

2002-2003



CANDIDATE
INFORMATION
BOOKLET



THE
PSYCHOLOGICAL
CORPORATION®

A Harcourt Assessment Company

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Table of Contents

Introduction

The <i>Miller Analogies Test</i>	5
The Psychological Corporation	5

Fees and Special Services

Test Fee	7
Optional Fees	7

Applying to Take the *Miller Analogies Test*

Applying to a Controlled Testing Center	8
Requesting an Alternative Testing Site	8
Applying to Retake the MAT	10
Requesting Special Testing Accommodations	11

Taking the *Miller Analogies Test*

Testing Center Guidelines and Procedures	12
Specifying Score Recipients	13
The No Score Option	14

Scoring and Score Reporting

Scoring Your Test	14
Reporting Your Test Results	15
Your Personal <i>Score Report</i>	15
Official Score Reports	16
Handscoring	17
Replacement Score Reports	17
Transcript Service	17
Cancellation of Scores by The Psychological Corporation	19

The *Miller Analogies Test*

The MAT Analogy	21
Solving MAT Analogies	22
Types of Relationships in MAT Analogies	23
The Content of MAT Analogies	28
Test-taking Strategies for the MAT	31

Sample Analogies and Annotated Answers

Sample Analogies	34
Annotated Answers	36

Appendix A—Controlled Testing Centers of The Psychological Corporation 40

Appendix B—Accommodation Request Form..... 45

Appendix C—Sample Personal *Score Report*/Interpreting the Personal *Score Report* 46

Appendix D—Raw-Score-to-Percentile Chart 48

Introduction

This *Candidate Information Booklet* contains complete information about the *Miller Analogies Test* (MAT). In it you will find information about how to apply to take the test, about the contents of the test, and about what happens after you have taken the test. You will also find strategies for taking the MAT and actual sample items.

Read this booklet carefully. If you feel that you would like to call or write The Psychological Corporation with questions, please read this booklet carefully before doing so because many of your questions are undoubtedly answered here.

Keep this booklet for reference. It contains information you will need both after you apply for the test and after you take the test. The information in this booklet applies to both paper-and-pencil and computer-delivered versions of the MAT.

It is critical that you understand and strictly adhere to all procedures and deadlines described in this booklet.

The *Miller Analogies Test*

There are several equivalent forms of the MAT administered in paper-and-pencil versions that are administered through a network of Controlled Testing Centers (CTCs) licensed by The Psychological Corporation to administer the MAT. The Psychological Corporation has rigorous procedures that all CTCs must follow to administer the MAT. However, **each CTC establishes its own testing schedule, application process, and fees.**

Candidates apply directly to a specific CTC to take the MAT. While The Psychological Corporation does all the scoring and reporting of scores for the MAT, the CTCs are responsible for administering the MAT.

The Psychological Corporation

Founded in 1921, The Psychological Corporation is the oldest commercial test publisher in the nation and is an acknowledged leader in the test development and publishing industry. The Psychological Corporation is a subsidiary of Harcourt General, one of the world's leading educational publishers.

The Psychological Corporation develops and publishes tests for use by college and graduate school admissions offices. It also develops and publishes tests and other materials for use in higher education, clinical psychology, and guidance and counseling services.

Feel free to contact The Psychological Corporation if you have any questions that are not answered by this booklet at 1-800-622-3231.

The Psychological Corporation
Miller Analogies Test
Customer Relations
19500 Bulverde Road
San Antonio, Texas 78259

Telephone: (800) 622-3231 or (210) 339-8710
Monday–Friday, 8:30 A.M. – 5:00 P.M. Central Time

Fax: (888) 211-8276

E-Mail: scoring_services@harcourt.com

Information about the *Miller Analogies Test* can also be found at
The Psychological Corporation's website:

www.milleranalogies.com

Fees and Special Services

Test Fee

The fee that you pay for taking the MAT is paid directly to the same Controlled Testing Center (CTC) where you apply to take the MAT. The CTC will tell you what its test fee is and how you should pay it. This test fee covers one personal *Score Report* that will be mailed to you and official score reports that will be sent to up to three schools specified by you when you take the MAT. (See the section of this booklet “Scoring and Score Reporting,” pages 15–20, for a full explanation of score reporting.)

Optional Fees

Any additional services that you would like beyond the personal *Score Report* and the three official score reports are optional and will require additional fees. **Any additional fees are paid directly to The Psychological Corporation and must be in the form of a money order payable to The Psychological Corporation.** If you are paying from outside the United States, you must submit an international money order payable in U.S. dollars. The following fees are required for the following services:

- **Domestic Alternative Testing Site Fee—\$75.00** (See the explanation in the section “Requesting an Alternative Testing Site,” pages 8–9.)
- **Foreign Alternative Testing Site Fee—\$100.00** (See the explanation in the section “Requesting an Alternative Testing Site,” pages 8–9.)
- **Replacement Retest Admission Ticket Fee—\$14.00** (See the explanation in the section “Applying to Retake the MAT,” page 10.)
- **Transcript Fee—\$21.00 per transcript** (See the explanation in the section “Transcript Service,” page 17.)
- **Handscoring Fee—\$14.00** (See the explanation in the section “Handscoring,” pages 17–18.)

Send additional fee payments to The Psychological Corporation at one of the following addresses.

• **If by regular mail:**

The Psychological Corporation
Miller Analogies Test
 P.O. Box 98215
 Chicago, IL 60693

• **If by overnight courier service:**

The Psychological Corporation
 c/o Bank of America
 98215 Collections Center Drive
 Chicago, IL 60693

Applying to Take the *Miller Analogies Test*

Applying to a Controlled Testing Center

To take the MAT at one of the more than 600 Controlled Testing Centers (CTCs) in the United States, Canada, or overseas, you will apply directly to the Controlled Testing Center of your choice.

The locations and phone numbers of all the current CTCs are listed in Appendix A—Controlled Testing Centers of The Psychological Corporation (pages 40–44). Once you determine where you wish to take the MAT, contact that CTC for instructions concerning how to apply to take the MAT and about its fee requirement. The MAT fees vary from CTC to CTC. If you are unable to reach a CTC at the number listed in this booklet, please contact directory assistance for the phone number of the institution where the CTC is located.

There are no nationally scheduled test administrations for the MAT. Each CTC determines its own test schedule and test fees. When you contact a CTC, you will be told if there are any special procedures that you must follow beyond those described in this booklet.

If you are making arrangements to retake the MAT, inform your CTC that you have taken the test before. (See the section in this booklet “Applying to Retake the MAT,” page 10, for more information.)

Requesting an Alternative Testing Site

If you live more than **100 miles** from a CTC, you may request to take the MAT at an alternative testing site by writing to The Psychological Corporation. (See page 7 for the address.)

An examiner for an alternative testing site must be an individual willing to administer the MAT who has at least a master’s degree (but preferably a doctorate) and has had experience administering a standardized test. This could be a private individual or a person who holds one of the following positions:

- A faculty member or administrator at a university, college, or school
- A U.S. Embassy administrator or consulate
- A Dantes TCO

After making your arrangements with an examiner, you must again write to The Psychological Corporation to explain the arrangements you have made and to pay the alternative testing site fee. (See page 6 for the address and page 7 for the fee information.) In this letter to The Psychological Corporation, you must provide the following information:

- Your name, address, and Social Security number (American) or Social Insurance number (Canadian)
- Your daytime telephone number
- The name and address of the MAT examiner you have made arrangements with
- The tentative test date that you and your examiner have agreed upon
- A **money order** for the alternative testing site fee made payable to The Psychological Corporation and displaying your name

If you are writing from outside the United States, you must submit an international money order payable in U.S. dollars. The alternative testing site fee is **nonrefundable**.

The examiner with whom you arrange to take the MAT must also notify The Psychological Corporation in a letter that states the following:

- An agreement to administer the MAT to you (by name)
- A brief resume stating the examiner's educational background and any standardized tests the examiner has administered
- A street address to which the testing materials can be sent
- A phone number (and fax number if available) where the examiner can be reached in case The Psychological Corporation has questions regarding the information provided
- The tentative date on which the test is to be administered

Only after The Psychological Corporation has received the letters from you (with the alternative testing site fee payment) and from the examiner will the testing materials be mailed to the examiner. Since the time it takes for the testing materials to be shipped and received may vary, you should stay in touch with the examiner so you can take the MAT as soon as possible after he or she receives these materials. The examiner will only be able to keep the testing materials for a limited time before returning them to The Psychological Corporation.

Alternative testing sites ordinarily charge an additional fee to cover shipping and other expenses involved in administering the MAT. This fee is paid directly to your examiner and is in addition to the alternative testing site fee that you pay to The Psychological Corporation.

Applying to Retake the MAT

After taking the MAT, you will receive both a personal *Score Report* and a *Retest Admission Ticket*. The *Retest Admission Ticket* indicates your MAT testing history. If you go to a CTC to retake the MAT after taking it on one or more previous occasions, you will be assigned a form of the MAT that is determined by the test administrator.

If an examinee retaking the MAT is administered the same form more than once in a twelve-month period, the retest score will be voided and will not be reported to the examinee or to any recipient schools. For this reason, it is necessary for you to present your *Retest Admission Ticket* when applying to retake the MAT at a CTC and to inform the CTC that you have taken the MAT within the previous 12 months.

Failure to present your *Retest Admission Ticket* may result in your retest score being voided.

If you need to retake the MAT but have lost your *Retest Admission Ticket*, you **must** write to The Psychological Corporation to request a replacement. (See page 7 for the address.) The letter requesting a replacement *Retest Admission Ticket* must include the following information:

- Your name, address, and Social Security number (American) or Social Insurance number (Canadian)
- Your daytime telephone number
- The approximate date that you most recently took the MAT
- A previous name, if your name has changed since the last time that you took the MAT
- A **money order** for the \$14.00 replacement retest admission fee made payable to The Psychological Corporation and displaying your name

If you are writing from outside the United States, you must submit an international money order payable in U.S. dollars. The replacement *Retest Admission Ticket* fee is **nonrefundable**.

Requesting Special Testing Accommodations

Most CTCs are able to administer the MAT to candidates requiring special accommodations. It is important that you notify your chosen CTC of your needs several weeks before your desired test date. If your needs are such that you will require extra time or assistance to take the MAT, you will be given a nonstandard administration.

Complete the *Accommodations Request Form*, found in Appendix B on page 46, and give this form to the CTC administrator where you wish to take the MAT. To qualify for a nonstandard administration, you must also provide your CTC with a current letter from a licensed physician, optometrist, social worker, or psychologist (including this person's title, address, and telephone number). This letter must be written on the person's letterhead and must explain the nature of your disability as it applies to taking a multiple-choice, standardized test and must describe the specific testing accommodations that you will need. Your CTC will need to consider this letter before testing arrangements are made and will inform you when you are to report for testing.

Braille and large-print editions of the MAT are available for examinees with visual impairments and, if necessary, a reader will be provided by the CTC.

If you have any questions, call The Psychological Corporation for assistance.

Taking the *Miller Analogies Test*

Testing Center Guidelines and Procedures

When you report to the Controlled Testing Center (CTC) to take the *Miller Analogies Test* (MAT), there are a few guidelines that you should be prepared to observe and a few things that you should know to expect.

- Be sure to arrive at the CTC on time. Testing will begin promptly, and latecomers (arriving after the test has begun) will not be admitted.
- If you will be retaking the MAT, be sure to follow the instructions in the section of this booklet “Applying to Retake the MAT.” (See page 10.)
- Take with you several sharpened number 2 pencils (also called HB pencils) with erasers. For accurate scoring of your answer document, only number 2 (or HB) pencils can be used. You **cannot** use mechanical pencils or felt-tip, ballpoint, or other ink pens.
- Also, take with you two forms of identification: one must be a government-issued photo ID (such as a driver’s license or passport) or a school-issued photo ID with a signature; the second can be another form of identification, such as a Social Security card or a birth certificate. You will be required to present both forms of ID before being admitted for testing. A credit card photo will **not** be considered an acceptable form of identification.
- You may **not** take calculators (including watch calculators), books (including dictionaries), papers, or any reference materials into the testing room.
- No food or beverages may be taken into the testing room.
- Visitors are not allowed in the testing room.
- It is extremely important that you carefully follow all the directions given to you at the CTC. Listen carefully to all the instructions given by the examiner, and follow these directions completely. **You are responsible for providing the information asked for on your answer document according to the instructions you will be given when you take the MAT. If you give incomplete or inaccurate information, the reporting of your test results may be affected.**
- You will be asked to enter your Social Security number (American) or Social Insurance number (Canadian) on your answer document. **Failure to provide this number (if you have one) can delay the processing of your scores.**
- Be sure to sign your answer document. **Unsigned answer documents will result in your score reports being held.** If you do not sign your answer document, The Psychological Corporation will send you a form requiring your signature to authorize the release of your score. As soon as you sign and return this form, your score reports will be mailed to you and to the recipient schools that you listed on your answer document.

- You may **not** ask any questions after the test begins, so be sure to ask any questions that you have before the test starts.
- There will be no rest break during the test.
- No one will be permitted to leave the testing room until the scheduled end of the test (except in the case of a medical or other emergency).
- **Any examinee who gives or receives assistance during the test will be required to immediately turn in all the test materials and leave the room. Such an examinee's test will not be scored, and his or her fees will not be refunded.**

Specifying Score Recipients

Score recipients are those schools and other institutions that you designate to receive official reports or transcripts of your MAT score. Official reports will only be sent to **accredited** institutions of higher education and **approved** fellowship or scholarship organizations.

If you are applying to an educational institution that requires or accepts MAT scores as part of its admission or financial aid process, you will want to request that your score be sent there. Similarly, if the MAT is required or accepted as part of the application process for a fellowship or scholarship, you will want your score reported in support of your application.

As a general rule, it is reasonable to assume that admissions offices and counseling departments in educational institutions that require or accept MAT scores have staff members who are qualified to interpret MAT scores.

- **Specifying Score Recipients When You Take the MAT**—Your test fee includes a personal *Score Report* that will be sent to you and up to three official score reports sent to recipients specified when you take the MAT. You are not required to specify any score recipient when you take the MAT. However, your test fee pays for the reporting of your score only to score recipients that you specify when you take the MAT.

