the Artificial Language Test is another option.

**How to Review for the Spanish Language Test**

Don’t assume if you are a native speaker of the Spanish Language that you will ace this part of the test. You will have to be very keen on grammar and spelling, so just knowing how to speak and understand Spanish is not enough.

- Memorize vocabulary. Make index cards and practice. There are also a number of apps for smart phones that have Spanish language flashcards for you to practice in your spare time on your phone.
- Practice with a Spanish speaking friend. Use vocabulary words and phrases in Spanish, asking and answering each other’s questions.
- Study out loud. Make sure you are pronouncing everything right.
- Listen to Spanish language cds, itunes has free Spanish podcasts and watch Spanish television to listen to native speakers speak the language.
- Study in small doses. Do not study all day and do not study at the last minute. Figure out how much time you have before the test and set aside 20 minute practices each day.

**Knowing the Grammar**

The best thing you can do for yourself when studying the Spanish Language portion of the test is to study the grammar. In addition to this guide, also study from a Spanish grammar book.
Grammar Rules for the Spanish Language

Nouns (a person, place or thing) in Spanish are either masculine or feminine.

- If the noun ends in –o then it is usually masculine.
- Nouns ending in –e may be masculine or feminine
- Feminine nouns usually end in –a, -cion, umbre, -dad, -tad, or –tud.
- Make sure you know the noun together with its masculine or feminine article: el padre, la madre.
- Irregular nouns like el mapa

Pronoun is a word that takes the place of a noun. There are different types of pronouns that you will have to know for this Spanish Language test.

- Subject Pronouns are yo, tu, usted, el, ella, nosotros, ustedes, ellos and ellas.
- Direct Object Pronouns take the place of a person or thing that directly receives action of the verb. The direct object pronouns are me, te, nos, la, las, lo and los.
- Indirect Object Pronoun takes the place of a person to whom or for whom an action is performed. The indirect object pronouns are: me, te, nos, le and les.
- Prepositional Pronouns are pronouns that come after a preposition. Example para ti (for me). Prepositional pronouns are the same as regular pronouns except for me and te which becomes mi and ti.
- Reflexive Direct and Indirect Pronouns are used when the subject performs the action to, or on, itself. The reflexive direct and indirect object pronouns are me, te, se nos, and se.

Adjectives modify or give specific information about nouns in a sentence. For example: la casa es Blanca (the house is white).

Verbs are words that tell action or state of being in a sentence.
- Spanish verbs have three regular conjugations ending in –ar, -er, or –ir.
- Usually verbs are formed by dropping the last two letters of
the infinitive and adding the endings in their place. However, there are a number of quite common irregular verbs that must be memorized.

- The future and conditional tenses are formed by adding the endings to the entire infinitive.
- Two of the most frequently encountered verbs are ser (to be) and estar (to be).
- Ser is used for a characteristic of something
- Estar is used for a location or condition

Adverbs are words that give additional information about a verb, an adjective, or another adverb. It tells how, when or where the action is taking place.

- Adverbs are formed by adding –mente to the feminine form (ending in a) of the adjective. An example is when rapido becomes rapidamente.
- For adjectives ending in e or a consonant just add –mente without changing it to an a. Example: Gentil to Gentilmente.

Conjunctions are joining words. They link words or groups of words into more complex sentences. A few examples are y (and) and pero (but) and sin embargo (although).
Sample Questions for the Spanish Language Test

1. Es muy complicado pilotar mi avion.
   
   A) facil
   B) dificil
   C) divertido
   D) compilado
   E) comparado

   The word complicado means complicated. In the context of the sentence it refers to something that is hard to do. Hence, response B, dificil (“difficult”), is the best synonym. Response A, facil (“easy”), is opposite in meaning to complicado. Response C, divertido, has the same beginning syllable (“di-”) as the correct answer, but its meaning (“amusing”) is completely different. The basic meanings of responses D and E (“compiled” and “compared,” respectively) are completely different from the meaning of complicado, although both compilado and comparado are phonetically similar to it.

2. Deseamos oir todo la historia.
   
   A) Vienen
   B) Le dijo
   C) Robaremos
   D) Queremos
   E) Hablo

   The correct choice is d. Queremos (we want), because it is closer to meaning to Deaseamos (we wish) than the other choices – Vienen (they come), Le dijo (he said), Robaremos (we will steal), and Hablo (he spoke) – and because it has the correct verb form.

3. Es facil comprender lo que el agente esta dicienddo.
   
   A) responder
   B) comprobar
   C) entender
4. The word *comprender* means to understand something after watching, listening to, or reading it. Hence, response C, *entender* (“to understand”), is the best synonym. Response E, *desentender*, is the exact opposite of the correct answer; in fact, it is *entender*, but with a negative prefix added to it, thus giving it the meaning of “to misunderstand.” Responses A, B, and D (“to respond,” “to verify,” and “to pretend”) are completely unrelated to the meaning of *comprender*.

4. El director de la organización es Nuevo.

A) El jefe
B) Los Hermanos
C) La secretaria
D) Los curas
E) La madre

The correct choice is a, El jefe (the boss), because it is closest in meaning to El director (the director). In this case, the word in question is a noun. You will observe that incorrect number or gender combinations rule out all possibilities except choice A.

5. Hay que *esclarecer* todo el proceso.

A) encontrar
B) concentrar
C) aclarar
D) empeorar
E) aplastar

The word *esclarecer* means to clarify. Hence, response C, *aclarar* (“to clarify”), is the best synonym. Responses A, B, D, and E (“to find,” “to concentrate,” “to worsen,” and “to crush”) are completely unrelated to the meaning of *esclarecer*.
6. La mujer del presidente es gorda.

A) Los muebles
B) El mono
C) La senora
D) Las hijas
E) La jira

Choice c is the one that is closest in meaning and has the correct number and gender.

7. Hemos otorgado concesiones especiales a los paises en vías de desarrollo.

A) privilegios
B) determinaciones
C) estipendios
D) cortesias
E) ofrendas

The word concesiones means concessions, rights or privileges that have been granted. Hence, response A, privilegios (“privileges”) is the best synonym. Responses B, C, D, and E (“determinations,” “stipends,” “courtesies,” and “offerings”) are completely unrelated to the meaning of concesiones.

Part Two: Fill in the blank with the appropriate word.

1. Ellos ______ en el jardin cuando ______ la musica.

A) esta, oyo
B) estaban, oyeron
C) estaran, vienen
D) han estado, oian
E) estuvieron, oi

Choice B is the correct use of the imperfect and the perfect verb tenses. The other choices use a wrong verb form.
2. Me gusta entrar ________la puerta que está_________de la oficina.

A) a, sobre
B) en, desde
C) con, bajo
D) en, al lado
E) por, detrás

The correct answer is response E, *por, detrás*. Responses A, B, C, and D all use incorrect prepositions.

3. Las_______fueron completamente_____por la bomba.

A) esta, destruida
B) cartas, encontrados
C) casas, destruidas
D) días, perdidos
E) ventana, nueva

Choice c uses the correct verb form. The other possibilities are wrong because of incorrect verb form or gender agreement—not to mention that some of them such as choice e, would simply make no sense in this context no matter what their forms.

4. La agente me __________la correspondencia cuando yo no ________en casa.

A) traido, estoy
B) traer, estuviera
C) trajo, estaba
D) traerá, habré estado
E) habrá traído, estar

The correct answer is response C, *trajo, estaba*, because both verbs represent the correct past tense in the indicative mood (preterite indefinite traje and preterite imperfect estaba). In responses A, B, D, and E, the wrong forms of the verb have been used.
Section 2: Select the sentence that is correct. Look for grammar errors, sentence structure and incorrect word usage.

1. a. El senor Garcia nos enviamos los papeles.
   b. Eso no valen la pena.
   c. Hay muchas flores en el jardin.
   d. Hay un gato dormiendo en la ventana.

Choice c is the only choice that does not have mistakes in the verb form.

2. a. Todos los agentes coincidieron del sospechoso cuando entrarían por la puerta.
   b. El sospechoso que entró fue señalado en la puerta con los agentes coincidiendo.
   c. Todos los agentes señalaron al mismo sospechoso cuando entró por la puerta.
   d. Todos los agentes coincidió en señalar al sospechoso cuando entrarán por la puerta.

The correct answer to this item is response C because it has the proper sentence structure (subject, verb, direct object) and contains no errors. Responses A, B, and D contain various errors, including incorrect prepositions, illogical structures, or incorrect verb forms; hence, none of them can be the correct answer.

3. A) La inmigración ilegal y el contrabando suponen un gran problema para muchos países.
   B) La inmigración ilegal y el contrabando supongo un problema grande para muchos países.
   C) Muchos países con gran problemas suponían la inmigración ilegal y el contrabando.
   D) La inmigración ilegales y el contrabando suponen un gran problema para muchos países.

The correct answer to this item is response A because it has the proper sentence structure (subject, verb, direct object, indirect object) and contains no errors. Responses B, C, and D contain various errors, including incorrect terms, illogical structures, or incorrect verb forms; hence, none of these responses can be the correct answer.
4. a. Mas tarde la senora Marcel y yo van a tomar café en el restaurante.
   b. Ella estaba llorando sin saber por que.
   c. Me gusto el pollo frito.
   d. Juan nos invite a tomar algo.

   The only correct sentence is choice b. The other possibilities use incorrect verbs.

   **Section 3**: Read each sentence carefully. Select the correct word or phrase to replace the italicized portion of the sentence. In those cases in which the sentence needs no correction, select choice e.

   1. El futbol y el beisbol son dos ejemplos de montanas
      A) alfombras
      B) escuelas
      C) maderas
      D) deportes
      E) No es necesario hacer ninguna correccion.

      Choice d, deportes (sports), is correct. The italicized word, montanas (mountains) is an example of wrong usage and incorrect matching of gender. The other choices have no relationship to the subjects of the sentence, el futbol y el beisbol, so choice d is the only correct one.

   2. Los agentes detectaron el contrabando antes de abrir la maleta.
      A) abriendo
      B) abrirá
      C) abriremos
      D) abrió
      E) No es necesario hacer ninguna corrección.

      The correct answer to this item is response E because the infinitive form of the verb, **abrir**, must be used after the preposition **de**. Incorrect forms of the verb have been used in the other responses; namely, response A (gerund), response B (future imperfect), and response D
(preterite indefinite).

3. Comprendo por que el establecen de los gatos.
   A) tiene miedo
   B) entiendo
   C) niegan
   D) establecemos
   E) No es necesario hacer ninguna correccion.

   The correct choice is a because it is the only one that will make a grammatically correct sentence. The other options use incorrect verb forms.

4. Es necesario tener todo las documentos de identificación en regla.

   A) todos las
   B) todo el
   C) todas las
   D) todos los
   E) No es necesario hacer ninguna corrección.

   The correct answer is response D because todos los is plural in number and masculine in gender, and is thus in agreement with documentos. Responses A, B, and C have either the wrong gender or the wrong number.
1. Review of the Artificial Language Test and How to understand it and pass this portion of the exam.

2. Artificial Language Sample Questions
What is the Artificial Language Test?

The ALT is designed to test your ability to learn a new language known as neo-latin language such as Spanish.

When you become a Border Patrol Agent you will be required to learn Spanish. This portion of the exam helps to assess your ability to learn Spanish. After you pass the exam and enter Border Patrol Academy, you will receive extensive lessons in Spanish.

What you need to know

This is a challenging test so please study carefully and diligently.

Study the vocabulary lists. You do not need to memorize the words because the words will be available to you during the test.

Study the grammatical rules for the ALT. They contain the same structure as the Spanish Language. The rules will be available to you during the test, but be familiar with them enough beforehand.

The Glossary of grammatical terms will be available on the test, but study the terms beforehand.
### ARTIFICIAL LANGUAGE VOCABULARY LIST

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<tr>
<th>ENGLISH</th>
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<td>To shoot</td>
<td>degker</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To spy</td>
<td>tatker</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To station</td>
<td>lexker</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To work</td>
<td>frigker</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Grammatical Rules for the ALT

RULE #1

To form the feminine singular of a noun, a pronoun, an adjective, or an article, add the suffix –nef to the masculine singular form. Only nouns, pronouns, adjectives, and articles take feminine endings in the Artificial Language.

For Example: If a male eagle is a verlek, then a female eagle is verlekenef.

If an ambitious man is tosle man, an ambitious woman is a toslenef woman.

RULE #2

To form the plural of nouns, pronouns, adjectives, and articles, add the suffix oz to the correct singular form.

Example: If one male eagle is a verlek, several male eagles are verlekoz. If an ambitious woman is a toslenef woman, several ambitious women are toslenefoz women.

Rule #3

Adjectives modifying nouns and pronouns with feminine and/or plural endings must have endings that agree with the words they modify. In addition, an article (a/an and the) preceding a noun must also agree with the noun in gender and number.

Example: If an active male eagle is a sojle verlek, an active female eagle is a sojlenef verlekenef and several active female eagles are sojlenefoz verlekenefoz.

If this male eagle is volle verlek, these female eagles are vollenefoz verlekenefoz.

If the male eagle is wir verlek, the female eagle is wirnef verlekenef and the female eagles are wirnefoz verlekenefoz.
If a male eagle is bex verlek, several male eagles are bexoz verlekoz.

**Rule #4**

The stem of a verb is obtained by omitting the suffix ker from the infinitive form of the verb.

Example: The stem of the verb tirker is tir.

**Rule #5**

All subjects and their verbs must agree in number; that is, singular subjects require singular verbs and plural subjects require plural verbs. (See Rules 6 and 7.)

**Rule #6**

To form the present tense of a verb, add the suffix em to the stem for the singular or the suffix im to the stem for the plural.

Example: If to bark is nalker then nalem is the present tense for the singular (the dog barks) and nalim is the present tense for the plural (the dogs bark).

**Rule #7**

To form the past tense of a verb, first add the suffix zot to the stem, and then add the suffix em if the verb is singular or the suffix im if it is plural.

Example: If to bark is nalker, then nalzotem is the past tense for the singular (the dog barked) and nalzotim is the past tense for the plural (the dogs barked).

**Rule #8**

To form the past participle of a verb, add to the stem of the verb the suffix to. It can be used to form compound tenses with the verb to have, as a predicate with the verb to be, or as an adjective. In the last two cases, it takes masculine, feminine,
singular and plural forms in agreement with the noun to which it refers.

An example of use in a compound tense with the verb to have: If to bark is nalker and to have is tulker, then tulem nalto is the *present perfect* for the singular (the dog has barked) and tulim nalto is the *present perfect* for the plural (the dogs have barked).

Similarly, tulzotem nalto is the *past perfect* for the singular (the dog had barked) and tulzotim nalto is the *past perfect* for the plural (the dogs had barked).

An example of use as a predicate with the verb to be:

If to adopt is rapker and to be is synker, then a boy was adopted is a ekaplek synzotem rapto and many girls were adopted is ekapleknefoz synzotim raptonefoz.

An example of use as an adjective: If to delight is kasker then a delighted boy is a kasto ekaplek and many delighted girls are kastonefoz ekapleknefoz.

**Rule #9**

To form a noun from a verb, add the suffix lek to the stem of the verb.

Example: If longker is to write, then a writer is a longlek.

**Rule #10**

To form an adjective from a noun, substitute the suffix le for the suffix lek.

Example: If pellek is beauty, then a beautiful male eagle is a pelle verlek and a beautiful female eagle is a pellenef verleklef. (Note the feminine suffix nef.)

**Rule #11**

To form an adverb from an adjective, add the suffix ki to the
masculine form of the adjective. (Note that adverbs do not change their form to agree in gender or number with the word they modify.)

Example: If pelle is beautiful, then beautifully is pelleki.

Rule #12

To form the possessive of a noun or pronoun, add the suffix ae to the noun or pronoun after any plural or feminine suffixes.

Example: If a boglek is a dog, then a dog's collar is a boglekae collar.

If he is yev, then his book is yevae book.

If she is yevnef, then her book is yevnefae book.

Rule #13

To make a word negative, add the prefix fer to the correct affirmative form.

Example: If an active male eagle is a sojle verlek, an inactive male eagle is a fersojle verlek.

If the dog barks is boglek nalem, then the dog does not bark is the boglek fernalem.
GLOSSARY OF GRAMMATICAL TERMS

This glossary will be available to you during the actual test, but it is recommended that you study the glossary before taking the test. The glossary contains basic grammatical concepts that apply to English, Spanish, and the Artificial Language. The glossary contains fairly extensive and comprehensive explanations of each grammatical concept.

The explanations in the actual test are not comprehensive. Consequently, it is particularly important that you study these explanations very carefully.

Article: An article is a word that precedes a noun and determines whether it is a definite or indefinite noun; for instance the book, an object.

Adjective: An adjective is a word used to modify a noun or pronoun (for example, intelligent women). Generally, an adjective serves to answer questions such as: which, what kind of, how many. For example, (1) “This book” would be the adjectival answer to the question “which book?” (2) “a beautiful book” would be the adjectival answer to the question “what kind of book?” and (3) “several days” would be the adjectival answer to the question “how many days?”

In English, adjectives have only one form, regardless of the type of noun they modify. More specifically, whether a noun is feminine or masculine, singular or plural, the adjective used to modify it remains the same; for example, the adjective strong is exactly the same when it refers to one man, one woman, many women, or many men. By contrast, in both Spanish and the Artificial Language, the ending of the adjective is different if the adjective is modifying a singular masculine noun, a singular feminine noun, a plural feminine noun, or a plural masculine noun.

