AMC 10

SET 6

HALF-LENGTH PRACTICE

TIME ALLOWED

30:00

10 QUESTIONS • 30 MINUTES • 60 POINTS • MIDDLE BAND (PROBLEMS 10--20)

DO NOT OPEN THIS BOOKLET UNTIL YOU ARE TOLD TO BEGIN.

Name _____ Date _____ Start _____ Finish _____

All 10 problems come from positions 10–20 of past AMC 10 contests (2000–2019) and appear in their original wording, in order of their original position. Problems © Mathematical Association of America.

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do not open this booklet until you are told to begin.
2. This is a 10-question multiple-choice test. Every problem was originally problem 10 to 20 of an AMC 10 — the middle band of the paper, where scores are decided. They appear in order of their original position, so the difficulty rises from the first problem to the last.
3. Each question is followed by answers marked (A), (B), (C), (D) and (E). Only one of these is correct. Mark your answers on the answer sheet at the back of this booklet.
4. **Scoring:** 6 points for each correct answer, 1.5 points for each problem left unanswered, 0 points for each incorrect answer. A random guess is worth less, on average, than a blank.
5. Only scratch paper, graph paper, rulers, compasses, protractors and erasers are allowed. No calculators, smartwatches, phones or computing devices.
6. Figures are not necessarily drawn to scale.
7. You will have **30 minutes**. Note your start time on the cover and stop the moment the time is up.

Pacing guide

Three minutes per problem is the pace of the real test in this band: problems 1–5 in about 13 minutes, problems 6–10 in the remaining 17. If a problem has taken three minutes with no plan in sight, move on and come back.

1. Mary divides a circle into 12 sectors. The central angles of these sectors, measured in degrees, are all integers and they form an arithmetic sequence. What is the degree measure of the smallest possible sector angle?

(A) 5 **(B)** 6 **(C)** 8 **(D)** 10 **(E)** 12

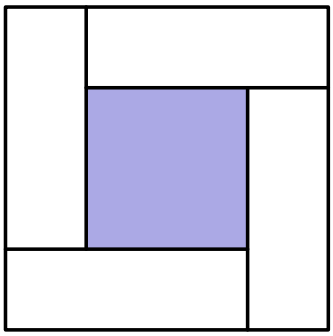
2. How many positive integer divisors of 201^9 are perfect squares or perfect cubes (or both)?

(A) 32 **(B)** 36 **(C)** 37 **(D)** 39 **(E)** 41

3. How many three-digit numbers are not divisible by 5, have digits that sum to less than 20, and have the first digit equal to the third digit?

(A) 52 **(B)** 60 **(C)** 66 **(D)** 68 **(E)** 70

4. Four congruent rectangles are placed as shown. The area of the outer square is 4 times that of the inner square. What is the ratio of the length of the longer side of each rectangle to the length of its shorter side?



(A) 3 **(B)** $\sqrt{10}$ **(C)** $2+\sqrt{2}$ **(D)** $2\sqrt{3}$ **(E)** 4

5. Given that $-4 \le x \le -2$ and $2 \le y \le 4$, what is the largest possible value of

$$\frac{x+y}{x}?$$

(A) -1 **(B)** $-\frac{1}{2}$ **(C)** 0 **(D)** $\frac{1}{2}$ **(E)** 1

6. Integers a, b, c, and d, not necessarily distinct, are chosen independently and at random from 0 to 2007, inclusive. What is the probability that $ad - bc$ is even?

(A) $\frac{3}{8}$ **(B)** $\frac{7}{16}$ **(C)** $\frac{1}{2}$ **(D)** $\frac{9}{16}$ **(E)** $\frac{5}{8}$

7. The two digits in Jack's age are the same as the digits in Bill's age, but in reverse order. In five years Jack will be twice as old as Bill will be then. What is the difference in their current ages?

(A) 9 **(B)** 18 **(C)** 27 **(D)** 36 **(E)** 45

8. Each vertex of a cube is to be labeled with an integer 1 through 8, with each integer being used once, in such a way that the sum of the four numbers on the vertices of a face is the same for each face. Arrangements that can be obtained from each other through rotations of the cube are considered to be the same. How many different arrangements are possible?

(A) 1 **(B)** 3 **(C)** 6 **(D)** 12 **(E)** 24

9. Spot's doghouse has a regular hexagonal base that measures one yard on each side. He is tethered to a vertex with a two-yard rope. What is the area, in square yards, of the region outside the doghouse that Spot can reach?

(A) $\frac{2}{3}\pi$ **(B)** 2π **(C)** $\frac{5}{2}\pi$ **(D)** $\frac{8}{3}\pi$ **(E)** 3π

10. The number 21! = 51,090,942,171,709,440,000 has over 60,000 positive integer divisors. One of them is chosen at random. What is the probability that it is odd?

(A) $\frac{1}{21}$ **(B)** $\frac{1}{19}$ **(C)** $\frac{1}{18}$ **(D)** $\frac{1}{2}$ **(E)** $\frac{11}{21}$

END OF EXAMINATION

ANSWER SHEET

AMC 10 • HALF-LENGTH PRACTICE • SET 6

Name _____ Date _____

1	Ⓐ	Ⓑ	Ⓒ	Ⓓ	Ⓔ	**6**	Ⓐ	Ⓑ	Ⓒ	Ⓓ	Ⓔ
2	Ⓐ	Ⓑ	Ⓒ	Ⓓ	Ⓔ	**7**	Ⓐ	Ⓑ	Ⓒ	Ⓓ	Ⓔ
3	Ⓐ	Ⓑ	Ⓒ	Ⓓ	Ⓔ	**8**	Ⓐ	Ⓑ	Ⓒ	Ⓓ	Ⓔ
4	Ⓐ	Ⓑ	Ⓒ	Ⓓ	Ⓔ	**9**	Ⓐ	Ⓑ	Ⓒ	Ⓓ	Ⓔ
5	Ⓐ	Ⓑ	Ⓒ	Ⓓ	Ⓔ	**10**	Ⓐ	Ⓑ	Ⓒ	Ⓓ	Ⓔ

Fill in one circle per question. Leave the row empty to skip.

Correct	Blank	Wrong	Score
$\times 6$	$\times 1.5$	$\times 0$	/ 60