TestInnovators
ISEE Prep for Success

Version 11.0

Lower Level

ISEE Practice Test #6

(If possible, please print me double-sided!)

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TestInnovators
ISEE Prep for Success

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In order to get the most out of your practice test:

1) **Proctor your child's exam in a quiet, test-like setting.** By completing the test on the attached multiple-choice answer sheet, your child will become familiar with the academic concepts on the ISEE, understand the structure of the exam, and experience the exact timing of each section.

   On the Primary Level ISEE, **your child will mark his or her answers directly in the test booklet** by filling in the circle next to the best answer.

2) **Review scores and diagnostics for your child's exam.** Follow the instructions on the last page of this test to receive answers, explanations, normative scoring, and in-depth analysis of your child's performance. You can also use our online bubble sheet to receive all of this feedback *plus* diagnostic information on your time management (see following page for instructions).

3) **Contact us for a free tutoring consultation.** Taking advantage of our practice tests and diagnostic system is only the first step toward getting your child into a top-choice school. As part of your practice test purchase, you can also receive a free consultation from one of the excellent ISEE tutors in our network.
   To set up your consultation, please send an email to support@testinnovators.com with the following information:

   - Parent's and student's first and last names
   - Email address associated with your Test Innovators account
   - Estimated official ISEE date
   - Any additional questions and concerns related to the ISEE

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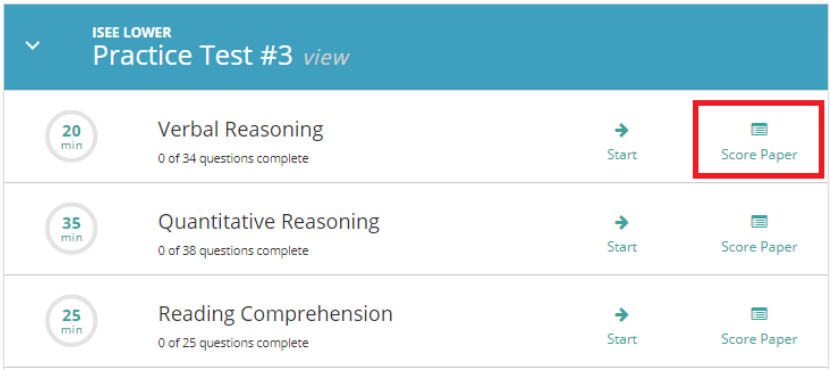
Interested in timing feedback?

Use our **online bubble sheet** as you take your paper test!

On a fast-paced test like the ISEE, **time management is one of the most critical skills to master**. To receive timing feedback, just follow these instructions:

1. Log into your account at ISEEpracticetest.com.
2. Click **View Dashboard** on your *Welcome* page.
3. Click the banner for the test you've printed out.
4. Select **Score Paper** for the first section you'll be working on.



5. Read the instructions and click **Begin Section** when you're ready!

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Section 1
Verbal Reasoning

34 Questions **Time: 20 minutes**

This section has two parts with two different question types. You may write in the test booklet. For each answer you choose, fill in the corresponding bubble on your answer sheet.

Part One – Synonyms

Each question includes a word in capital letters followed by four one-word answer choices. Choose the answer choice that is most nearly the same in meaning as the capitalized word.

SAMPLE QUESTION:

CELEBRATE:

(A) drain
(B) party
(C) push
(D) support

Sample Answer:
(A) **(B)** (C) (D)

Part Two – Sentence Completions

Each question is a sentence with one blank. The blank indicates that a word or phrase is needed to complete the sentence. Choose the answer choice that best completes the meaning of the sentence as a whole.

SAMPLE QUESTIONS:

The farmers did not want the ------- farm equipment.

(A) famous
(B) free
(C) damaged
(D) new

Sample Answer:
(A) (B) **(C)** (D)

While many people have tried to swim across the river, few have -------.

(A) cried upon completion
(B) joined the club
(C) paddled backwards
(D) succeeded in doing so

(A) (B) (C) **(D)**

STOP. Do not go on until told to do so.

Part One - Synonyms

Directions: Select the word that is most nearly the same in meaning as the word in capital letters.

1. REVIVE:
   (A) recapture
   (B) relax
   (C) restore
   (D) request

2. RESOURCEFUL:
   (A) inventive
   (B) puzzling
   (C) regretful
   (D) surprising

3. MISHAP:
   (A) accident
   (B) account
   (C) escape
   (D) retreat

4. MISREPRESENTATION:
   (A) falsehood
   (B) imaginary
   (C) opportunity
   (D) sketch

5. TACTIC:
   (A) hazard
   (B) knowledge
   (C) method
   (D) pose

6. FORMER:
   (A) athletic
   (B) existing
   (C) nervous
   (D) previous

7. DISTRIBUTE:
   (A) conspire
   (B) exert
   (C) oppose
   (D) share

8. DEBRIS:
   (A) amateur
   (B) herald
   (C) regrets
   (D) wreckage

9. FUSE:
   (A) happen
   (B) join
   (C) rally
   (D) spade

10. TEDIOUS:
    (A) annoying
    (B) handy
    (C) intelligent
    (D) miniature

Go on to the next page. →

11. DEFIANCE:
    (A) comparison
    (B) confusion
    (C) rebellion
    (D) vibration

12. VENTURE:
    (A) appointment
    (B) contract
    (C) deposit
    (D) project

13. RHYTHMIC:
    (A) elegant
    (B) frantic
    (C) measured
    (D) unpredictable

14. OUTLANDISH:
    (A) faulty
    (B) peculiar
    (C) traditional
    (D) wholesome

15. HINDER:
    (A) delay
    (B) prod
    (C) shake
    (D) surround

16. ALLIANCE:
    (A) navigation
    (B) partnership
    (C) service
    (D) vow

17. RESOLVE:
    (A) decide
    (B) hire
    (C) offend
    (D) penalize

Go on to the next page. →

Part Two - Sentence Completion

Directions: Select the word that best completes the sentence.

18. Abby was determined to ------- a fundraising campaign to support the local animal shelter and keep it from closing.

(A) borrow
(B) condition
(C) disregard
(D) establish

19. The seeds were from a high quality source and yet even with ideal sun, soil, and moisture, the seedlings did not -------.

(A) blend
(B) explore
(C) thrive
(D) unionize

20. Like many other difficult routines, her performance required years of ------- training to properly execute.

(A) intensive
(B) irresponsible
(C) prompt
(D) scattered

21. The young woman always addressed her friends as "y'all," a classic example of her southern style of -------.

(A) concealment
(B) meekness
(C) speech
(D) trinket

22. Although high school sports were ------- for boys in America in the 1960s, there were not yet community league competitive sport teams for girls.

(A) commonplace
(B) dangerous
(C) questionable
(D) unknown

23. Although their parents forced them to apologize, both children remained ------- to each other for the rest of the day.

(A) apologetic
(B) complimentary
(C) hostile
(D) delicate

24. Jason tried brainstorming in his notebook to ------- new ideas for how to earn extra money during the summer.

(A) block
(B) counter
(C) generate
(D) motivate

25. The only sign of life was a neon glow, a light shining like a ------- from a building two blocks down the main road.

(A) beacon
(B) clue
(C) force
(D) scale

Go on to the next page. →

26. The baby ------- at first; however, when she started sobbing, her mother knew with certainty that she was hungry and needed to be fed.

(A) bawled
(B) slowed
(C) snored
(D) whimpered

27. The puppy leapt with excitement, ------- at the prospect of receiving its favorite treat.

(A) agonized
(B) despairing
(C) exhausted
(D) giddy

28. Even though sloths are naturally unhurried movers, it is not accurate to label them as -------.

(A) hopeful
(B) idle
(C) immediate
(D) reckless

29. Because of the ------- rain in the region, scheduling outdoor activities was practically impossible.

(A) scant
(B) sufficient
(C) unceasing
(D) unsatisfactory

30. While many of Mr. Klasson's neighbors found him to be gruff and inconsiderate, -------.

(A) he rarely left his home
(B) he often refused to speak to them
(C) he was greatly loved by the neighborhood children
(D) he never volunteered to host the neighborhood block party

31. Although he felt fatigued after a long day of pruning blackberry bushes, Edan -------.

(A) still took his dog for a run
(B) decided to take a well-deserved nap
(C) hired someone else to pull the rest of the bushes
(D) made a cup of tea and looked out at the fruits of his labor

32. The comedian did not succeed in making the audience laugh; rather, -------.

(A) the thrilled audience was especially rowdy
(B) she answered her phone in the middle of an act
(C) people howled until they had tears streaming down their cheeks
(D) people were fidgeting in their seats and many left at intermission

Go on to the next page. →

33. As the cat rapidly approached with a dangerous glint in its eye, the mouse gathered up its courage and ------- .

(A) hid behind a wedge of cheese.