Adverb: An adverb is a word used to modify a verb. For example, the sentence “It was produced” could be modified to express where it was produced by saying “It was produced locally.”

Generally, an adverb is used to answer the questions where (as in the example above), when (as for example, “he comes frequently”), how (as for example, “she thinks logically”). Adverbs sometimes are used to modify an adjective or another adverb. For example, in the sentence “She has a really beautiful mind,” the adverb really modifies the adjective beautiful. In the sentence “She thinks very logically,” the adverb very modifies the adverb logically. In the Artificial Language the only adverbs used are those which modify verbs. In the Spanish language, as well as in the English language, adverbs are used to modify verbs, adjectives, and other adverbs.

**Gender**: As a grammatical concept, gender refers to the classification of words according to whether they are masculine, feminine, or neuter.

As stated above, Spanish takes masculine or feminine endings for nouns, adjectives, and articles. The neuter form is used sometimes to express abstraction in a more emphatic manner. The neuter form is NOT used in the Artificial Language. Consequently, it is very important for you to remember that in the Artificial Language all nouns, adjectives, and articles take either a masculine or a feminine ending according to whether the sentence refers to a male or female.

Also, all nouns and adjectives in the Artificial Language were conceived (for the sake of simplicity) to be masculine. Thus, unless the feminine gender is specified in the sentence, the masculine gender is used always.

**Infinitive**: An infinitive is the general, abstract form of a verb; for example, to look, to think, to remember, to walk. Once the action expressed by a verb is attached to a specific subject (a person, animal, or thing), then we say the verb is “conjugated,” or linked to that subject; for example, “he/she thinks,” “the dog runs,” “the table broke.”
In contrast to the way that an infinitive in English is preceded by the word “to” (as in “to think”), in the Artificial Language (and in Spanish), infinitives are defined by their suffix. In the version of the Artificial Language used here, this ending (or suffix) is *ker* (in the actual test, the ending will be different).

**Noun:** A noun is a word which names a person, place, thing, or abstraction; for example, Lindsay, Chicago, tree, wisdom. A noun can refer to an individual (as in Lindsay, an individual person, or Chicago, an individual place) or to a set (as in “all stones,” “all trees,” “all cities”).

**Prefix:** A prefix always occurs at the beginning of a word. It can be a single letter or a sequence of letters; for example, amoral, illegal, dysfunctional.

A prefix is the opposite of a suffix, which always occurs at the end of a word, but both serve to change the basic word in some way. For example, polite is the basic word (in this case an adjective) to express the concept of behavior that conforms to accepted social norms, while adding the prefix im and creating the word impolite transforms the word polite into its contradictory concept. You should note that in the Artificial Language a prefix is used to create a negative concept (see Rule 13). Such a rule mimics both Spanish and English, in both of which negation is usually expressed by using a negative prefix.

**Pronoun:** A pronoun is a word used in place of a noun; for example, “she” instead of “Lindsay,” “they” instead of “the guards,” “it” instead of “the stone,” “himself/herself” instead of “the judge.”

In both English and Spanish there is a difference between a pronoun that stands for the subject of an action (as in “He threw the stone,” meaning that Lindsay threw the stone), and a pronoun that stands for the object of an action (as in “The stone was thrown at him,” meaning that the stone was thrown at Lindsay). By contrast, in the Artificial Language used in this manual there is no grammatical difference between he and him, both being *yev*. Remember, however, that in the Artificial Language pronouns take...
feminine endings when the subject or object of the action is feminine. Accordingly, in the version of the Artificial Language given in this manual, both she (subject) and her (object) would be yevneg (i.e., yev plus the feminine suffix nef).

Suffix: A suffix always occurs at the end of a word. It can be a single letter or a sequence of letters, for example, creamy, readable, nicely. Unlike prefixes, suffixes often change the “part of speech” (i.e., the type of word). For example, in the case of creamy, the suffix y changes the noun cream into the adjective creamy, and in the case of nicely, the suffix ly changes the adjective nice into the adverb nicely.

In addition, suffixes are used to conjugate verbs (for example, to change the present tense into the past tense: you walk, you walked) and to create the plural form of nouns (for example, boy, boys). In Spanish, suffixes are used for the same purposes, but they are used for other purposes too, such as creating plural forms for adjectives and changing the gender of a word.

In the Artificial Language, suffixes are used (1) to change the part of speech (for example, Rule 11 uses a suffix to change an adjective into an adverb), (2) to conjugate verbs (for example, Rules 6 and 7 use suffixes to express the present and past tenses), and (3) to create the plural form of nouns, pronouns, adjectives, and articles (Rule 2). In addition, the Artificial Language mimics Spanish in using a suffix to express gender.

You should study all the rules on suffixes in the Artificial Language, and you should practice using these rules, but you should NOT memorize them because (1) you will have them available to you at all times during the actual test, and (2) in the actual test, some of the suffixes and prefixes are different from the ones used in this practice test.

Verb: A verb is used to express either an action or a state of being. For example, “He prepared dinner” expresses the action of making all preparations for dinner, while “He is a citizen” expresses the state or condition of being a citizen.

A condition or “state of being” can be permanent or transitory.
For example, “The agent’s horse is a bay mare” expresses a permanent condition for the horse (being a bay mare), while “George is at lunch” expresses a transitory condition for George (being at lunch). The Spanish language, unlike English, has two different verbs to express permanent and transitory conditions, although the Artificial Language is akin to English rather than to Spanish in its use of a single verb to express any state of being.

When a verb is linked to a subject (i.e., “conjugated”) it changes from the abstract infinitive form to a specific form such as a present tense or a past tense. The Artificial Language primarily uses only two tenses: the simple past tense and the simple present tense in the indicative mood (see Rules 6 and 7). (Verbs in the indicative mood express a real action or condition, whereas verbs in the subjunctive mood express hypothetical actions or conditions. The subjunctive mood does not exist in the Artificial Language, but it is very important in Spanish.)

You may find that the past participle is used in the test (see Rule 8). In that case, the present perfect tense (they have crossed) and the past perfect tense (they had crossed) will be used in the Artificial Language.

Be sure to apply the rules as directed in the test material. If no rule governing the past participle is listed in the actual test material, then the past participle is treated as a simple past tense.
SAMPLE QUESTIONS: ARTIFICIAL LANGUAGE

For each sentence, decide which words have been translated correctly. Use scratch paper to list each numbered word that is correctly translated into the Artificial Language. When you have finished listing the words that are correctly translated in sentences 1 through 20, select your answer according to the following instructions:

Mark:
A) if only the word numbered 1 is correctly translated
B) if only the word numbered 2 is correctly translated
C) if only the word numbered 3 is correctly translated
D) if two or more of the numbered words are correctly translated
E) if none of the numbered words is correctly translated

Be sure to list only the numbered words which are correctly translated.

Study the sample question before going on to the test questions.

Sample Sentence    Sample Translation

He identifies the driver.   Volle kalenim wir arlek.
      1   2     3

The word numbered 1, volle, is incorrect since the translation of volle is this. The word yev should have been used.

The word numbered 2, kalenim, is also incorrect because the singular form kalenem should have been used.

The word numbered 3 is correct and should be written on your note paper. Arlek has been correctly formed from the infinitive arker (to drive) by applying Rules 9 and 4. Since the word numbered 3 has been identified as the only word translated correctly, the answer to the sample question is C.
Now go on with questions 1 through 20 and answer them in the manner indicated. Be sure to record your answers on the separate answer sheet.

Sentence

1. She is an alien.

2. The guard is a friend.

3. The woman drove the jeep.
   Translation
   Yev synem bexnef huslek.
   1  2  3
   Wir bonlek synem bex kometlek.
   1  2  3
   Wirnef kapleknef arzotem wir daqlek.
   1  2  3

Sentence
4. That government is legal.

5. The men and the women escaped.

6. The alien's friend injured him.

7. This boy is from that country.

8. Those were difficult inspections.

9. Spies are disloyal.
10. She was a skillful inspector.

11. Those aliens are not enemies of the government.

Translation
Velle almanlek synzotim colleki.

Wiroz kaplek loa wirnefoz kapleknef pirker.

Wir huslekae kometlek liazotim yevae.

Volle ekaplek synem mor volle failek.

Velle synzotim glasl e zelkeroz.

Tatleknef synzotem inlefer.

Yevnef synzotem bex janlenef zelnef.

12. Guards have to identify illegal workers.

13. A friendly alien guarded the boys.

14. She is a loyal and skillful guard.
15. These women work illegally.

16. The illegal papers were identified.

17. Those women are not aliens from that country.

18. Spies are disloyal enemies of their countries.

19. The illegal aliens were not injured.

20. The river borders the country, and to cross the river is not legal.
   Bonlekoz tulim kalenker ferkolle friglekoz.
   1  2  3

Bex kometleki huslek bonzotem wiroz ekaplekoz.
   1  2  3

Yevnef synem bexnef inle loa janle bonleknef.
   1  2  3

Volleoz kapleknefoz frigim fercollekinef.
   1  2  3

Wiroz fercolle trenedlekoz synim kalentooz.
   1  2  3

Vellenefoz kapleknefoz fersynem huslekoz mor velle failek.
   1  2  3

Tatlekoz synim ferinle avelekoz quea yevae failekoz.
   1  2  3

Wiroz fercolle huslekoz synimfer liatooz.
   1  2  3
20. The river borders the country, and to cross the river is not legal.

Wir browlek regem wir failek, loa chonker wir browlek
 1 synem fercolle.
 2  3

For each question in this group, select the one of the five suggested choices that correctly translates the underlined word or group of words into the Artificial Language.

Sample question: There is the boy.

A) bex kaplek B) wir kaplek C) wir ekaplek D) velle ekaplek E) bex ekaplek

Response Option C is the correct translation of the underlined words, the boy. Now read the following paragraph and choose the correct translation for the words or groups of words that are underlined.

**Paragraph**

The men and women who patrol and guard the border have a complex and difficult job. They have to deal with
  21  22
both friendly and unfriendly aliens, as well as with well-trained and skillful spies, who are often dangerous.
  23  24
They have to inspect and identify complex governmental papers that are written in various foreign languages,
  25  26
and they have to make difficult decisions, frequently alone and away from their stations. This country's
  27  28
borders are skillfully guarded and kept secure by these loyal women and these loyal men.
21. A) kaplekoz loa kaplekhferez 26. A) almanleoz trenedlekoz
B) kaplekoz loa kaplekhnefoz  B) almanlek trenedlek
C) kaplekae loa kaplekhnefae  C) almanlek trenedlekoz
D) kaplekae loa kaplekhferae  D) almanlekoz trenedlekoz
E) kaplekoz bex kaplekhferez  E) almanle trenedlekoz

22. A) bonimoz wir reglek 27. A) lexkoroz
B) bonimoz wir reglekdez  B) lexlekae
C) bonem wir reglek  C) lexkerae
D) bonker wir reglek  D) lexlekoz
E) bonim wir reglek  E) lexleoz

23. A) ferkometlekkioz huslekoz 28. A) volle failekae
B) ferkometlekkki huslekkki  B) volleae failekae
C) ferkometleoz huslekoz  C) volle failek
D) ferkometlekoz huslekoz  D) volleae failek
E) ferkometlekkioz huslekkioz  E) volle faileae

24. A) janle tatlekoz 29. A) janlekoz bonzotim
B) janle tatlek  B) janleki bontooz
C) janleoz tatlekoz  C) janleki bonto
D) janleoz tatkeroz  D) janlekoz bonzotem
E) janle tatkeroz  E) janleki bonlekkki

25. A) yevoz tulim zelkerim 30. A) volleoz inlenef kapleknefoz
B) yevoz tulem zelker  B) vollenefoz inlenefoz kapleknefoz
C) yevoz tulzotim zelker  C) volleoz inle kapleknefoz
D) yevoz tulzotim zelkerim D) vollenefoz inlenef kapleknefoz
E) yevoz tulim zelker  E) vollenefoz inle kapleknefoz

For this group of questions, select the one response option that is the correct translation of the English word or words in parentheses. You should translate the entire sentence in order to determine what form should be used.

Sample question: (The man) synem bex avelek.
A) Bex kaplek  B) Bex ekaplek  C) Loa kaplek  D) Wir kaplek  E) Wirlek kaplek

Since Wir kaplek is the only one of these expressions that means the man, D is the correct answer to the sample question. Now answer questions 31 through 44.

31. Velleoz (boys escaped).
   A) ekaplekoz pirzotim
   B) ekaplekoz pirkerim
   C) ekaplekim pirzotim
   D) ekaplekim pirkerim
   E) ekaplekae pirzotim

32. Wirnefoz kapleknefoz (drove skillfully).
   A) arzotnefim janlekinef
   B) arzotnefim janlekinefoz
   C) arzotim janlekinef
   D) arzotim janleki
   E) arzotim janlekinefoz

37. Yevoz (work illegally).
   A) frigem fercolleki
   B) frigim colleki
   C) frigim fercolleki
   D) frigim fercolleim
   E) frigem fercolleem

38. Wirnefoz ferinlenefoz kapleknefoz (had spied).
   A) tulker tatker
   B) tulim tatkernefoz
   C) tulem tattonefoz
   D) tulzottim tattot
   E) tulzotem tatker

33. Yevoz liazotim (her friend).
   A) yevnfae kometlek
   B) yevnief kometlek
   C) yevae kometlek
   D) yevnfae kometleknef
   E) yevnief kometleknef
34. (She was) mor velle failek.
   A) Yevnef synzotim
   B) Yevnef synzotem
   C) Yevnef synzotnefim
   D) Yevnef synzotnefem
   E) Yevnef synim

35. Wiroyz (women's papers) synim colleoz.
   A) kapleknefae trenedlekoz
   B) kapleknefozae trenedlekoz
   C) kapleknefae trenedlekae
   D) kapleknefozae trenedleknefaz
   E) kapleknefozae trenedleknefoz

39. (That government's spies) synzotim avelekoz.
   A) Velle almanlekae tatlekoz
   B) Velle almanlekoz tatlekoz
   C) Volle almanlekae tatlekoz
   D) Volle almanlekozae tatlekoz
   E) Volle almanlekoz tatlekoz

40. Yevnef (is not an illegal) husleknef.
   A) fersynem bex fercolle
   B) fersynem bex fercollenef
   C) fersynem bexnef fercolle
   D) synem bex colle
   E) fersynem bexnef fercollenef

41. Yev chonzotem wir (guard's station illegally).
   A) bonlekem lexlekt fercolleki
   B) bonlekae lexlekt fercolleki
   C) bonlekem lexlekiem fercolleki
   D) bonlek lexlekt fercolleki
   E) bonlekae lexlekae fercollekae

42. Wiroyz (inspected) kaplekoz chonzotim wir reglek.
   A) zelzotim
   B) zelim
   C) zelto
   D) zelzotoz
   E) zeltooz

For the last group of questions (43 through 50), select the one of the five suggested answers which is the correct form of the underlined expression as it is used in the sentence. At the end of the sentence you will find instructions in parentheses telling you which form to use. In some sentences you will be asked to supply the correct form of two or more expressions. In this case, the instructions for these expressions are presented consecutively in the parentheses and are separated by a dash (for example, “past tense—adverb”). Be sure to translate the entire sentence before selecting your answer.

Sample question: Yev bonker wir browlek. (present tense)

A) bonzotem  B) bonzotim  C) boneim  D) bonim  E) bonem

Choices A and B are incorrect because they are in the past tense. Choice C is misspelled. Choice D is in the present tense, but it too is incorrect because the subject of the sentence is singular and therefore takes a verb with a singular rather than a plural ending. E is the answer to the sample question. When you understand what you are to do, answer the rest of the questions in the test.

43. Wiroz huslekoz tulker chonker wir browlek. (present perfect plural verb)

A) tulim chonim
B) tultooz chontooz
C) tulim chonto
D) tulzotim chonzotim
E) tulzotim chontooz

44. Yevnefoz fersynim inle. (negative plural feminine adjective)

A) inlefer
B) ferinlenefoz
C) ferinlenef
D) ferinleoz
45. Yevnef arker janle mor wir lexlek. (past tense—adverb)

A) arzotnef—janleki
B) arzotem—janleki
C) arzotem—janlenef
D) arzotnef—janlenefki
E) arzotem—janlenefki

46. Volle kaplek trenedlekoz synzotim mor yevnefae failek. (feminine plural adjective—feminine plural possessive noun)

A) Vollenefoz—kapleknefozae
B) Volleoznef—kapleknefozae
C) Volleoz—kapleknef
D) Vollenefoz—kapleknefoz
E) Vollenefoz—kapleknefaoz

47. Wirnefoz kapleknefoz synzotim zelker, loa yev degzotim wir tatlek. (feminine plural noun—feminine plural pronoun)

A) zellekoz—yevnefoz
B) zelkeroz—yevnefoz
C) zellekoz—yevoz
D) zelkeroz—yevoz
E) zelleknefoz—yevnefoz

48. Wirnef avelek synzotem kalenker. (feminine singular noun—past participle as predicate)

A) aveleknef—kalentonef
B) aveleknef—kalenzotem
C) avelek—kalento
D) aveleknef—kalenzotnef
E) avelek—kalenker

49. Vellenefoz colle huslek degker liazotim wiroz ekaplekoz. (negative feminine plural adjective—possessive feminine plural noun—plural noun)
A) fercollenef—huslekae—deglekoz
B) fercolle—huslekae—deglekoz
C) fercolle—husleknefae—deglekoz
D) fercollenefoz—husleknefozae—deglekoz
E) fercollenefoz—husleknefozae—degleknefoz

50. Wiroz liaker ekaplekoz synzotim kometle.
(plural past participle adjective—negative plural adjective)

A) lialeoz— kometleoz
B) liatooz—ferkometleoz
C) liato—ferkometle
D) liaim—ferkometleoz
E) liatooz—kometleoz

ANSWERS TO THE ALT SAMPLE QUESTIONS

A rationale, or justification, is provided below for each response choice in the practice test, including both correct and incorrect response choices. The purpose of these rationales is to help you to understand why each response choice is right or wrong, and, consequently, to help you to familiarize yourself more and more with the structures of the Artificial Language.