You may specify no more than three score recipients when you take the MAT. You will not be able to request that your score be reported to additional score recipients until after you have taken the MAT. If you decide after taking the MAT that you wish to have an official score report sent to an institution, you must send a written request to The Psychological Corporation and pay an additional transcript fee for each one requested. (See page 6 for the address, page 7 for the fee, and pages 17–18 for a description of this process.)

- **Selecting Score Recipient Codes**—On your answer document you will specify up to three score recipients by entering code numbers from a list that will be distributed before the test begins. **Failure to properly complete this section may cause your scores to be reported to the wrong school or not at all.** In addition, if you indicate a school code incorrectly at the time of the test, you will later be required to pay a transcript fee to have an official report sent to that score recipient. **Under no circumstances will you be able to change or delete a recipient school code after the examination has been completed.**

- **Writing in Score Recipients**—If you plan to have your scores sent to an institution **other** than a North American post-graduate institution, or have reason to believe that your institution may not be included in the list of codes, make sure you have with you when you report to take the MAT the complete mailing address of that score recipient. You will be able to write the mailing information for this institution in a special area on the answer document.
- **Record Keeping**—You should keep a record of all the score recipients to which you request official scores to be reported, in case there is a problem in the mailing or handling of your request. (See page 17 for information about replacement score reports.)

The No Score Option

Should you decide while taking the MAT that you do **not** want the score you earn reported to anyone, you will be able to request that your test **not** be scored by exercising the “no score option.” How to exercise this option will be explained to you at the CTC before the test begins.

If you exercise the “no score option,” your score will not be reported to any score recipients, and there will be no reportable record of your having taken the MAT. You will be sent a personal blank *Report*, along with a *Retest Admission Ticket* you **must** use if you wish to retake the MAT. (See page 10.)

If at the time of testing you exercise the “no score option,” this request is **irrevocable**, and the fees you paid will **not** be refunded. Any later request to score your test and report your scores will **not** be honored.

Ongoing Research

The Psychological Corporation periodically uses MAT data for research purposes, such as investigating trends and creating new MAT test forms. It is possible that your MAT demographic and score information will be used for research purposes.

Scoring and Score Reporting

Scoring Your Test

Your answers to the items on the Miller Analogies Test (MAT) are scored electronically, and the data are stored on computer files from which score reports are printed. The Psychological Corporation understands the importance of your test results and uses many quality control procedures, both computerized and manual, during and after the scoring process to ensure the accuracy of scores.

Because of the need to maintain test security, test booklets are not made available for review, and The Psychological Corporation does not provide a list of the questions you answered incorrectly or correctly.

Reporting Your Test Results

After you take the MAT, your answer document will be mailed to The Psychological Corporation for scoring and score reporting.

Considering the transit time from the Controlled Testing Center (CTC) to The Psychological Corporation. You can reasonably expect that your score reports will be received 10 to 15 business days from the date of receipt. The high volume of mail during holiday seasons may delay the delivery of score reports during that time of year. The Psychological Corporation is not responsible for lost, misdirected, or delayed mail.

Occasionally, The Psychological Corporation must cancel the scores of an examinee. In such cases, the examinee does not receive a personal *Score Report*, and the examinee's designated score recipients do not receive official score reports. Instead, the examinee receives an official letter from The Psychological Corporation stating the circumstances and offering the opportunity to retest at no charge. (See page 19 for more information about this situation.)

Your Personal Score Report

After you take the MAT, you will be sent a personal *Score Report*, a *Transcript Request Form* for requesting additional official score reports, and a *Retest Admission Ticket* that you must use to gain admittance to retake the MAT (See the information on pages 15–16, 17–18, and 10 respectively.)

Three MAT scores will appear on your personal *Score Report*: your raw score, your percentile based on the intended major you indicated, and your percentile based on the general population of MAT examinees (the total group percentile). A sample personal *Score Report* appears in Appendix C on pages 46–47 of this booklet, along with information about how to interpret the *Score Report*.

The personal *Score Report* is for your information only and cannot be used as a substitute for an official score report or a transcript. Examinees are never sent official score reports.

Your personal *Score Report* will list the following information:

- **Personal Information**—Your name, address, and Social Security number (American) or Social Insurance number (Canadian), exactly as you have indicated them on your answer document.
- **Raw Score**—The total number correct.
- **Percentile for Intended Major**—Your percentile rank for the intended area of study that you indicate when you take the MAT. (See Appendix C, pages 46–47, for an explanation of percentile ranks, and see Appendix D, page 48, for a chart showing raw scores and corresponding percentiles for a number of areas of study.)
- **Percentile for Total Group**—Your total-group percentile rank, relative to the general population of MAT examinees.
- **Score Recipients**—The schools and other institutions that will receive official score reports for your MAT performance, indicated by you on the answer document when you take the MAT.

There is no passing raw score or percentile established or recommended by The Psychological Corporation for the MAT. Score recipient schools and institutions have their own standards, and these standards vary widely. A score interpreted as “high” by one institution may be seen as “average” by another. In addition, the weight that score recipient schools place on MAT scores varies from institution to institution. A MAT score is only one of a number of factors used to select candidates for admission to graduate school programs.

Official Score Reports

Official score reports will be sent to the score recipients you specify when you take the MAT. Official score reports will list the following information:

- Your name, address, Social Security number (American) or Social Insurance number (Canadian), date of birth, and intended major exactly as you state them on your answer document
- The date on which you have taken the MAT
- Your raw score
- Your percentile score based on the current normative data of the general population of MAT examinees
- Your percentile score based on the current normative data for your intended major as indicated on your answer document or computerized registration form
- Any other MAT scores you have earned during the previous five years (Scores more than five years old will **not** be reported.)

Handscoring

After you receive your personal *Score Report*, you may request that your raw score be verified by handscoring. There is a \$14.00 fee for this service. However, the scoring methods used by The Psychological Corporation are highly reliable and accurate, and handscoring rarely results in a score change.

To have your score verified by handscoring, write to The Psychological Corporation, and include a money order for \$14.00. (See page 6 for the address.) Your money order must be made out to The Psychological Corporation and must display your name. Your letter must specify the date you took the MAT, the location at which you took it, and your complete name, address, and Social Security number (American) or Social Insurance number (Canadian), if you have one. Requests for handscoring must be received by The Psychological Corporation within 60 days of your test date.

Replacement Score Reports

If you do not receive your personal *Score Report* by four weeks after the date on which you test, or if you receive a damaged *Score Report*, The Psychological Corporation will replace it at no cost to you. Replacement score reports will **not** list any score recipients.

If a designated score recipient does not receive an official score report by four weeks after the date you tested, The Psychological Corporation will provide a replacement score report at no cost to you, providing that you specified the proper score recipient code when you took the MAT.

If you do not enter the proper recipient code on your answer document. You will be required to submit a *Transcript Request Form* (which is included with your personal *Score Report*) along with the transcript fee of \$21.00.

Written requests for replacement score reports must be received by The Psychological Corporation no later than six weeks after your test date. Requests for replacement score reports received more than six weeks after your test date must include the transcript fee of \$21.00 for each replacement score report requested.

Transcript Service

For five years after your MAT test date, you may have transcripts of your MAT score sent to additional score recipients. Scores more than five years old will **not** be reported. After you take the MAT, you can have your score reported to score recipient schools and other institutions by using the *Transcript Request Form* that you will receive with your personal *Score Report* or by submitting a letter to The Psychological Corporation. (See page 6 for the address.) Only requests submitted in writing will be accepted.

If you do not use the *Transcript Request Form* to request additional official score reports, your letter to The Psychological Corporation must specify that you are requesting a transcript of your MAT score and must include the following information:

- Your name as you gave it when you took the MAT and your current address (If your name has changed, also give your current name.)
- Your daytime telephone number
- Your Social Security number (American) or Social Insurance number (Canadian), if you have one
- The date of your request
- The place and approximate date on which you took the MAT
- The complete address or addresses to which you want your score reported
- Your signature

With your *Transcript Request Form* or your letter, you must include a **money order** for the transcript fee of \$21.00 per transcript. The money order must be payable to The Psychological Corporation and must display your name. If you are submitting your request from outside the United States, you must submit an international money order payable in U.S. dollars.

Within five business days of receiving your transcript request, The Psychological Corporation will send a transcript to your designated score recipient. Transcripts are sent by first class mail. The transcripts that you request will list the following information:

- Your name, address, Social Security number (American) or Social Insurance number (Canadian), date of birth, and intended major exactly as you stated them on your answer document
- The date on which you took the MAT
- Your raw score
- Your percentile based on the current normative data of the general population of MAT examinees
- Your percentile based on the current normative data for your intended major as indicated on your answer document
- Any other MAT scores you earned during the five years preceding the date of your latest test date

If a score recipient for whom you requested a transcript has not received the transcript by three weeks after your request, The Psychological Corporation will provide a replacement transcript at no cost to you.

Cancellation of Scores by The Psychological Corporation

The Psychological Corporation is responsible for reporting scores that accurately reflect the performance of examinees. For this reason, The Psychological Corporation adheres to test administration and security standards that require the review of all MAT scores and administrative conditions.

The Psychological Corporation reserves the right to cancel any score believed to be obtained in a questionable manner. In the event that a score is canceled, the examinee will be notified in writing and will be given the opportunity to provide additional information about the situation. The examinee will also be given the option to retest to verify the score at no additional charge. The Psychological Corporation will make no reimbursements for any expenses incurred by an examinee whose score is canceled. All score cancellations are held in strict confidence, with the reason for the cancellation disclosed only to the examinee. Possible reasons for a score cancellation include the following:

- **No Retest Admission Ticket**—The examinee did **not** submit the most recent *Retest Admission Ticket* to the Controlled Testing Center where the MAT was taken.
- **MAT Form Repetition**—The examinee took the **same form** of the MAT **more than once** within a **12-month period**.
- **Administrative Irregularity**—An **administrative irregularity** occurred at the Controlled Testing Center where the MAT was taken.
- **Questionable Score Gain**—This situation applied only to examinees who retake the MAT after taking it on one or more previous occasions. If an examinee's score **seems questionable** when compared to MAT scores obtained previously by the examinee, the score may be **invalidated**. The following policy is followed by The Psychological Corporation in determining when a score gain is considered questionable and thus invalid:
 1. If an examinee's second (or most recent) test score is **25 points or more greater** than the first (or most recent previous) score, **the second score is invalidated**. The examinee is notified that his or her score has been invalidated, and the examinee is allowed to **retake the MAT at no cost** to verify that the increase on the second score is accurate.
 2. If the raw score on the free retest (a third test score) after an excessive score gain (a 25 point difference between the first and second tests) is **within 14 points** above or below the second score, **the second score is validated** and will be released.
 3. If the raw score on the free retest (the third test score) after an excessive score gain (a 25 point difference between the first and second tests) is **more than 14 points** above or below the second score, **the second score is invalidated** and will not be released.

The invalidation of an examinee's MAT score as a result of this policy in no way suggests that cheating or any other inappropriate action has occurred. A score invalidation is a technicality that may be an inconvenience for both the examinee and The Psychological Corporation, but it is necessary in order to maintain the integrity of the test and to assure that MAT scores are as accurate and as reflective of each examinee's ability as possible.

An exception to this score-gain policy can be made **only** if a recipient school needs a MAT score before an examinee has time to retake the test after a score gain invalidation (more than 14 point difference between second and third tests). In this exceptional case, the **third score** can be released if it is **within 14 points** above or below the **first score**. This arrangement must be made individually by contacting The Psychological Corporation. (See page 6.)

The Miller Analogies Test

The Miller Analogies Test

The *Miller Analogies Test* (MAT) is a high-level analytic ability test requiring the solution of problems stated as analogies. Most of the analogies on the MAT are verbal analogies, and a few are quantitative. The test consists of 100 partial analogies that are to be completed in 50 minutes.

The MAT is intended to assess your ability to recognize relationships between ideas, your fluency in the English language, and your general knowledge of literature, philosophy, history, science, mathematics, and fine arts. There is no foreign-language edition of the MAT. You are not permitted to use a dictionary or any other reference aid when taking the MAT.

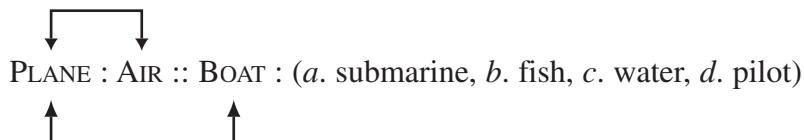
The MAT Analogy

An analogy is a statement suggesting that two things are related to each other in the same way that two other things are related to each other. The MAT analogy items are written as equations in the form “A : B :: C : D,” which can be read as “A is to B as C is to D” or as “A is related to B in the same way that C is related to D.”

In each MAT analogy item, one term in the analogy is missing and has been replaced with four options, only one of which correctly completes the analogy. The terms in most of the MAT analogy items are words, but in some cases they may be numbers or symbols. An example of a MAT analogy is as follows:

PLANE : AIR :: BOAT : (a. submarine, b. fish, c. water, d. pilot)

The first step in solving a MAT analogy is to decide which two of the three given terms form a complete pair. On the MAT, this could either be “PLANE is related to AIR” (the first term is related to the second term) or “PLANE is related to BOAT” (the first term is related to the third term). On the MAT, it will **never** be “PLANE is related to (a. submarine, b. fish, c. water, d. pilot)”; the first term is **never** related to the fourth term:



Even though there is an obvious relationship between a PLANE and a BOAT—they are both vehicles—this analogy makes sense only when the complete pair is seen as “PLANE is related to AIR.” This is because the solution to a MAT analogy item requires that you select the option (a, b, c, or d) that forms a second pair of terms that are in the **same relationship** to each other as the terms in the complete pair. In this example, none of the available options form a second pair of terms if the analogy is seen as a relationship between two vehicles—AIR is definitely not a vehicle. However, when the complete pair is seen as “PLANE **travels on** AIR,” the second pair, and the correct answer, becomes obvious as “BOAT **travels on** (c. water)”:



The missing term in a MAT analogy—the term represented by the four answer options—could be in any one of the four positions. All of the possible formats for MAT analogies are represented in the following examples:

- SALT : HYPERTENSION :: SUGAR : (a. cholesterol, b. carbohydrates, c. hyperthyroidism, d. diabetes)

Solution—The answer is “d. diabetes”; **salt** contributes to or aggravates the symptoms of **hypertension**, and **sugar** does the same for **diabetes**.