(B) looked around the room to find the cheese.

(C) snatched the cheese before scampering away.

(D) nibbled the cheese while waiting to see what would happen next.

34. Due to the vastness of the chasm, the deer -------.

(A) was hesitant to leap across the gap

(B) was unable to find enough moss to eat

(C) instructed her fawns to stop bickering

(D) wanted to eat all the blackberries before the other animals found them

STOP. Do not go on until told to do so.

Section 2
Quantitative Reasoning

38 Questions **Time: 35 minutes**

In this section, each question is followed by four answer choices. You may write in the test booklet. For each answer you choose, fill in the corresponding bubble on your answer document.

SAMPLE QUESTION:

Sample Answer
(A) (B) (C) (D)

What is the value of the expression 2(4 + 1)?

(A) 10
(B) 11
(C) 16
(D) 25

The correct answer is 10, so choice A is darkened.

SAMPLE QUESTION:

Sample Answer
(A) (B) **(C)** (D)

What is the perimeter of a square with a side length of 6?

(A) 6
(B) 12
(C) 24
(D) 36

The correct answer is 24, so choice C is darkened.

STOP. Do not go on until told to do so.

1. The list shows a number pattern. One number is missing from the pattern.

   $10 \quad 14 \quad 18 \quad 22 \quad 26 \quad ? \quad 34$

   What is the missing number in the pattern?

   (A) 28

   (B) 30

   (C) 32

   (D) 38

2. Use the equations to answer the question.

   $a + 6 = 8$
   $6 + c = 10$

   What is the value of $a + c$?

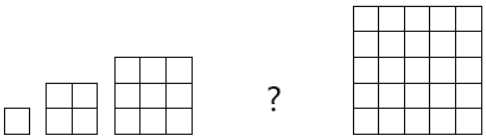
   (A) 2

   (B) 6

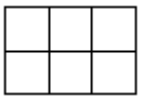
   (C) 18

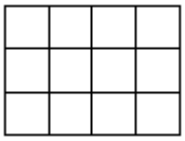
   (D) 30

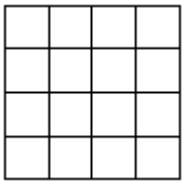
3. The diagram shows the first three figures and the fifth figure in a pattern.

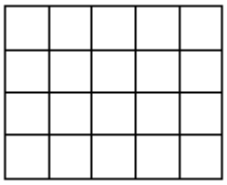


   What should be the fourth figure in the pattern?

   (A) 

   (B) 

   (C) 

   (D) 

4. The second number in a pattern is 16, the third number in the pattern is 24, and the fourth number in the pattern is 32. What is the first number in the pattern?

   (A) 0

   (B) 1

   (C) 8

   (D) 9

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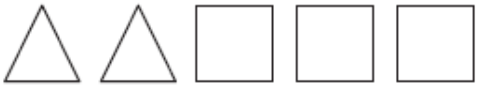
5. The diagram shows the faces of a solid.

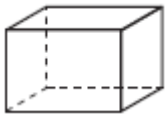


Which three-dimensional solid could be formed by the faces shown?

(A) 

(B) 

(C) 

(D) 

6. The table shows a relationship between the input numbers and the output numbers generated by a number machine.

NUMBER MACHINE

Input: Δ	Output: ■
1	14
2	15
3	16
4	17

Which equation shows the rule for the number machine?

(A) $\Delta + 1 = \blacksquare$

(B) $\Delta \times 1 = \blacksquare$

(C) $\Delta + 13 = \blacksquare$

(D) $\Delta \times 14 = \blacksquare$

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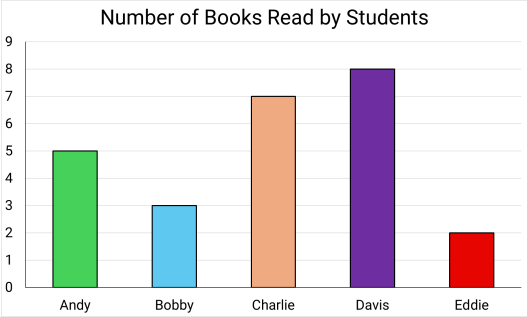
7. The graph shows the number of books each of five students read over summer vacation.



What is the median of the set of data?

(A) 3

(B) 4

(C) 5

(D) 6

8. Which whole number is divisible by 4 without a remainder?

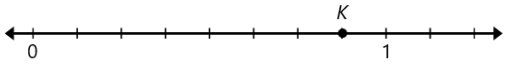
(A) 220

(B) 225

(C) 230

(D) 234

9. Point K is shown on the number line.



What fraction is best represented by point K on the number line?

(A) $\frac{1}{8}$

(B) $\frac{1}{5}$

(C) $\frac{3}{4}$

(D) $\frac{7}{8}$

Go on to the next page. →

10. The table shows the number of students with each eye color in Len's class.

LEN'S CLASS

Eye Color	Number of Students
blue	12
brown	24
green	8
hazel	6

What fraction of the students in Len's class have green eyes?

(A) $\frac{8}{50}$

(B) $\frac{8}{42}$

(C) $\frac{42}{8}$

(D) $\frac{50}{8}$

11. If $20x + 4 = 64$, what is the value of x ?

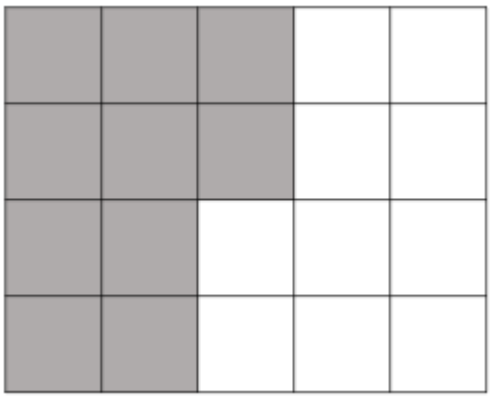
(A) 3

(B) 5

(C) 8

(D) 10

12. The shaded area on the grid represents the part of a rectangular wall that has tile already installed. Each small square on the wall has the same dimensions.



What percentage of the wall has tile already installed?

(A) 10%

(B) 20%

(C) 30%

(D) 50%

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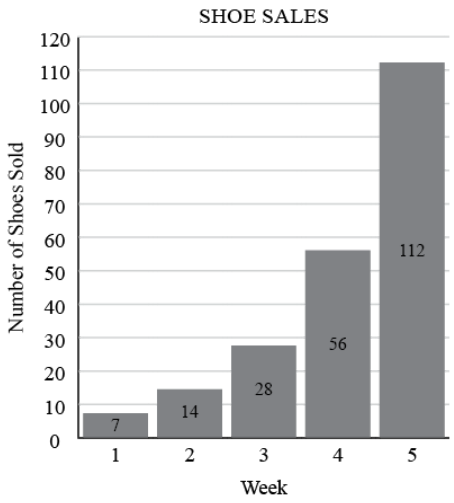
13. Use the graph to answer the question.



Based on the graph, what is the most reasonable prediction of the number of shoes that will be sold during week 6 ?

(A) 15

(B) 22

(C) 150

(D) 220

14. An image with horizontal line of symmetry and vertical line of symmetry is cut in half along a dotted line. One half of the image is shown in Figure 3.

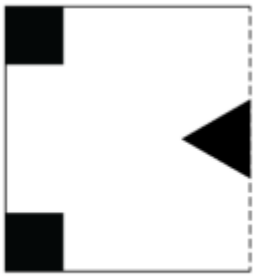


Figure 3

Which could be the other half of the figure when matched along the dotted line?

(A)

(B)

(C)

(D)

Go on to the next page. →

15. Which fraction goes in the box so that the list is in order from least to greatest?

$\frac{1}{4}$ $\frac{4}{10}$ $\square$ $\frac{2}{3}$ $\frac{3}{4}$

(A) $\frac{1}{5}$

(B) $\frac{1}{2}$

(C) $\frac{5}{6}$

(D) $\frac{7}{8}$

16. When a number is divided by 6, the remainder is 2.
Which could be the number?

(A) 22

(B) 26

(C) 34

(D) 39

17. Of Joe's music collection, $\frac{144}{360}$ are hip-hop.
What number of songs in his collection are hip-hop?

(A) 144

(B) 216

(C) 360

(D) 504

18. Use the pattern to help answer the question.

$12{,}345{,}679 \times 9 = 111{,}111{,}111$
$12{,}345{,}679 \times 18 = 222{,}222{,}222$
$12{,}345{,}679 \times 27 = 333{,}333{,}333$

What is the value of $12{,}345{,}679 \times 54$?