Question 1

Only the word numbered 2 is correct, so the answer is B.

The word numbered 1, yev, is incorrect because it means he, not she. Rule 1 states that to form the feminine singular of a pronoun, you have to add the suffix nef to the masculine singular form. Consequently, the correct pronoun for she is yevnef.

The word numbered 2, synem, is correct. According to Rules 4 and 6, to form the present tense of a verb, you should add the suffix em to the stem of the verb when the verb has a singular subject (as is the case here). Note also that according to Rule 4, the stem of a verb is obtained by omitting the suffix ker from the infinitive form of the verb. Note also that according to Rule 5,
all subjects and their verbs must agree in number; thus, if the subject is singular, the verb must be in the singular form.

The word numbered 3, huslek, is incorrect. According to Rule 1, a feminine noun must take the ending nef. Accordingly, the word numbered 3 should have been husleknef.

**Question 2**

Since all three words are correct, the answer is D.

The word numbered 1, wir, is correct. The vocabulary lists state that wir is the translation for the. Since the feminine gender is not specified, wir does not take a feminine ending.

The word numbered 2, bonlek, is correct. According to Rule 9, in order to form a noun from a verb, the suffix lek should be added to the stem of the infinitive. The infinitive (as it appears in the vocabulary list) is bonker, and its stem is bon (note that all infinitives in the vocabulary list have the suffix ker and are distinguished only by their respective stems).

The word numbered 3, kometlek, is correct. This is the word for friend as it appears in the vocabulary lists. Since the feminine gender is not specified in the sentence, kometlek does not take a feminine ending.

**Question 3**

Since all three words are correct, the answer is D.

The word numbered 1, kapleknef, is correct. According to Rule 1, the feminine singular of a noun is formed by adding the suffix nef to the masculine singular. Accordingly, to form the word woman, the suffix nef should be added to the word kaplek (man).

The word numbered 2, arzotem, is correct. According to Rule 4, the stem of the infinitive to drive is ar (since the infinitive form is arker in the vocabulary list). Since, according to Rule 7, the past tense is formed by adding the suffix zot to the stem of the verb and then adding the suffix em when the verb is singular,
the correct translation of drove is arzotem.

The word numbered 3, daqlek, is the correct translation for jeep in the vocabulary lists.

**Question 4**

Since only the word numbered 1 is correct, the answer is A.

The word numbered 1, almanlek, is the correct translation for the word government in the vocabulary list.

The word numbered 2, synzotim, is incorrect. The correct way to form the present tense singular according to Rule 6 is to add the suffix em to the stem of the verb. Accordingly, the correct translation for is would be synem. The erroneous word synzotim is actually the past tense in the plural form were (see Rule 7).

The word numbered 3, colleki, is incorrect. The correct translation for the word legal, which is an adjective, is colle (see vocabulary lists). The erroneous word colleki is actually the adverb legally, which is formed by adding the suffix ki to the adjectival form (see Rule 11).

**Question 5**

Since none of the numbered words is correct, the answer is E.

The word numbered 1, kaplek is incorrect. Kaplek is the word for the singular noun man. Since the word men is a plural noun, the correct translation according to Rule 2 would have been kaplekoz. As Rule 2 states, in the Artificial Language the plural of nouns is formed by adding the suffix oz to the correct singular form.

The word numbered 2, kapleknef, is incorrect. Kapleknef is the word for the singular noun woman. Consequently, the word kapleknef correctly includes the suffix nef for the feminine form (Rule 1), but incorrectly neglects the suffix oz for the plural form (Rule 2). The correct translation of women is kapleknefoz.

The word numbered 3, pirker, is incorrect. Pirker (to escape) is
the infinitive form of the verb, whereas the sentence calls for the past tense escaped. To form the past tense (Rule 7) the suffix zot should be added to the stem of the verb, and then the suffix im should be added when the verb refers to a plural subject (men and women). Accordingly, the correct translation is pirzotim.

**Question 6**

Since only the word numbered 1 is correct, the answer is A.

The word numbered 1, huslekae, is correct. Since alien's is a possessive form, the word huslek (alien) must take the possessive suffix ae (Rule 12).

The word numbered 2, liazotim, is incorrect. Liazotim correctly applies Rule 4 to form the stem of the verb and correctly applies the suffix for the past tense, zot, but it incorrectly applies the plural suffix im. The correct translation for injured in this sentence would be liazotem since the verb refers to a singular subject and therefore takes the suffix em (see Rule 7).

The word numbered 3, yevae, is incorrect. The possessive ending yevae would apply to the possessive pronoun his, whereas the pronoun used in the sentence is him. According to the vocabulary list, the translation for him is yev. Accordingly, yev should have been used in the sentence.

**Question 7** Since two of the numbered words are correct, the answer is D.

The word numbered 1, volle, is correct. According to the vocabulary lists, the correct translation for this is volle.

The word numbered 2, mor, is correct. According to the vocabulary lists, the correct translation for from is mor.

You should note that it is not always necessary to apply the grammatical rules, as is the case with the two words above. In the case of these words, it is sufficient to consult the vocabulary lists. It is necessary to apply the grammatical rules only when the word in question cannot be used exactly as it appears in the...
vocabulary lists.

The word numbered 3, volle, is incorrect. According to the vocabulary lists, the correct translation for that is velle (volle means this, as seen in the case of the word numbered 1, above).

**Question 8**

Since none of the numbered words is correct, the answer is E.

The word numbered 1, velle, is incorrect. The correct translation of those would be velleoz, since those is the plural of that and, according to Rule 2, the plural form for pronouns must take the suffix oz.

The word numbered 2, glasle, is incorrect. Glasle means difficult (as can be seen in the vocabulary lists), but according to Rule 2 adjectives take the ending oz when they are modifying a plural noun. Since the adjective difficult in the sentence is modifying the plural noun inspections, it must take the suffix oz. Accordingly, the correct form to use is glasleoz. (It is very important for you to bear in mind at all times that in the Artificial Language, as discussed in the section on grammatical rules, and as specifically dictated by Rules 1 and 3, nouns, pronouns, adjectives, and articles take plural and feminine suffixes in plural and feminine contexts. These transformations are akin to those of neo-Latin languages, including Spanish.)

The word numbered 3, zelkeroz, is incorrect. According to Rule 9, in order to form a noun from a verb, the suffix lek should be added to the stem of the verb (in this case zel, which according to Rule 4 is the stem of the infinitive zelker, to inspect). Thus, the noun inspection (singular) is zellek; but in the sentence this noun appears in the plural (inspections). Consequently, according to Rule 2, zellek must take the ending oz, thus making it the plural zellekoz.

**Question 9**

Since none of the numbered words is correct, the answer is E.
The word numbered 1, tatlekenef, is incorrect. Tatlekenef is the correct word for a female spy (Rules 4, 9, and 1) whereas the word numbered 1 in the sentence refers to spies, in the plural and with no specification as to gender. Therefore, the correct translation would be tatlekoz, which first forms a noun (tatlek) from the infinitive verb (tatker) according to Rules 4 and 9, and then forms the plural tatlekoz according to Rule 2.

The word numbered 2, synzotem, is incorrect. The verb in the English sentence is a present tense in the plural form (are). The correct translation in this case must be synim, according to Rule 6, which states that, in order to form the present tense in the plural form, you should add the suffix im to the stem of the infinitive (which is itself formed by applying Rule 4).

The word numbered 3, inlefer, is incorrect. According to Rule 13, the adjective disloyal must be formed by adding the negative prefix fer to the adjective inle (loyal). The word numbered 3, inlefer, erroneously uses fer as a negative suffix rather than as a negative prefix. In addition, the adjective must have a plural ending according to Rule 2, since it refers to the plural noun spies. Consequently, the correct translation must be ferinleoz.

**Question 10**

Since only the word numbered 2 is correct, the answer is B.

The word numbered 1, bex, is incorrect. In the Artificial Language the article bex (in English a/an) takes a feminine ending (see Rules 1 and 3). The correct word is bexnef.

The word numbered 2, janlenef, is correct. Janle (skillful) is an adjective, and as such must take a feminine ending when referring to a feminine subject (see Rules 1 and 3).

The word numbered 3, zelnef, is incorrect. Since it is a noun (inspector in English), it must first take the ending lek—this is required by Rules 4 and 9, which state that to form a noun from a verb the suffix lek should replace the infinitive suffix ker (note that the infinitive form appears in the vocabulary lists: zelker). Once the noun (zellek) has been formed, then the feminine suffix
nef must be added because the sentence has a feminine subject. Accordingly, the correct word would be zelleknef.

**Question 11**

Since only the word numbered 3 is correct, the answer is C.

The word numbered 1, velle, is incorrect. Velle means that, whereas the word in the sentence is the plural those. Accordingly, velle must appear in the plural, which would be velleoz (see Rule 2, which states that the plural of adjectives must be formed by adding the suffix oz to the singular form).

The word numbered 2, synimfer, is incorrect. The first portion of the word synim is the correct form for are in the plural (see Rules 4 and 6), but the negative form fer must be used as a prefix rather than as a suffix (see Rule 13). Accordingly, the correct form for are not in the plural must be fersynim.

The word numbered 3, avelekoz, is correct. According to the vocabulary lists, the correct translation of the noun enemy is avelek, and according to Rule 2, the plural of nouns is formed by adding the suffix oz to the singular.

**Question 12**

Since two of the numbered words are correct, the answer is D.

The word numbered 1, bonlekoz, is correct. Bonlekoz (which means guards) is formed by first changing the infinitive verb to guard (bonker) into the singular noun bonlek (see Rules 4 and 9, which state that to form a noun from a verb you should add the suffix lek to the stem of the verb). Next, in order to make the noun plural (guards), the suffix oz should be added to the singular form.

The word numbered 2, fercolle, is incorrect. According to Rule 13, the adjective illegal must be formed by adding the prefix fer to the adjective colle (legal). According to Rules 3 and 2, the ending oz must be added to make the adjective plural because it is modifying a plural noun.
The word numbered 3, friglekoz, is correct. The first portion of the noun, friglek, means worker; you form this noun (according to Rules 4 and 9) by adding the suffix lek to the stem of the infinitive frigker (to work). Next, according to Rule 2, in order to make the noun plural, you add the suffix oz to the singular.

**Question 13**

Since two of the numbered words are correct, the answer is D.

The word numbered 1, kometleki, is incorrect. Kometleki uses the adverbial ending ki, whereas “friendly” is modifying the noun “alien” and is therefore, by definition, an adjective. The adjective is formed from the noun kometlek (found in the vocabulary lists) by changing the suffix lek to the suffix le (see Rule 10). Accordingly, the correct word would be kometle.

The word numbered 2, bonzotem, is correct. Bonzotem (guarded) is the past tense of the verb to guard (bonker). According to Rules 4 and 7, bonzotem is formed by adding the suffix zot to the stem of the infinitive (bon). Next, according to Rule 7, since the sentence is about a singular subject (“a friendly alien”), the suffix em is added to the past tense, thus forming bonzotem.

The word numbered 3, ekaplekoz, is correct. The noun ekaplek means boy, but since the sentence refers to boys in the plural, the correct noun in the Artificial Language is ekaplekoz (according to Rule 2, the plural of nouns is formed by adding the suffix oz to the singular form).

**Question 14**

Since only the word numbered 1 is correct, the answer is A.

The word numbered 1, yevnef, is correct. According to Rule 1, the pronoun she is formed by adding the suffix nef to the masculine pronoun yev (he).

The word numbered 2, inle, is incorrect. Since the subject of the
sentence (she) is feminine, the adjective inle (loyal) must take the feminine ending nef (see Rules 1 and 3), thus making it inlenef.

Similarly, the word numbered 3, janle, is incorrect because the adjective janle (skillful) must take the feminine ending nef, thus making it janlenef.

**Question 15**

Since only the word numbered 2 is correct, the answer is B.

The word numbered 1, volleoz, is incorrect. Volleoz (these) is in the masculine form. Since the sentence is about a feminine subject (women), you must apply Rules 1 and 3, according to which adjectives (such as these) modifying a feminine noun (such as women) must take the ending nef before taking the plural ending oz (see Rule 2). Accordingly, the correct form for these in this sentence would be vollenefoz.

The word numbered 2, frigim, is correct. According to Rules 4 and 6, the present tense of a verb is formed by adding the suffix im to the stem of the infinitive when the verb has a plural subject (as is the case in this sentence: women work).

The word numbered 3, fercollekinéf, is incorrect. According to Rule 11, in order to form an adverb from an adjective, you should add the suffix ki to the adjectival form. Thus, the adverb colleki (legally) is formed by adding the suffix ki to the adjective colle (legal). Next, when the word is negative, it takes the prefix fer (see Rule 13); accordingly, the adverb colleki must take the prefix fer, thus becoming the negative adverb fercolleki (illegally). Finally, the word fercolleki, being an adverb, must never take the feminine ending nef. As stated in Rule 11, adverbs do not change their form according to gender. The reason is that adverbs, by definition, modify verbs, which are, also by definition, genderless (see the discussion on verbs and adverbs in the glossary).

**Question 16**

Since only the word numbered 2 is correct, the answer is B.
The word numbered 1, fercole, is incorrect. The negative form for the term illegal is correctly formed according to Rule 13 by adding the prefix fer to the adjective colle (legal), but in this sentence the adjective illegal is modifying the plural noun papers (trenedlekoz) and must consequently take the plural ending oz, thus forming the plural adjective fercolleoz (Rules 2 and 3).

The word numbered 2, trenedlekoz, is correct. The singular noun paper (trenedlek) can be found in the vocabulary lists. Its plural is formed, according to Rule 2, by adding the suffix oz to the singular form, thus forming trenedlekoz.

The word numbered 3, synim, is incorrect. The plural form of the past tense (were) is formed according to Rules 4 and 7 by adding the suffix zot to the stem of the verb (syn) and then adding the suffix im for the plural. Accordingly, the correct translation for were would be synzotim.

**Question 17**

Since only the word numbered 3 is correct, the answer is C.

The word numbered 1, fersynem, is incorrect. The verb (are) is a plural verb and, consequently, according to Rule 6, it must take the suffix im, rather than the suffix em. On the other hand, the use of the negative prefix (fer) is correct, since according to Rule 13 the prefix fer should be added to the affirmative form in order to make a word negative. Accordingly, the correct word for are not is fersynim.

The word numbered 2, huslekoz, is incorrect. According to the vocabulary lists, huslek means alien, and, according to Rule 2, the plural of a noun is formed by adding the suffix oz, but since the subject of the sentence is feminine (women), the suffix nef must be added to the noun before making it plural (see Rules 1 and 2). Accordingly, the correct word is husleknefoz.

The word numbered 3, failek, is correct. Failek is the word that appears in the vocabulary lists for country.
Question 18

Since only the word numbered 1 is correct, the answer is A.

The word numbered 1, tatlekoz, is correct. According to Rules 4 and 9, in order to form a noun from a verb, the suffix lek should be added to the stem of the infinitive. Accordingly, in order to form the singular noun spy, the suffix lek should be added to the stem tat of the infinitive tatker (to spy). Next, since the sentence contains the noun in the plural form, spies, tatlek must be transformed into its plural form. According to Rule 2, in order to form the plural of a noun, the suffix oz must be added to the singular. Consequently, the correct translation for spies is tatlekoz.

The word numbered 2, ferinle, is incorrect. According to the vocabulary lists, the correct translation for the adjective loyal is inle, and according to Rule 13, the negative form, disloyal, is formed by adding the prefix fer to the affirmative form (thus forming the word ferinle).

However, in the context of the sentence, ferinle is incorrect because it is a singular form, whereas the adjective in the sentence is modifying the plural noun avelekoz (enemies), thus necessitating the plural ending oz (see Rules 2 and 3). The correct word, therefore, would be ferinleoz.

The word numbered 3, yevae, is incorrect. According to the vocabulary lists, the pronoun yev means he or him; and the ending ae, according to Rule 12, is used to form the possessive form of a pronoun. Accordingly, yevae would be the possessive pronoun his, rather than the plural their that appears in the sentence. Their is formed by first adding the suffix oz to the singular, thus forming the pronoun they (yevoz), a possessive pronoun their (yevozae).

Question 19

Since only the word numbered 3 is correct, the answer is C.

The word numbered 1, fercolle, is incorrect. According to the
vocabulary lists, colle means legal. According to Rule 13, the negative form fercolle (illegal) is formed by adding the negative prefix fer to the affirmative. However, the adjective illegal is modifying a plural noun (aliens) in the sentence. Consequently, the adjective fercolle must take the plural ending oz, thus forming the word fercolleoz (Rules 2 and 3).

