



Version 11.0

Lower Level
ISEE Practice Test #5

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

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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 ISEEpрактиctest.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.

The screenshot shows the 'ISEE LOWER Practice Test #3 view' dashboard. It lists three sections: Verbal Reasoning (20 min), Quantitative Reasoning (35 min), and Reading Comprehension (25 min). Each section has a 'Start' button and a 'Score Paper' button. The 'Score Paper' button for the Verbal Reasoning section is highlighted with a red box.

Section	Time	Questions Complete	Action Buttons
Verbal Reasoning	20 min	0 of 34 questions complete	Start, Score Paper
Quantitative Reasoning	35 min	0 of 38 questions complete	Start, Score Paper
Reading Comprehension	25 min	0 of 25 questions complete	Start, Score Paper

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:

Sample Answer:

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

CELEBRATE:

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

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:

Sample Answer:

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

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

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

(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

**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. UNSTEADY:

- (A) adjusted
- (B) confident
- (C) unanimous
- (D) unstable

2. TRANSPARENT:

- (A) absurd
- (B) clear
- (C) foggy
- (D) sharp

3. GLEE:

- (A) alternative
- (B) clash
- (C) delight
- (D) example

4. INFECT:

- (A) fret
- (B) laugh
- (C) spread
- (D) threaten

5. GESTURE:

- (A) appetizer
- (B) charity
- (C) manicure
- (D) signal

6. PANIC:

- (A) bother
- (B) engage
- (C) plunge
- (D) horrify

7. UNINHABITED:

- (A) contagious
- (B) desolate
- (C) organized
- (D) promised

8. MAJOR:

- (A) absent
- (B) instant
- (C) scale
- (D) significant

9. PERMISSIBLE:

- (A) allowed
- (B) fashionable
- (C) grateful
- (D) painful

10. REALM:

- (A) area
- (B) center
- (C) limit
- (D) whole

11. EXQUISITE:

- (A) foreign
- (B) humble
- (C) jolly
- (D) superb

16. PRIMITIVE:

- (A) erect
- (B) recent
- (C) refined
- (D) simple

12. QUALITY:

- (A) feature
- (B) growth
- (C) position
- (D) term

17. PACE:

- (A) alarm
- (B) barrier
- (C) heft
- (D) rate

13. ALOFT:

- (A) beneath
- (B) glorious
- (C) lifeless
- (D) overhead

14. ATMOSPHERE:

- (A) brood
- (B) mood
- (C) sensitivity
- (D) tingle

15. SUBTLE:

- (A) faint
- (B) honest
- (C) ignorant
- (D) rowdy

Part Two - Sentence Completion

Directions: Select the word that best completes the sentence.

18. The high school teacher showed his ----- to his students by coming to class on time, listening to his students, and giving helpful written feedback on their assignments.
- (A) anxiety
(B) dedication
(C) disgrace
(D) exhaustion
19. After speeding in a school zone, Greg was punished for his ----- behavior.
- (A) careful
(B) harmless
(C) reckless
(D) sensible
20. Although the bored puppy dug up the geraniums in the flower garden, the rest of the yard was left -----.
- (A) damaged
(B) haphazard
(C) untouched
(D) sheltered
21. Until her introduction to historical fiction, Alice had been convinced that science fiction was the only literary ----- worth reading.
- (A) genre
(B) rank
(C) recipe
(D) species
22. Ice and snow create ----- walking conditions, so wear high-quality non-slip boots to prevent falls and injuries.
- (A) hopeless
(B) ideal
(C) superior
(D) treacherous
23. Unlike Florida, which offers a tropical climate year round, Minnesota's climate is sometimes -----, especially in the winter.
- (A) breezy
(B) consistent
(C) frigid
(D) humid
24. Though the friends found themselves with conflicting views, they still engaged in ----- dialogue.
- (A) constructive
(B) dramatic
(C) petty
(D) reckless
25. Although the weather was bitterly cold, the children did not ----- from their decision to go outside and sled until dark.
- (A) labor
(B) precede
(C) profit
(D) waver

26. The ----- of the Palace of Versailles provides a lens into the magnificence of the French court.
- (A) fragrance
(B) morality
(C) reform
(D) splendor
27. A lack of ----- in her son's voice caused the mother to question whether he really planned to bring the car back before curfew.
- (A) affection
(B) frustration
(C) guilt
(D) sincerity
28. Mark Twain's ----- background as a writer, printer, and riverboat pilot later provided him with plenty of interesting material as an author and humorist.
- (A) broad
(B) famous
(C) heroic
(D) selfish
29. Originally developed by Scandinavian militaries to train soldiers to fight in the snow, the modern biathlon ----- cross-country skiing and rifle shooting into a winter sports event.
- (A) consumes
(B) divides
(C) fuses
(D) subdues
30. Most professional basketball players began playing at a very early age; however, Wilt Chamberlain -----.
- (A) did not enjoy organized sports as an adult
(B) did not start playing basketball until age thirteen
(C) was an exceptionally talented soccer player
(D) played on several recreational basketball teams as a young child
31. Although Nicolas was familiar with the layout of the ancient Incan ruins, he -----.
- (A) forgot to bring his map
(B) still managed to get lost during the tour
(C) never came to fear their architecture
(D) found their written language easy to understand

32. Because of the soccer club's popularity, the school has continued to fund it despite -----.
- (A) the increasing costs
 - (B) the change in seasons
 - (C) the coach winning an award
 - (D) the fact that baseball is played in the summer
33. Riley is usually unchallenging when speaking with his boss, but on rare occasions he abandons flattery and -----.
- (A) resumes his silence
 - (B) lies through his teeth
 - (C) speaks his true opinions
 - (D) reads through his boss's memos
34. In contrast to the persistence of rebels of earlier generations, the group of protesters -----.
- (A) fought hard for the revolution they envisioned
 - (B) thought long and hard about which leader to follow
 - (C) sweated day and night to accomplish their aims
 - (D) gave up without investing much effort in reaching their goals



2**QR****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)

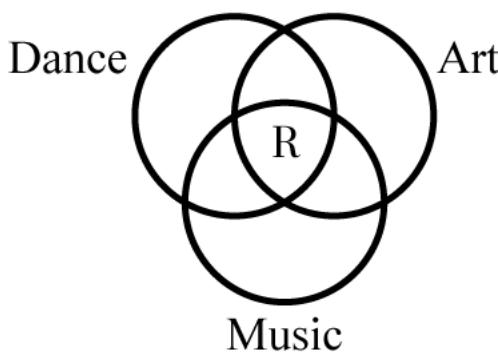
What is the perimeter of a square with a side length of 6?