(A) $444{,}444{,}444$

(B) $555{,}555{,}555$

(C) $666{,}666{,}666$

(D) $777{,}777{,}777$

19. Sheila needs to put $\bigcirc$ candles on a cake. She already has put $\triangle$ candles on the cake. Which equation will determine $\square$, the additional number of candles Sheila still needs to put on the cake?

(A) $\bigcirc - \triangle = \square$

(B) $\square - \triangle = \bigcirc$

(C) $\bigcirc - \square = \triangle$

(D) $\triangle - \bigcirc = \square$

20. Ruby collects coins. She bought a new empty case that has 28 pages. If each page can hold 18 coins, what is the best estimate of the total number of coins Ruby can put in the case?

(A) 50

(B) 200

(C) 300

(D) 600

Go on to the next page. →

21. The perimeter of an equilateral triangle is $27q$. What is the length of one side? (Note: Equilateral triangles have three sides of equal length.)

(A) 6

(B) 9

(C) $6q$

(D) $9q$

22. Last year, Geoff scored at least 16 points in every basketball game he played. He played a total of 13 games last year. What is the most reasonable fewest number of points he could have scored last year?

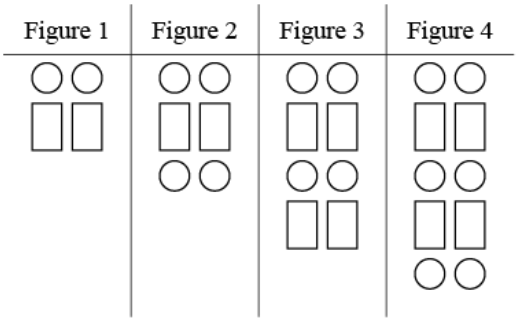
(A) 30

(B) 40

(C) 100

(D) 200

23. Liam used circles and rectangles to make a pattern. The first four figures of the pattern are shown.



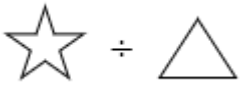
What will be the total number of rectangles in Figure 6 ?

(A) 2

(B) 4

(C) 6

(D) 8

24. If  and  , then what is  ?

(A) 

(B) 

(C) 

(D) 

25. A spool has 25 yards of wire. There are 3 feet in 1 yard. Karen needs 55 feet of wire to complete her electrical project. Which statement best explains how Karen can determine if she has enough wire to complete her project?

(A) Since 25 multiplied by 3 is greater than 55, Karen does have enough wire to complete her project.

(B) Since 25 multiplied by 3 is greater than 55, Karen does not have enough wire to complete her project.

(C) Since 25 divided by 3 is less than 55, Karen does have enough wire to complete her project.

(D) Since 25 divided by 3 is less than 55, Karen does not have enough wire to complete her project.

26. A factory makes $\bigcirc$ rubber balls every day. The factory makes $\square$ rubber balls each week. Which equation will determine $\triangle$, the number of days the factory operates each week?

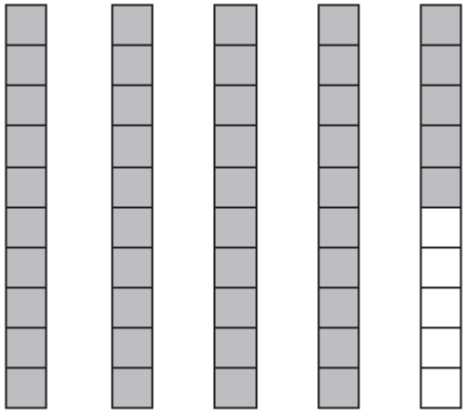
(A) $\square \div \bigcirc = \triangle$

(B) $\bigcirc \div \square = \triangle$

(C) $\bigcirc - \triangle = \square$

(D) $\triangle - \bigcirc = \square$

27. The model is shaded to represent a number greater than 1.



Which fraction and decimal represent this number?

(A) $\frac{45}{100}$ and 0.45

(B) $4\frac{5}{10}$ and 4.5

(C) $4\frac{5}{100}$ and 4.5

(D) $4\frac{5}{10}$ and 4.05

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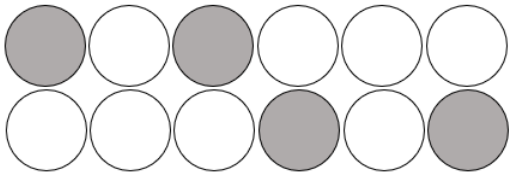
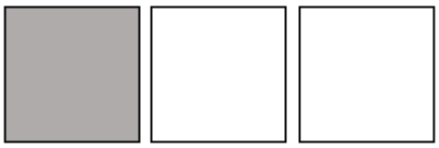
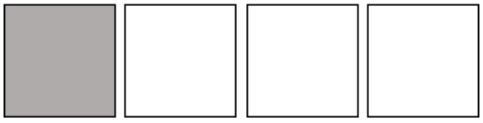
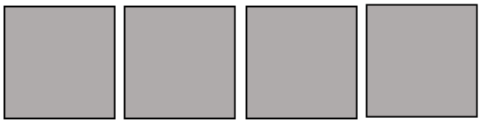
28. Some of the circles in the group are shaded to represent a fraction.

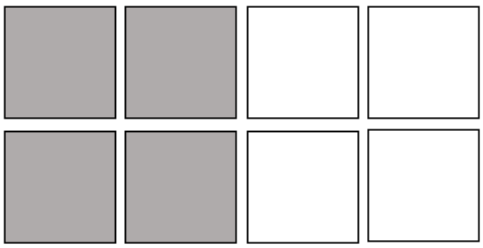


Which group of squares is shaded to represent a fraction with an equivalent value?

(A) 

(B) 

(C) 

(D) 

29. Both Levi and Jackson needed to get their pants shortened. Levi's pants were shortened $\frac{8}{12}$ of an inch. Jackson's pants were shortened $\frac{4}{5}$ of an inch. Which statement shows how to find the lesser fraction?

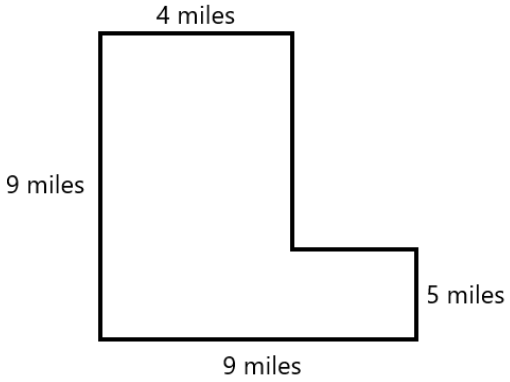
(A) $\frac{4}{5} = \frac{8}{9}$ and $\frac{8}{9} < \frac{8}{12}$

(B) $\frac{4}{5} = \frac{8}{9}$ and $\frac{8}{9} > \frac{8}{12}$

(C) $\frac{8}{12} = \frac{4}{6}$ and $\frac{4}{6} < \frac{4}{5}$

(D) $\frac{8}{12} = \frac{4}{6}$ and $\frac{4}{6} > \frac{4}{5}$

30. What is the perimeter of the figure?



(A) 27 miles

(B) 33 miles

(C) 35 miles

(D) 36 miles

31. Which list shows the fractions $\frac{1}{4}, \frac{3}{9}, \frac{3}{5}$ in order from greatest to least?

(A) $\frac{3}{5}, \frac{3}{9}, \frac{1}{4}$

(B) $\frac{3}{9}, \frac{3}{5}, \frac{1}{4}$

(C) $\frac{1}{4}, \frac{3}{5}, \frac{3}{9}$

(D) $\frac{1}{4}, \frac{3}{9}, \frac{3}{5}$

32. A 2-inch square is removed from one corner of the 6-inch square, as shown.

What is the area of the remainder of the Figure?

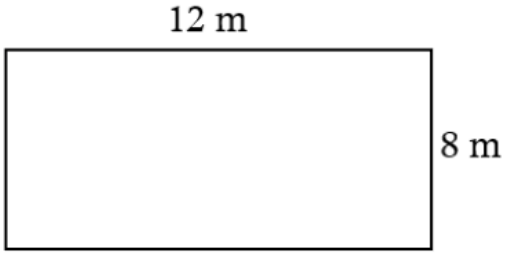
(A) 2 inches^2

(B) 4 inches^2

(C) 24 inches^2

(D) 32 inches^2

33. Ben will change the dimension of his rectangular-shaped garden. The new length will be one-third its original length, and the new width will be twice its original width.



What amount will Ben decrease the length of his garden?