The word numbered 2, synimfer, is incorrect. Synim is the present tense plural are, whereas the sentence has the verb in the past tense, were. According to Rules 4 and 7 the past tense is formed by adding the suffix zot to the stem of the infinitive and then adding the suffix im when the verb is in the plural form. Accordingly, the correct translation of were would be synzotim. Lastly, since the sentence has this verb in the negative form, were not, the prefix fer must be added to the verb (Rule 13), thus forming fersynzotim. (Note that the sentence in question 19 incorrectly uses fer as a suffix, rather than as a prefix.)

The word numbered 3, liatooz, is correct. In this sentence, liatooz is a past participle, which is formed according to Rule 8. First, the suffix to should be added to the stem of the infinitive to make the verb a past participle. Next, the suffiz oz should be added to the past participle because the participle is used as a predicate to modify the masculine plural noun aliens.

**Question 20**

Since only the word numbered 1 is correct, the answer is A.

The word numbered 1, chonker, is correct. According to the vocabulary lists, chonker is the infinitive form of the verb to cross.

The word numbered 2, synem, is incorrect. The verb synem means is (it is formed by adding the suffix em to the stem syn, as indicated in Rules 4 and 6). In the sentence, however, the verb is negated (is not). According to Rule 13, a word is negated by adding the prefix fer to the word. Consequently, the correct translation for is not is fersynem.

The word numbered 3, fercolle, is incorrect. According to the vocabulary lists, colle means legal. By applying Rule 13, we can...
make the word negative if we add the prefix fer, thus forming fercolle. However, this word means illegal, whereas in the sentence the adjective legal is not negated. What is negated is the verb is. Consequently, the correct translation of is not legal is fersynem colle, rather than synem fercolle (which would be literally is illegal). Whereas logically the two phrases have the same meaning, structurally (grammatically) they are not the same.

**Question 21**

The answer is B: kaplekoz loa kapleknefoz

*First,* the plural noun men is formed, according to Rule 2, by adding the suffix oz to the singular form of the noun kaplek. Accordingly, the correct word is kaplekoz. *Second,* the word and (loa) is found in the vocabulary lists. *Third,* the plural noun women is formed, according to Rules 1 and 2, by first adding the feminine suffix nef to the singular masculine form of the noun (kaplek) and then adding the suffix oz for the plural. Accordingly, the correct word is kapleknefoz.

Among the incorrect choices, response A incorrectly uses the negative fer instead of the feminine nef; response C incorrectly uses the possessive form ae instead of the plural form oz; response D incorrectly uses both the negative fer and the possessive ae; and response E incorrectly uses the negative fer and the article bex (a, an).

**Question 22**

The answer is E: bonim wir reglek

*First,* you must form the present tense of the verb to guard (bonker). According to Rules 4 and 6, the present tense of a verb is formed by omitting the infinitive suffix ker and replacing it with the suffix im when the subject is plural. Since the subject of this sentence is plural (men and women, i.e., they), the verb should take the plural suffix. Accordingly, the correct form is bonim. *Second,* the article the is translated as wir, according to the vocabulary lists. *Third,* the noun border (reglek) is formed
according to Rule 9 by adding the suffix lek to the stem of the verb.

Among the incorrect choices, response A incorrectly applies Rule 2 to the verb by adding the suffix oz to the plural verb bonim. Rule 2 is only used to form the plural of nouns, pronouns, adjectives, and articles, NOT verbs. Response B also incorrectly applies Rule 2 to the verb, and, in addition, applies Rule 2 to the noun reglek (border), thus incorrectly making it the plural reglekoz (borders). Response C incorrectly uses the singular form of the verb (bonem), and response D incorrectly uses the infinitive form of the verb (bonker).

**Question 23**

The answer is C: ferkometleoz huslekoz

*First*, the word ferkometleoz (unfriendly in the plural form) is formed by applying Rules 10, 13, 3, and 2. Rule 10 tells you that to form an adjective from a noun you should use the suffix le, instead of the suffix lek. Hence you change the noun kometlek (friend), which appears in the vocabulary lists, to the adjective kometle; but since the adjective is negative in the sentence, and since it is modifying the plural noun aliens, you must also apply Rule 13 (thus adding the negative prefix fer) and Rules 3 and 2, thus adding the plural suffix oz. *Second*, the word huslekoz (aliens) is formed by applying Rule 2, according to which you must add the suffix oz to form the plural of a noun. Among the incorrect choices, responses A, B, and E erroneously apply the rule to form adverbs (Rule 11) to the noun kometlek. In addition, responses B and E make the same error with the noun huslek. Response D erroneously applies the plural oz to the noun form ferkometlek (non-friend), rather than to the correct adjectival form (ferkometle).

**Question 24**

The answer is C: janleoz tatlekoz

*First*, the word janleoz (skillful in the plural form) is formed by applying Rules 3 and 2, according to which the suffix oz must be
added to the adjective janle (skillful) because it is modifying the plural noun spies. **Second**, the word tatlekoz (spies) is formed by applying Rules 4, 9, and 2, according to which in order to form a noun from a verb you should add the suffix lek to the stem of the infinitive and, next, you should add the suffix oz to make the noun plural.

Among the incorrect choices, responses A, B, and E incorrectly neglect Rules 3 and 2 by using the singular adjective janle. In addition, response B fails to use the correct plural for spies; and responses D and E neglect Rule 9 to form a noun and instead use the infinitive to spy (tatker) with the plural ending oz (which, according to Rule 2, is only for nouns, pronouns, adjectives, and articles).

**Question 25**

The answer is E: yevoz tulim zelker

**First**, the pronoun yevoz (they) is formed according to Rule 2 by adding the plural suffix to the singular pronoun yev (he). (Remember that all nouns and pronouns, unless referring to a specifically feminine subject, are assumed to be masculine.)

**Second**, the verb tulim (have in the plural present tense) is formed according to Rules 4 and 6 by adding the plural suffix im to the stem of the infinitive.

**Third**, the infinitive zelker (to inspect) is found in the vocabulary lists.

Among the incorrect choices, response A erroneously adds the plural verb form im to the infinitive zelker; response B erroneously uses the verb in its singular form tulem; responses C and D erroneously use the past tense tulzotim; in addition, response D erroneously adds the plural verb ending im to the infinitive zelker.

**Question 26**

The answer is A: almanleoz trenedlekoz
First, the adjective almanleoz is formed by changing the suffix lek in the noun almanlek (government) to the adjectival suffix le, thus transforming the noun into the adjective almanle (governmental), and then adding the plural suffix oz to the adjective, since adjectives modifying plural nouns must take plural endings (see Rules 10, 3, and 2).

Second, the plural noun trenedlekoz (papers) is formed, according to Rule 2, by adding the plural suffix oz to the singular form of the noun.

Among the incorrect choices, responses B and C erroneously use the singular noun almanlek (government) and, in addition, response B also erroneously uses the singular noun trenedlek (paper); response D erroneously uses the plural noun almanlekoz (governments); and response E erroneously uses the singular form of the adjective almanle (governmental).

Question 27
The answer is D: lexlekoz

The plural noun lexlekoz (stations) is formed by first applying Rule 9, according to which in order to form a noun from a verb you should add the suffix lek to the stem of the verb. Then, apply Rule 2, according to which you must add the suffix oz to form the plural of a noun.

Among the incorrect choices, response A incorrectly applies Rule 2 and adds the suffix oz to the infinitive lexker; response B incorrectly applies Rule 12 and adds the possessive suffix ae to the noun lexlek; response C incorrectly applies the possessive suffix ae to the infinitive lexker; and response E incorrectly applies Rule 10 to form the adjectival form lexle instead of the noun lexlek.

Question 28  The answer is A: volle failekae

First, the word volle means this and is found in the vocabulary lists.
Second, the word failekae is a possessive form which is formed according to Rule 12 by adding the suffix ae to the noun failek (country), itself found in the vocabulary lists.

Among the incorrect choices, responses B and D erroneously add the possessive ae to the adjective volle; responses C and D erroneously omit the possessive in failek; and response E erroneously uses an adjectival form (faile) instead of the noun failek.

Question 29

The answer is B: janleki bontooz

First, the adverb janleki (skillfully) is formed, according to Rule 11, by adding the suffix ki to the masculine form of the adjective janle (which appears in the vocabulary lists).

Second, the verb bontooz is in the form of a past participle (guarded). According to Rule 8, the past participle of a verb is formed by adding the suffix to to the stem of the verb. Also, according to Rule 8, when the participle is used as a predicate with the verb to be, it must take the plural form if the noun it modifies is plural.

Among the incorrect choices, responses A and D erroneously add the plural suffix oz, which is NOT used for adverbs; in addition, responses A and D erroneously use the past tense of the verb rather than the participle. Response C uses the correct adverb (janleki), but fails to add the plural ending to the participle. Response E erroneously uses the adverbial ending ki with the noun guard (bonlek), rather than using the participle.

Question 30

The answer is B: vollenefoz inlenefoz kapleknefoz

First, the adjective vollenefoz (these) is formed, according to Rules 3, 1, and 2, by adding the feminine suffix nef and then the plural suffix oz to the masculine singular form (volle).
Second, the adjective inlenefoz (loyal) is formed, according to the same rules, by adding the same suffixes, nef and oz, to the masculine singular form (inle).

Third, the noun kapleknefoz (women) is formed, according to Rules 1 and 2, by adding the suffix nef to the masculine noun kaplek (man) and then adding the suffix oz to kapleknef (woman) in order to make it plural. Among the incorrect choices, responses A and C incorrectly omit the feminine suffix in the adjective volleoz; in addition, response A incorrectly omits the plural suffix in the adjective inlenef, and response C incorrectly omits both the feminine suffix and the plural suffix in the adjective inle. Response D incorrectly omits the plural suffix in the adjective inlenef, and response E incorrectly omits both the feminine suffix and the plural suffix in the adjective inle.

Question 31

The answer is A: ekaplekoz pirzotim (The sentence Velleoz ekaplekoz pirzotim means Those boys escaped.)

First, the noun ekaplekoz (boys), is formed, according to Rule 2, by adding the suffix oz to the singular form of the noun (ekaplek: boy), which is found in the vocabulary lists.

Second, the verb pirzotim (escaped) is formed, according to Rules 4 and 7, by first adding the past tense suffix zot to the stem of the verb and then adding the suffix im to denote that the subject of the sentence (and hence the verb) is plural.

Among the incorrect choices, responses B and D erroneously add the plural verb suffix im to the infinitive form of the verb (pirker); in addition, response D erroneously adds the verb suffix im to the noun ekaplek (boy). Response C likewise erroneously adds the verb suffix im to ekaplek. Response E erroneously uses the possessive suffix ae to form the plural of the noun ekaplek.
Question 32

The answer is D: arzotim janleki
(The sentence Wirnefoz kapleknefoz arzotim janleki means The women drove skillfully.)

First, the verb arzotim (drove) is formed, according to Rules 4 and 7, by first adding the past tense suffix zot to the stem of the verb and then adding the suffix im to denote that the subject of the sentence (and hence the verb) is plural.

Second, the adverb janleki (skillfully) is formed, according to Rule 11, by adding the suffix ki to the masculine form of the adjective. The adjective, janle, is found in the vocabulary lists.

Among the incorrect choices, responses A and B erroneously add the feminine suffix nef to the verb. Similarly, responses A and C erroneously add the feminine suffix to the adverb, and responses B and E erroneously add both the feminine suffix and the plural suffix oz to the adverb (if you refer to Rule 11 you will note that adverbs never take feminine or plural endings).

Question 33

The answer is A: yevnefae kometlek
(The sentence Yevoz liazotim yevnefae kometlek means They injured her friend.)

First, the word yevnefae (her) is formed by successively applying Rules 1 and 12: Rule 1 states that the feminine of a pronoun is formed by adding the suffix nef to the masculine form of the pronoun (accordingly, yev is he, while yevnef is she); Rule 12 states that to form the possessive form of a pronoun (in this case to form her), you should add the suffix ae to the pronoun (thus forming yevnefae).

Second, the noun kometlek (friend) is found in the vocabulary lists. Among the incorrect choices, responses B and E erroneously omit the possessive ending for the pronoun yevnef (meaning she rather than her); response C erroneously omits the feminine
ending nef for the pronoun (which, as yevae, means his, rather than her); and, finally, responses D and E erroneously add the feminine ending nef to the noun kometlek (friend). In this last case you should note that, according to Rule 1, the feminine ending nef should be added only when the gender is explicitly feminine; in this case the gender of the “friend” is not specified in the sentence and, consequently, the noun friend (kometlek) must remain in the masculine form.

**Question 34**

The answer is B: Yevnef synzotem
(The sentence Yevnaf synzotem mor velle failek means She was from that country.)

*First*, the pronoun yevnef (she) is formed, according to Rule 1, by adding the feminine suffix nef to the masculine pronoun yev (he).

*Second*, the verb synzotem (was) is formed, according to Rules 4 and 7 by first adding the past-tense suffix zot to the stem of the verb and then adding the suffix em to denote that the subject of the sentence (and hence the verb) is singular.

Among the incorrect choices, responses A, C, and E erroneously use the plural suffix im for the verb; response E erroneously omits the past-tense suffix zot, and responses C and D erroneously add the feminine suffix nef to the verb (recall that verbs and adverbs never take feminine endings).

**Question 35**

The answer is B: kapleknefozae trenedlekoz
(The sentence Wiroz kapleknefozae trenedlekoz synim colleoz means The women's papers are legal.)

*First*, the plural possessive feminine noun kapleknefozae (women's) is formed by applying, successively, Rule 1 (which forms the feminine kapleknef—woman—by adding the suffix nef to the masculine noun kaplek—man), Rule 2 (which forms the plural kapleknefoz—women—by
adding the plural suffix oz), and Rule 12 (which forms the possessive kaplekefozae— women's—by adding the possessive suffix ae).

Second, the noun trenedlekoz (papers) is formed by adding the plural suffix oz to the word for paper, trenedlek (which is found in the vocabulary lists).

Among the incorrect choices, responses A and C erroneously omit the plural suffix oz in the possessive noun women's (thus making the noun woman's in the possessive singular form); in addition, response C erroneously omits the plural suffix oz in the noun papers, and instead uses the possessive suffix ae (thus making the noun paper's in the possessive singular form). Response D erroneously adds the possessive suffix ae to the noun papers (thus making it into the possessive plural papers'), and response E erroneously makes the noun papers feminine by adding the suffix nef to it.

Question 36

The answer is E: tulem chonker
(The sentence Yevnef tulem chonker velle browlek means She has to cross that river.)

First, the verb tulem (has) is formed, according to Rules 4 and 6, by adding the singular suffix em to the stem of the infinitive tulker (to have).

Second, the infinitive verb chonker (to cross) is found in the vocabulary lists.

Among the incorrect choices, responses A and B incorrectly add the feminine suffix nef to both verb forms (A gives a different placement to the suffix in the verb has). Response C erroneously adds the singular suffix em to the infinitive chonker. Response D erroneously uses the infinitive form to have (tulker) and then adds the singular suffix em to it.

Question 37 The answer is C: frigim fercolleki
(The sentence Yevoz frigim fercolleki means They work illegally.)
First, since the pronoun yevoz (they) is a plural subject, the present-tense verb work must be plural (Rule 5); it is formed, according to Rules 4 and 6, by adding the suffix im to the stem of the infinitive (which is itself found in the vocabulary lists), thus obtaining frigim.

Second, the negative adverb illegally is formed, according to Rules 13 and 11, by adding the negative prefix fer to the affirmative form colle—legal (the affirmative form is found in the vocabulary lists), and by adding the adverbial suffix ki to the adjectival form.

Among the incorrect choices, response A erroneously applies the singular suffix em instead of the plural suffix im; response B erroneously omits the negative prefix fer in the adverb; response D erroneously uses the verb suffix im instead of the adverbial suffix ki for the adverb; and response E erroneously uses the verb in the singular (frigem) and erroneously applies the same singular verb ending em to the adverb.

Question 38

The answer is D: tulzotim tatto
(The sentence Wirnefoz ferinlenefoz kapleknefoz tulzotim tatto means The disloyal women had spied.)

First, the word tulker (to have) is found in the vocabulary lists.

Second, the plural past tense form of tulker is formed, according to Rules 4 and 7, by adding the past tense suffix zot and the plural suffix im to the stem (thus forming the word tulzotim: had).

Third, the past participle tatto (spied) is formed by adding the suffix to to the stem of the verb tatker, according to Rule 8.

Among the incorrect choices, response A incorrectly uses the infinitive of both tulker and tatker. Responses C and E do not use the plural suffix with tulker, and responses B and C do not use the past tense suffix with tulker. Responses A, B, and E do not use
the suffix to with tatker. In addition, response C incorrectly uses the past participle of tatker as an adjective.

Question 39

The answer is A: Velle almanlekae tatlekoz
(The sentence Velle almanlekae tatlekoz synzotim avelekoz means That government's spies were enemies.)

First, the word velle (that) is found in the vocabulary lists.

Second, the possessive form of the noun almanlek (government) is formed, according to Rule 12, by adding the suffix ae to the noun (thus forming the word almanlekae: government's). Third, the plural noun tatlekoz (spies) is formed by adding the suffix oz to the singular form of the noun tatlek (which is itself formed, according to Rules 4 and 9, by adding the suffix lek to the stem of the infinitive).

Question 40  The answer is E: fersynem bexnef fercollenef
(The sentence Yevnef fersynem bexnef fercollenef husleknef means She is not an illegal alien.)

First, the verb fersynem (is not) is formed according to Rules 4, 6, and 13: According to Rules 4 and 6, the singular form of the verb is formed by adding the singular suffix em to the stem of the infinitive (thus synem); and according to Rule 13, the negative form of the verb, is not, is formed by adding the prefix fer to the affirmative form (thus fersynem).