- (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.**

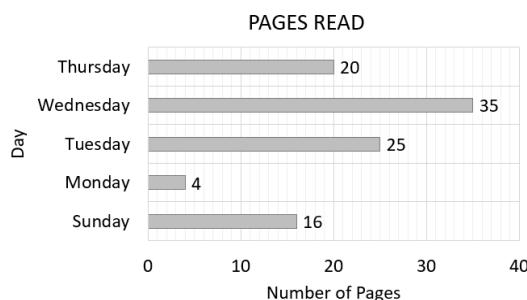
1. Which expression is NOT equal to 20 ?
 - (A) 10×2
 - (B) $2 \times 2 \times 5$
 - (C) $2 \times 5 + 10$
 - (D) $4 \times 4 + 5$
2. If $4 \times \triangle = 16$, and $\square + \triangle = 10$, what is the value of $\square - \triangle$?
 - (A) 2
 - (B) 4
 - (C) 6
 - (D) 8
3. The Venn diagram shows students who take dance classes, art classes, or music classes.



What classes do students take who are in part R of the Venn diagram?

- (A) music and art
- (B) dance and art
- (C) dance and music
- (D) dance, art, and music

4. In the equation $\square \times \triangle = 72$, the \square and the \triangle represent different numbers. Which equation is in the same fact family?
 - (A) $72 \times \triangle = \square$
 - (B) $\square \times 72 = \triangle$
 - (C) $72 \div \square = \triangle$
 - (D) $\triangle \div \square = 72$
5. The graph shows the number of pages Sean read each day this week.



What is the median of the set of data?

- (A) 18
- (B) 20
- (C) 24
- (D) 31

6. Jesse used a number machine. Each number he put into the machine came out as a different number according to a rule. Some examples are shown.

NUMBER MACHINE

Input	Output
82	78
70	66
58	54
43	39

Which statement describes the relationship between the number Jesse put into the machine and the number that came out of it?

- (A) The number that came out of the machine was 5 less than the number he put into it.
- (B) The number that came out of the machine was 4 less than the number he put into it.
- (C) The number that came out of the machine was 4 more than the number he put into it.
- (D) The number that came out of the machine was 16 more than the number he put into it.
7. If $(\star + \star + 8) \times 2 = 40$, what is the value of \star ?
- (A) 6
- (B) 12
- (C) 20
- (D) 40

8. Which fraction has the smallest value?

- (A) $\frac{2}{5}$
- (B) $\frac{3}{10}$
- (C) $\frac{1}{2}$
- (D) $\frac{3}{5}$

9. Each shape represents a place on a decimal place-value chart.

★ = hundredths

◆ = tenths

♣ = thousandths

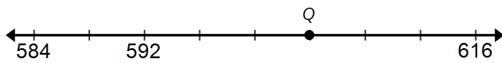
Which could be the correct order of these shapes to the right of the decimal place?

- (A) 1.★◆♣
- (B) 1.★♣◆
- (C) 1.◆♣★
- (D) 1.◆★♣

10. Logan ordered 26 boxes of tennis balls. Each box contained 16 tennis balls. Logan used 8 of these tennis balls during a game. Which equation can be used to find b , the total number of the tennis balls that Logan did not use during the game?

- (A) $b = (26 + 16) - 8$
- (B) $b = (26 \times 16) - 8$
- (C) $b = (26 - 16) \div 8$
- (D) $b = (26 \times 16) + 8$

11. Point Q is graphed on a number line.



Which number does point Q best represent on the number line?

- (A) 595
(B) 604
(C) 613
(D) 616
12. Which fraction is equivalent to $\frac{2}{3}$?
- (A) $\frac{1}{2}$
(B) $\frac{3}{4}$
(C) $\frac{4}{6}$
(D) $\frac{6}{8}$
13. At a movie theater adult tickets cost \$12, and child tickets cost \$8. Which expression can be used to find the total number of dollars a family of k adults and 5 children would pay for movie tickets?
- (A) $(12 \times k) + (8 \times 5)$
(B) $(8 \times k) + (12 \times 5)$
(C) $(12 + 8) \times (k + 5)$
(D) $(12 \times k) - (8 \times 5)$

14. Forty-two of the seventy-nine counters were red. The rest of the counters were blue. What fraction of the counters were blue?

- (A) $\frac{37}{44}$
(B) $\frac{44}{37}$
(C) $\frac{37}{79}$
(D) $\frac{42}{79}$

15. Richie completed $4\frac{2}{3}$ books. Which improper fraction is equivalent to the number of books Richie completed?

- (A) $\frac{9}{3}$
(B) $\frac{10}{3}$
(C) $\frac{14}{3}$
(D) $\frac{24}{3}$

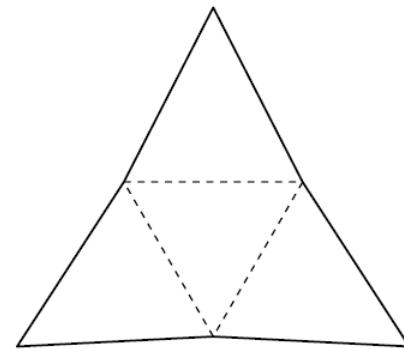
16. Each shape shown represents a digit from 1 through 9.

$$\begin{array}{r} \textcircled{O} \quad \square \\ \triangle \quad \square \\ + \quad \square \quad \square \\ \hline 2 \ 0 \ 1 \end{array}$$

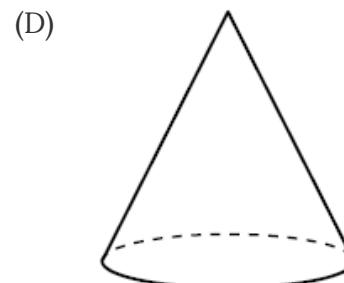
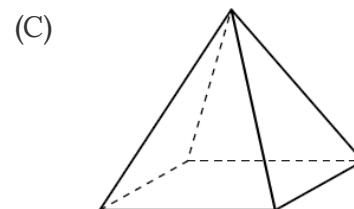
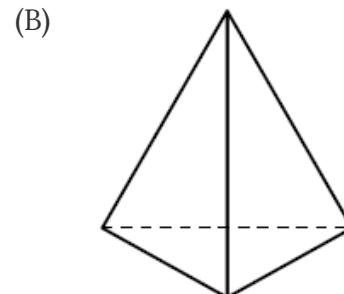
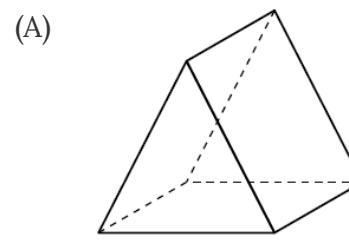
What does the square shape represent?

- (A) 1
- (B) 3
- (C) 7
- (D) 9

17. The two-dimensional representation of a figure is shown.



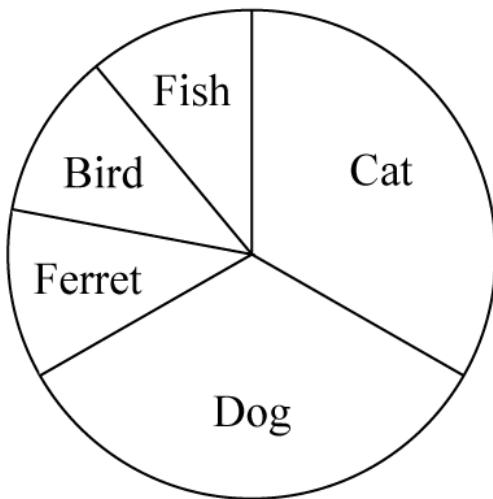
Which is a three-dimensional representation of this figure?