(A) 4 m

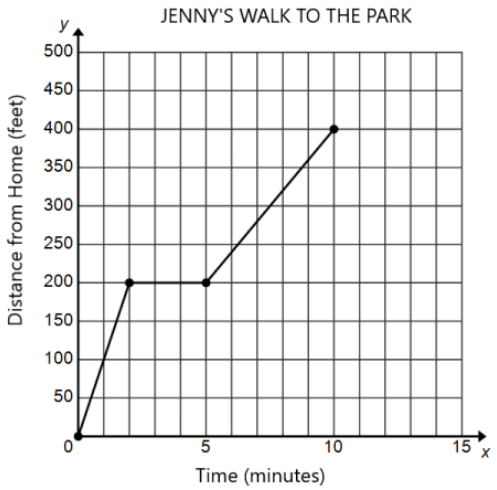
(B) 6 m

(C) 8 m

(D) 12 m

Go on to the next page. →

34. The graph represents Jenny's walk to the park.



Which statement best describes Jenny's walk?

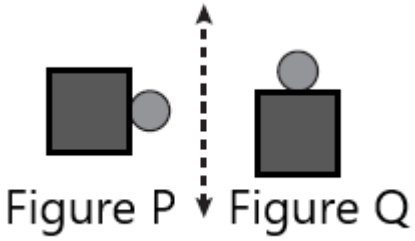
(A) She walks at a faster pace early in the walk; then stops; then she walks at a slower pace.

(B) She walks at a slower pace early in the walk; then stops; then she walks at a faster pace.

(C) She walks at a faster pace early in the walk; then she walks back home; then she walks at a slower pace to the park.

(D) She walks at a slower pace early in the walk; then she walks back home; then she walks at a faster pace to the park.

35. Shelley wants to prove that the two figures are the same size and shape.



What must she do?

(A) slide Figure P over the vertical line onto Figure Q

(B) turn Figure P counterclockwise a quarter of a turn

(C) turn Figure P counterclockwise a quarter of a turn and slide it onto Figure Q

(D) flip Figure P over the vertical line and turn it counterclockwise a quarter of a turn

36. Alex did the problem $60 \div 13 \times 152$. Approximately what was his answer?

(A) between 300 and 600

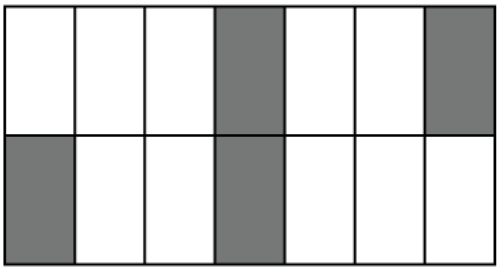
(B) between 600 and 900

(C) between 900 and $1{,}200$

(D) between $1{,}200$ and $1{,}500$

Go on to the next page. →

37. The rectangle shown is divided into equal parts.



Which equivalent fraction represents how much of the figure is unshaded?

(A) $\frac{2}{7}$

(B) $\frac{2}{5}$

(C) $\frac{5}{9}$

(D) $\frac{5}{7}$

38. Jeremy spent time in his garden collecting data about the plants he was growing. Jeremy listed what he observed in categories or groups.

1. Types of plants growing: carrot, bell pepper, cucumber, blackberries
2. Brand of fertilizer each plant receives
3. ?

Which information best completes Jeremy's observation list?

(A) the amount of water each plant receives per week

(B) the number of weeks each plant has been growing

(C) how many of each type of plant are growing

(D) species of bugs observed on each plant

STOP. Do not go on until told to do so.

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RC 3

Section 3
Reading Comprehension

25 Questions **Time: 25 minutes**

This section includes five short reading passages. Each passage is followed by five questions about that passage. Answer the questions based on what is stated in or implied by the passage. You may write in the test booklet. For each answer you choose, fill in the corresponding bubble on your answer document.

STOP. Do not go on until told to do so.

Questions 1-5

Since the soil in most fruit and vegetable gardens is the major source of nutrition for the plants that grow there, it is critical to pay attention to its preparation. Properly balanced soil contains clay, sand, and organic matter.

Clay holds moisture well, but can be so heavy that plants have trouble pushing through it with their roots and stems. Sand is light and loose, but cannot hold water, so plants in soil that is too sandy may get stressed from thirst in hot weather.

The addition of organic matter will lend balance to your soil, making it neither too heavy nor too light. Organic matter helps maintain healthy levels of moisture and also provides nutrients such as nitrogen, phosphorus, and potassium. Symptoms of nutrient deficiency include pale yellow leaves, poor flowering or fruiting, weak stems, susceptibility to disease, inadequate root structure, and brittleness.

There are many good sources of organic matter. These include leaves, conifer tree needles, kitchen compost (from decomposed vegetable scraps), wood products like bark and sawdust, grass clippings, and manure (typically chicken or steer).

Healthy soil must also be fertile. Many of us are familiar with beneficial worms, but other creatures too small to see also help store and distribute nutrients that are essential to plants. These creatures include bacteria, fungi, yeasts, protozoa, algae, and others. The successful gardener tends the soil to make it an attractive home for these millions of beings that plants depend on.

Go on to the next page. →

1. The main purpose of this passage is to
   (A) discuss the contents of healthy garden soil.
   (B) compare organic gardening to traditional gardening.
   (C) explain how plants benefit from millions of creatures that live in soil.
   (D) explain how much clay, sand, and organic matter compose ideal garden soil.

2. The passage supplies information to answer which question?
   (A) What are the symptoms of nutrient surplus?
   (B) What does clay contribute to healthy soil?
   (C) What does calcium contribute to healthy soil?
   (D) How many ingredients are in unhealthy garden soil?

3. Which can be inferred from the passage?
   (A) Some gardeners don't need to add anything to their naturally fertile soils.
   (B) Mixing grass clippings with soil adds nutrients and improves plant health.
   (C) Using natural ways to control garden pests is better than using poisons.
   (D) Just as there are beneficial soil bacteria, there are also dangerous soil bacteria.

4. Which statement about vegetable scraps from the kitchen is supported by information in the passage?
   (A) Composted kitchen scraps in the soil can prevent nutrient deficiency in plants.
   (B) Certain types of vegetable scraps in the soil can negatively impact plant growth.
   (C) Kitchen scraps can be a source of nutrition for soil, but organic matter from trees is more beneficial for plant growth.
   (D) Kitchen scraps are safe for use if they come from vegetables that were not sprayed with pesticides.

5. In line 21, "susceptibility" most nearly means
   (A) immunity.
   (B) inference.
   (C) resistance.
   (D) sensitivity.

Go on to the next page. →

Questions 6-10

The National Parks scattered throughout the United States did not exist when the nation declared independence in 1776. In fact, it wasn't until nearly a century later that Yellowstone was recognized as the first national park in 1872, ensuring that its diverse ecosystem and unique geographical attributes would be legally protected.

The reasoning behind this decision was motivated by several factors. The region's features, including geysers, hot springs, and mud pots, fascinated early explorers and scientists. Their reports and documentation sparked interest in preserving this unique natural wonder for future generations. Because of the combined efforts of scientists, expeditionary groups, and other supporters, President Ulysses S. Grant approved legislation that granted Yellowstone the title of being the inaugural national park. This was considered a significant milestone in the conservation movement, leading to the safeguarding of many other precious sites.

Not long after, Sequoia National Park was recognized in 1890. This park is famous for its gigantic sequoia trees, which are the world's largest trees. These trees can live for thousands of years and are home to hundreds of different wildlife species. The main motivation behind the establishment of Sequoia National Park was to stop logging companies from cutting down these magnificent trees for timber.

Similar to the Sequoia National Park, the Great Smoky Mountains National Park was established due to concerns relating to deforestation. However, unlike the former park, the Great Smoky Mountains National Park took decades of effort before it was officially recognized as a national park. Part of the delay was due to the rights to the land. Much of the land that made up the Smoky Mountains was already owned by farmers and other landowners. Through the efforts of North Carolina and Tennessee residents, along with the involvement of legislators, over $5 million was raised to purchase the land that would become part of the park. Finally, in 1934—nearly forty years since the idea was first proposed—the Great Smoky Mountains National Park was formed.

One of the newer members of the National Park family is Pinnacles, which became a park in 2013. Pinnacles National Park, located in California, is celebrated for its unique geological formations and diverse ecosystems. Known for its towering rock spires and rugged cliffs, the park is like a playground for hikers and climbers alike. The unique formation of this site is the result of many volcanic eruptions millions of years ago. As molten lava and volcanic ash cooled and solidified, they formed layers of volcanic rock. Over time, these layers were buried and compacted, creating the formations that make up the Pinnacles' iconic spires and cliffs.

Yellowstone National Park's creation marked a shift in how people viewed and valued natural landscapes. It highlighted the idea that certain places should be preserved for their scientific importance and for the enjoyment of present and future generations. So, whether you're marveling at the massive mountains in Rocky Mountain National Park, or just taking a quiet walk among the tall trees in Redwood National Park, remember that these places are protected so you can enjoy them and learn about the incredible beauty of our planet.