Second, the article bex (a/an), as stated in Rules 1 and 3, takes the feminine ending nef to agree in gender with the noun it modifies.

Third, the negative adjective fercollenef is formed, according to Rules 1 and 13, by adding the feminine suffix nef to the masculine form of the adjective (according to Rule 3, when an adjective is modifying a feminine noun, as is the case here, it must take a feminine ending), and by adding the negative prefix fer to the
affirmative form (thus, fercollenef).

Among the incorrect choices, response A erroneously omits the feminine suffix from the adjective. Responses B erroneously omits the feminine ending from the article bex. Response C erroneously omits the feminine ending from the adjective. Response D erroneously translates the sentence into affirmative form (by omitting the negative suffix from both the verb and the adjective) and erroneously omits the feminine suffix from the adjective.

**Question 41** The answer is B: bonlekae lexlek fercolleki
(The complete sentence Yev chonzotem wir bonlekae lexlek fercolleki means He crossed the guard's station illegally.)

*First*, the possessive noun bonlekae (guard's) is formed according to Rules 4, 9, and 12 by first adding the nominal suffix lek to the stem of the infinitive (itself found in the vocabulary lists), thus obtaining the noun bonlek (guard), and then adding the possessive suffix ae to the noun.

*Second*, the noun lexlek (station) is formed according to Rules 4 and 9 by adding the nominal suffix lek to the stem of the infinitive (itself found in the vocabulary lists).

*Third*, the negative adverb fercolleki is formed, according to Rules 11 and 13, by adding the adverbial suffix ki to the masculine form of the adjective, and by adding the negative prefix fer to the affirmative form of the word.

Among the incorrect choices, responses A and C incorrectly add the singular verb suffix em to the noun bonlek; in addition, response C adds this suffix to the noun lexlek. Response D erroneously omits the possessive suffix ae from the noun bonlek, and response E erroneously adds this suffix to the noun lexlek and to the adverb.

**Question 42** The answer is E: zeltooz
(The sentence Wiroz zeltooz kaplekoz chonzotim wir reglek means The inspected men crossed the border.)
First, the past participle zelto (inspected) is formed according to Rule 8 by adding the suffix to to the stem of the verb.

Second, because the past participle is used as an adjective to modify the plural masculine noun men, the plural suffix oz is added to the past participle zelto, thus forming zeltooz.

Among the incorrect choices, responses A, B, and D do not form the past participle. Although response C forms the past participle, the past participle does not agree in number with noun it modifies.

Question 43

The answer is C: tulim chonto
(The sentence Wiroz huslekoz tulim chonto wir browlek means The aliens have crossed the river.)

According to the instructions in parentheses, the compound verb must be in the present perfect plural form. Therefore, according to Rule 8, the suffix im must be added to the stem of tulker in order to make it prepast participle.

Among the incorrect choices, response A does not use the past participle form of chonker.

Response B incorrectly uses the past participle form of tulker. In responses D and E, the past tense of tulker is used incorrectly. Also, in responses B and E, the incorrect plural form of the participle is used.

Question 44

The answer is B: ferinlenefoz
(The sentence Yevnefoz fersynim ferinlenefoz means They (fem.) are not disloyal.)

According to the instructions in parentheses, the adjective inle (loyal) must be in the negative plural feminine form. Therefore, according to Rule 13, the negative prefix fer must be added to
inle. Then, according to Rules 3, 1, and 2, the suffix nef must be added to the masculine form in order to make it feminine, and, subsequently, the suffix oz must be added to form the plural.

Among the incorrect choices, response A erroneously uses fer as a suffix and omits both the feminine and the plural suffixes; response C omits the plural; responses D and E omit the feminine; and response E is misspelled (the letter n is meaningless relative to the adjacent components of the word: inle and oz).

**Question 45** The answer is B: arzotem—janleki
(The sentence Yevnef arzotem janleki mor wir lexlek means She drove skillfully from the station.)

According to the instructions in parentheses, the verb (arker) must be in the past tense, and the adjective (janle) must be converted to adverbial form. In the case of the verb, the past tense singular is formed by adding the past-tense suffix zot to the stem of the infinitive and then adding the singular suffix em after zot (Rules 4 and 7). In the case of the adverb, according to Rule 11, an adverb is formed by adding the suffix ki to the masculine form of the adjective. You should recall in this context that verbs and adverbs never take feminine endings and that adverbs do not take plural endings.

Among the incorrect choices, responses A and D erroneously add the feminine suffix to the verb; responses C, D, and E erroneously add the feminine suffix to the adverb; and response C altogether omits the adverbial ending ki, thus forming a feminine adjective (janlenef) rather than an adverb.

**Question 46**

The answer is A: Vollenefoz—kapleknefozae
(The sentence Vollenefoz kapleknefozae trenedlekoz synzotim mor yevnefae failek means These women's papers were from her country.)

According to the instructions in parentheses, the adjective these is a feminine plural adjective (since it must agree with the plural feminine noun women according to Rule 3). Therefore,
according to Rules 1 and 2, the adjective volle must take the feminine suffix nef followed by the plural suffix oz. In regard to the noun, the instructions say that it is a feminine plural possessive noun. First, according to Rules 1 and 2, the feminine suffix nef is added to kaplek, followed by the plural ending oz. Finally, the possessive suffix ae is added (Rule 12).

Among the incorrect response choices, response B erroneously adds the feminine suffix after the plural suffix. This procedure violates Rules 1 and 2, which state that the feminine singular is formed by adding the feminine suffix to the masculine singular and that the plural of nouns is formed by adding the plural suffix oz to the correct singular form. Response C altogether omits the use of the feminine suffix in the adjective and the use of the plural suffix in the noun. Response D omits the possessive suffix in the noun; and response E erroneously adds the possessive suffix to the singular form of the noun (and then, meaninglessly, adds the plural suffix to this possessive singular).

**Question 47**

The answer is E: zelleknefoz—yevnefoz
(The sentence Wirnefoz kapleknefoz synzotim zelleknefoz, loa yevnefoz degzotim wir tatlek means The women were inspectors, and they shot the spy.)

According to the instructions in parentheses, both the noun (derived from zelker) and the pronoun (yev) must be in the feminine plural form. First, the noun zellek is formed from the verb zelker according to rules 4 and 9. Then, according to Rule 1, the suffix nef must be added to the singular masculine noun zellek before adding the plural suffix oz. In the case of the pronoun, exactly the same rule applies and, therefore, the suffix nef must be added to the singular pronoun yev (he) before adding the plural suffix oz.

Among the incorrect response choices, responses A and C omit the feminine suffix from the noun, and response C also omits it from the pronoun; responses B and D erroneously add the plural suffix to the infinitive verb zelker, rather than to the noun.
zellek, and, in addition, they both omit the feminine suffix from the noun (with response D also omitting it from the pronoun).

**Question 48** The answer is A: aveleknef—kalentonef (The sentence Wirnef aveleknef synzotem kalentonef means The enemy (feminine) was identified.)

According to the instructions in parentheses, both the noun (avelek) and the past participle (from kalenker) must be in the feminine singular form. In the case of the noun, according to Rule 1, the suffix nef must be added to the singular masculine noun avelek. In the case of the past participle, according to rules 4 and 8, the suffix to must be added to the stem kalen before adding the feminine suffix nef.

Among the incorrect response choices, responses C and E omit the feminine suffix from the noun, and response C also omits it from the past participle; responses B, D, and E fail to form the past participle. In addition, response C omits the feminine suffix from the past participle.

**Question 49**

The answer is D: fercollenefoz—husleknefozae—deglekoz (The sentence Vellenefoz fercollenefoz husleknefozae deglekoz liazotim wiroz ekaplekoz means Those illegal aliens’ (fem.) shots injured the boys.)

According to the instructions in parentheses, the first word to be formed is the negative feminine plural adjective fercollenefoz (illegal). The negative adjective is formed according to Rule 13 by adding the prefix fer to the affirmative form (colle); the feminine plural is formed according to Rules 3, 1, and 2 by adding the feminine suffix nef to the masculine form and then adding the plural suffix oz to the feminine form. The second word to be formed is the possessive feminine plural noun husleknefozae (aliens’). This noun is formed by adding, consecutively, the feminine suffix nef, the plural suffix oz, and the possessive suffix ae to the singular masculine noun huslek. The third word to be formed is the plural noun deglekoz (shots). This noun is formed
according to Rules 9 and 2 by adding the suffix lek to the stem (deg) of the infinitive verb degker (to shoot), and then adding the plural suffix oz to the noun (thus, deglekoz).

Among the incorrect choices, response A erroneously omits the plural suffix oz in the adjective and both the feminine suffix nef and the plural suffix oz in the possessive noun. Response B erroneously omits the feminine suffix nef and the plural suffix oz in both the adjective and the possessive noun. Response C erroneously omits the feminine suffix nef in the adjective and the plural suffix oz in both the adjective and the possessive noun. Response E erroneously adds the feminine suffix nef to the noun deglekoz (shots), whose gender is not specified and must therefore be masculine.

**Question 50**

The answer is B: liatooz—ferkometleoz
(The sentence Wiroz liatooz ekaplekoz synzotim ferkometleoz means The injured boys were unfriendly.)

According to the instructions in parentheses, the first word to be formed is the plural past participle adjective liatooz (injured). According to Rule 8, the past participle must agree in number and gender with ekaplekoz, the noun which the adjectival past participle modifies. The past participle is formed according to Rules 4 and 8 by adding the suffix to to the stem lia. The plural participle is formed by adding the suffix oz. The second word to be formed is the negative plural adjective ferkometleoz (unfriendly). The adjective kometle is formed from the noun kometlek according to Rule 10. The negative prefix fer and the plural suffix oz are then added, according to Rules 13 and 2.

Among the incorrect choices, responses A and D fail to form the past participle. Although response C correctly forms the past participle, the participle in response C is singular. Responses A and E fail to negate the predicate, while response C fails to use the plural form of the predicate.
BORDER PATROL
SAMPLE TEST #1
BORDER PATROL SAMPLE TEST #1

Like the real Border Patrol Test, the sample practice test that follows tests your logical reasoning abilities and your Spanish-language ability or aptitude. There are three sections; you must take two: Logical Reasoning, and either Spanish Language or Artificial Language. Take the Spanish test if you speak and read Spanish; otherwise, take the Artificial Language test.

After the sample practice test, use the answer key that follows to see how you did and to find out why the right answers are right and the wrong ones are wrong.
Sample Test for the Entry-Level U.S. Border Patrol Logical Reasoning Test

This diagnostic assessment will help you prepare for the Logical Reasoning Test (LRT) by identifying your strengths and weaknesses on several of the components of the LRT.

The test itself takes about 4 1/2 hours and contains 3 sections: Logical reasoning skills; Spanish language or, if you don't speak Spanish, an Artificial Language Test that predicts your ability to learn Spanish; and an assessment of job-related experiences and achievements. After you have taken the Border Patrol Agent test, you should receive a Notice of Results (NOR) in the mail within 4-6 weeks following the test. These are your test score results.

Logical Reasoning

Test Instructions:
In questions 1 and 2, some questions will ask you to select the only answer that can be validly concluded from the paragraph. These questions include a paragraph followed by five response options. Preceding the five response options will be the phrase "From the information given above, it can be validly concluded that." In other questions you may be asked to select the only answer that cannot be validly concluded from the paragraph. These questions include a paragraph followed by five response options. Preceding the five response options will be the phrase "From the information given above, it CANNOT be validly concluded that."
You must use only the information provided in the paragraph, without using any outside information whatsoever.

1. Agent Smith is in charge of all the canine teams in his sector. Fifteen canine teams are stationed in his sector. Most of the canine teams are located at stations along the border. Several canine teams are located away from the border in large urban areas. All of the teams must be available to travel to any duty station within the sector.

   A. Most of the canine teams are located away from the border in large urban areas.
   B. Only teams located along the border must be available to travel to any duty station within the sector.
   C. Teams in urban areas do not need to be available to travel to other duty stations within the sector.
   D. None of the teams are exempt from traveling to any duty location within the sector.
   E. Few of the canine teams are located at stations along the border.

2. Several different means of smuggling, such as cross-border tunnels, are used to bring narcotics, individuals, and contraband into the United States. Cross-border tunnels can be found all along the land border of the United States. They vary significantly in size and complexity of construction, although most are crudely constructed. Further, most cross-border tunnels are used for smuggling narcotics, although illegal aliens and other contraband have also been smuggled using tunnels.

   From the information given it CANNOT be validly concluded that:

   A. Most cross-border tunnels are not skillfully constructed.
   B. All cross-border tunnels are used for narcotics smuggling.
   C. At least some cross-border tunnels are not free from narcotics smuggling.

D. At least some of the means used for narcotics smuggling are cross-border tunnels.
E. At least some means used for narcotics smuggling involve crude constructed tunnels.

3. The Chief of Police strives to provide quality service to the community while using resources efficiently. Accordingly, the Chief must take into account several factors when allocating resources. For example, if it is a holiday weekend, additional staff are assigned to duty. However, if additional staff are assigned to duty, special funding is needed from the city council.

*From the information given above, it can be validly concluded that*

A. If it is a holiday weekend, then special funding is not needed from the city council
B. If it is not a holiday weekend, then special funding is needed from the city council
C. If special funding is not needed from the city council, then it is not a holiday weekend
D. If special funding is needed from the city council, then it is a holiday weekend
E. If special funding is not needed from the city council, then it is a holiday weekend

4. Naturalized U.S. citizens can lose their U.S. citizenship if and only if they expatriate or are denaturalized. Misrepresentation on a legal permanent residence application, certain crimes, and leaving the United States within one year of naturalization to establish permanent residence elsewhere are all grounds for denaturalization. P.C. is a naturalized U.S. citizen.

*From the information given above, it can be validly concluded that*

A. If P.C. loses her U.S. citizenship without being denaturalized, then she must have expatriated
B. If P.C. does not expatriate, then she cannot lose her U.S. citizenship
C. If P.C. is denaturalized, then she must have made a misrepresentation on her legal permanent residence application
D. If P.C. has committed no crimes, then she cannot be
denaturalized
E. P.C. cannot lose her U.S. citizenship without being
denaturalized

5. Following the Vietnam War, many people from Southeast Asia were paroled into the United States with an indefinite immigration status. In 2003, a new rule was developed to allow for adjustment of immigration status for some of these people. According to the new rule, all nationals of Vietnam (and some others, for example, nationals of Cambodia) who were paroled into the United States through the Orderly Departure Program were eligible to apply for permanent resident status.

*From the information given above, it can be validly concluded that,* based on the new rule of 2003,

A. Everyone eligible to apply for permanent resident status is a national of Vietnam who was paroled into the United States through the Orderly Departure Program
B. No one ineligible to apply for permanent resident status was a national of Vietnam who was paroled into the United States through the Orderly Departure Program
C. Only nationals of Vietnam who were paroled into the United States through the Orderly Departure Program were eligible to apply for permanent resident status
D. Some nationals of Vietnam who were paroled into the United States through the Orderly Departure Program were ineligible to apply for permanent resident status
E. Some of those who were ineligible to apply for permanent resident status were nationals of Vietnam who were paroled into the United States through the Orderly Departure Program

6. An employer is permitted to hire a new employee only if the employer is able to verify that the applicant’s employment documentation establishes both of the following: 1) the applicant is authorized to work in the United States and 2) the applicant who presents the employment authorization document is the person to whom the documentation was issued. An employer cannot request that an applicant provide more or different documents than required. If the documentation appears false or unrelated,
employers must refuse acceptance and ask for other
documentation from the Government’s list of acceptable
documents.

*From the information given above, it **CANNOT** be validly
concluded that*

A. No employer is permitted to limit which documents it will accept
   for verification of employment authorization
B. If an employer cannot verify that an applicant is authorized to
   work, then the employer is not permitted to hire the applicant
C. If an applicant’s documentation appears to be true and relevant
   to an employer, the employer must refuse acceptance and ask for
   other documentation from the
   Government’s list of acceptable documents
D. An employer may request different employment documentation
   if the provided documentation appears to be altered
E. If an applicant is permitted to be hired, then the applicant has
   verifiable employment authorization

7. Although the owner of a certain farm said that all her Central
   American (for example, Salvadoran and Honduran) workers were
   working legally, Border Patrol Agents discovered that many of the
   farm’s employees were not authorized to work in the United
   States. After checking the employees’ documentation, Border
   Patrol Agents discovered that all of the female employees were
   working in the United States legally and none of the illegal workers
   were from Honduras.

*From the information given above, it can be validly concluded that,*
concerning the employees on this farm,

A. All of the employees from Honduras were working legally
B. Some of the women were illegal workers
C. None of the employees from Honduras were female
D. Some of the female employees were from Honduras
E. Some of the Salvadoran employees were women

8. The two ways of acquiring U.S. citizenship at birth are by place
of birth and inheritance from U.S. citizen parents. Any child born
in the United States while under American jurisdiction is a U.S.
citizen at birth. Because foreign ambassadors are not subject to American jurisdiction, children born in the United States to foreign ambassadors do not obtain U.S. citizenship at birth. Children born overseas to U.S. citizen parents derive U.S. citizenship at birth, as long as the parents previously lived in the United States for a sufficient period of time. All others must naturalize to become citizens. J.B. was not a U.S. citizen at birth.