18. A rectangle has a length of 150 meters. The perimeter is 400 meters. What is the width of the rectangle in meters?

(A) 50
(B) 100
(C) 125
(D) 150

19. Mario does a survey of which animal his classmates would most like to have for a pet. He displayed the results of his survey in the circle graph shown.



About what fraction of his classmates would most like to have a pet fish?

(A) $\frac{1}{9}$
(B) $\frac{1}{6}$
(C) $\frac{1}{3}$
(D) $\frac{1}{2}$

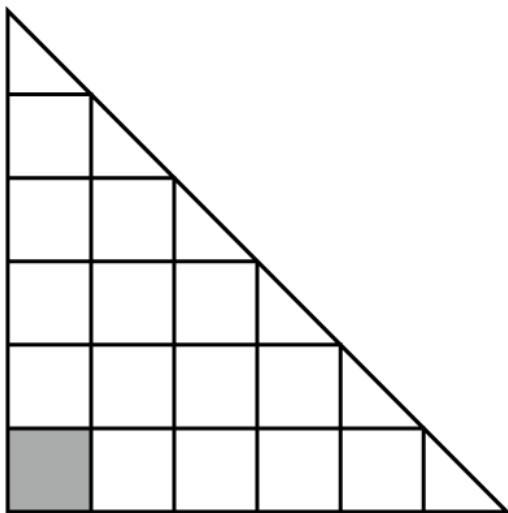
20. A coed volleyball team has 10 women and 4 men. The captain divided 20 volleyballs equally among the women and divided 20 volleyballs equally among the men. Which statement is true about how many volleyballs the team members received?

(A) Each man received twice as many volleyballs as each woman.
(B) Each man and woman received the same number of volleyballs.
(C) Each woman received fewer volleyballs than each man.
(D) Each woman received twice as many volleyballs as each man.

21. A manufacturing company uses 200 buttons to make 50 shirts. The company uses the same number of buttons to make each shirt. How many buttons would the manufacturing company use to make 350 shirts?

(A) 250
(B) 350
(C) 1,200
(D) 1,400

22. The area of the shaded square is 1 unit².



What is the area of the large triangle?

- (A) 15 units²
 (B) 16 units²
 (C) 18 units²
 (D) 25 units²
23. Sebastian had a rectangular piece of paper that was 90 millimeters (mm) long and 60 mm wide. He made one vertical cut along the paper so that the piece of paper is now square. By what amount does Sebastian decrease the length of the rectangular piece of paper?
- (A) 30 mm
 (B) 60 mm
 (C) 90 mm
 (D) 150 mm

24. The table shows the number of push pins in different numbers of boxes.

BOXES OF PUSH PINS				
Total Number of Push Pins	480	960	1,440	1,920
Number of Boxes	3	6	9	12

Which statement describes the relationship between the total number of push pins and the number of boxes?

- (A) The total number of push pins is the number of boxes plus 3.
 (B) The total number of push pins is the number of boxes plus 480.
 (C) The total number of push pins is the number of boxes times 2.
 (D) The total number of push pins is the number of boxes times 160.

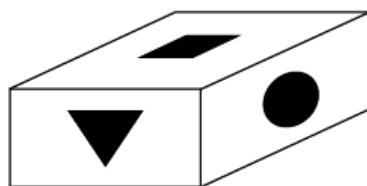
25. The first four figures in a pattern are shown.



If the pattern continues, how many dots will be in the sixth figure?

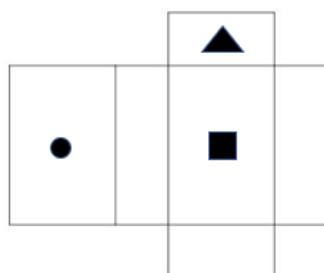
- (A) 6
 (B) 7
 (C) 36
 (D) 49

26. A rectangular prism has some shapes on it.

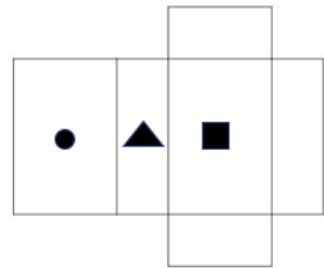


Which diagram could be folded to make this rectangular prism?

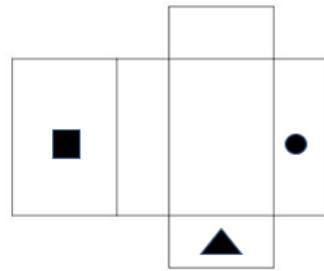
(A)



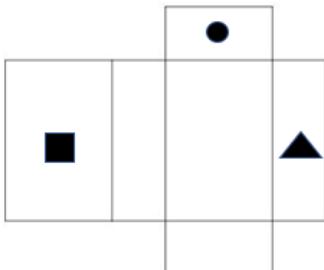
(B)



(C)



(D)



27. Use the set of numbers shown to answer the question.

$$\left\{1\frac{1}{2}, 2\frac{1}{3}, 3\frac{1}{4}, 4\frac{1}{6}, 5\frac{1}{8}\right\}$$

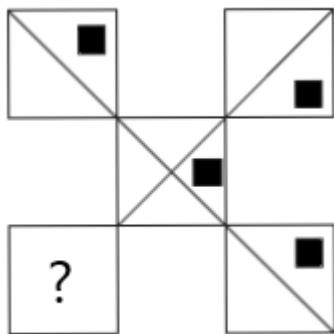
Which best describes this set of numbers?

- (A) Improper fractions
- (B) Proper fractions
- (C) Mixed numbers
- (D) Prime numbers

28. Alice is randomly assigned a seat on an airplane. There are a total of 50 seats. Of these seats, 20 are aisle seats, and the rest are window seats. What is the probability that Alice will be assigned to a window seat?

- (A) 20%
- (B) 40%
- (C) 50%
- (D) 60%

29. The design, when completed has one line of symmetry.



Which tile, without rotating, correctly completes the design?

- (A)
- (B)
- (C)
- (D)

30. The length of \overline{AB} is 2. The length of \overline{AC} is x .



What is the length of \overline{BC} ?

- (A) $2 - x$
 - (B) $x + 2$
 - (C) $x - 2$
 - (D) $2 + (x - 2)$
31. Peter has 4 bags and 8 cases to pack an order of candles. He divides 56 candles equally among the bags and 56 candles equally among the cases.
- Which statement is true about how many candles are packed in the bags and cases?
- (A) Each case has 7 more candles than each bag.
 - (B) Each case has half as many candles as each bag.
 - (C) Each case has the same number of candles as each bag.
 - (D) Each bag has fewer candles than each case.