- SEEK : FIND :: (a. locate, b. book, c. retrieve, d. listen) : HEAR

Solution—The answer is “d. listen”; one **seeks** something in order to **find** it, and one **listens** to something in order to **hear** it.

- INDUCTION : (a. confirmation, b. graduation, c. ordination, d. resistance) :: SOLDIER : PRIEST

Solution—The answer is “c. ordination”; **induction** is the ceremony for becoming a **soldier**, and **ordination** is the ceremony for becoming a **priest**.

- (a. cure, b. epidemic, c. immunity, d. patient) : SHADE :: INOCULATION : PARASOL

Solution—The answer is “c. immunity”; a **parasol** produces **shade**, and an **inoculation** produces **immunity**.

Notice in these examples that the relationships between the two pairs of terms may be either “A is to B as C is to D” or “A is to C as B is to D.” However, remember that a MAT analogy will **never** be “A is to D as B is to C.” Regardless of how the terms in a MAT analogy are presented, there is only one valid and logical relationship that exists between each pair of terms.

Solving MAT Analogies

There are four basic steps in solving a MAT analogy:

- First, read the three given terms in the analogy carefully.
- Next, determine the relationship between two of the terms that seems to form the most logical complete pair. Remember that the order of the terms may vary.
- Then look at the remaining given term, and think of another term that would have the same kind of relationship to it as do the two terms in the complete pair. Do this without looking at the answer options yet.
- Finally, examine the answer choices, and select the option that most closely resembles your idea of a term that would form a second pair.

However, if none of the answer choices seems to form an analogy, rethink the two given terms that you first identified as forming the complete pair. You may find that the relationship you first identified is not the relationship that forms an analogy, in which case you would then repeat these four steps to arrive at an acceptable answer.

For example, consider the following:

$$\text{PINT} : (\text{a. cup}, \text{b. quart}, \text{c. liter}, \text{d. gallon}) :: 1 : 2$$

Reading the three given terms in this analogy may at first seem to provide little in the way of obvious clues as to which option will complete it, until you consider the relationship of **1** to **2**, a likely candidate for a complete pair. These two numerals can be seen as either a sequence of numbers (1, 2) or as one representing twice the value of the other (2 is twice the value of 1). If the relationship is seen as a sequence, then none of the answer choices seems to form a similar relationship with “PINT,” the third given term. However, if the relationship is seen as 2 being twice the value of 1, then the correct answer would be a measure that is twice the volume of a **pint**. This solution seems to work, since answer choice “**b. quart**” represents a volume that is twice that of a **pint**. While the other options are related to “PINT” in the sense that each one is a measure of volume, none is related in the same way that **1** is to **2**.

This analogy represents an example of one type of analogy that you will see on the MAT. You will find examples and explanations of each type of analogy in a variety of arrangements on the pages that follow (23–27).

Types of Relationships in MAT Analogies

There are many ways in which a pair of words can be related. Sometimes the relationship is obvious as soon as you read the terms. Sometimes, however, you have to form a statement before the relationship becomes apparent. Although there are many possible types of relationships, within a particular item only one or two types will be present.

The relationships most frequently found in MAT items can be grouped into three broad categories: meaning, inclusion, and association. Each of these groups contains several subclassifications.

When you actually take the MAT, you do not need to classify each item. In fact, different people may assign the same item to different categories. Reviewing the types of classifications that exist, however, may help you see the relationships present in MAT analogy items.

■ Meaning—The meaning type of analogy can be thought of as involving the definitions of the terms. Relationships of this type have to do with what a word stands for and how that word is linguistically connected to others. The words may be any part of speech.

1. **Synonym or Definition**—The terms have the same or similar meaning.

TEACH : INSTRUCT

Both words *mean* “to impart knowledge.”

EDGE : BORDER

Both words *refer to* “a boundary.”

EMPTY : VACUOUS

Both words *mean* “lacking in substance.”

2. **Antonym or Contrast**—The terms have opposite meanings or are used to express unlike concepts.

RARELY : FREQUENTLY

The word “rarely” means *not often* or *infrequently*.

ORDER : CHAOS

Chaos is a state of total *disorder*, the opposite of order.

LEGALIZE : OUTLAW

To outlaw something is not to legalize it but to make it *illegal*.

3. **Intensity**—One term expresses a greater size or degree of something than the other. This category can be difficult if you misinterpret the analogy as a simple synonym or antonym.

JOYFUL : ECSTATIC

To be ecstatic is to be *wildly and intensely* joyful.

SLAM : CLOSE

To slam is to close *forcefully and loudly*.

STREAM : TORRENT

A torrent is a *swift-flowing* stream.

4. **Word Part/Meaning**—One term explains what the other term means.

-ISM : PRACTICE

One meaning of the suffix “-ism” is the practice of something; for example, *criticism* is the act or *practice* of criticizing.

NOT : UN-

The prefix “un-” means not; for example, something **unalterable** **cannot** be changed.

PENTA- : FIVE

The prefix “penta-” means five; for example, a **pentagon** is a *five-sided* polygon.

- Inclusion**—The inclusion type of analogy is concerned with the hierarchy of words and concepts. For example, when you outline a topic, you list main headings, subtitles, and so on. In an inclusion analogy, one word could be a heading for the other word, or both words might fall under the same heading.

1. **Category**—One term is a subordinate or superordinate class of the other. In other words, one term is a type or example of the other one.

SPECIES : GENUS

A species is a *subdivision* of a genus.

EMOTION : LOVE

Love is one *type* of emotion.

MEASLES : DISEASE

Measles is an *example* of a disease.

2. **Membership**—Either one term is a part of the other term, or both terms are parts of the same thing or members of a larger category.

Whole/part—One term is a part of another term:

WHEEL : CAR

A wheel is *part* of a car.

GALAXY : STAR

A galaxy is *made up of* stars.

YEAR : CENTURY

A century *consists* of one hundred years.

Category—Both terms belong to the same category:

WHEEL : FENDER

Both are *parts* of a car.

FINGERS : THUMBS

Both are *parts* (digits) of the hand.

LOVE : FEAR

Both are *examples* of emotions.

■ **Association**—The association type of analogy represents the largest group. This type deals with relationships between two distinct but related ideas. The terms are often nouns but may be any part of speech.

1. **Transformation**—One term is either a translation, grammatical form, fraction, or a different letter arrangement of another term.

Both terms are names in different cultures or languages for the same concept:

JUNO : HERA

These are the Roman and Greek names for the principal goddess.

NOEL : CHRISTMAS

These are the French and English names for the same holiday.

EIRE : IRELAND

Both are names for the same country.

The one word is a grammatical transformation of the other:

BRING : BROUGHT

The verb changes from present to past tense.

MY : MINE

The possessive form changes from adjective to pronoun.

DATUM : DATA

The noun changes from singular to plural.

One term is a fraction or multiple of another:

11 : 121

121 is the square of 11.

ANNUAL : BIENNIAL

A biennial time period (two years) is twice as long as an annual time period (one year).

1/2 : 1/20

1/2 is ten times as much as 1/20.

The terms are related through some nonsemantic similarity or change, such as rhyming, homophones, letter reversal, or other wordplay. There are not many such word puzzles on the MAT, but you should be prepared for the few that you may encounter:

EMIT : TIME

The two words are spelled with the same letters in reverse order.

BOUGH : Bow

Two of the meanings of the word “bow” (“the front of a ship” and “to bend downward”) are pronounced the same as the word “bough” (bou).

SPRUNG : RUN

The word “run” is contained within the word “sprung.”

2. **Object/Characteristic**—One term is a characteristic, source, or location of another term.

One term is an attribute, characteristic, or description of the other:

PARROT: BEAK	A parrot's jaw is a beak.
MONSTER : FEROCIOUS	A monster has a ferocious disposition.
IMAGINARY : FABLE	A fable is a story about imaginary characters.

One term is an attribute that the other term **lacks**:

HAIR : BALD	A person who has <i>lost</i> his hair is bald.
INEPT : SKILL	An inept person is <i>lacking</i> in skill.
DELIBERATE : HASTE	A deliberate action is <i>free from</i> haste.

One term is the source of the other or the material out of which the other is composed:

BOOK : PAPER	A book is <i>printed on</i> paper.
FLOUR : BREAD	Bread is <i>made from</i> flour.
CABLE : WIRE	A cable is <i>composed of</i> wires.

One term gives the location or setting of the other:

INDIA : RUPEE	A rupee is a denomination of the currency used in India.
STOMATA : LEAF	Stomata are tiny pores in a leaf.
PARTHENON : ATHENS	The Parthenon temple is in Athens.

3. **Order**—The terms are in a sequential or reciprocal relationship to one another.

The terms have a time or other sequential relationship, but one does **not cause** the other:

DAWN : SUNRISE	The dawn occurs just <i>before</i> a sunrise.
7 : 11	These are consecutive prime numbers.
ALPHA : OMEGA	These are the first and last letters of the Greek alphabet.

The terms have a reciprocal relationship so that one concept cannot exist without the other:

AUNT : NIECE	A niece is related to an aunt through the same person; the niece's parent is the aunt's sibling.
WEIGHT : MASS	On earth, anything with mass also has weight, due to the force of gravity acting on it.
OBJECT : TRANSITIVE	In a sentence, a transitive verb must have a direct object that it links to the subject.

4. **Agent/Object**—There are many possibilities within this group, all of which involve one term that causes, creates, provides, requires, uses, or in some other way relies on the other term. Some of the most common types of agent/object analogy include the following.

Cause/effect—One term causes the other:

RAIN : FLOOD	Excessive rain can <i>cause</i> a flood.
HUNGER : FASTING	Fasting from food <i>results in</i> hunger.
CRIME : PUNISHMENT	Punishment is a <i>consequence</i> of crime.

Creator/creation—One term creates the other:

ROBIN : NEST	A robin <i>builds</i> a nest.
SUIT : TAILOR	A tailor <i>makes</i> a suit.
HOMER : ILIAD	Homer <i>wrote</i> the epic poem the <i>Iliad</i> .

One term provides the other or makes it possible:

EDUCATION : TEACHER	A teacher <i>provides</i> education.
FOOD : NUTRITION	Food <i>provides</i> the body with nutrition.
POSTAGE : MAIL	Postage covers the cost and <i>enables</i> mail to be delivered.

One term represents the function or purpose of the other:

KNIFE : CUT	A knife is <i>used to</i> cut something.
SOUND : AUDIOMETER	The <i>purpose</i> of an audiometer is to measure sound.
SALUTE : RESPECT	A salute <i>shows</i> respect.

One term is a tool or object used by the other:

PLUMBER : WRENCH	A plumber <i>uses</i> a wrench to work on pipe.
SEAMSTRESS : NEEDLE	A seamstress <i>uses</i> a needle to pull thread through cloth.
VIOLINIST : BOW	A violinist <i>uses</i> a bow to play a violin.

The Content of MAT Analogies

In order to measure your ability to recognize relationships and parallels between relationships, MAT analogy items test your general knowledge in a variety of fields. A number of items are drawn from areas of everyday experience, such as food, clothing, tools, transportation, education, and common expressions. Other analogy items rely upon your knowledge of the various academic disciplines or subjects that are studied in a general way by every undergraduate student.

When the terms in an analogy item are taken from a specific academic area, the two pairs of terms that form the analogy will come from that same subject matter.

WASHINGTON : ADAMS :: BUSH : CLINTON

In this analogy, all four of the terms are from American history; the analogy here is that John **Adams** followed George **Washington** into the presidency just as Bill **Clinton** followed George **Bush**. However, sometimes the terms in the two pairs that form the analogy come from different subject matter.

STEINBECK : GERSHWIN :: LITERATURE : MUSIC

An analogy such as this involves pairs of terms from different subject-matter areas. However, it is the relationship between terms that is crucial here: both John **Steinbeck** and George **Gershwin** were creative artists in their respective areas—**Literature** and **Music**.

While there is no specific body of information that can be studied or memorized to improve your MAT score, you may also find it useful to be aware of the subject areas represented on the MAT.

■ Vocabulary and Language—Vocabulary analogy items test your understanding of word meanings and your ability to recognize the relationships between those meanings. Language items test aspects of English grammar and usage.

Vocabulary analogy items most often use one of three relationships: synonym (words with similar meanings), antonym (words with opposite meanings), or intensity (words with the same general meaning, but with a difference in degree).

1. Synonyms and Antonyms:

NAIVE : (a. foolish, b. innocent, c. unconcerned, d. devious) :: SOPHISTICATED : WORLDLY

In examining the three given terms in this vocabulary analogy, you need to recognize that **sophisticated** and **worldly** have similar meanings and form a complete pair. The correct answer will then be a synonym for **naive**. Thus, the correct answer is “b. innocent.” This item can also be interpreted as an antonym analogy by interchanging the middle terms: since **naive** is the opposite of **sophisticated**, the opposite of **worldly** is **innocent**.

2. Differences in Degree:

ANNOY : ENRAGE :: ENLARGE: (a. increase, b. exaggerate, c. augment, d. reduce)

This analogy involves degrees of meaning: to **enrage** is to **annoy** to a greater degree. The correct answer should then be the word that means to **enlarge**, but to a greater degree. Thus, the correct answer is “*b.* exaggerate.” This is an example of an item that requires you to distinguish fine shades of meaning between terms. If you incorrectly consider **annoy** and **enrage** to be synonyms, then you would have to choose between “*a.* increase,” “*b.* exaggerate,” or “*c.* augment” for an answer, all of which are generally related to **enlarge**. However, to choose between these three options, you need to see that the difference between them is the same as the difference between **annoy** and **enrage**—a difference in degree.

- **Humanities**—MAT analogy items from the humanities include literature, philosophy, and the fine arts. Literature items may test your knowledge of authors, their works, literary genres, or literary devices. These items use a variety of relationships. Two common ones are “creator/creation” (such as “author : title”) and “whole/part” (such as a portion of a certain genre).

1. Creator/Creation:

SPENSER : POETRY :: SHAKESPEARE : (a. novel, b. drama, c. lyric, d. essay)

Looking at the three given terms in this literary analogy, you will notice that there is a creator/creation relationship between **Spenser** and **Poetry**, since Edmund **Spenser** is best known for his **poetry** (especially, *The Faerie Queen*). For this reason, the correct answer should be the type of literature that William **Shakespeare** is best known for creating. The correct answer is therefore “*b.* drama.”