*From the information given above, it can be validly concluded that J.B.*,

A. was born in the United States  
B. was born overseas to U.S. citizen parents  
C. was not born in the United States to U.S. citizen parents  
D. was not born overseas to U.S. citizen parents  
E. was born to U.S. citizen parents

9. In a certain border state, all state peace officers have the authority to issue state citations for misdemeanor marijuana and paraphernalia offenses committed in their presence. Early last year, a certain Border Patrol Sector in the state began a new operation with state police. Under this operation, all sector canine handlers were cross-designated as state peace officers.

*From the information given above, it CANNOT be validly concluded that*, in the border state discussed above,

A. At least some law enforcement officers who can issue citations for misdemeanor marijuana and paraphernalia offenses committed in their presence are state peace officers  
B. All sector canine handlers have the authority to issue state citations for misdemeanor marijuana and paraphernalia offenses committed in their presence  
C. At least some individuals who have the authority to issue citations for misdemeanor marijuana and paraphernalia offenses committed in their presence are sector canine handlers  
D. No sector canine handlers lack the authority to issue state citations for misdemeanor marijuana and paraphernalia offenses committed in their presence  
E. Only sector canine handlers have the authority to issue citations
for misdemeanor marijuana and paraphernalia offenses committed in their presence

10. Reinstatement allows a former Federal employee to reenter the Federal competitive service workforce without competing with the public in a civil service examination. If an applicant has reinstatement eligibility, the applicant is eligible to apply for any open civil service examination, as well as for Federal jobs open only to Federal employees. There is no time limit on reinstatement eligibility in certain cases. For example, if an applicant has veterans’ preference or has acquired Federal career tenure by completing three years of substantially continuous creditable service, the applicant has permanent reinstatement eligibility. C.P. formerly worked in the Federal competitive service workforce.

*From the information given above, it can be validly concluded that*

A. If C.P. has neither three years continuous creditable service nor veterans’ preference, then C.P. cannot apply for a job open only to status candidates
B. If C.P. has permanent reinstatement eligibility, then C.P. must have veterans’ preference or three years of continuous creditable service
C. If C.P. is not reinstatement eligible, then C.P. is not eligible to apply for any open civil service examination or job open only to status candidates
D. If C.P. is eligible to apply for any open civil service examination or job open only to status candidates, then C.P. must have veterans’ preference or three years of continuous creditable service
E. If C.P. has veterans’ preference, then C.P. is eligible to apply for any open civil service examination

11. When officers must physically force entry into a home, they are required to ensure that the home is in a secure condition when they leave. Failure to secure the home leaves the officers liable for loss of items from the home and/or damage to the home that results from leaving the property unsecured. It is legal to break down doors in order to gain entry, if that degree of force is determined by an officer to be necessary. If an officer
forces entry, the officer is required to take measures to minimize damage to the property. Officer Stoler needs to gain entry into a suspect’s home.

From the information given above, it **CANNOT** be validly concluded that

A. Officer Stoler is required to minimize damage to the home if Officer Stoler forces entry  
B. If Officer Stoler is not required to ensure that the home is secure upon leaving, then Officer Stoler did not force entry into the home  
C. If Officer Stoler forces entry and fails to secure the home, Officer Stoler may be liable for loss of items resulting from leaving the home unsecured  
D. If Officer Stoler must physically force entry into the home, then Officer Stoler is not required to ensure that the home is secure upon leaving  
E. Officer Stoler will be required to secure the home unless Officer Stoler does not force entry

12. Recently, Border Patrol agents received leads from informants about possible illegal activity at La Rosita Park. When agents arrived at the park, they drove through the parking lots, looking for individuals and vehicles matching their leads. The Agents examined several suspicious vehicles, including many unregistered vehicles. All of the unregistered vehicles contained bundles of marijuana. No arrests have been made in connection with this incident.

From the information given above, it **can be validly concluded that**

A. Several arrests have been made in connection with this incident  
B. Some of the vehicles that did not contain bundles of marijuana were unregistered  
C. All of the vehicles that contained bundles of marijuana were unregistered  
D. All of the vehicles that did not contain bundles of marijuana were registered  
E. Some of the vehicles that contained bundles of marijuana were registered

13. Green cards authorize aliens to work in the United States. The cards have a ten-year expiration period. Application for a renewal of a green card can be made up to six months in advance of expiration. In order to apply for renewal of a green card, the applicant is required to apply in person and bring his or her current green card, application, fee, and new photos. It may take one year for applicants to receive new green cards, but temporary documents are provided.

*From the information given above, it CANNOT be validly concluded that*

A. An application that does not require the applicant to apply in person cannot be a renewal application for a green card
B. Application for a replacement green card cannot be made more than six months in advance of expiration
C. Green cards are the only work authorization documents that expire after 10 years
D. It is not the case that some green cards never expire
E. Some renewed green cards are not available in less than one year

14. If a non-immigrant alien (for example, a tourist) enters the United States illegally or enters legally but violates his or her non-immigrant status, the alien is considered to be an undocumented alien. If an alien accepts unauthorized employment, remains longer than permitted, or commits one of several other violations, the alien has violated his or her non-immigrant status. Some of these undocumented aliens purchase counterfeit documents or assume another person’s identity by using fraudulently obtained genuine documents. R.G. is a non-immigrant alien who is living in the United States.

*From the information given above, it can be validly concluded that*

A. If R.G. is an undocumented alien, then R.G. must have entered the United States illegally
B. If R.G. has violated non-immigrant status but has not remained in the United States longer than permitted, then R.G. has accepted unauthorized employment

C. If R.G. has not remained in the United States longer than permitted, R.G. is not an undocumented alien
D. If R.G. is an undocumented alien, then R.G. entered the United States legally
E. If R.G. is not an undocumented alien, then R.G. has not accepted unauthorized employment

15. When an illegal alien is being “removed,” the alien’s passport in U.S. Government possession is returned to the issuing government, not to the illegal alien. If the illegal alien’s departure is voluntary, the passport is allowed to be returned to the alien. The U.S. Government holds the passport of H.B., an illegal alien who must leave the country.

*From the information given above, it CANNOT be validly concluded that*

A. H.B.’s departure is not voluntary if H.B.’s passport is allowed to be returned to H.B.
B. if H.B.’s passport is not returned to the issuing government upon H.B.’s departure, then H.B. is not being removed
C. H.B.’s departure is not voluntary unless the passport is allowed to be returned to H.B.
D. if H.B.’s passport is not allowed to be returned to H.B., then H.B.’s departure is not voluntary
E. if H.B. is being removed, then H.B.’s passport is to be returned to the issuing government

16. Oleoresin capsicum (OC), or “pepper spray,” is an effective law enforcement tool for incapacitating violent or threatening arrestees without using deadly force. Pepper spray causes a burning sensation of the eyes and skin and tearing and swelling of the eyes. Almost all arrestees are unable to see after being sprayed with OC. Some law enforcement agencies that have adopted OC sprays have fewer allegations of use of excessive force. Many law enforcement agencies have reported a reduction in officer and arrestee injuries as a result of the introduction of OC sprays.

*From the information given above, it can be validly concluded that*
A. Any use of a law enforcement tool that causes a burning sensation of the eyes is considered to be the use of deadly force
B. Few arrestees are able to see after being sprayed with OC
C. All law enforcement agencies which have reduced officer and arrestee injuries have also reduced allegations of use of excessive force
D. No agencies that have adopted OC sprays have fewer allegations of use of excessive force
E. Only pepper spray is an effective law enforcement tool for incapacitating violent or threatening arrestees without using deadly force

ANSWERS

1. Correct Answer: D - none of the teams are exempt from traveling to any duty location within the sector. This question is about the canine teams in Agent Smith's sector. According to the last sentence in the paragraph, all of the canine teams must be available to travel to any duty station within the sector. This is equivalent to saying that none of the teams are exempt from traveling to any duty location within the sector, Response D. Responses B and C contradict the information in the last sentence. The third sentence in the paragraph informs us that most teams are stationed along the border. Responses A and E contradict this information.

2. Correct Answer: B. all cross-border tunnels are used for narcotics smuggling

This is an example of a test question with a negative lead statement. It asks for the conclusion that is NOT supported by the paragraph. That means that four of the statements are valid conclusions based on the paragraph, while one is not. In this case, Response B is invalid. The paragraph says that "most" cross-border tunnels are used for smuggling narcotics, but Response B says that "all" cross-border tunnels are used for smuggling narcotics.

Responses C and D are based on the information that cross-border tunnels are crudely constructed. Response C is based on the information that most cross-border tunnels are used to smuggle narcotics. Finally, Response E combines all information...
about the tunnels being crudely constructed and used for smuggling narcotics.

3. **Correct Answer:** C.

If special funding is not needed from the city council, then it is not a holiday weekend. Combining the information in the last two sentences we know that if it is a holiday weekend, then special funding is needed from the city council (due to assigning additional staff to duty). Accordingly, if special funding is not needed, then it must not be a holiday weekend; otherwise, special funding would be needed. Responses A and E are false because they contradict the information in the paragraph. Responses B and D might be true, but they are not fully supported by the paragraph.

4. **Correct Answer:** A.

If P.C. loses her U.S. citizenship without being denaturalized, then she must have expatriated. This question concerns a situation where there are two ways for naturalized U.S. citizens to lose U.S. citizenship, either by expatriation or denaturalization. In Response A, the situation is considered in which P.C. has lost her U.S. citizenship without being denaturalized. Expatriation is the only option remaining to explain the loss of U.S. citizenship. Responses B and E are invalid because they fail to consider that there is more than one way for P.C. to lose U.S. citizenship. Responses C and D are about situations in which P.C. may or may not be denaturalized. These two responses are invalid because they fail to consider that there are several possible reasons for denaturalization.

5. **Correct Answer:** B. no one ineligible to apply for permanent resident status was a national of Vietnam who was paroled into the United States through the Orderly Departure Program

This paragraph is mainly about the group of Vietnamese Nationals who were paroled into the United States under the Orderly Departure Program with indefinite immigration status. In 2003, a new rule made everyone in this group of Vietnamese Nationals (and others) eligible to apply for permanent resident status. Accordingly, anyone who is not eligible to apply for permanent resident status must not be part of this group of Vietnamese Nationals, which is equivalent to Response B.

6. **Correct Answer:** C. if an applicant’s documentation appears to be true and relevant to an employer, the employer must refuse
acceptance and ask for other documentation from the Government’s list of acceptable documents. This question asks for the response option that CANNOT be validly concluded from the information in the paragraph. The only response option that cannot be validly concluded is Response C. Response C is invalid because the paragraph does not say that employers must refuse acceptance of documentation that appears to be true and relevant. Responses B and E are valid based on the information in the first sentence. Response A is valid based on the information in the second sentence that employers cannot change documentation requirements. Response D is valid based on the information in the last sentence stating that employers may request different documentation when they believe the documentation submitted appears to be altered.

7. Correct Answer: A. all of the employees from Honduras were working legally The correct answer is A. The last sentence of the paragraph states that none of the illegal workers were from Honduras, which is equivalent to saying that none of the employees from Honduras were working illegally. Given that none were working illegally, it must be the case that all were working legally. From the information in the paragraph, we know that all of the female employees were working legally and that all of the employees from Honduras were working legally. However, there is insufficient information to determine how many of the female employees were from Honduras. Therefore, Responses C, D, and E cannot be validly concluded. Response B contradicts the information that all of the female employees were working legally.

8. Correct Answer: C. was not born in the United States to U.S. citizens parents According to the paragraph, there are two ways of acquiring U.S. citizenship at birth. Also, the paragraph states that J.B. did not acquire U.S. citizenship at birth. Therefore, the only conclusion that can be validly drawn is that J.B. did not meet either of the two conditions for acquiring U.S. citizenship at birth. Specifically, J.B. was not born in the United States to U.S. citizen parents, and J.B. was not born overseas to U.S. citizen parents who previously lived in the United States for the required period of time. Any other conclusion is not supported by the information in the paragraph.

9. Correct Answer: E. only sector canine handlers have the authority to issue citations for misdemeanor marijuana and paraphernalia offenses committed in their presence Question 9 is a negative lead item, so the correct response is the only response option that CANNOT be validly concluded. The first
sentence states that all state peace officers have authority to issue certain drug-related citations. Response E is invalid because it says that only sector canine handlers have such authority. The first sentence states that all state peace officers have authority to issue certain drug-related citations; therefore, at least some who have authority to issue certain drug-related citations must be peace officers, Response A. The last sentence states that all sector canine handlers are state peace officers; therefore, all sector canine handlers have authority to issue certain drug-related citations because the handlers are state peace officers, Response B. Moreover, given that all sector canine handlers have authority to issue certain drug-related citations, it must be the case that at least some individuals who have authority to issue certain drug-related citations are sector canine handlers, Response C. Finally, given that all sector canine handlers have authority to issue certain drug-related citations, it must be the case that no sector canine handlers lack authority to issue certain drug-related citations, Response D.

10. Correct Answer: E. if C.P. has veterans’ preference, then C.P. is eligible to apply for any open civil service examination

The fourth sentence in the paragraph states that when an applicant has veteran’s preference, the applicant has permanent reinstatement eligibility. The second sentence states that an applicant with reinstatement eligibility is eligible to apply for any civil service examination. Therefore, if an applicant has veteran’s preference, the applicant is eligible to apply for any civil service examination due to having reinstatement eligibility. Accordingly, Response E is valid because C.P. will be eligible to apply for any open civil service examination if C.P. has veterans’ preference.

Responses A, B, C, and D are invalid because they make assumptions which cannot be supported by the information in the paragraph. Response B assumes that the only two ways of attaining reinstatement eligibility is to have veteran’s preference or three years creditable service. Response C assumes that applicants are allowed to apply for open civil service examinations and jobs open only to status candidates only when applicants have reinstatement eligibility. Responses A and D assume that applicants are allowed to apply for open civil service examinations and jobs open only to status candidates when and only when applicants have veteran’s preference or three years creditable service.
11. Correct Answer: D.
If Officer Stoler must physically force entry into the home, then Officer Stoler is not required to ensure that the home is secure upon leaving.

This question is a negative lead question, so the correct response is the only response option that CANNOT be validly concluded. The first sentence in the paragraph states that when officers must physically force entry into a home, the officers are required to ensure that the home is in a secure condition when the officers leave. Response D contradicts this information in saying that Officer Stoler is not required to leave the home in a secure condition. Thus, Response D is the correct response. Response A is valid and follows from the information in the fourth sentence. Responses B and E are valid and follow from the information in the first sentence. Response C follows from the information in the third sentence and is valid.

12. Correct Answer: D. all of the vehicles that did not contain bundles of marijuana were registered. The fourth sentence contains the information that all of the unregistered vehicles contained bundles of marijuana. Accordingly, if a vehicle did not contain bundles of marijuana, it could not be one of the unregistered vehicles since all unregistered vehicles contained marijuana. Therefore, it can be deduced that all of the vehicles that did not contain bundles of marijuana were registered. Response A contradicts the information in the last sentence. Response B contradicts the information in the fourth sentence. Response C assumes that only unregistered contained bundles of marijuana, but there is insufficient information to make that conclusion. Response E assumes that some of the registered vehicles also contained bundles of marijuana, but there is insufficient information to make that conclusion.

13. Correct Answer: C green cards are the only work authorization documents that expire after 10 years. This question is a negative lead question, so the correct response is the only response option that CANNOT be validly concluded. Response C is invalid because it assumes from the information that all green cards are authorization documents that expire after 10 years that green cards are the ONLY work authorization documents that expire after 10 years. The fourth sentence states that all green card applicants must
apply in person; therefore, an application that does not require applicants to apply in person cannot be a green card application, Response A. Response B is valid and is based on the information in the third sentence. The second sentence establishes that green cards have an expiration date, so Response D is valid. The last sentence says that sometimes it takes a year to receive a new green card, so Response E is valid.

Based on the information in the first sentence, if R.G. is not an undocumented alien, then R.G. has not violated his/her non-immigrant status. Based on the information in the second sentence, if R.G. has not violated his/her non-immigrant status, then R.G. has not accepted unauthorized employment. Therefore, if R.G. is not an undocumented alien, the R.G. has not accepted unauthorized employment, Response E.

14. Correct Answer: E. if R.G. is not an undocumented alien, then R.G. has not accepted unauthorized employment

Responses A and D are invalid because it cannot be determined whether or not R.G. entered the United States illegally based only on the information that R.G. is an undocumented alien because R.G. may have violated his/her non-immigrant status. Response C is invalid because R.G. may be an undocumented alien for several different reasons even if R.G. did not remain in the United States longer than permitted. Likewise, Response B is invalid because R.G. could have committed a violation other than accepting unauthorized employment that resulted in violation of non-immigrant status.

15. Correct Answer: A. H.B.’s departure is not voluntary if H.B.’s passport is allowed to be returned to H.B.

This question is a negative lead question, so the correct response is the only response option that CANNOT be validly concluded. According to the third sentence, if H.B.’s departure is voluntary, then the passport is allowed to be returned to H.B. Based on this information, Response A is invalid. Responses C and D are both valid and are supported by the information in the third sentence that the passport is allowed to be returned to H.B. if H.B.’s departure is voluntary. Responses B and E are valid and are supported by the information in the second sentence that H.B.’s passport will be returned to the issuing government if
H.B. is being “removed.”

The third sentence says that almost all arrestees are unable to see after being sprayed with OC. Accordingly, few arrestees are able to see after being sprayed with OC, Response B.