32. A group of numbers is shown.

3 12 27

What is a number that does NOT belong in this group?

- (A) 15
 - (B) 39
 - (C) 139
 - (D) 240
33. Ben builds picture frames. The first rectangular frame he builds has a perimeter of 20 centimeters (cm). The length of one of the sides is shown.



7

If the unknown side length of the next frame he builds is doubled, by what amount will he increase the unknown side length of the next frame?

- (A) 2
- (B) 3
- (C) 4
- (D) 6

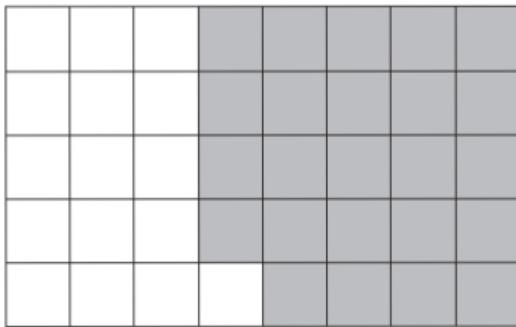
34. The scales shown are balanced.

$$\begin{array}{c} \textcircled{\text{S}} \boxed{\text{S}} \boxed{\text{S}} = \textcircled{\text{C}} \boxed{\text{T}} \\ \hline \blacktriangle \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{c} \boxed{\text{S}} \boxed{\text{S}} \boxed{\text{T}} = \textcircled{\text{C}} \textcircled{\text{C}} \\ \hline \blacktriangle \end{array}$$

Which set of figures would create a balanced scale?

- (A) $\textcircled{\text{C}} = \boxed{\text{T}} \boxed{\text{T}}$
- (B) $\boxed{\text{T}} = \textcircled{\text{C}} \textcircled{\text{C}}$
- (C) $\boxed{\text{T}} = \textcircled{\text{C}}$
- (D) $\boxed{\text{T}} = \boxed{\text{S}}$

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



What percentage of the floor has tile already installed?

- (A) 16%
 - (B) 24%
 - (C) 60%
 - (D) 64%
36. Lynn (L) can complete twice as many questions as Ben (B) can in the same amount of time. This relationship is represented by the equation $L = 2B$. If L increases, what happens to the value of B ?
- (A) It stays the same.
 - (B) It increases by half the amount L increases.
 - (C) It increases by the same amount L increases.
 - (D) It increases by twice the amount L increases.

37. The table shows the number of each color of crayon Levi has in a box.

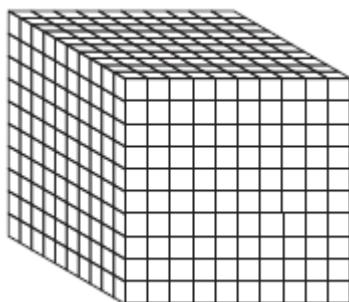
LEVI'S BOX OF CRAYONS

Color	Number
red	4
orange	4
yellow	4
green	4
blue	4
purple	?
black	4

If the probability of randomly taking a purple crayon out of the box on the first try is $\frac{1}{4}$, how many purple crayons are in the box?

- (A) 4
- (B) 6
- (C) 8
- (D) 10

38. The thousands cube shown has a volume of 1,000 cubic inches.



Exactly 30 of these thousands cubes are used to make a new three-dimensional figure. Which expression represents the volume of the new figure in cubic inches?

- (A) 3×10
- (B) $3 \times 10 \times 10 \times 10$
- (C) $3 \times 10 \times 10 \times 10 \times 10$
- (D) $3 \times 10 \times 10 \times 10 \times 10 \times 10$



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

1 With a mouth like a duck, a tail like a beaver,
2 webbed feet like a seal, and a sleek furry body like
3 an otter, the platypus seems like it was assembled
4 with the spare parts of many different animals.
5 This singular creature can only be found in the
6 rivers of eastern Australia. The *ornithorhyncus*
7 *anatinus* (the scientific name of the
8 platypus) possesses many unique characteristics
9 and belongs to a category of animals called
10 monotremes.

11 The platypus is unique among mammals as
12 instead of giving birth to live young, it lays eggs
13 from which its offspring hatch. The female lays her
14 eggs in an underground burrow near the edge of
15 the water, and, after about 10 days, the babies
16 hatch. The mother platypus nurses her babies on
17 milk from her mammary glands, and after four
18 months the baby platypuses are grown enough to
19 forage for their own food.

20 Another unusual characteristic is that the
21 platypus is one of only three classes of venom
22 producing mammals in the world. Males possess
23 venom producing spurs on their hind legs.
24 Scientists believe that males use these primarily
25 to ward off other males during mating season and
26 secondarily as a defense mechanism against
27 other predatory animals. While platypus venom
28 can be dangerous for small animals, it is not lethal

29 to humans.
30 But, perhaps the most distinguishing feature of
31 the platypus, its “duck bill”, is also its most
32 extraordinary. This “duck bill” is equipped with
33 about 40,000 electroreceptors that the platypus
34 uses to detect its prey. The platypus submerges
35 itself in the Australian rivers which it inhabits and
36 moves its head side to side, using the
37 electroreceptors in its bill to locate the worms,
38 crustaceans, and other small animals that it likes
39 to eat. The platypus has no teeth - so how does it
40 eat? Once it has caught its prey, the “catch” is
41 stored in its cheek pouches and mashed down
42 with the gravel and small stones swallowed up
43 with the platypus’ dinner.
44 This hodge-podge of platypus traits is also
45 confirmed in its genetic profile. Scientists have
46 sequenced the DNA of a female platypus and
47 found that she shares 82% of her genome with the
48 genomes of a human, mouse, dog, opossum, and
49 chicken. While it may seem like the platypus is a
50 haphazard blend of different animals, it actually
51 signifies important events in evolutionary history,
52 and its genome gives scientists more insight into
53 how modern day mammals evolved from the
54 dinosaurs that walked the Earth hundreds of
55 millions of years ago.

1. The main purpose of the passage is to
- (A) explain why the platypus is endangered.
 - (B) analyze the hunting behavior of the platypus.
 - (C) describe the attributes of an unusual mammal.
 - (D) urge scientists to learn more about the platypus.
2. It can be inferred from the passage that
- (A) the platypus is a herbivore.
 - (B) the platypus lives in the ocean.
 - (C) the platypus is not dangerous to other animals.
 - (D) the platypus does not reproduce like typical mammals.
3. The word “singular” in line 5 most nearly means
- (A) aquatic.
 - (B) carnivorous.
 - (C) endangered.
 - (D) peculiar.
4. According to the passage, why does the platypus use its venom?
- (A) to stun its prey
 - (B) to frighten humans
 - (C) to attract other platypuses
 - (D) to discourage other male platypuses in competition for mates
5. According to the passage, the female platypus’s genome
- (A) can provide clues regarding mammalian evolution.
 - (B) closely resembles the genome of ducks and beavers.
 - (C) is remarkably different to the genome of other mammals.
 - (D) provides evidence of a direct evolutionary link to dinosaurs.