Go on to the next page. →

6. The primary purpose of the passage is to

   (A) explain the historical significance and motivations behind the establishment of various national parks in the United States.

   (B) defend the need for increased funding and governmental support for the preservation of national parks in the United States.

   (C) describe the various recreational activities available in national parks and the overall perception of these parks among visitors.

   (D) discuss the challenges faced by national parks in maintaining their ecological balance and the measures being taken to address these issues.

7. Which word best describes the author's tone in the passage?

   (A) alarmed

   (B) appreciative

   (C) critical

   (D) indifferent

8. Which best describes the organization of the passage?

   (A) in chronological order

   (B) in order of importance

   (C) by geographical location

   (D) from least known to most known park

9. In the second paragraph (line 20), "inaugural" most nearly means

   (A) celebrated.

   (B) first.

   (C) noteworthy.

   (D) largest.

10. According to the fifth paragraph (lines 53–68), the rocky terrain that is characteristic of the Pinnacles was formed

    (A) by the slow shifting of volcanoes over time.

    (B) through volcanic substances solidifying into rock form.

    (C) due to the accumulation of sedimentary deposits from local rivers.

    (D) through gradual erosion caused by wind and water over millions of years.

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Questions 11-15

"Everybody's gone surfin' —Surfin' USA!" so sang The Beach Boys in 1963 during the peak of California surf culture. When most of us think of surfing, we picture surfer "dudes" with their shaggy blond hairdos and generally chill vibe. But for the Polynesian societies of the Pacific, surfing was not merely a recreational activity, but a culturally significant aspect of life that even had religious overtones.

The sport of surfing itself is thousands of years old, as the earliest historical evidence of surfing comes from cave paintings in Polynesia which date back to the 12th century. For the inhabitants of Polynesia, which includes the islands of Hawaii, Tahiti, Samoa, and Fiji, surfing was both a spiritual practice and a practical means of transportation. It is no wonder that the ancient Polynesians, surrounded by the vast ocean, regarded it as a sacred entity. Surfing, or wave riding, was a way for the islanders to directly commune with their deities. The surfer could channel the divine energy and powerful elemental forces while navigating the waves. More practically, navigating the waves became a convenient way for the Polynesians to navigate between their own neighboring islands and to explore new territories. In fact, it was the ancient Polynesians who brought their culture and the reverence for surfing to the Hawaiian islands. Using only their knowledge of the wind and ocean currents and their observations of the stars, these legendary islanders traveled over 2500 miles of ocean in their outrigger and surf canoes from Tahiti to Hawaii.

In Hawaii, surfing dates back to the fifth century, after the ancient Polynesians settled there. Surfing was of such cultural importance that kings and queens, commoners, and even children took part in *He'e Nalu* - the art of wave riding. But while participation was universal among the Hawaiian people, royalty enjoyed particular privileges. Only the king and his wife were allowed to surf at the best spots. Even the type of surfboard indicated status. While the commoners used the *paipo*, which ranged from 3 to 6 feet in length, only the royalty could ride the *olo*, which measured from 10 to 20 feet in length. Additionally, the choice of wood to construct the surfboard had a religious significance. The priest, or *kahuna*, would guide surfers and make offerings as he led them to select wood from trees such as the ulu, wiliwili, or koa.

This sacred worship of surfing is shared by surf enthusiasts all over the world. Although this ancient art is no longer used as a way of selecting the next tribal chief, surfing has now become an Olympic sport. So while the best and most talented wave rider may no longer earn the title of chief, he or she can still win the title of Olympic champion surfer.

Go on to the next page. →

11. The main purpose of the passage is to
    (A) encourage people to try surfing.
    (B) provide a cultural history of surfing.
    (C) urge people to conserve ulu, wiliwili, and koa trees.
    (D) describe the types of surfboards used by native Hawaiians.

12. According the passage, surfing has been practiced
    (A) since the 1960s.
    (B) only by Hawaiians.
    (C) exclusively by royalty.
    (D) for thousands of years.

13. In line 23, "commune" most nearly means
    (A) to swim to.
    (B) to live with.
    (C) to connect with.
    (D) to navigate from.

14. It can be inferred from the passage that
    (A) only royalty were allowed to surf.
    (B) the best surf spots are in California.
    (C) in the 1960s, surfing became an Olympic sport.
    (D) surfing was a skill revered by the ancestors of indigenous Hawaiians.

15. What tone does the author use when describing surfing?
    (A) critical
    (B) enthusiastic
    (C) respectful
    (D) surprised

Go on to the next page. →

Questions 16-20

Humans use many means to understand the world. Among these are personal experience, art, religion, and science. In order to be considered "science," ideas and the exploration of those ideas must meet a number of criteria.

Science begins with curiosity about an observation. To be addressed in the realm of science, this curiosity must be shaped into testable form. Questions must be turned into statements. For example, we cannot scientifically test queries such as, "How long does it take a monarch butterfly to emerge from its cocoon?" However, the statement "monarch butterflies emerge from their cocoons in twenty to twenty-five days" can be tested: we can determine whether this is true or false. This kind of testable statement is called a hypothesis.

Once you state your hypothesis, you need evidence with which to test it. You need evidence to establish when the cocoons were made and how many days it took each one to hatch. To gather this evidence, you must observe carefully. The evidence resulting from careful observation will either support your hypothesis or it will not. For example, a finding in which a monarch butterfly takes twenty-two days to hatch supports your hypothesis. A finding of a butterfly taking twenty-nine days to hatch does not. Careful observation of the real world (not an imagined world) is the heart of science.

To gather the evidence needed to test your hypothesis, you design a method or study that lets you make the necessary observations. How many cocoons will you need? How will you know when they were spun? How will you know when they hatch?

It is also important for scientists to share their methods and conclusions with other scientists by publishing detailed descriptions of their work. To lend confidence to our conclusions, these other scientists should be able to exactly copy the same experiment and arrive at the same results. This is how scientists form scientific theories.

A scientific theory is a model of how the world relevant to the topic works. Theories reflect our best knowledge to date. They are developed and revised over time as many researchers do the same experiment and come to the same conclusions. Without getting the same results from many different scientists at different times, we cannot construct theories. In our example, scientists reproducing each other's experiments would build a theory of what makes cocoons hatch in a given number of days. This theory might include the effects of temperature, diet, hours of daylight, or pesticides. In this way, the theory explains how or why the hypothesis works.

Go on to the next page. →

16. Which sentence best expresses the main point of the passage?

(A) Scientists spend most of their time repeating experiments already done by other scientists.

(B) The hypothesis is the foundation of science and other steps in the scientific method are unnecessary.

(C) Science is superior to all the other ways in which people seek to understand the world.

(D) Accurate observation of actual events and the sharing of any findings are the basis of science.

17. According to the passage, a scientific theory is a(n)

(A) possible scenario not related to the physical world.

(B) model of how a particular part of the world works.

(C) idea or hunch that may not have much evidence to support it.

(D) summary of the questions that scientists have asked over time.

18. The passage provides information to support which statement?

(A) Science is so technical that natural curiosity plays a minor role.

(B) Science is a method of learning about the nature of the world and the causes of things.

(C) Thinking very carefully about how the world might work is as effective as actual observation.

(D) Research shows that the cocoons of monarch butterflies take longer to hatch in certain conditions.

19. The primary purpose of the second paragraph (lines 7–19) is to explain

(A) the importance of being able to test a hypothesis.

(B) that a hypothesis does not require a basis in reality.

(C) that nearly any sentence can make a good scientific hypothesis.

(D) how curiosity can get in the way of forming a testable hypothesis.

20. In line 28, the expression “a finding” most nearly means

(A) a conclusion.

(B) a hypothesis.

(C) a scientific fact.

(D) an observed result.

Go on to the next page. →

Questions 21-25

The events that eventually led to the Seven Years' War began in 1749 when the governor of Virginia gave a land grant to the Ohio Company. The American Natives and French immediately took issue with this because they thought they each had exclusive rights to the land. Not considering the Native Americans' claim an issue, the Ohio Company asked the French to recognize the company's claim; the French, however, declined. Essentially, though their reasons were complex, the French did not want to cede land to a rival.

The actual fighting began when British colonists, led by George Washington, tried to dislodge the French from the forts they'd been building in Western Pennsylvania. However, things didn't start out well. The British ended up building Fort Necessity, only to be quickly forced to abandon it. This was followed by a second loss during a battle in which the French bombarded Fort Duquesne. They ended up killing General Bradock, the commanding officer, and two thirds of his men.