16. Correct Answer:
B. few arrestees are able to see after being sprayed with OC
Response A is false because, according to the first sentence, OC is an example of a tool that causes a burning sensation of the eyes but is not deadly force. Sentences four and five do not say that the agencies who have experienced fewer allegations of use of excessive force are the same agencies that have reported a reduction in officer and arrestee injuries, thus Response C is invalid. Response D is false because it contradicts the information in the fourth sentence that some agencies using OC have experienced fewer allegations. Finally, the first sentence states that OC is an effective, non-lethal tool for violent or threatening arrestees, but it does not state that OC is the only tool (Response E).

SPANISH TEST

To successfully complete this portion of the test, find the answer that is closest in meaning to the underlined key word.

1. Es muy complicado pilotar mi avion.
   A. facil
   B. dificil
   C. divertido
   D. compilado
   E. comparado

2. Es facil comprender lo que el agente esta.
   A. responder
   B. comprobar
   C. entender
   D. pretender
Answers

#1 - Correct Answer: B
The word complicado means complicated. In the context of the sentence, it refers to something that is hard to do. Hence, choice B, difícil ("difficult"), is the best synonym. Choice A, fácil ("easy"), is opposite to the meaning complicado. Choice C, divertido, has the same beginning syllable (di-) as the correct answer, but its meaning ("amusing") is completely different. The basic meanings of choices D and E ("compiled" and "compared" respectively) are completely different from the meaning of complicado, although both compilado and comparado are phonetically similar to it.

#2 - Correct Answer: C
The word comprender means to understand something after watching, listening to, or reading it. Hence, choice C, entender ("to understand"), is the best synonym. Choice E, desentender, is the exact opposite of the correct answer; in fact, it is entender, but with a negative prefix added to it, thus giving it the meaning of "to understand." Choices A, B, and D ("to respond," "to verify," and "to pretend") are completely unrelated to the meaning of comprender.

BORDER PATROL LOGICAL REASONING TEST

The Logical Reasoning Test is a series of scenarios followed by multiple-choice questions. The questions will test your ability to understand complex written information and draw some type of conclusion. You will be asked to make your conclusion based on the facts only, so you will need to read carefully and concentrate on what is being asked. You will not need to know any extra information other than what is in the paragraph.

The most important part of being a successful Border Patrol Agent is your ability to reason competently. Logical reasoning is used in decision-making and problem-solving both on the job and in every day life. The questions in the Logical Reasoning test are different from regular reading questions that ask you to understand the meaning of a reading passage. Specifically, this is the kind of reading that will test
your ability to draw conclusions and take action. Often, the situations presented in
the questions can be quite complex. Careful reading and focused thinking are
required in order to determine what is being asked and what is not being asked. The
logical reading questions vary in level of difficulty from average to difficult.

The paragraphs are related to some aspect of Border Patrol or government work. It
is important to read very carefully. You are being tested on your ability to read and
draw conclusions based ONLY on the facts given, so assume that the facts are
correct as given even if they differ from information you know to be true.
Remember, you are not being tested on your own knowledge of facts. There may be
different types of information in the paragraph. Take the time to study carefully
what information is being given. Sometimes there may be facts about two or more
situations or subjects that can be linked. Some of the information may be positive or
negative.

How to Answer “All” or “Every” Questions:

A statement about two groups that begins with the words “all” or “every” gives you
some important information about how the two groups are related. The words “all”
and “every” tell
you that everything in the first group is also in the second group. For example, in
the statement, “All the law enforcement officers on the case are Federal law
enforcement officers,” the first group, consisting of law enforcement officers on the
case, is totally included in the second group, consisting of Federal law enforcement
officers.

The “all” statement does not provide sufficient information to determine whether or
not all members of the second group are included in the first group. Suppose that a
librarian told you
“All the books on this set of shelves are about law enforcement.” From this
information, you might be tempted to conclude that all of the library’s books on law
enforcement (the second
group) are on that set of shelves (the first group), but this conclusion is invalid. The
books on those shelves might only be part of the entire group of books on law
enforcement. The sentence does NOT provide information on whether or not other
law enforcement books are placed elsewhere in the library. The following examples
provide an “all” statement (all of Group A are Group B) followed by an invalid “all”
statement (all of Group B are Group A). To develop a good grasp of this concept,
try to create some examples of your own.
HOW TO ANSWER “IF-THEN” STATEMENTS:

As was said before, there can be information about events or situations, and there can be information about individuals and groups. Previously, Section II discussed how to deal with information about groups. Next, Section II will discuss how to deal with information about the relationship between events or situations.

We are all familiar with the idea of a chain of events in which one thing leads to another thing, which in turn leads to a third thing, and so on. For example, “if a person is convicted of possession of a gram of marijuana in Aker County, that person is guilty of a misdemeanor, and persons found guilty of a misdemeanor in Aker County are fined by the court.” It is easy to see that one can think backward and forward along this chain.

Thinking forward means that, when the first thing happens, the later events will follow. For example, if you learn that Bill is convicted of possession of a gram of marijuana in Aker County, you know that Bill is guilty of a misdemeanor. Furthermore, if you know that Bill is guilty of a misdemeanor in Aker County, you know that Bill will be fined by the court.

Thinking backward means that if later events do not occur, the earlier events did not occur. For example, if you know that Bill has never been fined by the court in Aker County, you know that he has not been found guilty of a misdemeanor there. Furthermore, by reasoning backward from the fact that Bill has not been found guilty of a misdemeanor in Aker County, you know that he has never been convicted of possession of a gram of marijuana there.

The wording we typically use to indicate this kind of linkage between events includes the simple “if-then” sentence in which the first event is in a statement tagged by “if” and the second event is in a statement tagged by “then.” An example would be the sentence “if Chris gets assigned to the Bike Patrol, then the Bike Patrol will need additional equipment.” We also use the same language to describe signs that such a linkage has already happened.

True: If a person is a Border Patrol Agent, the person is an employee of the U.S. Government.
Therefore, Invalid: If a person is an employee of the U.S. Government, the person is a Border Patrol Agent.
True: If a criminal receives a pardon, the criminal will be released. Therefore, Invalid: If a criminal is released, the criminal has received a pardon.

True: If a person is convicted of murder, that person is guilty of a felony. Therefore, Invalid: If a person is guilty of a felony, that person has been convicted of murder.

True: If a person lives in Germany, the person lives in Europe. Therefore, Invalid: If a person lives in Europe, the person lives in Germany.

True: If a car has no gas, the car will not run. Therefore, Invalid: If a car does not run, the car has no gas.

SAMPLE QUESTIONS FOR THE LOGICAL REASONING TEST

1. Often, crimes are characterized as either *malum in se*—inherently evil—or *malum prohibitum*—criminal because they are declared as offenses by a legislature. Murder is an example of the former. Failing to file a tax return illustrates the latter. Some jurisdictions no longer distinguish between crimes *malum in se* and *malum prohibitum*, although many still do.

   *From the information given above, it can be validly concluded that*

   A. many jurisdictions no longer distinguish between crimes *malum in se* and *malum prohibitum*
   B. some jurisdictions still distinguish between crimes *malum in se* and *malum prohibitum*
   C. some crimes characterized as *malum in se* are not inherently evil
   D. some crimes characterized as *malum prohibitum* are not declared by a legislature to be an offense
   E) sometimes failing to file a tax return is characterized as *malum in se*

2. A trucking company can act as a *common carrier*—for hire to the general public at published rates. As a common carrier, it is liable for any cargo damage, unless the company can show that it was not negligent. If the company can demonstrate that it was not negligent, then it is not liable for cargo damage. In contrast, a *contract carrier* (a trucking company hired by a shipper under a specific contract) is only responsible for cargo damage as spelled out in the
contract. A Claus Inc. tractor-trailer, acting under common carrier authority, was in a 5-vehicle accident that damaged its cargo. A Nichols Inc. tractor-trailer, acting under contract carrier authority, was involved in the same accident, and its cargo was also damaged.

*From the information given above, it can be validly concluded that,* in reference to the accident,

A. if Claus Inc. is liable, then it can show that it was not negligent  
B. if Claus Inc. cannot show that it was not negligent, then it is not liable  
C. if Claus Inc. can show that it was not negligent, then it is not liable  
D. if Nichols Inc. is liable, then it cannot show that it is negligent  
E. if Nichols Inc. can show that it is not negligent, then it is not liable

3. A rapidly changing technical environment in government is promoting greater reliance on electronic mail (e-mail) systems. As this usage grows, there are increasing chances of conflict between the users’ expectations of privacy and public access rights. In some investigations, access to all e-mail, including those messages stored in archival files and messages outside the scope of the investigation, has been sought and granted. In spite of this, some people send messages through e-mail that would never be said face-to-face or written formally.

*From the information given above, it CANNOT be validly concluded that*

A. some e-mail messages that have been requested as part of investigations have contained messages that would never be said face-to-face  
B. some messages that people would never say face-to-face are sent in e-mail messages  
C. some e-mail messages have been requested as part of investigations  
D. e-mail messages have not been exempted from investigations  
E. some e-mail messages contain information that would be omitted from formal writing

4. Phyllis T. is a former Federal employee who was entitled to benefits under the Federal Employee Compensation Act because of a job-related, disabling injury. When an eligible Federal employee has such an injury, the benefit is determined by this test: If the beneficiary is married or has dependents,
benefits are 3/4 of the person’s salary at the time of the injury; otherwise, benefits are set at 2/3 of the salary. Phyllis T.’s benefits were 2/3 of her salary when she was injured.

*From the information given above, it can be validly concluded that*, when Phyllis T. was injured, she

A. was married but without dependents
B. was not married and had no dependents
C. was not married but had dependents
D. was married and had dependents
E. had never been married

5. Some 480,000 immigrants were living in a certain country in 1999. Although most of these immigrants were not employed in professional occupations, many of them were. For instance, many of them were engineers and many of them were nurses. Very few of these immigrants were librarians, another professional occupation.

*From the information given above, it can be validly concluded that*, in 1999, in the country described above,

A. most immigrants were either engineers or nurses
B. it is not the case that some of the nurses were immigrants
C. none of the engineers were immigrants
D. most of those not employed in professional occupations were immigrants
E. some of the engineers were immigrants

6. Police officers were led to believe that many weapons sold at a certain gun store were sold illegally. Upon investigating the lead, the officers learned that all of the weapons sold by the store that were made by Precision Arms were sold legally. Also, none of the illegally sold weapons were .45 caliber.

*From the information given above, it can be validly concluded that*, concerning the weapons sold at the store,
A. all of the .45 caliber weapons were made by Precision Arms
B. none of the .45 caliber weapons were made by Precision Arms
C. some of the weapons made by Precision Arms were .45 caliber weapons
D. all of the .45 caliber weapons were sold legally
E. some of the weapons made by Precision Arms were sold illegally

7. Impressions made by the ridges on the ends of the fingers and thumbs are useful means of identification, since no two persons have the same pattern of ridges. If finger patterns from fingerprints are not decipherable, then they cannot be classified by general shape and contour or by pattern type. If they cannot be classified by these characteristics, then it is impossible to identify the person to whom the fingerprints belong.

From the information given above, it CANNOT be validly concluded that

A. if it is possible to identify the person to whom fingerprints belong, then the fingerprints are decipherable
B. if finger patterns from fingerprints are not decipherable, then it is impossible to identify the person to whom the fingerprints belong
C. if fingerprints are decipherable, then it is impossible to identify the person to whom they belong
D. if fingerprints can be classified by general shape and contour or by pattern type, then they are decipherable
E. if it is possible to identify the person to whom fingerprints belong, then the fingerprints can be classified by general shape and contour or pattern type

8. Explosives are substances or devices capable of producing a volume of rapidly expanding gases that exert a sudden pressure on their surroundings. Chemical explosives are the most commonly used, although there are mechanical and nuclear explosives. All mechanical explosives are devices in
which a physical reaction is produced, such as that caused by overloading a container with compressed air. While nuclear explosives are by far the most powerful, all nuclear explosives have been restricted to military weapons.

*From the information given above, it can be validly concluded that*

A. all explosives that have been restricted to military weapons are nuclear explosives
B. no mechanical explosives are devices in which a physical reaction is produced, such as that caused by overloading a container with compressed air
C. some nuclear explosives have not been restricted to military weapons
D. all mechanical explosives have been restricted to military weapons
E. some devices in which a physical reaction is produced, such as that caused by overloading a container with compressed air, are mechanical explosives

**1. Correct Answer: B)** some jurisdictions still distinguish between crimes *malum in se* and *malum prohibitum*.

This question is concerned with classification of crimes into sets—that is, with the classification of crimes as either *malum in se* or *malum prohibitum*. The last phrase in the last sentence tells us that many jurisdictions make the distinction between these two categories of crimes. Response B follows from that sentence, because if many jurisdictions make the distinction, some jurisdictions make the distinction. From the fact that many jurisdictions make the distinction, it cannot be inferred that many do not make the distinction. Therefore, Response A is incorrect.

Responses C, D, and E are based on erroneous definitions of the two classes of crimes. The paragraph tells us that all crimes characterized as *malum in se* are inherently evil. Response C is false because it cannot be the case that SOME crimes characterized as *malum in se* are NOT
inherently evil. The paragraph also tells us that all crimes characterized as *malum prohibitum* are declared as offenses by a legislature. Response D is false because it cannot be the case that SOME crimes characterized as *malum prohibitum* are NOT declared by a legislature to be an offense. In the paragraph, we are told that filing a tax return late is *malum prohibitum*, rather than *malum in se*. Response E is incorrect because it cannot be the case that failing to file a tax return is *malum in se*.

2. **Correct Answer: C)** If Claus Inc. can show that it was not negligent, then it is not liable.

The second sentence states the liability rule for common carriers: all common carriers are liable for cargo damage unless they can show that they are not negligent; if they can show that they are not negligent, then they are not liable for cargo damage. Claus Inc. is a common carrier, and accordingly this rule applies to it. From this rule it follows that if Claus Inc. can show it was not negligent, then it is not liable, Response C. Response A contradicts this rule by claiming that when Claus Inc. is liable it can show that it was not negligent. Response B contradicts this rule by claiming that Claus Inc. is not liable even when it cannot show that it is not negligent. Responses D and E concern Nichols Inc., a contract carrier. However, the terms of the Nichols Inc. contract were not disclosed in the paragraph, so neither response is supported.

3. **Correct Answer: A)** some e-mail messages that have been requested as part of investigations have contained messages that would never be said face-to-face.

This is an example of a test question with a negative lead-in statement. It asks for the conclusion that is NOT supported by the paragraph. That means that four of the statements are valid conclusions from the paragraph while one is not. Response B (some messages that
people would never say face-to-face are sent in e-mail messages) is a valid conclusion because it restates a fact given in the last sentence of the paragraph. Response E (some e-mail messages contain information that would be omitted from formal writing) is valid because it restates the other fact in the last sentence of the paragraph.

The next-to-last sentence in the paragraph is the source of both response C (some e-mail messages have been requested as part of investigations) and response D (e-mail messages have not been exempted from investigations). Both of these choices restate information in that sentence, based on the fact that access to e-mail messages was sought and granted. This leaves only the first option, response A (Some e-mail messages that have been requested as part of investigations have contained messages that would never be said face-to-face). This is the only choice that does NOT represent a valid conclusion, because even though we know from the paragraph that there is a group of e-mail messages that are requested in investigations and also that there is a group of messages that contain information that people would not say face-to-face, there is nothing that says that these groups overlap. We simply do not know.

4. Correct Answer: B) Phyllis T. was not married and had no dependents.

This question concerns an either/or situation. The paragraph states that benefits under the Federal Employees Compensation Act are awarded at one level (3/4 of salary) if a beneficiary is married or has dependents when injured and at another level (2/3 of salary) if this is not true.

Phyllis T. is eligible for benefits under the Act. The paragraph states that Phyllis T.’s benefit
level was 2/3 of her salary. Given this benefit level, it is clear that Phyllis T. did not meet either of the conditions for the 3/4 level. Therefore, responses A, C, and D cannot be correct (A states that she was married, C states that she had dependents, and D states that she both was married and had dependents). Response E goes beyond the facts given because prior marriages are not listed as a factor relating to this benefit. The one correct conclusion is that Phyllis T. did not meet either requirement to qualify for the higher benefit level (3/4 of salary), so response B is the correct answer to the question.

5. Correct Answer: E) some of the engineers were immigrants

Response E is correct because it restates the third sentence in terms of the overlap between immigrants and engineers in the country described in the paragraph. Response A says that most immigrants are engineers or nurses, which are professional occupations. However, the second sentence says that most immigrants are not employed in professional occupations, so Response A is false. Response B is false because it denies that there is any overlap between immigrants and nurses, even though this overlap is clear from the third sentence of the paragraph. Response C is false because it denies the overlap between immigrants and engineers. Because the paragraph does not give complete information about the non-professionals (immigrant and non-immigrant) in the country described in the paragraph, Response D is invalid.

6. Correct Answer: D) all of the .45 caliber weapons were sold legally

The second and last sentences are the two main premises in the paragraph. These two sentences give information about three categories of weapons: weapons made by Precision Arms, weapons
sold legally, and .45 caliber weapons.

The last sentence states that none of the illegally sold weapons were .45 caliber. This means that none of the .45 caliber weapons were sold illegally. Notice that this new statement is a double negative. In affirmative form the statement means that all of the .45 caliber weapons were sold legally, Choice D.

The information that all of the .45 caliber weapons were sold legally (last sentence), combined with the information that all of the weapons made by Precision Arms were sold legally (second sentence), allows us to draw no valid conclusions about the relationship between the .45 caliber weapons and the weapons made by Precision Arms. There is insufficient information about the entire group of weapons sold legally to know whether the group of .45 caliber weapons and the group of weapons made by Precision Arms overlapped entirely (Choice A), partially (Choice C), or not at all (Choice B).