2. Whole/Part:

POEM : (a. line, b. rhyme, c. stanza, d. sonnet) :: BOOK : CHAPTER

In this analogy, the last two of the three given terms have a whole/part relationship to each other. A section of a **book** is a **chapter**. The missing term, then, should be a section of a **poem**. The correct answer is “*c.* stanza.” Even though a line (option *b.*) is also part of a **poem**, it is not a complete section in the same way that a **chapter** is a complete section of a **book**.

Philosophy items are concerned with philosophers, their works, and their beliefs or schools of thought. Fine arts analogy items cover the entire spectrum of the fine arts: the performing arts of music, drama, and dance; the visual arts of painting and sculpting; and other contemporary arts such as filmmaking and sound recording. These items involve the same kinds of relationships as analogies from the field of literature.

- **Social Sciences**—MAT analogy items with content from the social sciences include subject matter from history, geography, political science, economics, sociology, and psychology. Analogy items from the field of social sciences may use many different types of relationships.

1. Historical:

A historical event, for example, may be paired with any of the following: the year it occurred, a key person associated with the event, the country in which it occurred, a piece of legislation associated with the event, or a cause or result of the event.

INDEPENDENCE : 1776 :: EMANCIPATION : (a. 1787, b. 1812, c. 1863, d. 1916)

In this analogy, the relationship between the first two given terms is event/date. In this analogy, you need to supply implied words in order for the relationship to become obvious. The “Declaration of” **Independence** was issued in **1776**, whereby the American colonies declared their independence from Great Britain. The missing term should then be the year that the **Emancipation** “Proclamation” was issued, whereby slaves were declared free in the states still at war with the federal government. The correct answer is “c. 1863.”

2. Other Social Sciences:

STRIKE : (a. picket, b. union, c. customer, d. employer) :: BOYCOTT : SELLER

This item represents a relationship of action/object, which may not be immediately obvious until the given words are considered in economic terms. A **boycott** is a protest action taken against a **seller**. In a similar way, a **strike** is a protest directed against the correct answer—”d. employer.”

- **Natural Sciences**—Both the biological and physical sciences provide subject matter for MAT analogy items. Some commonly used relationships in such items include “agent/object” (such as “FLOWER : BLOOM”) and “category” (such as “HYDROGEN : ELEMENT”).

1. Biological Sciences:

CARNIVORE : HERBIVORE :: TIGER : (a. shark, b. predator, c. antelope, d. lion)

A **tiger** is an example of a **carnivore**—a meat-eating animal. The missing term should be an example of a **herbivore**—an animal that eats only plants. Thus, the correct answer is “c. antelope.”

2. Physical Sciences:

LIMESTONE : (a. sedimentary, b. metamorphic, c. volcanic, d. metallic) :: GRANITE : IGNEOUS

The last two given terms have a member/group relationship. **Granite** is an example of **igneous** rock. **Limestone** is an example of “sedimentary” rock (choice “a”).

- **Mathematics**—Mathematics analogies include concepts from number theory, arithmetic, algebra, and geometry. Mathematics analogy items may use numbers, words, or combinations of the two. Mathematics items often employ “transformation,” “order,” or “object/characteristic” relationships.

In solving mathematics analogies, you must recognize the conceptual relationship between two of the three given terms. For some of these items, you may also have to use computation to determine the value of the missing term.

1. Conceptual Relationships:

(*a.* radius, *b.* diameter, *c.* area, *d.* circumference) : PERIMETER :: CIRCLE : SQUARE

Examining the three given terms, you may recognize that a **perimeter** is the distance around a **square**. You can then also recognize that the distance around a **circle** is “*d.* circumference.”

2. Relationships Involving Computation:

4 : 64 :: 5 : (*a.* 25, *b.* 50, *c.* 90, *d.* 125)

You might suppose that a possible relationship between the first two given numbers is that an implied “16” multiplied by 4 equals **64**. However, this cannot be the relationship, since “16” multiplied by 5 equals 80, which is not one of the answer choices. The relationship here is that **4** “cubed” equals **64**. Since 5 cubed equals **125**, the correct answer is “*d.*”

Test-taking Strategies for the MAT

MAT analogies are not designed to be tricky, but they often require you to think in creative ways. Learning to think past the obvious and to analyze implied meanings and relationships does indeed require some creative thought. Since this is often what it takes to solve MAT analogies, you may find a few strategies helpful in this task.

- **Read All the Answer Options Carefully**—Do not select the first answer that seems to make sense. One choice may seem to fit, but a better answer choice may also be listed. Remember that you are looking for the **best** answer among options that may all make sense. Many of the incorrect answer choices on the MAT have some relationship to the term that you are trying to match it with. However, you will correctly solve the analogy only when you determine which answer choice **most accurately** reflects the **same relationship** as the two terms in the complete pair.
- **Consider Alternative Meanings of Words**—If at first an analogy doesn’t seem to make sense, you may need to think of one or more of the terms in a different way. For instance, in the analogy “NAPOLEON : WAGON :: (*a.* coin, *b.* baker, *c.* general, *d.* statue) : WAINRIGHT,” the analogy makes no sense if you think of **Napoleon** as the French emperor. However, a **napoleon** is also a pastry. Once you define **napoleon** in that way, you can reason that a **wagon** is made by a **wainright**, and a **napoleon** (the pastry) is made by a **baker** (*b.*).

- **Reorder the Analogy**—Sometimes the relationship in an analogy becomes clearer if you change the order of the terms, since the location of the terms of a valid analogy can be changed without affecting the meaning. In other words, the analogy “A : B :: C : D” will remain a valid analogy even if it is rearranged to “A : C :: B : D.”

Thus, the analogy “FRENCH : ROMAN :: RUSSIAN : CYRILLIC,” where the relationship is that the **French** language uses the **Roman** alphabet, and **Russian** uses the **Cyrillic** alphabet, remains a valid analogy even when it is reordered to read “FRENCH : RUSSIAN :: ROMAN : CYRILLIC.” In this second arrangement, the relevant relationships remain the same: “the **French** language uses the **Roman** alphabet in the same way that the **Russian** language uses the **Cyrillic** alphabet.”

- **Check the Part of Speech**—The answer you choose should be the same part of speech as the corresponding term in the complete pair. For example, the answer to the analogy “FOOD : ATE :: BALL : (a. red, b. slow, c. game, d. threw)” would have to be the verb “threw” (d.), corresponding to the verb **ate** in the complete pair.

However, it is not always this obvious. For instance, in the analogy “TABLE : BILL :: (a. shelf, b. shelve, c. conveyor, d. convey) : MOTION,” two options are nouns and two options are verbs, requiring a solution that involves a further distinction. If your first reaction is to think of **table**, **bill**, and **motion** as nouns, then none of the options seems to make complete sense. However, once you think of **table** as a verb, you realize that to delay consideration of a **bill** is to **table** it, and to delay consideration of a **motion** is to “shelve” it (“b.”). Thus, it is necessary to recognize both the part of speech and the relevant meaning of the terms in order to solve an analogy like this one.

- **Make Informed Guesses**—If you are uncertain about the answer to an analogy, try to eliminate the answer options that do not seem to fit and then guess from among the remaining options. If you make a random guess at an answer, you have a one-in-four chance of getting it right. However, the more options you can eliminate, the better the odds are that you will guess the correct answer.

If an analogy completely baffles you, look for clues. For instance, you may at first be uncertain about the analogy “SINANTHROPOUS : PITHECANTHROPOUS :: (a. Peking, b. Hong Kong, c. Cairo, d. Kabul) : JAVA.” However, the root “anthropus” in the first and second terms suggests that this analogy has to do with human beings. From there you may well make the connection between these first two terms and the common names for these two famous early anthropological finds—“**Peking** man” and “**Java** man”—and arrive at the correct answer of “a. Peking.” Another way that you might reason through this analogy is that since the first two terms share the same root (anthropus) it must be the prefixes that distinguish them. If you know that “Sino-” means Chinese, you can reasonably narrow the choices to either “a. Peking” or “b. Hong Kong.”

- **Postpone Difficult Items**—The MAT is a timed test. Since you have 50 minutes to answer 100 questions, you have an average of 30 seconds to solve each analogy and to indicate your answer. Since each item counts the same, you may not want to spend too much time on an analogy if the relationship is not apparent to you. Your time would be

more wisely used by moving on to the next analogy and returning to analogies that were unclear to you after you have completed the ones that are clear to you. Try to use the last 10 minutes or so of the testing period to go back to these items.

When you return to an analogy, you may understand it more clearly than you did the first time you looked at it. One explanation for this new clarity may be that the more analogies you complete, the more skilled at solving them you become. Another reason may be that you have unconsciously been thinking about the analogies you skipped. If the answer does not come to you quickly on your second try, make your best guess and move on.

- **Answer Every Question**—Your score is based entirely on the number of **correct** answers you provide, and there are no extra penalties for incorrect answers. If you have no idea what the correct answer is to an analogy item, go with a hunch or a straight guess, since an item that you leave unanswered definitely cannot contribute to your score. If you guess, at least you have a one-in-four chance of getting the item right.
- **Indicate Your Answers Carefully**—If you are taking a paper-and-pencil version of the MAT, be sure to mark your answer to each numbered item in the corresponding number on your answer document. Be especially careful if you skip items. Putting the right answer in the wrong place can be extremely frustrating, and will of course result in an inaccurate score. Also, make sure your marks completely fill the circles. Do not mark more than one answer for each question. **Questions with more than one circle marked are always scored as incorrect.**

If you are taking a computer-delivered version of the MAT, be sure to see that the answer you select is reflected on the screen. You will be unable to select more than one answer per item on the screen display, but it will be up to you to confirm that the answer you intend is the one that is displayed on the screen before you move to the next item. With a computer-delivered version of the MAT, you will have the opportunity to review your answer choices at the end of the test if time permits.

Sample Analogies and Annotated Answers

Sample Analogies

One of the best ways to prepare for the *Miller Analogies Test* (MAT) is to become familiar and comfortable with analogies through exposure and practice. The 50 analogies that follow are typical of those you will encounter when you take the MAT. You will find answers and explanations to these analogies on the pages immediately following them. (See pages 36–39.)

If you would like to time yourself, allow 25 minutes to complete these 50 items, one-half the time allowed on the 100-item MAT. You may want to record your answers on a separate piece of paper or circle your answer choices directly on the items. When you have finished these practice items, check your answers against the answers provided with the explanations that follow.

You may be able to improve your performance on the actual MAT by looking for patterns in your incorrect answers on these practice items. If you notice that most of your errors are caused by misinterpreting the relationships between terms, then you may need more practice with reasoning skills. Or if you notice that most of your errors result from not knowing the meanings of words or from unfamiliarity with certain facts, then you may need more background in vocabulary or specific content areas.

Sample Analogies

1. SPRING : RING :: COIL : (a. rope, b. cowl, c. loop, d. stretch)
2. $97^\circ : 45^\circ$:: (a. obtuse, b. equilateral, c. angle, d. cosine) : ACUTE
3. GUTENBERG : (a. broadcasting, b. theology, c. genetics, d. printing) :: MARCONI : RADIO
4. (a. sausage, b. pork, c. cow, d. bull) : PIG :: VEAL : CALF
5. WISDOM : (a. science, b. sage, c. goodness, d. educator) :: SKILL : VIRTUOSO
6. (a. Brahmin, b. orange, c. Catholic, d. aristocrat) : MANDARIN :: PRIEST : BUREAUCRAT
7. DIVE : (a. descend, b. water, c. float, d. sink) :: DEPTH : SURFACE
8. MOLLUSK : (a. fish, b. cell, c. plant, d. mammal) :: PEARL : AMBERGRIS
9. ARITHMETIC MEAN : AVERAGE :: MOHAMMEDANISM : (a. abacus, b. Islam, c. median, d. Mohammed)
10. SURNAME : PSEUDONYM :: CLEMENS : (a. Samuel, b. Eliot, c. Finn, d. Twain)
11. (a. epistemology, b. axiology, c. teleology, d. pedagogy) : ONTOLOGY :: KNOWLEDGE : BEING
12. GOLD : (a. brass, b. silver, c. dross, d. lead) :: WHEAT : CHAFF
13. ELBOW : NERVE :: HINGE : (a. lever, b. electricity, c. fulcrum, d. wire)
14. (a. interest, b. bond, c. principal, d. certificate) :: MUNICIPALITY :: LOAN : INDIVIDUAL
15. LIGHT : SNACK :: (a. consume, b. simple, c. hearty, d. gobble) : FEAST

16. VASE : AMPHORA :: FLOWERS : (a. wine, b. glass, c. leaves, d. grain)
17. PLANK : (a. board, b. hammer, c. piece, d. saw) :: LOAF : SLICE
18. (a. onionskin, b. seal, c. security, d. tie) : BOND :: TRANSLUCENT : OPAQUE
19. MASON : (a. jar, b. trowel, c. brick, d. divider) :: DRAFTSMAN : COMPASS
20. WAGON : LIMOUSINE :: (a. passenger, b. vehicle, c. buckboard, d. teamster) : CHAUFFEUR
21. HOMOPHONE : (a. paradigm, b. antonym, c. synonym, d. acronym) :: SOUND : MEANING
22. VINEGAR : (a. apple, b. oil, c. tea, d. lemon) :: ACETIC : CITRIC
23. (a. Rembrandt, b. Dali, c. Cassatt, d. Matisse) : MONET :: WHISTLER : CEZANNE
24. COMMON : (a. combined, b. plain, c. stock, d. crossing) :: INTERSECTION : UNION
25. CANDIDE : VOLTAIRE :: (a. Pirandello, b. Carmen, c. Quixote, d. Lazarillo) : CERVANTES
26. -IVE : -ION :: ADJECTIVE : (a. verb, b. conjunction, c. noun, d. adverb)
27. CINNAMON : (a. root, b. bark, c. leaf, d. fruit) :: SUGAR : SAP
28. SPUN : SPINNING :: PARTICIPLE : (a. predicate, b. tense, c. present, d. gerund)
29. PUPIL : (a. iris, b. speed, c. lens, d. opening) :: APERTURE : MEMBRANE
30. CONSTITUTION : MAGNA CHARTA :: UNITED STATES : (a. Pilgrims, b. Virginia, c. England, d. Rome)
31. 10 mm : 1 cm : 1^{10} : (a. 1, b. 10, c. 100, d. 1000)
32. (a. architect, b. vandal, c. curator, d. thief) : PROPERTY :: ICONOCLAST : TRADITION
33. SALK : POLIO :: (a. Pasteur, b. Sabin, c. Lister, d. Curie) :: RABIES
34. (a. festival, b. week, c. moon, d. calendar) : MONDAY :: HOLY : HOLIDAY
35. DESIDERATUM : DESIDERATA :: WOMAN: (a. man, b. desire, c. gender, d. women)
36. * : ASTERISK :: (a. @, b. &, c. #, d. \$) : AMPERSAND
37. CENOZOIC : ERA :: PLEISTOCENE : (a. epoch, b. age, c. period, d. time)
38. (a. Jefferson, b. Napoleon, c. Gandhi, d. Mao) : LENIN :: CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE : REVOLUTION
39. HELOISE : (a. Tristan, b. Abelard, c. Benedict, d. Hector) :: BEATRICE : DANTE
40. (a. 2, b. 4, c. 6, d. 8) : 1 :: 2^3 : 2^2