Failure and defeat seemed to follow the British for most of the rest of the war, and into multiple countries, until 1759 when the British captured forts Duquesne, Ticonderoga, and Louisbourg. They then had an overwhelming victory against the French on the Plains of Abraham near the city of Quebec in Canada. After three more years, the British were victorious on multiple fronts in locations including France, North America, and India, ending with the Treaty of Paris in 1763.

Go on to the next page. →

21. The primary purpose of this passage is to

(A) describe how the Seven Years' War led to the American Revolution.

(B) suggest that the French are responsible for the Seven Years' War.

(C) describe some major events and battles related to the Seven Years' War.

(D) explain the history of English Colonialism in the context of the Seven Years' War.

22. The author of the passage does which of the following?

(A) explain how the Seven Years' War ended

(B) explore the lasting impact of the Treaty of Paris

(C) list the events that took place in India during the Seven Years' War

(D) describe Native American involvement on the Plains of Abraham

23. According to the first paragraph (lines 1–15), why did the Native Americans and French dispute the land grant given to the Ohio Company?

(A) Both groups believed the land was sacred.

(B) The company was designed to benefit the governor.

(C) They thought the Ohio Company would damage the land.

(D) Each group believed they had exclusive rights to the land.

24. In line 14, "cede" most nearly means

(A) loan.

(B) occupy.

(C) refuse.

(D) surrender.

25. In line 18, "dislodge" most nearly means

(A) collect.

(B) persuade.

(C) remove.

(D) resist.

STOP. Do not go on until told to do so.

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Section 4
Mathematics Achievement

30 Questions **Time: 30 minutes**

For this section, read each question and choose the best answer from the four answer choices listed.

You may write in the test booklet. For each answer you choose, fill in the corresponding bubble on your answer document. Make sure each bubble you darken on your answer sheet corresponds to the question on which you are working.

SAMPLE QUESTION:

Sample Answer
(A) (B) (C) (D)

Which number is divisible by 4 without a remainder?

(A) 12
(B) 17
(C) 25
(D) 30

The correct answer is 12, so choice A is darkened.

STOP. Do not go on until told to do so.

1. In the number $670{,}408$, the digit 7 is equivalent to which value?

   (A) 7

   (B) 70

   (C) $7{,}000$

   (D) $70{,}000$

2. What is the word form of $29{,}740$?

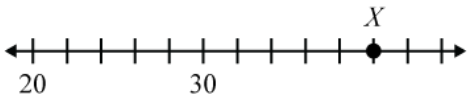
   (A) twenty-nine thousand seventy-four

   (B) twenty-nine thousand seven hundred forty

   (C) two hundred nine thousand seven hundred four

   (D) two hundred nine thousand seven hundred forty

3. A number line is shown.



   What number is represented by point X on the number line?

   (A) 35

   (B) 36

   (C) 40

   (D) 42

4. Miranda created a table of input and output values.

Input (x)	Output (y)
1	7
2	14
3	21
6	?

   What number is missing from Miranda's table?

   (A) 13

   (B) 30

   (C) 36

   (D) 42

Go on to the next page. →

5. The same operation is performed on each input number to create an output number.

Input	Output
7	21
9	27
10	30
12	36
20	60

Which input number creates an output of 12?

(A) 4

(B) 6

(C) 28

(D) 29

6. A total of 51 people were asked where they would prefer to vacation: Hawaii, Florida, or Mexico. If 26 people said they would prefer Mexico and 8 people said they would prefer Florida, how many people said they would prefer Hawaii?

(A) 13

(B) 17

(C) 18

(D) 21

7. Ava took a three-day driving trip. She drove 375 miles the first day, 428 miles the second day, and 537 miles the third day. About how many miles did Ava drive in the three days?

(A) 700

(B) 800

(C) $1{,}300$

(D) $1{,}500$

8. What value for n makes the equation true?

$$7 \times n = (7 \times 20) + (7 \times 8)$$

(A) 4

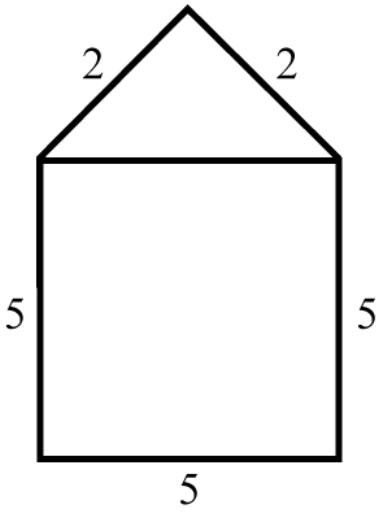
(B) 6

(C) 12

(D) 28

Go on to the next page. →

9. In the figure shown, the sides are measured in inches.



What is the perimeter of the figure, in inches?

(A) 17

(B) 19

(C) 27

(D) 33

10. What is the difference between $6{,}500$ and 714?

(A) $5{,}296$

(B) $5{,}786$

(C) $5{,}796$

(D) $5{,}896$

11. Which value is NOT equivalent to $\frac{3}{10}$?

(A) 0.3

(B) $\frac{6}{20}$

(C) $\frac{9}{16}$

(D) 30%

12. A box contains 36 batteries that are packaged into groups of 4. If n represents the number of packages in the box, which equation would tell how many packages are in the box?

(A) $4 + n = 36$

(B) $n = 36 \div 4$

(C) $n - 4 = 36$

(D) $36 \times n = 4$

Go on to the next page. →

13. The number machine performs the same operation on each input to create an output.

NUMBER MACHINE

Input	Output
13	6
21	14
25	18
32	25

What is the output for an input of 34?

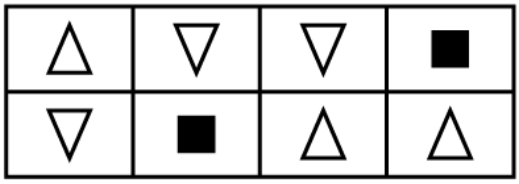
(A) 17

(B) 18

(C) 27

(D) 28

14. Use the diagram to answer the question.



If one of the shapes is chosen at random, what is the probability that it will be a square?

(A) $\frac{1}{8}$

(B) $\frac{1}{4}$

(C) $\frac{2}{3}$

(D) $\frac{3}{4}$

15. If Δ represents 25, what is the value of $2\Delta + 3$?

(A) 28

(B) 50

(C) 53

(D) 63

16. What are the measures of the three angles of an equilateral triangle?

(A) $30^\circ, 60^\circ, 90^\circ$

(B) $45^\circ, 45^\circ, 90^\circ$

(C) $60^\circ, 60^\circ, 60^\circ$

(D) $110^\circ, 35^\circ, 45^\circ$

17. If $\Delta \times 2 + 4 = 24$, what number does Δ stand for?

(A) 4

(B) 10

(C) 14

(D) 18

18. Which of the numbers is a prime number?

(A) 37

(B) 39

(C) 45

(D) 49

Go on to the next page. →

19. A manufacturing company produces $10{,}230$ toys. About $\frac{1}{5}$ of these toys will require batteries to operate.

About how many toys of these toys will require batteries to operate?

(A) 200

(B) 500

(C) $2{,}000$

(D) $5{,}000$

20. Isaiah has $6\frac{7}{8}$ cups of flour. He uses $3\frac{3}{4}$ cups of flour to make a cake. How many cups of flour does he have left?

(A) $3\frac{1}{8}$

(B) $3\frac{1}{4}$

(C) $3\frac{1}{2}$

(D) $3\frac{3}{4}$

21. Mr. Edwards has 31 students in his class. About $\frac{2}{3}$ of the students scored above 80% on their last math quiz. Approximately how many students scored above 80% on their last math quiz?

(A) 2

(B) 6

(C) 10

(D) 20

22. A number pattern is shown.

$8 \quad 24 \quad 12 \quad 36 \quad 18 \quad 54 \quad \_\_$

What is the next number in the pattern?

(A) 22

(B) 27

(C) 32

(D) 81

23. Which fraction has the same value as 0.6?

(A) $\frac{1}{6}$

(B) $\frac{1}{2}$

(C) $\frac{3}{5}$

(D) $\frac{2}{3}$

24. Which whole number is divisible by 12?

(A) 168

(B) 196

(C) 220

(D) 224

Go on to the next page. →

25. The set of numbers shows Sylvia's quiz scores.

$$88, 92, 79, 94, 85, 76, 82, 92, 84$$

What is the range of this set of data?

(A) 4

(B) 18

(C) 85

(D) 92

26. Sharon has a twelve-sided die that contains the numbers $1 - 12$. If she rolls the die four times, what is the probability that the first roll was a 7?

(A) $\frac{1}{12}$

(B) $\frac{1}{3}$

(C) $\frac{7}{12}$

(D) $\frac{2}{3}$

27. What is the name for a quadrilateral with four sides of equal length where the angles do not always have to be the same measure?