Choice E contradicts the second sentence and is, therefore, invalid.

7. **Correct Answer: C** if fingerprints are decipherable, then it is impossible to identify the person to whom they belong

This question asks for the response option that cannot be validly concluded from the information in the paragraph. The only response option that cannot be validly concluded is Response C, so the correct answer to question 7 is Response C. Response C is invalid because the paragraph does not provide enough information to conclude whether or not it would be possible to identify the person to whom the fingerprints belong from the mere fact that the fingerprints are
decipherable.

Response A refers to a condition where it is possible to identify the person to whom fingerprints belong. Based on the final sentence in the paragraph, this condition of fingerprints means that the fingerprints could be classified by general shape and contour or by pattern type. Based on the second sentence, the ability to classify the fingerprints means that the fingerprints are decipherable.

second statements of the second sentence were made opposite and reversed in Response D, and the first and second statements of the final sentence were made opposite and reversed in Response E.

8. Correct Answer: E) some devices in which a physical reaction is produced, such as that caused by overloading a container with compressed air, are mechanical explosives

The correct answer is E. The third sentence states the overlap between all mechanical explosives and devices in which a physical reaction is produced, such as that caused by overloading a container with compressed air. From this, we can safely conclude that some devices in which a physical reaction is produced, such as that caused by overloading a container with compressed air, are mechanical explosives.

Response A is incorrect because the paragraph does not provide sufficient information to validly conclude that all explosives which have been restricted to military weapons are nuclear weapons. It may be that some types of explosives other than nuclear weapons also have been restricted to military weapons.
Responses B and C are incorrect because they contradict the paragraph. Response B contradicts the third sentence, and Response C contradicts the last sentence.

Response D is incorrect because the paragraph provides no information about whether or not mechanical explosives are restricted to military weapons.

**Identify The Lead-In Question**

The paragraphs in this test will be followed by a key lead-in phrase that asks you to complete a sentence by choosing one of several responses a, b, c, d, or e. The lead-in phrase will be either positive or negative: “From the information given above, it can be validly concluded that” or “From the information given above, it CANNOT be validly concluded that.” Take time to carefully consider what is being asked by the lead-in question and whether it is positive or negative. This is the key to answering the question correctly.

For the positive lead-in phrases, you are given a choice of four incorrect conclusions and one correct conclusion. Negative lead-in phrases, on the other hand, have four correct conclusions and one incorrect conclusion; the trick is to identify what CANNOT be concluded from the facts given in the paragraph.

In some of the paragraphs, the lead-in phrase may be limiting in some way. An example of this is the lead-in phrase, “From the information given above, it can be validly concluded that in 1999 in the state of Arizona...”. There may be answers that concern other states in other years. However, for the test question, only information from the paragraph dealing with the state of Arizona in 1999 would be valid.

**BORDER PATROL ALT (ARTIFICIAL LANGUAGE TEST)**

Since all Border Patrol Agents are required to know the Spanish language, it is important to assess language-learning abilities in all applicants to the Border Patrol Agency. All applicants who successfully pass the entry-level examination battery for Border Patrol Agent are eligible to become Agent Trainees at the U.S Border Patrol Academy in Artesia, New Mexico. Applicants selected to become Agent Trainees will receive extensive training in many areas, including the Spanish language.

A validation study conducted by the U.S. Office of Personnel Management in 1991, and an attrition study conducted at the Border Patrol Academy in 1993, demonstrate that the Border Patrol Artificial Language Test (henceforward referred to as ALT) is
an extremely effective predictor of success in learning Spanish at the Academy.

**Artificial Language Test Manual**

The purpose of the Artificial Language Test Manual is to help you prepare for the ALT. The ALT is a fairly difficult test because the Artificial Language is similar to Spanish, which is not an easy language to learn. The present test manual was designed to allow you every opportunity to study the grammatical rules of the Artificial Language prior to taking the ALT. In this way, you can spend concentrated time in learning to use grammatical rules that you will need to apply not only in the test, but also in the process of learning Spanish, if you are selected for a Border Patrol Agent (Trainee) position.

The Border Patrol Artificial Language Manual contains three parts: vocabulary lists (or dictionary) for the Artificial Language, a set of grammatical rules and a glossary of grammatical terms (for applicants who do not remember the meaning of some of these terms).

The parts of the manual are organized in the following sequence:

**First: The Vocabulary Lists**

The lists of words need not be memorized because during the actual test they will be available to you for constant consultation.

**Second:**

**The Set of Grammatical Rules for the Artificial Language** These rules are the essence of the Artificial Language because they are the essence of its connection to the structures of the Spanish language. There is no need to memorize the rules because they will be available to you during the test. Also, you should note that some details of the rules will be different in the actual test. For example, if the feminine form of a noun takes the suffix -nef in the rules presented in the manual, in the actual test the feminine form of a noun may take a different ending.

Other than these minor variations, the rules are identical in the sense that they deal with the same grammatical structures in the manual and in the actual Artificial Language Test.
Third:

**Glossary of Grammatical Terms** This glossary will provide a refresher mini-course in grammatical terms (such as “verb,” “noun,” “adjective,” and “adverb”) for applicants who have forgotten the meanings of these terms. The glossary will also be available for consultation during the actual test.

**The Artificial Language Test**

The test contains 40 questions, subdivided into tasks which require a correct translation from English into the Artificial Language and the application grammatical rules to Artificial Language sentences. In some cases, these tasks involve an entire sentence, while in others, they involve only part of a sentence.

While taking the Artificial Language (ALT) Test, you should refer all the materials described above: the vocabulary lists, the grammatical rules for the Artificial Language, and the glossary of grammatical terms. During the actual test, you will be able to refer to these sources at all times. When taking the actual test, you will be given two booklets. One called the “Supplemental Booklet” will contain the reference materials (the vocabulary lists, the grammatical rules, and the glossary of grammatical terms), while the other booklet will contain the test questions. You will have access to the “Supplemental Booklet” at all times while taking the Artificial Language (ALT) Test, and you will be able to consult the reference materials in the “Supplemental Booklet” while answering the test questions.

For each sentence decide which words have been translated correctly. You may use scratch paper to list each numbered word that is correctly translated into the Artificial Language. When you have finished listing the words that are correctly translated in sentences 1 through 20, select your answer according to the following instructions:

**Mark:**

A) if only the word numbered 1 is correctly translated  
B) if only the word numbered 2 is correctly translated  
C) if only the word numbered 3 is correctly translated  
D) if two or more of the numbered words are correctly translated  
E) if none of the numbered words are correctly translated
sample sentence: This Woman Crossed the River.

Sample translation: Bex kaplekszof chonremet ric browlek

The word numbered 1, bex, is incorrect because the translation of bex is a. The word vollezof should have been used. The word numbered 2 is correct, Kalplekzo has been correctly formed by adding the feminine ending to the masculine noun, applying Rule #1. The word numbered 3, chonremet is incorrect because the singular form, chonremot, should have been used. Because the word numbered 2is correct, the answer to the sample question is b.

Answer the following questions in the same manner as you answered the sample question.

Sentence:

1. The guard inspects identification papers.

Translation:

1. Ric bonlek zelremot kalenleax trenedlekax

Sentence:

2. Those drivers are not illegal aliens.

Translation:

2. Velle arlekax pohsynet pohcolleax huslek.
3. She is a loyal friend of the government.

Translation:

3. Yevzof synet bex inlezof kometlekoq quea ric almanlekoq

Sentence:

4. The skillful inspector identifies those papers.

Translation:

4. Ric autileax zellekaq kalenot vellezof trenedlekoq

BORDER PATROL SPANISH TEST

Today, more than ever before, the ability to speak a second language is in demand. Modern technology has enabled people anywhere on Earth to communicate with each other quickly and easily. For many millions of people, this communication takes place in the Spanish language. Someone who speaks Spanish can function more productively in the modern workplace both at home and abroad. Also, if you know the language, you will have a much richer experience when traveling to Spanish-speaking countries.

As a Border Patrol Agent, you’ll find that speaking Spanish well will be an invaluable aid in doing your job. First, the probability of miscommunication is greatly reduced when both parties speak the same language. Second, speaking in another person’s native language demonstrates your goodwill and a basic respect for that person. Since every Border Patrol Agent is required to know Spanish, you’re ahead of the game if you already have a working knowledge of the language.

1. Me gusta entrar ______ la puerta que está ______ de la oficina.

A. a, sobre
B. en, desde  
C. con, bajo  
D. en, al lado  
E. por, detrás  

The correct answer is response E, *por, detrás*. Responses A, B, C, and D all use incorrect prepositions.  

2. La agente me_______la correspondencia cuando yo no_________en casa.  
A. traido, estoy  
B. traer, estuviera  
C. trajo, estaba  
D. traerá, habré estado  
E. habrá traído, estar  

The correct answer is response C, *trajo, estaba*, because both verbs represent the correct past tense in the indicative mood (preterite indefinite trajo and preterite imperfect estaba). In responses A, B, D, and E, the wrong forms of the verb have been used.  

3. Los oficiales _______ usan la sala de reuniones para discutir asuntos ______.  
A. sumariamente / difícil  
B. frecuentemente / variadas  
C. normalmente / diversos  
D. rara vez / personal  
E. ocasionalmente / unilateral  

Choice C is the correct answer. The adverb *normalmente* (“normally”) correctly modifies the verb *usan* (“[they] use”), and the plural, masculine adjective *diversos* (“diverse”) agrees in gender and number with the noun it modifies (“asuntos”). In responses A, D, and E, there is no agreement in number between adjective and noun.  
In response B, there is no agreement in gender between adjective and noun.  

4. _______ a los detenidos y ________ al tanto de los resultados.  
A. Visita / pónlos  
B. Visite / ponerlos  
C. Visitaré / ponga
D. Habré visitado / pondré
E. Visitando / había puesto

Response A is the correct answer. The two imperative verb forms [tú] visita and [tú] pónlos are the correct choices. In responses B, C, D, and E, there is no agreement between the two main verbs.

PART TWO

Read each sentence carefully. Select the one sentence that is correct.

1. A. Todos los agentes coincidieron del sospechoso cuando entrarían por la puerta.
B. El sospechoso que entró fue señalado en la puerta con los agentes coincidiendo.
C. Todos los agentes señalaron al mismo sospechoso cuando entró por la puerta.
D.Todos los agentes coincidió en señalar al sospechoso cuando entrarán por la puerta.

The correct answer to this item is response C because it has the proper sentence structure (subject, verb, direct object) and contains no errors. Responses A, B, and D contain various errors, including incorrect prepositions, illogical structures, or incorrect verb forms; hence, none of them can be the correct answer.

2. A. La inmigración ilegal y el contrabando suponen un gran problema para muchos países.
B. La inmigración ilegal y el contrabando supongo un problema grande para muchos países.
C. Muchos países con gran problemas suponían la inmigración ilegal y el contrabando.
D. La inmigración ilegales y el contrabando suponen un gran problema para muchos países.

The correct answer to this item is response A because it has the proper sentence structure (subject, verb, direct object, indirect object) and contains no errors. Responses B, C, and D contain various errors, including incorrect terms, illogical structures, or incorrect verb forms; hence, none of these responses can be the correct answer.

3. A. Como el agente sabía que andando es bueno para la salud, andaría unos veinte
minutos antes de iniciar el entrenamiento oficial.
B. Como el agente sabía que andar es bueno para la salud, anduvo unos veinte minutos antes de iniciar el entrenamiento oficial.
C. Andaría unos veinte minutos como andar es bueno sabía el agente antes de iniciar el entrenamiento oficial.
D. Que andar es bueno para la salud unos veinte minutos antes de había iniciado el entrenamiento oficial el agente sabía que andaría.

The correct answer to this item is response B because it has the proper sentence structure (subject, verb, direct object) and contains no errors. Responses A, C, and D contain various errors, including incorrect terms, misplaced clauses, or disagreement of verb tenses; hence, none of these responses can be the correct answer.

4. A. Aunque hay países donde existen varias agrupaciones de derechos humanos que se preocupan por velar sobre las garantías individuales y que resultan muy efectivas en ciertas sociedades en que su esfera de influencia es muy limitada o casi nula.
B. Existen varias agrupaciones internacionales de derechos humanos que se preocupan por velar sobre las garantías individuales y que resultan muy efectivas en ciertas sociedades, aunque hay países en que su esfera de influencia es muy limitada o casi nula.
C. Existen de derechos humanos varias agrupaciones internacionales que se preocupan por velar sobre las garantías individuales, aunque hay países en que su esfera de influencia que resultan muy efectivas en ciertas sociedades es muy limitada o casi nula.
D. Hay países en que existen varias agrupaciones internacionales de derechos humanos y que resultan muy efectivas en ciertas sociedades aunque que se preocupan por velar sobre las garantías individuales en que su esfera de influencia es muy limitada o casi nula.

The correct answer to this item is response B because it has the proper sentence structure (subject, verb, direct object, indirect object) and contains no errors. Responses A, C, and D contain misplaced clauses; hence, none of these responses can be the correct answer.

PART THREE

Read each sentence carefully. Select the correct word or phrase to replace the underlined portions of the sentence. In those cases in which the sentence needs no
correction, select alternative (E).

1. Los agentes detectaron el contrabando antes de abrir la maleta.

A. abriendo
B. abrirá
C. abriremos
D. abrió
E. No es necesario hacer ninguna corrección.

The correct answer to this item is response E because the infinitive form of the verb, abrir, must be used after the preposition de. Incorrect forms of the verb have been used in the other responses; namely, response A (gerund), response B (future imperfect), response C (future imperfect), and response D (preterite indefinite).

2. Es necesario tener todo las documentos de identificación en regla.

A. todos las
B. todo el
C. todas las
D. todos los
E. No es necesario hacer ninguna corrección.

The correct answer is response D because todos los is plural in number and masculine in gender, and is thus in agreement with documentos. Responses A, B, and C have either the wrong gender or the wrong number.

3. Los manuales hemos abarcado un sin número de posibilidades y hemos abreviado el tiempo que se necesita para completar los trámites.

A. abarcando / abreviando
B. abarcados / abreviados
C. abarcó / abrevió
D. abarcan / abrevian
E. No es necesario hacer ninguna corrección.

Response D is the correct answer because the two verbs in the third person plural [abarcan (“cover”) and abrevian (“shorten”) ] agree with the masculine plural subject manuales (“manuals”).
Responses A and B use incorrect verb forms (gerund and participle). In responses C and E, there is no agreement between verbs and subject.

4. Los que abastecen las cocinas de las unidades de rescate anoche trajeron magníficas provisiones.

A. habían abastecido / lentamente  
B. abasteciendo / no  
C. abastecieran / mañana  
D. abastezco / arriba  
E. No es necesario hacer ninguna corrección.

Response E is the correct answer because the present indicative verb *abastecen* (“[they] supply”) agrees with the preterite indefinite *trajeron* (“[they] brought”) after the correctly selected adverb *anoche* (“last night”). In response A, the adverb of manner *lentamente* (“slowly”) is incorrect. Responses B and C use the wrong verb form.

Response D does not have agreement in number between subject and verb.

**Important Spanish Test Tips:**

Learning or reviewing Spanish effectively is mostly a matter of establishing a set of good habits and exhaustively practicing. Here are some useful hints to help you get started.

■ Schedule study time in small units. If you need to do a lot of studying, study for a half hour, then do something else, then study for another half hour, and so on.

■ If you know a native Spanish speaker who speaks the language well, see if you can arrange practice sessions with that person. If that is not possible, the next best thing is to listen to a tape of someone who speaks Spanish well.

■ Study out loud. It is important to hear yourself speaking Spanish. Doing this will enable you to speak more comfortably and easily. If possible, try to study with a friend. That way, you can check each other’s pronunciation and grammar. You will find that this will enable you to learn the material more quickly, and the learning process will be more interesting.
■ Spend extra time memorizing vocabulary. This is very important. There are a number of books available in bookstores or libraries that have vocabulary lists. A good choice would be Mastering Spanish Vocabulary: A Schematic Approach by José Navarro and Axel Navarro Ramil.

■ Spend extra time on pronunciation. Be sure to get it right. This is essential, because, as in English, many Spanish words have different meanings when pronounced differently, for example, paso (I am passing by) is very different from pasó (he/she/you passed by). Correct pronunciation will help you choose the correct written word on the test.

■ Always think of the meaning. When practicing, as you repeat basic sentences, think about their meaning and try to speak with feeling; that is, try to make your expression match the meaning. This will reinforce your learning, and practice won’t become mere mechanical repetition.

■ Continually review earlier material as you progress through the lessons. When you go back and review earlier, easier lessons, you will reinforce what you have already memorized.

■ Use what is called the pattern sentence technique. This is a good way to systematically learn or review material. Pattern sentences can be used to practice verb conjugations, pronoun usage, and adjective endings. When practicing, alone or with a friend, try using this technique. Here’s how it works: Take a correct sentence that uses a regular -ar, -er, or -ir verb form, then change the subject and repeat the new sentence aloud. For instance, if you say ¿Habla Ud. con él? (Do you speak with him?), you or another person, could respond Sí, hablo con él (Yes, I speak with him).

Practice correct pronoun and adjective usage this way too. If you asked the person ¿Ud le dio el libro a mi hermano? (Did you give the book to my brother?) They could answer Sí, se lo di (Yes, I gave it to him).