41. LINES : POINT :: PLANES : (a. circle, b. surface, c. intersection, d. line)
42. BOLIVAR : COLOMBIA :: (a. Madison, b. Washington, c. Franklin, d. Hamilton) : UNITED STATES
43. (a. water, b. crowds, c. noise, d. heights) : ACROPHOBIA :: SPIDERS : ARACHNOPHOBIA
44. (a. keys, b. pedals, c. wires, d. notes) : PIPES :: PIANO : ORGAN
45. PULMONARY VEIN : LEFT ATRIUM :: LEFT VENTRICLE : (a. jugular, b. carotid, c. coronary, d. aorta)
46. HEN : DOE :: CHICKEN : (a. fox, b. turkey, c. kangaroo, d. raccoon)
47. PTOLEMAIC : ASTRONOMY :: (a. Galilean, b. Lamarckian, c. Mendelian, d. Newtonian) : EVOLUTION
48. (a. pride, b. brood, c. hold, d. soar) : CLUTCH :: ROAR : CLUCK
49. STOCKHOLDER : (a. exchange, b. owner, c. proxy, d. repertory) :: REGULAR : UNDERSTUDY
50. SARI : DASHIKI :: INDIAN : (a. Peruvian, b. African, c. Persian, d. Hindu)

Annotated Answers

For each item, the correct answer is given first in parentheses and is then followed by an explanation.

1. (c) A **spring** forms or has the shape of a **coil**, and a **ring** forms a **loop**.
2. (a) A **45°** angle is **acute**; a **97°** angle is **obtuse**.
3. (d) Guglielmo **Marconi** is recognized as the inventor of radio, and Johann **Gutenberg** is recognized as the inventor of movable type for **printing**.
4. (b) **Veal** is meat that comes from a **calf**, and **pork** is meat that comes from a **pig**. (A sausage is usually made from pork.)
5. (b) A **sage** possesses an extraordinary degree of **wisdom**; a **virtuoso** possesses an extraordinary degree of **skill**.
6. (a) In imperial China, a **mandarin** was a government official or **bureaucrat**; in the traditional Hindu caste system, a **Brahmin** is a **priest**.
7. (c) To **dive** is to descend into the water's **depth**; to **float** is to stay on the **surface** of the water.
8. (d) **Pearls** are found in oysters, a type of **mollusk**; **ambergris** is found in sperm whales, a type of **mammal**.
9. (b) In mathematics, an **arithmetic mean** is another term for **average**, just as the religion **Mohammedanism** is another name for **Islam**. (A median is a mathematical term for the middle number in a series of numbers; an abacus is an ancient calculating device; and Mohammed is the founder of Mohammedanism.)

10. (d) The American author Mark Twain's real name was Samuel Clemens; his real **surname** was **Clemens**, but he used **Twain** as a **pseudonym**.
11. (a) In the discipline of philosophy, **ontology** is the branch that deals with the nature or **being**, and **epistemology** is the branch that deals with the nature of **knowledge**. (Axiology is the study of values, teleology is the study of purpose in nature, and pedagogy is the art of teaching.)
12. (c) The waste product of **wheat** and other grains is called **chaff**; the waste product of **gold** and other metals is called **dross**.
13. (d) The **elbow** of an arm functions similar to a **hinge** on a door or gate, a **nerve** is a cordlike bundle of fibers that functions in the nervous system similar to a **wire** in an electrical system.
14. (b) An **individual** borrows money by obtaining a **loan**; a **municipality** borrows money by issuing a **bond**.
15. (c) A **snack** is a **light** meal, while a **feast** is a **hearty** meal.
16. (a) A **vase** is used to hold **flowers**, and an **amphora** was used in ancient Greece and Rome to hold **wine** or oil.
17. (d) To cut a **loaf** is to **slice** it; to cut a **plank** is to **saw** it. (If you interpret "slice" as a noun, there is not a corresponding analogy; a board is not *part* of a plank.)
18. (a) **Onionskin** paper is thin and **translucent**, while **bond** paper is thicker and **opaque**. (Note that this meaning of the word "bond" differs from that in item number 14.)
19. (b) A **compass** is a tool used by a **draftsman**, and a **trowel** is a tool used by a **mason**. (Masons do use bricks, but bricks are not considered tools; a divider is another tool used by draftsmen.)
20. (d) A **wagon** is driven by a **teamster** (a term deriving from the "team" of horses that pulls the wagon), and a **limousine** is driven by a **chauffeur**.
21. (c) Words that have the same **sound** are called **homophones**; words that have the same **meaning** are called **synonyms**.
22. (d) **Vinegar** contains **acetic** acid; a **lemon** contains **citric** acid.
23. (c) Claude **Monet** and Paul **Cezanne** were two French painters, and Mary **Cassatt** and James **Whistler** were two American painters, all of whom were born in the nineteenth century and lived into the early twentieth century. (Rembrandt, Dali, and Matisse were all painters, but they were Dutch, Spanish, and French respectively.)
24. (a) In mathematics, the **intersection** of two sets is a set that contains only the elements that are **common** to both sets; the **union** of two sets is a new set that contains all the **combined** elements of both sets.
25. (c) **Candide** is a character in a novel by the French author **Voltaire**; Don **Quixote** is a character in a novel by the Spanish author **Cervantes**.
26. (c) The suffix "**-ive**" is used to form an **adjective** denoting action; the suffix "**-ion**" is used to form a **noun** denoting action.

27. (b) **Sugar** is made from the **sap** or juice of several plants; **cinnamon** is made from the **bark** of a cinnamon tree.
28. (d) **Spun** is the past **participle** of the verb “spin,” and **spinning** is its **gerund**, a verbal form that functions as a noun.
29. (a) The **pupil** is the **aperture** or opening of the eye, and the **iris** is the **membrane** on which the pupil is located.
30. (c) The **Constitution** is the defining political and legal document of the **United States**; the **Magna Charta** was a political charter granted by the King of **England** in which basic rights were delineated.
31. (a) **10 mm** equal **1 cm**; 1^{10} (or actually 1 to any power) equals **1**.
32. (b) An **iconoclast** attacks or tries to overthrow **traditions**; a **vandal** destroys **property**. (A thief *takes* property to make use of it, *not* necessarily to destroy it.)
33. (a) Jonas **Salk** developed the first **polio** vaccine, Louis **Pasteur** developed the first rabies treatment. (Albert Sabin developed another polio vaccine, Joseph Lister promoted antiseptics, and Marie Curie discovered radium.)
34. (c) The word **holiday** derives from the word **holy** (“holy day”), and the word **Monday** derives from the word **moon** (“moon day”).
35. (d) The plural of **desideratum** (something considered highly desirable) is **desiderata**; the plural of **woman** is **women**.
36. (b) The symbol * is an **asterisk**; the symbol & is an **ampersand**.
37. (a) In geology, one refers to the **Cenozoic era** and the **Pleistocene epoch**. (An era is divided into periods, which in turn are divided into epochs; the Pleistocene is part of the Quaternary period, which is part of the Cenozoic era.)
38. (c) Mohandas **Gandhi** led India to independence from Great Britain through nonviolent **civil disobedience**, while Vladimir **Lenin** led the violent Bolshevik **revolution** in Russia that established the U.S.S.R. (Thomas Jefferson, Napoleon Bonaparte, and Mao Zedong were all leaders during and after periods of violent revolution in their respective countries—the United States, France, and China.)
39. (b) Among the most famous medieval European romances were those between **Abelard** and **Heloise** and between **Dante** and **Beatrice**. (In Arthurian legend, Tristan loved Iseult; in Homer’s *Iliad*, Hector loved Helen; in Shakespeare’s *Much Ado About Nothing*, Benedict loved Beatrice, but this pair could not form an analogy here.)
40. (a) The ratio 2^3 to 2^2 is equal to 8 to 4, which reduces to **2** to **1**.
41. (d) In geometry, **lines** intersect in a **point**, and **planes** intersect in a **line**.
42. (b) Simon **Bolivar** led successful revolutions against Spain in South America and then became the first president of an independent **Colombia**; similarly, George **Washington** was a revolutionary leader against Great Britain in North America and became the first president of the **United States**.
43. (d) **Acrophobia** is the fear of **heights** and **arachnophobia** is the fear of **spiders**.

44. (c) An **organ** is a wind instrument that sounds notes by forcing air through **pipes**, and a **piano** is a stringed instrument that sounds notes by striking **wires** with hammers. (Both instruments sound notes and have keys and pedals.)
45. (d) In the heart, arterial blood flows from the lung through the **pulmonary vein** to the **left atrium**, and then flows from the **left ventricle** to the **aorta**.
46. (c) A **hen** is a female **chicken**, and a **doe** is a female **kangaroo**. (The female of various other mammals is also called a doe, including the deer, hare, and goat.)
47. (b) The **Ptolemaic** system of **astronomy** (holding that the earth was the center of the universe) is no longer accepted; similarly, the **Lamarckian** theory of **evolution** (holding that acquired characteristics can be inherited) is no longer accepted.
48. (a) A bunch of chickens is known as a **clutch**, and the sound a chicken makes is referred to as a **cluck**; a gathering of lions is known as a **pride**, and the sound a lion makes is referred to as a **roar**.
49. (c) **Stockholders** may give power of attorney to a **proxy**, authorizing that person to vote on their behalf at a corporate meeting; a **regular** theatrical performer who cannot appear in a performance is replaced by an **understudy**.
50. (b) A **sari** is a traditional **Indian** dress, and a **dashiki** is a traditional **African** garment.

Appendix A

Controlled Testing Centers of The Psychological Corporation

American Centers

ALABAMA

ATHENS	ATHENS STATE UNIVERSITY	256-233-8285
BIRMINGHAM	BIRMINGHAM SOUTHERN COLLEGE	205-226-4803
BIRMINGHAM	UNIVERSITY OF ALABAMA—BIRMINGHAM	205-934-3704
DAPHNE	UNITED STATES SPORTS ACADEMY	251-626-3303
DOOTHAN	TROY STATE UNIVERSITY—DOOTHAN	334-983-6556
FLORENCE	UNIVERSITY OF NORTH ALABAMA	256-765-4252
GADSDEN	UNIVERSITY OF ALABAMA—GADSDEN	256-546-2886
HUNTSVILLE	UNIVERSITY OF ALABAMA—HUNTSVILLE	256-824-6725
JACKSONVILLE	JACKSONVILLE STATE UNIVERSITY	256-782-5475
LIVINGSTON	UNIVERSITY OF WEST ALABAMA	205-652-3439
MOBILE	SPRING HILL COLLEGE	251-380-3468
MOBILE	UNIVERSITY OF SOUTH ALABAMA	334-460-6271
MONTEVALLO	UNIVERSITY OF MONTEVALLO	205-665-6350
MONTGOMERY	ALABAMA STATE UNIVERSITY	334-229-4308
MONTGOMERY	AUBURN UNIVERSITY @ MONTGOMERY	334-244-3306
MONTGOMERY	TROY STATE UNIVERSITY—MONTGOMERY	334-670-3221
PHENIX CITY	TROY STATE UNIVERSITY—PHENIX CITY	334-448-5120
TROY	TROY STATE UNIVERSITY—TROY	334-670-3379
TUSCALOOSA	UNIVERSITY OF ALABAMA—TUSCALOOSA	205-348-6760

ALASKA

ANCHORAGE	UNIVERSITY OF ALASKA—AT ANCHORAGE	907-786-4500
FAIRBANKS	UNIVERSITY OF ALASKA—FAIRBANKS	907-474-5277
NOME	UNIVERSITY OF ALASKA—FAIRBANKS/N.W.	907-443-2201
SOLDOTNA	KENAI PENINSULA COLLEGE	907-262-0328

ARKANSAS

ARKADELPHIA	HENDERSON STATE UNIVERSITY	870-230-5470
FAYETTEVILLE	UNIVERSITY OF ARKANSAS—FAYETTEVILLE	501-575-3948
LITTLE ROCK	UNIVERSITY OF ARKANSAS—LITTLE ROCK	501-569-3198
MAGNOLIA	SOUTHERN ARKANSAS UNIVERSITY	870-235-4145
MONTICELLO	UNIVERSITY OF ARKANSAS—MONTICELLO	870-460-1453
RUSSELLVILLE	ARKANSAS TECH UNIVERSITY	479-968-0302
SEARCY	HARDING UNIVERSITY	501-279-4415
STATE UNIVERSITY	ARKANSAS STATE UNIVERSITY	870-972-2038

ARIZONA

DAVIS-MONTHAN AFB	TROY STATE UNIVERSITY—DAVIS-MONTHAN AFB	520-748-2625
FLAGSTAFF	NORTHERN ARIZONA UNIVERSITY	928-523-2261
PHOENIX	ARIZONA STATE UNIVERSITY WEST	602-543-8136
TEMPE	ARIZONA STATE UNIVERSITY—TEMPE	480-965-7146
TUCSON	UNIVERSITY OF ARIZONA	520-621-7589