Questions 6-10

1 Music is an incredible part of the human
2 experience. We hear music almost every single
3 day of our lives, from the radio, commercials on
4 TV, a neighbor's sound system, or our siblings
5 playing their school instruments. Some of us have
6 even heard music in the months we spent inside
7 our mother's womb, hearing her humming,
8 singing, or letting us listen to Mozart through
9 headphones. Scientists now know that listening to
10 music isn't just something pleasant to do. It can
11 make changes to our minds and bodies. The
12 power of music can be harnessed to not just keep
13 us entertained, but it can also help us in much
14 deeper ways.

15 One powerful thing music can achieve is
16 connection. When Americans hear the National
17 Anthem being sung before a football or baseball
18 game, most take part in an over one-hundred-
19 year-old tradition of putting their hands over their
20 hearts, turning towards the American flag, and
21 singing the words to the song. In those moments,
22 Americans may all feel a part of the same group
23 that has been brought together by a singular piece
24 of music. Music can also create smaller, but just
25 as important, connections between parents and
26 children. When a parent sings a lullaby to their
27 child before they go to sleep, the music creates an
28 attachment between the parent and child. The
29 parent feels good to be able to soothe their child
30 to sleep and the child feels good because they are
31 comforted by the parent. Connections created by
32 music, either across hundreds of thousands of
33 people or just two, bring us together.

34 Music also has profound effects on learning. In
35 one study, when students were promised music
36 as a reward, their motivation to learn increased. In
37 a different study, when students listened to
38 classical music while memorizing, they
39 memorized more than those that didn't listen to
40 music. In this same study, students were timed
41 doing small tasks while listening to classical
42 music and without any music. The group listening
43 to music performed tasks faster. When
44 researchers have performed scans of the brains of
45 people listening to music, they found that our
46 brains light up. Without music playing, our brains
47 are not nearly as active.

48 Music is not only a great resource to help students
49 learn, but it is also a tool often used to aid in the
50 treatment of mental illness. Scientists have found
51 that listening to music releases chemicals in the
52 brain that can help fight depression, reduce
53 stress, increase immunity, and help us connect
54 more easily with others. Music can be used to
55 help reduce anxiety, especially music with
56 calming rhythms, instruments, and beats. Even
57 those suffering with chronic pain have found relief
58 in focusing on music which helps steal the minds
59 attention and keeps pain at bay.

60 Music can be many things. It can be fun,
61 enjoyable, loud, disruptive, healing, motivating,
62 and even pain reducing. Without knowing music's
63 benefits, it is still an important part of our lives
64 and a part of what it means to be human.

6. The main purpose of this passage is to
- (A) list as many scientific studies as possible that are about music.
 - (B) convince kids to take up instruments when they are young.
 - (C) prescribe listening to music as the cure for certain mental and body issues.
 - (D) illustrate why music is such an integral part of what it means to be human.
7. According to the study described in lines 34–47, the students who did not listen to classical music
- (A) were able to memorize information faster than students who listened to classical music.
 - (B) were able to memorize information just as well as students who listened to classical music.
 - (C) were not able to concentrate as long as students who listened to any type of music.
 - (D) were not able to memorize information as well as the students who listened to classical music.
8. Based on the passage, what can we infer is not an example of music creating connections with people?
- (A) a school bus of kids singing “The Wheels on the Bus”
 - (B) a trumpet player practicing for their big debut at Carnegie Hall
 - (C) an *a capella* group giving a concert on the lawn of a school quad
 - (D) a grandmother and grandfather dancing to their wedding song on their 50th anniversary
9. In line 34, “profound” most nearly means
- (A) bottom.
 - (B) great.
 - (C) interesting.
 - (D) wide.
10. According to the passage, what are three benefits of music?
- (A) Music is heard almost every single day, keeps people entertained, and makes the brain more active.
 - (B) Music connects groups of people, helps people learn, and aids in the treatment of certain illnesses.
 - (C) Music forms connections between people, allows students to learn faster, and can increase a person's creativity.
 - (D) Music is enjoyed by people singing the National Anthem, by babies hearing lullabies, and by students listening to music while studying.

Questions 11-15

1 Sometime in the near future, you'll own a
2 machine that creates all your favorite meals
3 from just powder-filled cartridges. When you
4 travel, you will fly on a jet plane that is light,
5 space-filled, and completely seamless. And, if
6 you want a new pair of shoes, you'll go to a
7 store where they are created for you on the spot,
8 according to your design. These stories may
9 sound like science fiction; however, thanks to
10 3D printers, they may soon become plausible.

11 3D printing is an additive manufacturing
12 process, in which materials are layered on top of
13 each other to create a three-dimensional object.
14 Originally used by engineers to create
15 prototypes, the technology has recently become
16 more widely available. Now, you can buy a 3D
17 printer for your own home to create small
18 objects like a phone case or a bottle opener.

19 Still, it's the future potential of the
20 technology that is most intriguing. In the
21 medical field, 3D printing labs are hard at work
22 developing low-cost prosthetics, surgical tools,
23 and custom medical implants. In 2012, a
24 Belgian woman even received a 3D-printed
25 titanium jaw bone, which was specifically
26 designed for her facial structure. In the future,

27 researchers hope to learn how to create actual
28 bodily organs, which could be used for
29 transplants. Though this development is still
30 unrealized, 3D printing has already improved
31 the lives of countless patients.

32 Engineers have also been experimenting
33 with 3D printers across various manufacturing
34 industries. Researchers in both aviation and
35 aerospace are in the process of manufacturing
36 light but strong rockets and jets, using enormous
37 3D printers. And, in the world of automotive
38 manufacturing, many large companies are
39 already printing car parts, saving thousands of
40 hours and thousands of dollars. A revolutionary,
41 3D-printed electric car, called the LSEV, was
42 unveiled in 2018—it takes just three days to
43 manufacture from scratch!

44 The possible applications of 3D printing are
45 endlessly fascinating, ranging from housing and
46 fashion to communication. Meanwhile, the
47 speed and sophistication of 3D printers increase
48 every year. New 3D printing technologies are
49 constantly morphing, changing the world in
50 ways that were unimaginable just a few years
51 ago.

11. The author's attitude toward 3D printing is
- (A) enthusiastic and curious.
 - (B) excited and worshipful.
 - (C) approving but cautious.
 - (D) hopeful but concerned.
12. From the passage we can infer that
- (A) 3D printing technology is widely applicable.
 - (B) 3D printed cars are unlikely to become popular.
 - (C) 3D printing works by cutting away from a large block of material.
 - (D) 3D printers are as sophisticated now as they were 20 years ago.
13. What does the word “plausible” mean in line 10?
- (A) conceivable
 - (B) fictional
 - (C) genuine
 - (D) manufactured
14. Which of the following do lines 16–18 suggest?
- (A) 3D printers are relatively expensive.
 - (B) 3D printers are not meant for consumer use.
 - (C) 3D printing a jet plane in your own home is unlikely.
 - (D) 3D printing is only used by engineers and researchers.
15. According to the passage, 3D printing is
- (A) no longer used by engineers to create models.
 - (B) adaptable to many different types of industries.
 - (C) slower than traditional forms of manufacturing.
 - (D) limited to certain materials: plastic, titanium, and steel.