(A) octagon

(B) rhombus

(C) square

(D) trapezoid

28. A store owner offered a 20% discount off the regular price of a game. The amount of the discount is $\$3$. What is the regular price of the game?

(A) $\$6$

(B) $\$9$

(C) $\$15$

(D) $\$18$

29. What is the area of a rectangle that has a length of 2 inches and a perimeter of 6 inches? $(A = l \times w)$

(A) 2 inches^2

(B) 4 inches ^{2}

(C) 6 inches^2

(D) 12 inches^2

Go on to the next page. →

30. Raya's employer matches all of her charitable giving in the month of May. This means that for every dollar Raya donates to a charity, her employer will also donate a dollar to that charity. The table shows how much money Raya donated in May.

RAYA'S EMPLOYER MATCHES

Organization	Raya's Donation
Seattle Children's Hospital	$45
Sierra Club	$27
The NEA Foundation	$34

What was the total amount of money these organizations received?

(A) $104

(B) $106

(C) $208

(D) $212

STOP. Do not go on until told to do so.

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Essay

1 Essay Prompt **Time: 30 minutes**

You will have 30 minutes to plan and write an essay on the topic printed on the other side of this page. **Do not write on another topic. An essay on another topic is not acceptable.**

The essay is designed to give you an opportunity to show how well you can write. You should try to express your thoughts clearly. How well you write is much more important than how much you write, but you need to say enough for a reader to understand what you mean.

You will probably want to write more than a short paragraph. You should also be aware that a copy of your essay will be sent to each school that will be receiving your test results. You are to write only in the appropriate section of the answer sheet. Please write or print so that your writing may be read by someone who is not familiar with your handwriting.

You may make notes and plan your essay on the reverse side of the page. Allow enough time to copy the final form onto your answer sheet. You must copy the essay topic onto your answer sheet, on page 3, in the box provided.

Please remember to write only the final draft of the essay on pages 3 and 4 of your answer sheet and to write it in blue or black pen. Again, you may use cursive writing or you may print. Only pages 3 and 4 will be sent to the schools.

Directions continue on the next page.

STOP. Do not go on until told to do so.

REMINDER: Please write this essay topic on the first few lines of page 3 of your answer sheet.

Essay Topic

If you were to give an award to a person at your school, to whom would you give it and why?

- Only write on this essay question
- Only pages 3 and 4 will be sent to the schools
- Only write in blue or black pen

Notes

Name:

Test Site:

Room:

PLACE THE BARCODE LABEL FROM YOUR TEST BOOKLET HERE.

Administrators: If the barcode label is missing or damaged, write the barcode number in the space above.

EXAM LEVEL

LOWER (L)
MIDDLE (M)
UPPER (U)

FORM

0 0
1 1
2 2
3 3
4 4
5 5
6 6
7 7
8 8
9 9

ADMINISTRATORS ONLY

TESTING WITH ACCOMMODATIONS ○ Yes

MARKING INSTRUCTIONS

- Use a #2 or HB pencil only on pages 1 and 2.
- Use a ballpoint pen for your essay on pages 3 and 4.
- Make dark marks that completely fill the circle.
- Erase cleanly any mark you wish to change.
- Make no stray marks on this form.
- Do not fold or crease this form.

CORRECT MARK ● INCORRECT MARKS ⊗ ◐ ✓ ◕ ⊘

Bubble in the first four letters of your last name.

LAST NAME

○ ○ ○ ○
(A) (A) (A) (A)
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IDENTIFICATION NUMBER

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1 VERBAL REASONING

1	(A) (B) (C) (D)	15	(A) (B) (C) (D)	29	(A) (B) (C) (D)
2	(A) (B) (C) (D)	16	(A) (B) (C) (D)	30	(A) (B) (C) (D)
3	(A) (B) (C) (D)	17	(A) (B) (C) (D)	31	(A) (B) (C) (D)
4	(A) (B) (C) (D)	18	(A) (B) (C) (D)	32	(A) (B) (C) (D)
5	(A) (B) (C) (D)	19	(A) (B) (C) (D)	33	(A) (B) (C) (D)
6	(A) (B) (C) (D)	20	(A) (B) (C) (D)	34	(A) (B) (C) (D)
					Lower Level Ends
7	(A) (B) (C) (D)	21	(A) (B) (C) (D)	35	(A) (B) (C) (D)
8	(A) (B) (C) (D)	22	(A) (B) (C) (D)	36	(A) (B) (C) (D)
9	(A) (B) (C) (D)	23	(A) (B) (C) (D)	37	(A) (B) (C) (D)
10	(A) (B) (C) (D)	24	(A) (B) (C) (D)	38	(A) (B) (C) (D)
11	(A) (B) (C) (D)	25	(A) (B) (C) (D)	39	(A) (B) (C) (D)
12	(A) (B) (C) (D)	26	(A) (B) (C) (D)	40	(A) (B) (C) (D)
13	(A) (B) (C) (D)	27	(A) (B) (C) (D)		Middle/Upper Level Ends
14	(A) (B) (C) (D)	28	(A) (B) (C) (D)		

○○○○○○○○○○○○○○○○○○○○○○○○○○

PLEASE DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

2 QUANTITATIVE REASONING

1	Ⓐ	Ⓑ	Ⓒ	Ⓓ	15	Ⓐ	Ⓑ	Ⓒ	Ⓓ	29	Ⓐ	Ⓑ	Ⓒ	Ⓓ
2	Ⓐ	Ⓑ	Ⓒ	Ⓓ	16	Ⓐ	Ⓑ	Ⓒ	Ⓓ	30	Ⓐ	Ⓑ	Ⓒ	Ⓓ
3	Ⓐ	Ⓑ	Ⓒ	Ⓓ	17	Ⓐ	Ⓑ	Ⓒ	Ⓓ	31	Ⓐ	Ⓑ	Ⓒ	Ⓓ
4	Ⓐ	Ⓑ	Ⓒ	Ⓓ	18	Ⓐ	Ⓑ	Ⓒ	Ⓓ	32	Ⓐ	Ⓑ	Ⓒ	Ⓓ
5	Ⓐ	Ⓑ	Ⓒ	Ⓓ	19	Ⓐ	Ⓑ	Ⓒ	Ⓓ	33	Ⓐ	Ⓑ	Ⓒ	Ⓓ
6	Ⓐ	Ⓑ	Ⓒ	Ⓓ	20	Ⓐ	Ⓑ	Ⓒ	Ⓓ	34	Ⓐ	Ⓑ	Ⓒ	Ⓓ
7	Ⓐ	Ⓑ	Ⓒ	Ⓓ	21	Ⓐ	Ⓑ	Ⓒ	Ⓓ	35	Ⓐ	Ⓑ	Ⓒ	Ⓓ
8	Ⓐ	Ⓑ	Ⓒ	Ⓓ	22	Ⓐ	Ⓑ	Ⓒ	Ⓓ	36	Ⓐ	Ⓑ	Ⓒ	Ⓓ
9	Ⓐ	Ⓑ	Ⓒ	Ⓓ	23	Ⓐ	Ⓑ	Ⓒ	Ⓓ	37	Ⓐ	Ⓑ	Ⓒ	Ⓓ

Middle/Upper Level Ends

10	Ⓐ	Ⓑ	Ⓒ	Ⓓ	24	Ⓐ	Ⓑ	Ⓒ	Ⓓ	38	Ⓐ	Ⓑ	Ⓒ	Ⓓ
11	Ⓐ	Ⓑ	Ⓒ	Ⓓ	25	Ⓐ	Ⓑ	Ⓒ	Ⓓ					
12	Ⓐ	Ⓑ	Ⓒ	Ⓓ	26	Ⓐ	Ⓑ	Ⓒ	Ⓓ					
13	Ⓐ	Ⓑ	Ⓒ	Ⓓ	27	Ⓐ	Ⓑ	Ⓒ	Ⓓ					
14	Ⓐ	Ⓑ	Ⓒ	Ⓓ	28	Ⓐ	Ⓑ	Ⓒ	Ⓓ					