CALIFORNIA

ARCATA	HUMBOLDT STATE UNIVERSITY	707-826-3611
BERKELEY	UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA—BERKELEY	510-642-6520
CULVER CITY	PEPPERDINE UNIVERSITY—MBA	310-568-5529
FAIRFIELD	CHAPMAN UNIVERSITY—FAIRFIELD	707-438-0108
FRESNO	CALIFORNIA STATE UNIVERSITY—FRESNO	559-278-2457
FRESNO	FRESNO PACIFIC COLLEGE	559-453-2213
HAYWARD	CALIFORNIA STATE UNIVERSITY—HAYWARD	510-885-3661
LA VERNE	UNIVERSITY OF LA VERNE	909-593-3511
LOMA LINDA	LOMA LINDA UNIVERSITY	909-558-4547
LOS ANGELES	CALIFORNIA STATE UNIVERSITY—LOS ANGELES	323-343-3160
PALM DESERT	CHAPMAN UNIVERSITY—PALM DESERT	760-341-8051
PALMDALE	CHAPMAN UNIVERSITY—PALMDALE	661-267-2001
RIVERSIDE	LA SIERRA UNIVERSITY	909-785-2452
RIVERSIDE	UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA—RIVERSIDE	909-787-5531
SACRAMENTO	CHAPMAN UNIVERSITY—SACRAMENTO	916-922-0119
SAN DIEGO	UNIVERSITY OF SAN DIEGO	619-260-4585
SAN FRANCISCO	SAN FRANCISCO STATE UNIVERSITY	415-338-2271
SAN LUIS OBISPO	CALIFORNIA POLYTECHNIC STATE UNIVERSITY	805-756-1551
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SANTA CRUZ	UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA—SANTA CRUZ	831-459-2629
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TURLOCK	CALIFORNIA STATE UNIVERSITY—STANISLAUS	209-667-3157
WHITTIER	WHITTIER COLLEGE	562-907-4847

COLORADO

ALAMOSA	ADAMS STATE COLLEGE	719-587-7847
BOULDER	UNIVERSITY OF COLORADO—BOULDER	303-492-5854
BRECKENRIDGE	COLORADO MOUNTAIN COLLEGE	970-453-6757
COLORADO SPRINGS	UNIVERSITY OF COLORADO—COLORADO SPRINGS	719-262-3255
DENVER	REGIS UNIVERSITY	303-458-3575
DENVER	UNIVERSITY OF DENVER	303-871-2150
GRAND JUNCTION	MESA STATE COLLEGE	970-255-2750
GREELEY	UNIVERSITY OF NORTHERN COLORADO	970-351-2790
GUNNISON	WESTERN STATE COLLEGE OF COLORADO	970-943-2130
PUEBLO	COLORADO STATE UNIVERSITY—PUEBLO	719-549-2663

CONNECTICUT

DANBURY	WESTERN CONNECTICUT STATE UNIVERSITY	203-837-8690
HARTFORD	TRINITY COLLEGE	860-297-2415
NEW LONDON	CONNECTICUT COLLEGE	860-439-2330
STORRS	UNIVERSITY OF CONNECTICUT	860-486-0174
WEST HARTFORD	UNIVERSITY OF HARFORD	860-768-4457

DELAWARE

NEWARK	UNIVERSITY OF DELAWARE	302-831-6717
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DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

WASHINGTON	CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY OF AMERICA	202-319-5765
WASHINGTON	GALLAUDET UNIVERSITY	202-651-5355
WASHINGTON	GEORGETOWN UNIVERSITY	202-687-6926

FLORIDA

BOCA RATON	FLORIDA ATLANTIC UNIVERSITY	561-297-3160
BOCA RATON	LYNN UNIVERSITY	561-237-7308
DELAND	STETSON UNIVERSITY	904-822-8909
FORT MYERS	FLORIDA GULF COAST UNIVERSITY	239-590-7952
FT WALTON BEACH	TROY STATE UNIVERSITY—FT. WALTON BEACH	850-244-7414
GAINESVILLE	UNIVERSITY OF FLORIDA	352-392-1575
JACKSONVILLE	JACKSONVILLE UNIVERSITY	904-256-7193
LAKELAND	FLORIDA SOUTHERN COLLEGE	863-680-4299
MIAMI SHORES	BARRY UNIVERSITY—MIAMI SHORES	305-899-3950
ORLANDO	BARRY UNIVERSITY—ORLANDO	407-275-2000
WINTER PARK	TROY STATE UNIVERSITY—FLORIDA REGION	407-599-6993

GEORGIA

ALBANY	ALBANY STATE UNIVERSITY	912-430-4667
ATLANTA	GEORGIA STATE UNIVERSITY	404-651-2217
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BRUNSWICK	TROY STATE UNIVERSITY	912-264-9268
COLUMBUS	COLUMBUS STATE UNIVERSITY	706-568-2226
DAHLONEGA	NORTH GEORGIA COLLEGE & STATE UNIVERSITY	706-864-1799
DEMOREST	PIEDMONT COLLEGE	706-778-0118
GAINESVILLE	BRENAU UNIVERSITY—GAINESVILLE	770-534-6220
KINGS BAY	BRENAU UNIVERSITY	912-882-7125
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MOREHEAD
MURRAY
RICHMONDWESTERN KENTUCKY UNIVERSITY
UNIVERSITY OF LOUISVILLE
MOREHEAD STATE UNIVERSITY
MURRAY STATE UNIVERSITY
EASTERN KENTUCKY UNIVERSITY270-745-3159
502-852-6606
606-783-2526
270-762-6851
859-622-1281**LOUISIANA**LAFAYETTE
LAKE CHARLES
NEW ORLEANS
NEW ORLEANS
NEW ORLEANS
RUSTON
SHREVEPORTUNIVERSITY OF LOUISIANA—LAFAYETTE
MCNEESE STATE UNIVERSITY
LOYOLA UNIVERSITY
OUR LADY OF HOLY CROSS COLLEGE
UNIVERSITY OF NEW ORLEANS
XAVIER UNIVERSITY OF LOUISIANA
LOUISIANA TECH. UNIVERSITY
CENTENARY COLLEGE OF LOUISIANA337-482-6480
337-475-5142
504-864-7840
504-394-7744
504-280-7219
504-483-7487
318-257-2488
318-869-5053**MAINE**FARMINGTON
MACHIAS
ORONO
PORTLAND
PRESQUE ISLE
WATERVILLEUNIVERSITY OF MAINE—FARMINGTON
UNIVERSITY OF MAINE—MACHIAS
UNIVERSITY OF MAINE—ORONO
UNIVERSITY OF SOUTHERN MAINE
UNIVERSITY OF MAINE—PRESQUE ISLE
COLBY COLLEGE207-778-7034
207-255-1228
207-581-1410
207-780-4383
207-768-9589
207-872-3343**MARYLAND**BALTIMORE
COLLEGE PARK
FROSTBURG
LA PLATA
ROCKVILLEJOHNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITY
UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND—COLLEGE PARK
FROSTBURG STATE UNIVERSITY
COLLEGE OF SOUTHERN MARYLAND
MONTGOMERY COLLEGE410-516-7819
301-314-7688
301-687-4193
301-934-7657
301-279-5086
410-857-2500**MASSACHUSETTS**BOSTON
BRIDGEWATER
FITCHBURG
MEDFORD
NORTH ADAMS
SALEM
SPRINGFIELD
SPRINGFIELD
WESTFIELD
WORCESTERNORTHEASTERN UNIVERSITY
BRIDGEWATER STATE COLLEGE
FITCHBURG STATE COLLEGE
TUFTS UNIVERSITY
MASSACHUSETT COLLEGE OF LIBERAL ARTS
SALEM STATE COLLEGE
AMERICAN INTERNATIONAL COLLEGE
SPRINGFIELD COLLEGE
WESTFIELD STATE COLLEGE
WORCESTER STATE COLLEGE617-373-2331
508-531-1780
978-665-4472
617-627-3360
413-662-5332
978-542-7044
413-747-6269
413-748-3345
413-572-5380
508-929-8072**MICHIGAN**ANN ARBOR
BIG RAPIDS
DETROIT
DETROIT
EAST LANSING
IRONWOOD
KALAMAZOO
MOUNT PLEASANT
ROCHESTER
SAULT STE MARIEUNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN
FERRIS STATE UNIVERSITY
MARYGROVE COLLEGE
WAYNE STATE UNIVERSITY
MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY
GOGBECIC COMMUNITY COLLEGE
WESTERN MICHIGAN UNIVERSITY
CENTRAL MICHIGAN UNIVERSITY
OAKLAND UNIVERSITY
LAKE SUPERIOR STATE UNIVERSITY734-764-8312
231-591-3628
313-927-1509
313-577-3400
517-355-8385
906-932-4231
616-387-1850
517-774-1092
248-370-3229
906-635-2452**MINNESOTA**BEMIDJI
DULUTH
DULUTH
MANKATO
MINNEAPOLIS
MOORHEAD
MORRIS
NORTHFIELD
ST. CLOUD
ST. PAULBEMIDJI STATE UNIVERSITY
COLLEGE OF ST. SCHOLASTICA
UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA—DULUTH
MINNESOTA STATE UNIVERSITY—MANKATO
UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA—MINNEAPOLIS
MINNESOTA STATE UNIVERSITY—MOORHEAD
UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA—MORRIS
CARLETON COLLEGE
ST. CLOUD STATE UNIVERSITY
UNIVERSITY OF ST. THOMAS218-755-2075
218-723-6085
218-726-7985
507-389-1455
612-624-9853
218-477-2227
320-589-6060
507-646-4293
320-308-3112
651-962-6781**MISSISSIPPI**ALCORN STATE
CLEVELAND
COLUMBUS
HATTIESBURG
JACKSON
MISSISSIPPI STATE
MISSISSIPPI STATEALCORN STATE UNIVERSITY
DELTA STATE UNIVERSITY
MISSISSIPPI UNIVERSITY FOR WOMEN
UNIVERSITY OF SOUTHERN MISSISSIPPI
JACKSON STATE UNIVERSITY
MISSISSIPPI STATE UNIVERSITY
MISSISSIPPI STATE UNIVERSITY-MERIDIAN BRANCH601-877-6230
662-846-4690
662-329-7349
601-266-4602
601-979-2484
662-325-2091
662-325-0178

MISSOURI

CAPE GIRARDEAU	SOUTHEAST MISSOURI STATE UNIVERSITY	573-651-2837
COLUMBIA	UNIVERSITY OF MISSOURI—COLUMBIA	573-882-4801
JEFFERSON CITY	LINCOLN UNIVERSITY	573-681-5167
JOPLIN	MISSOURI SOUTHERN STATE COLLEGE	417-625-9529
KANSAS CITY	UNIVERSITY OF MISSOURI—KANSAS CITY	816-235-1635
KIRKSVILLE	TRUMAN STATE UNIVERSITY	660-785-4140
MARYVILLE	NORTHWEST MISSOURI STATE UNIVERSITY	660-562-1220
ROLLA	UNIVERSITY OF MISSOURI—ROLLA	573-341-4222
SPRINGFIELD	DRURY UNIVERSITY	417-873-7419
SPRINGFIELD	SOUTHWEST MISSOURI STATE UNIVERSITY	417-836-5116
ST. JOSEPH	MISSOURI WESTERN STATE COLLEGE	816-271-4285
ST. LOUIS	SAINT LOUIS UNIVERSITY	314-977-2963
ST. LOUIS	WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY	314-935-6777
ST. ROBERT	DRURY UNIVERSITY	573-451-2400
WARRENSBURG	CENTRAL MISSOURI STATE UNIVERSITY	660-543-4919

MONTANA

BOZEMAN	MONTANA STATE UNIVERSITY—BOZEMAN	406-994-6984
GREAT FALLS	UNIVERSITY OF GREAT FALLS	406-791-5308
HAVRE	MONTANA STATE UNIVERSITY—NORTHERN	406-265-3745
MALMSTROM AFB	TROY STATE UNIVERSITY—MALMSTROM AFB	406-727-5451
MISSOULA	UNIVERSITY OF MONTANA	406-243-2175

NEBRASKA

BELLEVUE	BELLEVUE UNIVERSITY	402-293-3731
HASTINGS	HASTINGS COLLEGE	402-461-7400
KEARNEY	UNIVERSITY OF NEBRASKA—KEARNEY	308-865-8235
OMAHA	UNIVERSITY OF NEBRASKA—OMAHA	402-554-4800
PERU	PERU STATE COLLEGE	402-872-2222
SEWARD	CONCORDIA UNIVERSITY	402-643-7464

NEVADA

LAS VEGAS	UNIVERSITY OF NEVADA—LAS VEGAS	702-895-3627
RENO	UNIVERSITY OF NEVADA—RENO	775-784-4648

NEW HAMPSHIRE

DURHAM	UNIVERSITY OF NEW HAMPSHIRE	603-862-2009
NASHUA	RIVIER COLLEGE	603-897-8282
PLYMOUTH	PLYMOUTH STATE COLLEGE	603-535-2636

NEW JERSEY

GLASSBORO	ROWAN UNIVERSITY	856-256-4042
HACKENSACK	FAIRLEIGH DICKINSON UNIVERSITY—HACKENSACK	201-692-2645
JERSEY CITY	ST. PETER'S COLLEGE	201-915-9254
LINCROFT	BROOKDALE COLLEGE COLLEGE	732-224-2584
MADISON	DREW UNIVERSITY	973-408-3398
NEW BRUNSWICK	RUTGERS—STATE UNIVERSITY OF NJ	732-932-9742
SOUTH ORANGE	SETON HALL UNIVERSITY	973-761-9355
UNION	KEAN UNIVERSITY	908-737-3930
WAYNE	WILLIAM PATTERSON UNIVERSITY	973-720-2274

NEW MEXICO

ALBUQUERQUE	UNIVERSITY OF NEW MEXICO	505-277-5346
CARLSBAD	NEW MEXICO STATE UNIVERSITY	505-234-9322
FARMINGTON	SAN JUAN COLLEGE	505-566-3299
LAS CRUCES	NEW MEXICO STATE UNIVERSITY	505-646-1921
PORTALES	EASTERN NEW MEXICO UNIVERSITY	505-562-2280