Questions 16-20

When we think of a mirror, we tend to think of a looking glass that we use for personal grooming or admiring ourselves. In addition to helping us check out our hair before we head out to school or work, mirrors are also a core element used in many technical tools, such as telescopes, lasers, cameras, and more. But how exactly do mirrors work? And what, exactly, are mirrors made of?

When photons, or rays of light, coming from an object (your smiling face, for example) strike the smooth surface of a mirror, they bounce back at the same angle. Your eyes see these reflected photons as a mirror image. A mirror image means that the image is reversed, which you can easily see if you stand in front of a mirror with a shirt with words on it: the words on the shirt appear backwards in the mirror.

So anything with a smooth surface that reflects almost all of the light that hits it (with only very little light absorbed or scattered) can function as a mirror. Rough surfaces scatter light instead of reflecting it. Of course, not all smooth surfaces act as

mirrors. If a smooth surface absorbs the photons, they don't bounce back and there will be no reflection.

The very first mirrors were probably calm, dark pools of water and rock or clay containers of water. Interestingly, from approximately 722 B.C. onward, the Chinese characters for mirror, known as *jian* and *jing*, are best translated as "a [large] tub filled with water." The first manufactured mirrors were likely polished stones, such as obsidian (a type of volcanic glass). Large pieces of polished metal, such as brass, were also used as mirrors, although these were very expensive.

Today, mirrors are usually made of clear glass that has been coated on one side with a thin film of metal, such as silver or aluminum. The mirrors in most bathrooms are these types of mirrors, known as plane mirrors. Plane mirrors are flat and reflect the objects in front of them accurately, maintaining the same relative size and position of the objects reflected.

16. The primary purpose of this passage is to
- (A) describe some of the technical uses of mirrors.
 - (B) explain how mirrors are manufactured.
 - (C) suggest that mirrors were first invented in China.
 - (D) describe some scientific and historical information about mirrors.
17. The function of the first paragraph (lines 1–10) is to
- (A) describe two opposing viewpoints.
 - (B) introduce the passage's primary topic.
 - (C) relate an exciting personal anecdote.
 - (D) provide evidence to support the author's argument.
18. In line 6, "core" most nearly means
- (A) main.
 - (B) manual.
 - (C) middle.
 - (D) minor.
19. According to the second paragraph (lines 11–20), when photons coming from an object hit a smooth surface,
- (A) the light reflects back as a mirror image.
 - (B) very few are absorbed and the light scatters.
 - (C) all the light is absorbed before it bounces back.
 - (D) the light reflects back at an opposite angle.
20. In line 48, "accurately" most nearly means
- (A) exactly.
 - (B) polished.
 - (C) reasonably.
 - (D) reversed.

Questions 21-25

1 Over 800 years old, Notre Dame is one
2 of the largest and most well-known churches
3 in the world. It is one of the most famous
4 landmarks in France, and many people travel
5 to see it every year. The church, or cathedral,
6 is also an example of a style of architecture
7 called Gothic architecture. Because it took over
8 200 years to build Notre Dame, numerous
9 changes over the years have resulted in a
10 unique mix of styles, uniting centuries of art
11 and architecture.

12 The history of Notre Dame begins in
13 1160, when Bishop Maurice de Sully had
14 the previous Paris cathedral, Saint-Etienne,
15 demolished to make way for this new
16 place of worship. Construction began in
17 1163 and the High Altar was officially
18 consecrated in 1182. As was typical of the
19 time, the rapid completion of the eastern
20 end of the church allowed people to use
21 the space while the remaining structure
22 slowly took shape. During this initial
23 construction period, many architects worked
24 on the project. They each put a unique,
25 personal stamp on their respective parts of
26 the church. These changes included
27 remodeling sections of the main floor to fit
28 the latest style, and adding the famous rose
29 window in strikingly elaborate stained glass.
30 Construction on Notre Dame continued
31 through 1345.

32 While the cathedral was not originally
33 designed with flying buttresses, which are
34 arched exterior supports, ongoing construction
35 led to a need for additional support. As
36 the thin walls, widespread in Gothic
37 architecture, were built higher, cracks
38 formed as the walls bowed outward. The
39 addition of flying buttresses allowed the
40 cathedral to reach its impressive height of
41 226 feet. In addition to these distinctive

42 arches that adorn the exterior of the
43 structure, Notre Dame is famous for its
44 gargoyles, which serve both as decoration
45 and as part of a functional system for
46 rainwater run-off.

47 During the French Revolution, many of
48 the cathedral's treasures were destroyed or
49 looted. Statues were beheaded, windows
50 were smashed, and the cathedral was used as
51 a warehouse for storing food. In 1845, a
52 controversial restoration program began,
53 lasting 25 years and repairing some of the
54 damage caused to the original structure. One
55 of the architects, Eugène Viollet-le-Duc,
56 took the opportunity to add his own touches
57 to the building, including the addition of the
58 chimeras now perched on the *Galerie des
59 Chimères*. World War II caused even more
60 damage to the building. Several of the
61 stained glass windows were hit by stray
62 bullets and needed to be refashioned after
63 the war.

64 In 1991, another restoration program
65 was launched. Unlike previous restoration
66 efforts, this program focused on repairing
67 and cleaning the original architecture rather
68 than adding to it, preserving this beautiful
69 monument for generations to come.

Note:

In April 2019, a massive fire engulfed Notre Dame as it was undergoing renovations. Though the structure was saved from total destruction, the cathedral's spire and part of its roof collapsed. Funds were quickly raised to restore the damage, which is currently planned to be completed within five years.

21. Which sentence best expresses the main idea of the passage?
- (A) Notre Dame is a large tourist attraction in Paris.
(B) Modern restoration efforts are superior to older ones.
(C) Flying buttresses are an important part of cathedral architecture.
(D) Notre Dame's structure includes many different architectural styles.
22. The passage provides information to support which statement?
- (A) Notre Dame is the most important church in the world.
(B) The Gothic period was the longest architectural period.
(C) Cathedrals always have gargoyles protecting their exteriors.
(D) Restoration efforts sometimes change the original structure.
23. According to the passage, flying buttresses were a necessary addition to the cathedral because
- (A) they supported the unstable walls.
(B) they helped with rain water run-off.
(C) they were an important part of Gothic design.
(D) the arches made the exterior more visually interesting.
24. The author would be most likely to disagree with which of the following statements?
- (A) The Gothic period is an important era in architecture.
(B) Notre Dame is an important historical landmark.
(C) Restoration efforts should include work to modernize the cathedral.
(D) Repair work over the centuries has changed the appearance of the cathedral.
25. According to the passage, the many architectural styles of the original building are indirectly due to
- (A) the very long construction period.
(B) several architects' dismissal for inferior work.
(C) the purchase of building materials from different places.
(D) Bishop de Sully changing his mind about the design he wanted.