Lower Level Ends

4 MATHEMATICS ACHIEVEMENT

1	Ⓐ	Ⓑ	Ⓒ	Ⓓ	18	Ⓐ	Ⓑ	Ⓒ	Ⓓ	35	Ⓐ	Ⓑ	Ⓒ	Ⓓ
2	Ⓐ	Ⓑ	Ⓒ	Ⓓ	19	Ⓐ	Ⓑ	Ⓒ	Ⓓ	36	Ⓐ	Ⓑ	Ⓒ	Ⓓ
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4	Ⓐ	Ⓑ	Ⓒ	Ⓓ	21	Ⓐ	Ⓑ	Ⓒ	Ⓓ	38	Ⓐ	Ⓑ	Ⓒ	Ⓓ
5	Ⓐ	Ⓑ	Ⓒ	Ⓓ	22	Ⓐ	Ⓑ	Ⓒ	Ⓓ	39	Ⓐ	Ⓑ	Ⓒ	Ⓓ
6	Ⓐ	Ⓑ	Ⓒ	Ⓓ	23	Ⓐ	Ⓑ	Ⓒ	Ⓓ	40	Ⓐ	Ⓑ	Ⓒ	Ⓓ
7	Ⓐ	Ⓑ	Ⓒ	Ⓓ	24	Ⓐ	Ⓑ	Ⓒ	Ⓓ	41	Ⓐ	Ⓑ	Ⓒ	Ⓓ
8	Ⓐ	Ⓑ	Ⓒ	Ⓓ	25	Ⓐ	Ⓑ	Ⓒ	Ⓓ	42	Ⓐ	Ⓑ	Ⓒ	Ⓓ
9	Ⓐ	Ⓑ	Ⓒ	Ⓓ	26	Ⓐ	Ⓑ	Ⓒ	Ⓓ	43	Ⓐ	Ⓑ	Ⓒ	Ⓓ
10	Ⓐ	Ⓑ	Ⓒ	Ⓓ	27	Ⓐ	Ⓑ	Ⓒ	Ⓓ	44	Ⓐ	Ⓑ	Ⓒ	Ⓓ
11	Ⓐ	Ⓑ	Ⓒ	Ⓓ	28	Ⓐ	Ⓑ	Ⓒ	Ⓓ	45	Ⓐ	Ⓑ	Ⓒ	Ⓓ
12	Ⓐ	Ⓑ	Ⓒ	Ⓓ	29	Ⓐ	Ⓑ	Ⓒ	Ⓓ	46	Ⓐ	Ⓑ	Ⓒ	Ⓓ
13	Ⓐ	Ⓑ	Ⓒ	Ⓓ	30	Ⓐ	Ⓑ	Ⓒ	Ⓓ	47	Ⓐ	Ⓑ	Ⓒ	Ⓓ

Lower Level Ends

Middle/Upper Level Ends

14	Ⓐ	Ⓑ	Ⓒ	Ⓓ	31	Ⓐ	Ⓑ	Ⓒ	Ⓓ					
15	Ⓐ	Ⓑ	Ⓒ	Ⓓ	32	Ⓐ	Ⓑ	Ⓒ	Ⓓ					
16	Ⓐ	Ⓑ	Ⓒ	Ⓓ	33	Ⓐ	Ⓑ	Ⓒ	Ⓓ					
17	Ⓐ	Ⓑ	Ⓒ	Ⓓ	34	Ⓐ	Ⓑ	Ⓒ	Ⓓ					

3 READING COMPREHENSION

1	Ⓐ	Ⓑ	Ⓒ	Ⓓ	15	Ⓐ	Ⓑ	Ⓒ	Ⓓ	29	Ⓐ	Ⓑ	Ⓒ	Ⓓ
2	Ⓐ	Ⓑ	Ⓒ	Ⓓ	16	Ⓐ	Ⓑ	Ⓒ	Ⓓ	30	Ⓐ	Ⓑ	Ⓒ	Ⓓ
3	Ⓐ	Ⓑ	Ⓒ	Ⓓ	17	Ⓐ	Ⓑ	Ⓒ	Ⓓ	31	Ⓐ	Ⓑ	Ⓒ	Ⓓ
4	Ⓐ	Ⓑ	Ⓒ	Ⓓ	18	Ⓐ	Ⓑ	Ⓒ	Ⓓ	32	Ⓐ	Ⓑ	Ⓒ	Ⓓ
5	Ⓐ	Ⓑ	Ⓒ	Ⓓ	19	Ⓐ	Ⓑ	Ⓒ	Ⓓ	33	Ⓐ	Ⓑ	Ⓒ	Ⓓ
6	Ⓐ	Ⓑ	Ⓒ	Ⓓ	20	Ⓐ	Ⓑ	Ⓒ	Ⓓ	34	Ⓐ	Ⓑ	Ⓒ	Ⓓ
7	Ⓐ	Ⓑ	Ⓒ	Ⓓ	21	Ⓐ	Ⓑ	Ⓒ	Ⓓ	35	Ⓐ	Ⓑ	Ⓒ	Ⓓ
8	Ⓐ	Ⓑ	Ⓒ	Ⓓ	22	Ⓐ	Ⓑ	Ⓒ	Ⓓ	36	Ⓐ	Ⓑ	Ⓒ	Ⓓ
9	Ⓐ	Ⓑ	Ⓒ	Ⓓ	23	Ⓐ	Ⓑ	Ⓒ	Ⓓ					

Middle/Upper Level Ends

10	Ⓐ	Ⓑ	Ⓒ	Ⓓ	24	Ⓐ	Ⓑ	Ⓒ	Ⓓ					
11	Ⓐ	Ⓑ	Ⓒ	Ⓓ	25	Ⓐ	Ⓑ	Ⓒ	Ⓓ					
12	Ⓐ	Ⓑ	Ⓒ	Ⓓ	26	Ⓐ	Ⓑ	Ⓒ	Ⓓ					
13	Ⓐ	Ⓑ	Ⓒ	Ⓓ	27	Ⓐ	Ⓑ	Ⓒ	Ⓓ					
14	Ⓐ	Ⓑ	Ⓒ	Ⓓ	28	Ⓐ	Ⓑ	Ⓒ	Ⓓ					

Lower Level Ends

PAGE 2

STUDENT NAME _____ GRADE APPLYING FOR _____

Use a blue or black ballpoint pen to write the final draft of your essay on this sheet.

You must write your essay topic in this space.

Use specific details and examples in your response.

PAGE 4

RD27078-PFI-54321

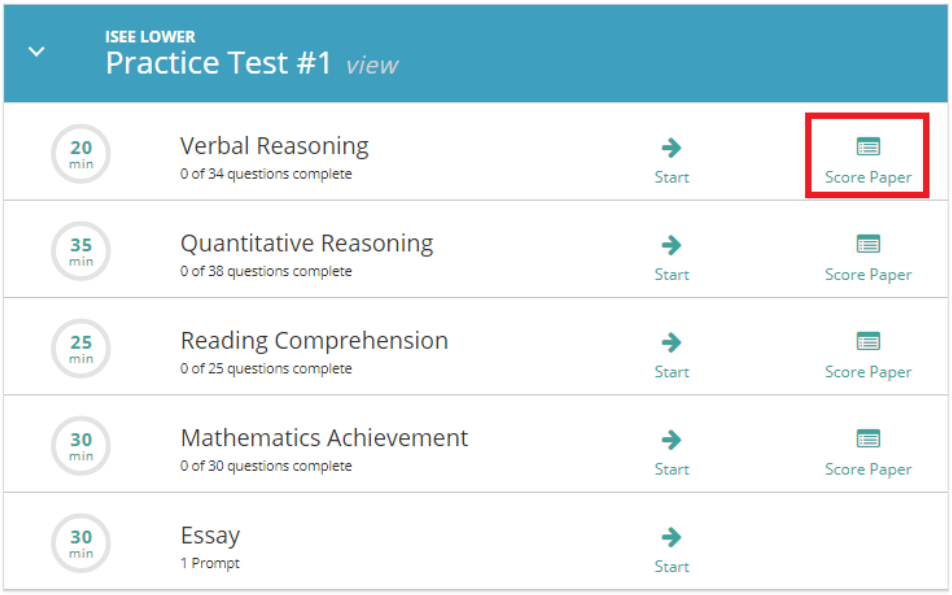
PLEASE DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

How to Score Your Test

1. Log in to your account at ISEEpracticetest.com

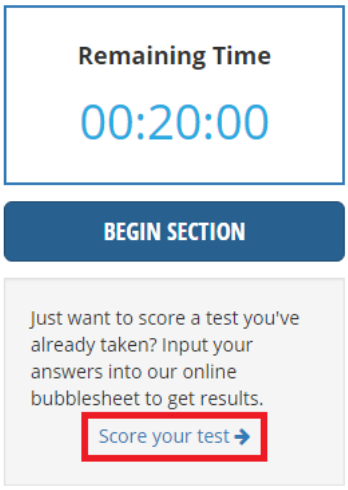
2. Click "My ISEE Practice" on your Welcome page.

3. Click on the banner for this test.



4. Click "Score Paper" for the first section you would like to score.

5. On the Section Instructions page, click the "Score your test" link.



6. Enter the answers from your bubble sheet, then click "End Section".

7. When all sections are complete, click "View Analysis" to see results!