NEW YORK

BRONX	FORDHAM UNIVERSITY	718-817-3775
BUFFALO	BUFFALO STATE COLLEGE	716-878-3866
BUFFALO	STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK—BUFFALO	716-645-6854
HEMPSTEAD	HOFSTRA UNIVERSITY	516-463-5624
ITHACA	CORNELL UNIVERSITY	607-255-6927
NEW PALTZ	STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK—NEW PALTZ	845-257-2803
NIAGARA FALLS	NIAGARA UNIVERSITY	716-286-8536
PLATTSBURGH	STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK—PLATTSBURGH	518-564-2164
QUEENSBURY	PLATTSBURGH STATE UNIVERSITY	518-792-5425
ROCHESTER	UNIVERSITY OF ROCHESTER	716-275-2354
SARATOGA SPRINGS	SKIDMORE COLLEGE	888-845-2890
ST. BONAVENTURE	ST. BONAVENTURE UNIVERSITY	716-375-2310

NORTH CAROLINA

BOILING SPRINGS	GARDNER-WEBB UNIVERSITY	704-406-4242
BOONE	APPALACHIAN STATE UNIVERSITY	828-262-6801
BREVARD	BREVARD COLLEGE	828-883-8292
CHARLOTTE	UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA—CHARLOTTE	704-687-2105
CULLOWHEE	WESTERN CAROLINA UNIVERSITY	828-227-7469
DURHAM	DUKE UNIVERSITY	919-684-6908
FAYETTEVILLE	FAYETTEVILLE STATE UNIVERSITY	910-486-1814
GREENSBORO	UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA—GREENSBORO	336-334-5874
GREENVILLE	EAST CAROLINA UNIVERSITY	252-328-6811
MISENHEIMER	PFEIFFER UNIVERSITY	704-463-1360
PEMBROKE	UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA—PEMBROKE	910-521-6202
RALEIGH	NORTH CAROLINA STATE UNIVERSITY	919-515-2251
SALISBURY	CATAWBA COLLEGE	704-637-4101
WILMINGTON	UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA—WILMINGTON	910-962-3746
WINGATE	WINGATE UNIVERSITY	704-233-8075

NORTH DAKOTA

BISMARCK	UNIVERSITY OF MARY	701-222-4095
DICKINSON	DICKINSON STATE UNIVERSITY	701-483-2999
FARGO	NORTH DAKOTA STATE UNIVERSITY	701-231-7671
GRAND FORKS	UNIVERSITY OF NORTH DAKOTA	701-777-2127
MINOT	MINOT STATE UNIVERSITY	701-858-3371

OHIO

AKRON	UNIVERSITY OF AKRON	330-972-7084
ALLIANCE	MOUNT UNION COLLEGE	330-823-2494
ASHLAND	ASHLAND UNIVERSITY	419-289-5390
ATHENS	OHIO UNIVERSITY—ATHENS	740-593-1616
BOWLING GREEN	BOWLING GREEN STATE UNIVERSITY	419-372-7533
CANTON	WALSH UNIVERSITY	330-490-7312
CELINA	WRIGHT STATE UNIVERSITY—CELINA	419-586-0315
CINCINNATI	UNIVERSITY OF CINCINNATI	513-556-7173
CINCINNATI	XAVIER UNIVERSITY—CINCINNATI	513-745-3531
CLEVELAND	CASE WESTERN RESERVE UNIVERSITY	216-368-5230
CLEVELAND	CLEVELAND STATE UNIVERSITY	216-687-2272
COLUMBUS	OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY	614-292-2241
DAYTON	UNIVERSITY OF DAYTON	937-229-3277
DAYTON	WRIGHT STATE UNIVERSITY—DAYTON	937-775-5750
DELaware	OHIO WESLEYAN UNIVERSITY	740-368-3145
KENT	KENT STATE UNIVERSITY	330-672-2360
MARIETTA	MARIETTA COLLEGE	740-376-4794
NEW CONCORD	MUSKINGUM COLLEGE	740-826-8091
OBERLIN	OBERLIN COLLEGE	440-775-8355
OXFORD	MIAMI UNIVERSITY	513-529-4634
STEUBENVILLE	FRANCISCAN UNIVERSITY—STEUBENVILLE	740-283-3771
TOLEDO	UNIVERSITY OF TOLEDO	419-530-2011
YOUNGSTOWN	YOUNGSTOWN STATE UNIVERSITY	330-941-3175
ZANESVILLE	OHIO UNIVERSITY—ZANESVILLE	740-588-1510

OKLAHOMA

ADA	EAST CENTRAL UNIVERSITY	580-310-5319
ALVA	NORTHWESTERN OKLAHOMA STATE UNIVERSITY	580-327-8149
BETHANY	SOUTHERN NAZARENE UNIVERSITY	405-491-6323
EDMOND	UNIVERSITY OF CENTRAL OKLAHOMA	405-974-2388
LAWTON	CAMERON UNIVERSITY	580-581-2212
NORMAN	UNIVERSITY OF OKLAHOMA	405-325-2911
STILLWATER	OKLAHOMA STATE UNIVERSITY—STILLWATER	405-744-5958
TAHLEQUAH	NORTHEASTERN STATE UNIVERSITY	918-456-5511
TULSA	OKLAHOMA STATE UNIVERSITY—TULSA	918-594-8354
TULSA	ORAL ROBERTS UNIVERSITY	918-495-6084

OREGON

CORVALLIS	OREGON STATE UNIVERSITY	541-737-2131
EUGENE	UNIVERSITY OF OREGON	541-346-3230
KLAMATH FALLS	OREGON INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY	541-885-1015
LA GRANDE	EASTERN OREGON STATE COLLEGE	541-962-3833
MONMOUTH	WESTERN OREGON STATE UNIVERSITY	503-838-8483
PORTLAND	LEWIS AND CLARK COLLEGE	503-768-7160
PORTLAND	PORTLAND STATE UNIVERSITY	503-725-4428
PORTLAND	UNIVERSITY OF PORTLAND	503-943-7135

PENNSYLVANIA

BLOOMSBURG	BLOOMSBURG UNIVERSITY OF PA	570-389-4269
BRADFORD	UNIVERSITY OF PITTSBURGH—BRADFORD	814-362-7657
CALIFORNIA	CALIFORNIA UNIVERSITY OF PACIFIC	724-938-4100
CHESTER	WIDENER UNIVERSITY	610-499-4176
EAST STROUDSBURG	EAST STROUDSBURG UNIVERSITY	570-422-3277
EDINBORO	EDINBORO UNIVERSITY OF PA	888-845-2890
ERIE	GANNON UNIVERSITY	814-871-7680
GLENDALE	ARCADIA UNIVERSITY	215-572-2938
GROVE CITY	GROVE CITY COLLEGE	724-458-3352
GWYNedd VALLEY	GWYNedd-MERCY COLLEGE	215-646-7300
HARRISBURG	TEMPLE UNIVERSITY—HARRISBURG	717-232-6400
IMMACULATA	IMMACULATA COLLEGE	610-647-4400
INDIANA	INDIANA UNIVERSITY OF PA	724-357-2235
LANCASTER	FRANKLIN AND MARSHALL COLLEGE	717-291-4083
LEWISBURG	BUCKNELL UNIVERSITY	570-577-1604
MANSFIELD	MANSFIELD UNIVERSITY OF PA	570-662-4133
MIDDLETON	PENNSYLVANIA STATE—HARRISBURG	717-948-6025
MILLERSVILLE	MILLERSVILLE UNIVERSITY	717-872-3710
PHILADELPHIA	CHESTNUT HILL COLLEGE	215-248-7077
PHILADELPHIA	HOLY FAMILY UNIVERSITY	215-657-7700
		ext 2320
PHILADELPHIA	LA SALLE UNIVERSITY	215-991-3590
PHILADELPHIA	TEMPLE UNIVERSITY—PHILADELPHIA	215-204-8611
PITTSBURGH	DUQUESNE UNIVERSITY	412-396-6204
PITTSBURGH	UNIVERSITY OF PITTSBURGH	412-624-6440
READING	ALBRIGHT COLLEGE	610-921-7630
SCRANTON	MARYWOOD UNIVERSITY	570-876-5817
SHIPPSBURG	SHIPPSBURG UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA	717-477-1123
SLIPPERY ROCK	SLIPPERY ROCK UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA	724-738-2123
UNIVERSITY PARK	THE PENNSYLVANIA STATE UNIVERSITY	814-865-2191
VILLANOVA	VILLANOVA UNIVERSITY	610-519-4050
WEST CHESTER	WEST CHESTER UNIVERSITY	610-436-2301

PUERTO RICO

RIO PIEDRAS	UNIVERSITY OF PUERTO RICO	787-764-0000
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RHODE ISLAND

KINGSTON	UNIVERSITY OF RHODE ISLAND—KINGSTON	401-874-2288
NEWPORT	SALVE REGINA COLLEGE	401-341-2913
PROVIDENCE	PROVIDENCE COLLEGE	401-865-2247
PROVIDENCE	RHODE ISLAND COLLEGE	401-456-8003

SOUTH CAROLINA

AIKEN	UNIVERSITY OF SOUTH CAROLINA—AIKEN	803-641-3579
ALLENDALE	UNIVERSITY OF SOUTH CAROLINA—SALKEHATCHIE	800-922-5500
CENTRAL	SOUTHERN WESLEYAN UNIVERSITY	864-639-2453
CHARLESTON	THE CITADEL	803-953-6799
CLEMSON	CLEMSON UNIVERSITY	864-656-0515
COLUMBIA	UNIVERSITY OF SOUTH CAROLINA—COLUMBIA	803-777-2780
FLORENCE	FRANCES MARION UNIVERSITY	843-673-9707
GREENVILLE	FURMAN UNIVERSITY	864-294-3031
HILTON HEAD ISLAND	UNIVERSITY OF SOUTH CAROLINA—HILTON HEAD	805-785-3995
MYRTLE BEACH	COASTAL CAROLINA UNIVERSITY	843-913-7887
ORANGEBURG	SOUTH CAROLINA STATE UNIVERSITY	803-536-7024
ROCK HILL	WINTHROP UNIVERSITY	803-323-2233
SPARTANBURG	UNIVERSITY OF SOUTH CAROLINA—SPARTANBURG	864-503-5195
SUMTER	MORRIS COLLEGE	803-934-3259

SOUTH DAKOTA

ABERDEEN	NORTHERN STATE UNIVERSITY	605-626-2530
BROOKINGS	SOUTH DAKOTA STATE UNIVERSITY	605-688-4217
SIOUX FALLS	AUGUSTANA COLLEGE	605-274-4127
VERMILLION	UNIVERSITY OF SOUTH DAKOTA	605-677-5611

TENNESSEE

CHATTANOOGA	UNIVERSITY OF TENNESSEE—CHATTANOOGA	423-425-4288
CLARKSVILLE	AUSTIN PEAY STATE UNIVERSITY	931-221-6269
CLEVELAND	CHURCH OF GOD THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY	423-478-7036
CLEVELAND	LEE UNIVERSITY	423-614-8415
GREENEVILLE	TUSCALOOSA COLLEGE	888-488-7285
		ext 5607
HENDERSON	FREED-HARDEMAN UNIVERSITY	901-989-6060
JACKSON	LAMBUTH UNIVERSITY	731-425-3297
JACKSON	UNION UNIVERSITY	731-661-5040
KNOXVILLE	UNIVERSITY OF TENNESSEE—KNOXVILLE	865-974-6622
LEBANON	CUMBERLAND UNIVERSITY	615-444-2562
MEMPHIS	UNIVERSITY OF MEMPHIS	901-678-2428
MILLIGAN COLLEGE	MILLIGAN COLLEGE	423-461-8415
MURFREESBORO	MIDDLE TENNESSEE STATE UNIVERSITY	615-898-2670
NASHVILLE	TENNESSEE STATE UNIVERSITY	615-963-7111
NASHVILLE	TREVECCA NAZARENE UNIVERSITY	615-248-1346

TEXAS

ABILENE	ABILENE CHRISTIAN UNIVERSITY	915-674-2451
ARLINGTON	UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS—ARLINGTON	817-272-2362
AUSTIN	UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS—AUSTIN	512-232-2662
BEAUMONT	LAMAR UNIVERSITY	409-880-8444
BROWNSVILLE	UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS—BROWNSVILLE	956-544-8875
COLLEGE STATION	TEXAS A & M UNIVERSITY—COLLEGE STATION	979-845-4427
DALLAS	SOUTHERN METHODIST UNIVERSITY	214-768-2269
EDINBURG	UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS—PAN AMERICAN	956-316-2457
EL PASO	UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS—EL PASO	915-747-5009
FORT WORTH	SOUTHWESTERN BAPTIST THEO SEMINARY	817-923-1921
		ext 2570
FORT WORTH	TEXAS CHRISTIAN UNIVERSITY	817-257-7863
HOUSTON	UNIVERSITY OF HOUSTON	713-743-5444
HOUSTON	UNIVERSITY OF HOUSTON—CLEAR LAKE	281-283-2600
HUNTSVILLE	SAM HOUSTON STATE UNIVERSITY	409-294-1721
KINGSVILLE	TEXAS A & M UNIVERSITY—KINGSVILLE	361-593-3303
LUBBOCK	TEXAS TECH UNIVERSITY	806-742-3671
NACOGDOCHES	STEPHEN F. AUSTIN STATE UNIVERSITY	936-468-2401
SAN ANTONIO	OUR LADY OF THE LAKE UNIVERSITY	210-431-3998
SAN ANTONIO	ST. MARY'S UNIVERSITY	210-436-3135
TYLER	UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS—TYLER	903-566-7079
WACO	Baylor University	254-710-2061
WICHITA FALLS	MIDWESTERN STATE UNIVERSITY	940-397-4676

UTAH

BLANDING	COLLEGE OF EASTERN UTAH—SAN JUAN**	435-678-2201
ext171		
CEDAR CITY	SOUTHERN UTAH UNIVERSITY	435-586-5419
LOGAN	UTAH STATE UNIVERSITY—LOGAN	801-797-1004
OGDEN	WEBER STATE UNIVERSITY	801-626-6803
PRICE	COLLEGE OF EASTERN UTAH	435-613-5325
PROVO	BRIGHAM YOUNG UNIVERSITY	801-422-6147
RICHFIELD	SEVIER SCHOOL DISTRICT	435-896-8214
SALT LAKE CITY	UNIVERSITY OF UTAH	801-581-8733
ST. GEORGE	DIXIE COLLEGE	435-652-7696