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MA**4****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)

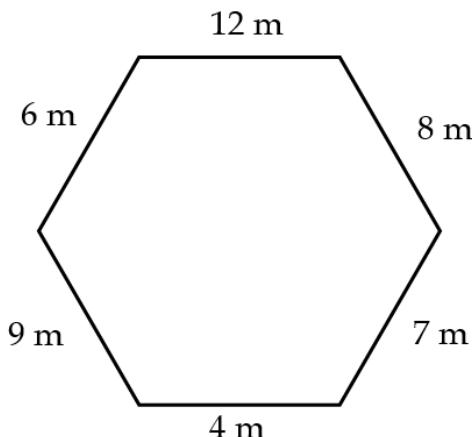
Which number is divisible by 4 without a remainder?

- (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. Jackie has 3 times as many coins as her friend Edan. Edan has 54 coins. How many coins does Jackie have?
- (A) 18
 (B) 51
 (C) 57
 (D) 162
2. A hexagon is shown, with side lengths measured in meters (m).



Not Drawn to scale.

What is the perimeter of this hexagon?

- (A) 46 m
 (B) 51 m
 (C) 56 m
 (D) 65 m

3. The graph shows the number of houses in each neighborhood.

NEIGHBORHOOD HOUSES

Mill Creek	△△△
North Bridge	△△△△
Seven Oaks	△△△△△△△△△
Brookwood	△△△△△

Key
△ = 10 houses

Which statement about the number of houses in each neighborhood is true?

- (A) There are 30 more houses in Brookwood than there are in Mill Creek.
- (B) There are twice as many houses in Seven Oaks as there are in North Bridge.
- (C) There are more houses in Seven Oaks than in North Bridge and Brookwood combined.
- (D) There are 20 more houses in Brookwood than in Mill Creek and North Bridge combined.
4. If □ = $3 \times (\Delta + 2)$, what is the value of □ if $\Delta = 6$?
- (A) 0
 (B) 11
 (C) 20
 (D) 24

5. What is the value of the expression $4,000 - 385$?

- (A) 3,625
 (B) 3,725
 (C) 3,615
 (D) 4,715

6. This table shows the number of books that three friends read last year.

BOOKS READ												
	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec
Jacob	5	2	5	4	4	4	7	4	4	8	4	4
Megan	4	3	5	5	5	5	5	6	5	7	6	4
Patrick	6	4	3	9	6	3	4	5	3	9	2	3

How many more books did Megan read than Jacob last August?

- (A) 1
 (B) 2
 (C) 3
 (D) 4

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

Input	Output
2	4
4	16
5	25
7	49

What is the output for an input of 12?

- (A) 24
 (B) 48
 (C) 120
 (D) 144

8. Sal has a pitcher and a jug he can use to measure water. The pitcher holds 2 quarts of water, and the jug holds 3 quarts of water. Which combination of pitchers and jugs can be used to hold exactly 14 quarts of water?

- (A) 3 pitchers and 3 jugs
 (B) 3 pitchers and 5 jugs
 (C) 4 pitchers and 2 jugs
 (D) 4 pitchers and 5 jugs

9. Which number is divisible by 8?

- (A) 4
- (B) 26
- (C) 42
- (D) 64

10. In a town of 5,620 college graduates, about $\frac{1}{3}$ of the college graduates have earned a master's degree.

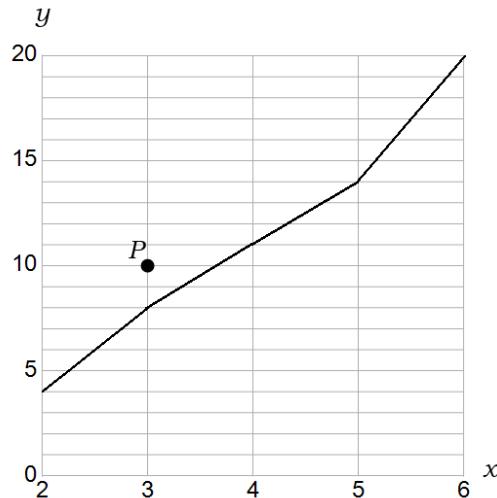
About how many college graduates have earned a master's degree?

- (A) 200
- (B) 600
- (C) 2,000
- (D) 6,000

11. Marion wants to separate \$8,104 evenly into 2 accounts. How much money will she put in each account?

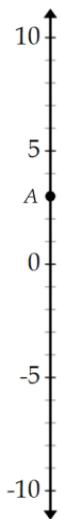
- (A) \$452
- (B) \$4,052
- (C) \$4,502
- (D) \$40,052

12. What are the coordinates of point P in the figure shown?



- (A) (3, 8)
- (B) (2, 11)
- (C) (3, 10)
- (D) (10, 3)

13. Point A is plotted at 3 on the vertical number line shown.



If point B is plotted 6 units below point A , what is the location of point B ?

- (A) -6
 (B) -3
 (C) 3
 (D) 6
14. What is $\frac{19}{3}$ expressed as a mixed number?
- (A) $3\frac{1}{6}$
 (B) $5\frac{2}{3}$
 (C) $6\frac{1}{9}$
 (D) $6\frac{1}{3}$

15. Which fraction is equivalent to 0.25?

- (A) $\frac{1}{4}$
 (B) $\frac{2}{6}$
 (C) $\frac{25}{10}$
 (D) $\frac{100}{25}$

16. What is the sum of 3.2 and 1.3?

- (A) $3\frac{1}{3}$
 (B) $4\frac{1}{4}$
 (C) $4\frac{1}{3}$
 (D) $4\frac{1}{2}$

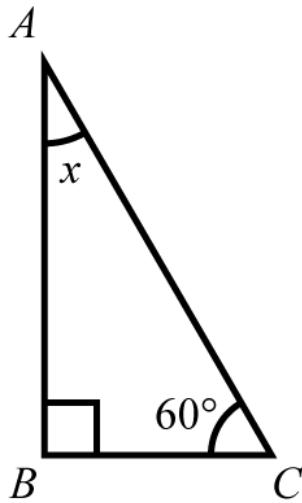
17. The table shows four test scores of four students.

TEST SCORES				
	Test 1	Test 2	Test 3	Test 4
Betty	95	87	83	89
Francis	85	71	93	83
Pualani	75	95	91	93
WeiMing	93	90	84	92

What is the mode of this set of data?

- (A) 71
 (B) 87
 (C) 93
 (D) 95

18. The figure shows triangle ABC .



If the measure of $\angle ACB$ is 60° , what is the measure of angle x ?