VERMONT

CASTLETON	CASTLETON STATE COLLEGE	802-468-1346
LYNDONVILLE	LYNDON STATE COLLEGE	802-626-6497

VIRGINIA

ARLINGTON	MARYMOUNT UNIVERSITY—ARLINGTON	703-284-1605
BLACKSBURG	VIRGINIA POLYTECHNIC & STATE UNIVERSITY	540-231-6557
DANVILLE	AVERETT COLLEGE/CNSLG CTR	804-791-5624
FORT BELVOIR	ARMY EDUCATION CENTER—FORT BELVOIR	703-805-9270
FREDERICKSBURG	MARY WASHINGTON COLLEGE	540-654-1010
HARRISONBURG	EASTERN MENNONITE UNIVERSITY	540-432-4131
LYNCHBURG	LIBERTY UNIVERSITY	804-582-2385
LYNCHBURG	LYNCHBURG COLLEGE	804-544-8673
NORFOLK	OLD DOMINION UNIVERSITY	757-683-3697
NORFOLK	TROY STATE UNIVERSITY—ATLANTIC REGION	757-451-8202
NORFOLK	TROY STATE UNIVERSITY—LANGLEY AFB	757-451-8202
RADFORD	RADFORD UNIVERSITY	540-831-5214
RICHMOND	VIRGINIA COMMONWEALTH UNIVERSITY	804-828-6277
STERLING	MARYMOUNT UNIVERSITY—STERLING	703-430-7122
VIRGINIA BEACH	REGENT UNIVERSITY	757-226-4103
WILLIAMSBURG	COLLEGE OF WILLIAM & MARY	757-221-2317

VIRGIN ISLANDS

ST. CROIX	UNIVERSITY OF THE VIRGIN ISLANDS	340-692-4156
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WASHINGTON

BELLINGHAM	WESTERN WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY	360-650-3080
COLLEGE PLACE	WALLA WALLA COLLEGE	509-527-2147
ELLENSBURG	CENTRAL WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY	509-963-2103
SEATTLE	UNIVERSITY OF WASHINGTON	206-543-1170
SPOKANE	GONZAGA UNIVERSITY	509-323-4054
TACOMA	PACIFIC LUTHERAN UNIVERSITY	253-535-7206

WEST VIRGINIA

BUCKHANNON	WEST VIRGINIA WESLEYAN COLLEGE	304-473-8430
HUNTINGTON	MARSHALL UNIVERSITY	304-696-2777
MORGANTOWN	WEST VIRGINIA UNIVERSITY—CARRUTH CTR	304-293-3807
MORGANTOWN	WEST VIRGINIA UNIVERSITY—COUNSELLING	304-293-4431
SOUTH CHARLESTON	MARSHALL UNIVERSITY GRADUATE COLLEGE	304-746-1937
WEST LIBERTY	WEST LIBERTY STATE COLLEGE	304-336-8215

WISCONSIN

BELoit	BELoIt COLLEGE	608-363-2675
EAU CLAIRE	UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN—EAU CLAIRE	715-836-5522
GREEN BAY	UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN—GREEN BAY	920-465-2163
JEFFERSON	NOVA SOUTHEASTERN UNIVERSITY	920-563-2961
KENOSHA	CARTHAGE COLLEGE	414-551-5959
LA CROSSE	UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN—LA CROSSE	608-785-8073
MENOMONIE	UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN—STOUT	715-232-1211
MILWAUKEE	MARQUETTE UNIVERSITY	414-288-7172
MILWAUKEE	UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN—MILWAUKEE	414-229-4689
OSHKOSH	UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN—OSHKOSH	920-424-0068
PLATTEVILLE	UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN—PLATTEVILLE	608-342-1865
STEVENS POINT	UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN—STEVENS POINT	715-346-4472
SUPERIOR	UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN—SUPERIOR	715-394-8308
WHITEWATER	UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN—WHITEWATER	414-472-5613

CANADIAN AND OTHER FOREIGN CENTERS**ALBERTA**

CALGARY	UNIVERSITY OF CALGARY	403-220-5524
EDMONTON	UNIVERSITY OF ALBERTA	780-492-7773
LETHBRIDGE	UNIVERSITY OF LETHBRIDGE	403-329-2192

BRITISH COLUMBIA

VANCOUVER	UNIVERSITY OF BRITISH COLUMBIA	604-822-3180
VICTORIA	UNIVERSITY OF VICTORIA	250-721-8341

MANITOBA

WINNIPEG	UNIVERSITY OF MANITOBA	204-474-8593
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NEW BRUNSWICK

FREDERICTON	ST. THOMAS UNIVERSITY	506-452-0418
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NEWFOUNDLAND

ST. JOHN'S	MEMORIAL UNIVERSITY—NEWFOUNDLAND	709-737-8874
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NOVA SCOTIA

HALIFAX	DALHOUSIE UNIVERSITY	902-494-2081
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ONTARIO

HAMILTON	MCMMASTER UNIVERSITY	905-525-9140
KINGSTON	QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY	613-533-6004
LONDON	UNIVERSITY OF WESTERN ONTARIO	519-661-3559
OTTAWA	UNIVERSITY OF OTTAWA	613-562-5201
THUNDER BAY	LAKEHEAD UNIVERSITY	807-343-8498

QUEBEC

MONTREAL	CONCORDIA UNIVERSITY—SGW CAMPUS	514-848-3545
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SASKATCHEWAN

SASKATOON	ST. THOMAS MORE COLLEGE	306-244-3821
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OTHER FOREIGN CENTERS

MINATO-KU TOKYO, JAPAN	TEMPLE UNIVERSITY – JAPAN	355-419-8000
THURIES, COUNTY TIPPERARY, IRELAND	TIPPERARY RURAL & BUSINESS DEVEL. INST.	353-183-8097

UNITED STATES ARMED FORCES

APO	TROY STATE UNIVERSITY—PACIFIC REGION	732-793-3000
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Appendix B

Accommodations Request Form

Any individual who has a physical or mental impairment or limitation described as a disability under the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) may request special testing arrangements.

To request an examination accommodation because of a disability, complete this form (or a photocopy) and submit it to the Test Center of your choice. Include with this form documentation on official letterhead from a licensed physician, school official, licensed psychiatrist, licensed psychologist, or other appropriate authority (including title, address, and telephone number). This documentation should identify your disability and your need for the requested accommodations. This documentation could be in the form of a letter, test results, signed school Individual Education Plan (diagnosis and plan), or other official documentation identifying your disability and the accommodations prescribed.

Name: _____ Date: _____
 Last _____ First _____ M.I. _____

Address: _____ Examination Title: _____
 _____ Examination Date: _____

Daytime Telephone Number: _____

Description of Disability: _____

Accommodations Requested (Check all that apply):

- | | |
|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Taped Exam | <input type="checkbox"/> Reader |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Braille Exam | <input type="checkbox"/> Writer |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Large Print Exam | <input type="checkbox"/> Sign Language Interpreter |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Large Print Answer Sheet | <input type="checkbox"/> American Sign Language |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Additional Breaks | <input type="checkbox"/> Cued Speech |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Additional Time | <input type="checkbox"/> Other _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Time and a Half | <input type="checkbox"/> Separate Testing Room |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Double Time | <input type="checkbox"/> Accessible Facilities |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Additional Time (Please Explain) _____
_____ | |

- Other Equipment or Accommodation (Please Explain) _____

Accommodations previously provided to you (List accommodations and for what purpose, such as "Sign Language Interpreter for MAT examination"): _____

If you have any questions about your accommodations, please do not hesitate to write or call The Psychological Corporation at 1-800-622-3231 or 210-339-8710

Appendix C

Sample Personal Score Report

Below, you will see an example of a personal *Score Report*, similar to the one you will receive in the mail after taking the *Miller Analogies Test* (MAT).

 <p>THE PSYCHOLOGICAL CORPORATION® 19500 Bulverde Road San Antonio, TX 78259</p>	<p>Score Report Miller Analogies Test</p>	
<p>RAW SCORE: 50 PERCENTILE FOR INTENDED MAJOR: 60 PERCENTILE FOR TOTAL GROUP: 60</p>		<p>UNIVERSITY OF SAN ANTONIO— GRADUATE SCHOOL OF EDUCATION</p>
<p>Information about understanding this Score Report is located in the MAT Candidate Information Booklet.</p>		
<p>Not to be used as a transcript. For examinee's use ONLY.</p>		
<p>800123004567 Jane A. Doe 111 SOUTH MAIN STREET SAN ANTONIO, TX 78233</p>		
		<p>Scores based on normative data copyright © 2002 by The Psychological Corporation. All rights reserved.</p>
		<p>02-00-800-17-22</p>

Interpreting the Personal Score Report

This sample personal *Score Report* is similar to the one you will receive in the mail after taking the *Miller Analogies Test*. Your personal *Score Report* will list the following information:

- **Personal Information**—In the bottom left corner you will see your name, address, and Social Security number (American) or Social Insurance number (Canadian), exactly as you indicate them on your answer document (for a paper-and-pencil version) or computerized registration form (for a computer-delivered version). The prefix “800” indicates the MAT.
- **Raw Score**—The raw score you have earned (the number of questions that you answered correctly) will be displayed in the upper left, beneath The Psychological Corporation logo and address. A raw score of 50 would mean that you answered 50 items correctly out of the 100 items on the MAT.

- **Percentile for Intended Major**—Directly under the raw score, you will see the corresponding percentile for your intended area of study (based on the intended major you indicate when you take the MAT).

A percentile (%ile) ranks your performance relative to the performance of individuals in a specified group. It tells what percentage of the group earned raw scores equal to or lower than your raw score. For example, a percentile of 60 would mean that your raw score was equal to or higher than the raw scores earned by 60% of the individuals to whom you are being compared. A chart showing raw scores and corresponding percentiles for a number of areas of study appears in Appendix D on page 48 of this booklet.

Your intended-major percentile ranks your performance relative to the performance of MAT examinees who specified an intended major in the same area of study as the intended major you gave on your answer document (for paper-and-pencil versions) or on the computerized registration form (for a computer-delivered version). Thus, if you were to specify an intended major listed in the field of education, your intended-major percentile would rank your performance relative to the performances of other examinees who specified an intended major listed in the field of education.

- **Percentile for Total Group**—Directly under the percentile for intended major, you will see your total-group percentile, which ranks your performance relative to the general population of MAT examinees. This percentile is based on the current normative data of the general population of MAT examinees. (See in Appendix D, on page 48, the column “All Majors.”)
- **Score Recipients**—In the upper right, beneath the *Miller Analogies Test* logo, you will see listed the schools and other institutions that will receive official score reports for your MAT performance. These are the score recipients that you specify by the codes you enter on the answer document (for paper-and-pencil versions) or on the computerized registration form (for a computer-delivered version) when you take the MAT.

There is no passing raw score or percentile established or recommended by The Psychological Corporation for the MAT. Score recipient schools and institutions have their own standards, and these standards vary widely. A score interpreted as “high” by one institution may be seen as “average” by another. In addition, the weight that score recipient schools place on MAT scores varies from institution to institution. A MAT score is only one of a number of factors used to select candidates for admission to graduate school programs.

Appendix D

Raw-Score-to-Percentile Chart

Using this raw-score-to-percentile chart, you can compare your performance on the *Miller Analogies Test* with the performance of several reference groups. The percentiles presented are based on the results of test administrations that occurred from 1990 through 1992.

Estimated percentiles appear in the far left and far right columns. Corresponding raw scores are listed between the percentiles. For an explanation of percentiles, see the section “Percentile for Intended Major” in Appendix C on page 47.

Normative Data for Applicants to Graduate School Programs by Intended Field of Study

Percentile	All Majors	Business	Education	Engineering	Humanities	Natural Sciences	Social Sciences	Other	Undecided	Percentile
99	86–100	83–100	85–100	89–100	89–100	84–100	88–100	88–100	85–100	99
97	81–85	77–82	80–84	85–88	85–88	78–83	84–87	82–87	79–84	97
95	74–80	72–76	73–79	78–84	80–84	72–77	77–83	76–81	71–78	95
90	69–73	67–71	68–72	73–77	75–79	67–71	72–76	71–75	65–70	90
85	64–68	62–66	63–67	69–72	71–74	63–66	69–71	67–70	60–64	85
80	61–63	60–61	59–62	66–68	68–70	59–62	65–68	63–66	56–59	80
75	58–60	57–59	57–58	63–65	65–67	57–58	62–64	60–62	54–55	75
70	55–57	55–56	54–56	60–62	63–64	54–56	59–61	57–59	51–53	70
65	53–54	52–54	52–53	58–59	60–62	52–53	56–58	54–56	48–50	65
60	50–52	50–51	49–51	55–57	58–59	49–51	54–55	51–53	46–47	60
55	48–49	47–49	47–48	53–54	55–57	47–48	51–53	49–50	44–45	55
50	46–47	45–46	44–46	50–52	53–54	45–46	49–50	46–48	41–43	50
45	43–45	43–44	42–43	48–49	50–52	43–44	47–48	44–45	40	45
40	41–42	41–42	40–41	46–47	48–49	41–42	45–46	41–43	37–39	40
35	40	39–40	38–39	43–45	45–47	40	42–44	39–40	35–36	35
30	37–39	37–38	36–37	41–42	43–44	37–39	39–41	36–38	33–34	30
25	35–36	34–36	33–35	39–40	40–42	35–36	36–38	34–35	30–32	25
20	32–34	32–33	31–32	36–38	36–39	33–34	34–35	31–33	28–29	20
15	30–31	29–31	28–30	33–35	33–35	30–32	31–33	29–30	25–27	15
10	25–29	26–28	25–27	28–32	29–32	27–29	27–30	25–28	22–24	10
5	21–24	21–25	21–24	24–27	24–28	23–26	23–26	21–24	19–21	5
3	19–20	17–20	18–20	22–23	20–23	20–22	19–22	17–20	16–18	3
1	0–18	0–16	0–17	0–21	0–19	0–19	0–18	0–16	0–15	1
N	148,326	6,942	86,644	434	2,675	13,245	17,838	19,505	1,043	N
Mean	47.5	47.0	46.7	51.9	53.7	47.2	50.5	48.3	43.9	Mean
SD	16.8	16.1	16.6	16.9	16.9	15.5	17.3	17.6	16.8	SD

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