- (A) 15
 (B) 25
 (C) 30
 (D) 35
19. Alex has 7 packs of baseball cards, each containing 14 cards, and 7 packs of basketball cards, each containing 15 cards. Which expression could be used to find the total number of cards Alex has?
- (A) $7 \times (14 + 15)$
 (B) $(7 + 7) + 29$
 (C) $(7 \times 7) + 29$
 (D) $7 \times (14 \times 15)$

20. What is the value of the expression $\frac{795}{15}$?

- (A) 50
 (B) 51
 (C) 52
 (D) 53

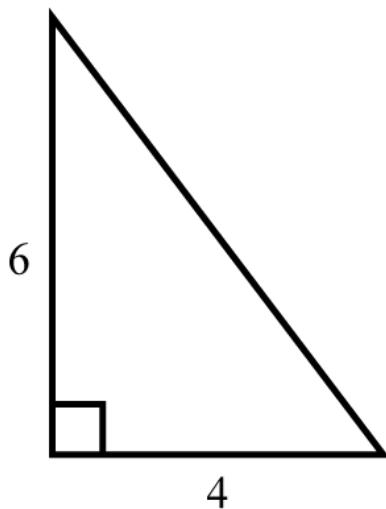
21. If the area of a square is 49 centimeters², what is its perimeter?

- (A) 7 centimeters
 (B) 12 centimeters
 (C) 24 centimeters
 (D) 28 centimeters

22. In the decimal 0.78234, the digit 3 is equivalent to which value?

- (A) $\frac{3}{100}$
 (B) $\frac{3}{1,000}$
 (C) $\frac{3}{10,000}$
 (D) $\frac{3}{100,000}$

23. The figure shows a triangle.



What is the area of the triangle?

$$(A = \frac{1}{2}bh)$$

- (A) 10
- (B) 12
- (C) 24
- (D) 48

24. A water tank holds 100 liters of water when it is full. Water is released from the tank every 5 minutes and the amount of water remaining in the tank is recorded. The table shows the data collected.

WATER TANK EXPERIMENT

Time (minutes)	Amount of Water (liters)
0	100
5	98
10	94
15	88
20	80

According to the pattern from the data, what would be the predicted amount of water remaining in the tank at 30 minutes?

- (A) 58 liters
- (B) 60 liters
- (C) 70 liters
- (D) 72 liters

25. Ms. Stevens drove through a total of 36 intersections on her way home from class last week. She had to stop for a red light at approximately 4 out of every 16 of the intersections before she could continue on. Approximately how many intersections did Ms. Stevens have to stop for a red light?

- (A) 3
- (B) 9
- (C) 12
- (D) 24

26. Mary has a set of 20 cards that each show a different number, as shown.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20

Mary will randomly select one of these cards. What is the probability that the card she selects will show a prime number?

- (A) 8 out of 12
 - (B) 1 out of 8
 - (C) 8 out of 20
 - (D) 10 out of 20
27. When it is 9:00 a.m. in Anchorage, it is 1:00 p.m. in Philadelphia. When it is 6:00 p.m. in Philadelphia, what time is it in Anchorage?
- (A) 1:00 p.m.
 - (B) 2:00 p.m.
 - (C) 3:00 p.m.
 - (D) 10:00 p.m.
28. Which figure best describes a quadrilateral with all its sides equal?
- (A) parallelogram
 - (B) rectangle
 - (C) rhombus
 - (D) trapezoid

29. How many numbers between 65 and 85 are divisible by 3?

- (A) 4
- (B) 5
- (C) 6
- (D) 7

30. The table shows some of the characteristics and data gathered by a scientist about a particular type of bug.

BUG DATA

Characteristics	Data
Length	8 to 10 (mm)
Mass	10 to 30 (mg)
Number of antennae	2
Number of legs	6

Which question is NOT a valid statistical question based on the data in the table?

- (A) How long was each bug?
- (B) What mass did each bug have?
- (C) How many legs did each bug have?
- (D) What was the ratio of mass to length for each bug?



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 could teach a friend to do something that you know how to do, what would it be 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:

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

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.

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



ADMINISTRATORS ONLY

TESTING WITH ACCOMMODATIONS Yes

Bubble in the first four letters of your last name.	LAST NAME
A A A A	
B B B B	
C C C C	
D D D D	
E E E E	
F F F F	
G G G G	
H H H H	
I I I I	
J J J J	
K K K K	
L L L L	
M M M M	
N N N N	
O O O O	
P P P P	
Q Q Q Q	
R R R R	
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V V V V	
W W W W	
X X X X	
Y Y Y Y	
Z Z Z Z	

IDENTIFICATION NUMBER
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8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8
9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9

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
 Middle/Upper Level Ends
 13 A B C D 27 A B C D
 14 A B C D 28 A B C D



PLEASE DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA



2 QUANTITATIVE 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
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
Middle/Upper Level Ends
10 A B C D 24 A B C D 38 A B C D
Lower Level Ends
11 A B C D 25 A B C D
12 A B C D 26 A B C D
13 A B C D 27 A B C D
14 A B C D 28 A B C D

4 MATHEMATICS ACHIEVEMENT

- 1 A B C D 18 A B C D 35 A B C D
2 A B C D 19 A B C D 36 A B C D
3 A B C D 20 A B C D 37 A B C D
4 A B C D 21 A B C D 38 A B C D
5 A B C D 22 A B C D 39 A B C D
6 A B C D 23 A B C D 40 A B C D
7 A B C D 24 A B C D 41 A B C D
8 A B C D 25 A B C D 42 A B C D
9 A B C D 26 A B C D 43 A B C D
10 A B C D 27 A B C D 44 A B C D
11 A B C D 28 A B C D 45 A B C D
12 A B C D 29 A B C D 46 A B C D
13 A B C D 30 A B C D 47 A B C D
Lower Level Ends Middle/Upper Level Ends
14 A B C D 31 A B C D
15 A B C D 32 A B C D
16 A B C D 33 A B C D
17 A B C D 34 A B C D

3 READING COMPREHENSION

- 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
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
Middle/Upper Level Ends
10 A B C D 24 A B C D
11 A B C D 25 A B C D
Lower Level Ends
12 A B C D 26 A B C D
13 A B C D 27 A B C D
14 A B C D 28 A B C D



STUDENT NAME _____ **GRADE APPLYING FOR** _____

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

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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.

ISEE LOWER
Practice Test #1 [view](#)

20 min	Verbal Reasoning 0 of 34 questions complete	Start	Score Paper
35 min	Quantitative Reasoning 0 of 38 questions complete	Start	Score Paper
25 min	Reading Comprehension 0 of 25 questions complete	Start	Score Paper
30 min	Mathematics Achievement 0 of 30 questions complete	Start	Score Paper
30 min	Essay 1 Prompt	Start	

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".

Remaining Time
00:20:00

BEGIN SECTION

Just want to score a test you've already taken? Input your answers into our online bubblesheet to get results.

[Score your test ➔](#)

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