

PRACTICE TEST 3

UPPER LEVEL

HOW TO TAKE THIS PRACTICE TEST

To simulate an accurate testing environment, sit at a desk in a quiet location free of distractions—no TV, computers, phones, music, or noise—and clear your desk of all materials except pencils and erasers. Remember that no calculators, rulers, protractors, dictionaries, or other aids are allowed on the SSAT.

Give yourself the following amounts of time for each section:

SECTION	SUBJECT	TIME LIMIT
	Writing	25 minutes
<i>5-minute break</i>		
1	Math I	30 minutes
2	Reading	40 questions
<i>5-minute break</i>		
3	Verbal	40 minutes
4	Math II	30 minutes

Have an adult help you monitor your time, or use a stopwatch and time yourself. Only give yourself the allotted time for each section; put your pencil down when your time is up. Note: timing may be extended for students with diagnosed learning disabilities who apply for testing with accommodations.

Follow the instructions carefully. As you take your test, bubble your answers into the answer sheets provided. Use the test booklet as scratch paper for notes and calculations. Remember that you are not granted time at the end of a section to transfer your answers to the answer sheet, so you must do this as you go along.

When you are finished, check your answers against the answer keys provided. Then, score your exam using the directions at the end.

Be sure each mark completely fills the answer space.

Start with number 1 for each new section of the test. You may find more answer spaces than you need.

If so, please leave them blank.

SECTION 1

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SECTION 3

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SECTION 4

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Writing Sample

Schools would like to get to know you better through a story you tell using one of the ideas below. Please choose the idea you find most interesting and write a story using the idea as your first sentence. Please fill in the circle next to the one you choose.

☐ (A) If you could relive a particular moment, what would it be and why?

☐ (B) She looked up and gasped.

Use this page and the next page to complete your writing sample.

Continue on next page

SECTION 1
25 Questions

Following each problem in this section, there are five suggested answers. Work each problem in your head or in the blank space provided at the right of the page. Then look at the five suggested answers and decide which one is best.

Note: Figures that accompany problems in this section are drawn as accurately as possible EXCEPT when it is stated in a specific problem that its figure is not drawn to scale.

Sample problem:

$\begin{array}{r} 5,413 \\ - 4,827 \\ \hline \end{array}$	<p>(A) 586 (B) 596 (C) 696 (D) 1,586 (E) 1,686</p>	<div style="display: inline-block; width: 15px; height: 15px; background-color: black; border-radius: 50%; margin-right: 5px;"></div> <div style="display: inline-block; text-align: center;"><div style="border: 1px solid black; border-radius: 50%; width: 20px; height: 20px; line-height: 20px; display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center;">B</div><div style="border: 1px solid black; border-radius: 50%; width: 20px; height: 20px; line-height: 20px; display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center;">C</div><div style="border: 1px solid black; border-radius: 50%; width: 20px; height: 20px; line-height: 20px; display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center;">D</div><div style="border: 1px solid black; border-radius: 50%; width: 20px; height: 20px; line-height: 20px; display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center;">E</div></div>
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1. When 9206 is divided by 180, the remainder is

USE THIS SPACE FOR FIGURING.

- (A) 26
(B) 39
(C) 42
(D) 51
(E) 56

-
2. $\frac{3}{4} + 0.34 =$

- (A) 0.34
(B) 0.43
(C) 0.68
(D) 1.09
(E) 2.68

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.

USE THIS SPACE FOR FIGURING.

3. Which of the following is a whole number?

(A) -2.5
(B) $106/3$
(C) 33%
(D) $108/3$
(E) 1.25

4. In Figure 1, two congruent regular pentagons are joined at the base. If the perimeter of the entire figure is 40, each pentagon must have a side length of

(A) 4
(B) 5
(C) 8
(D) 10
(E) 16

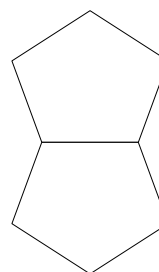


Figure 1

5. According to Figure 2, what were the approximate average earnings of the three highest-grossing films during the weekend of July 13-15?

(A) \$20 million
(B) \$30 million
(C) \$40 million
(D) \$50 million
(E) \$80 million

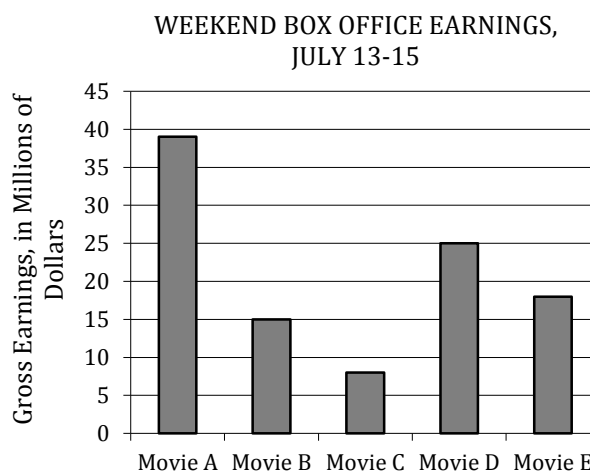


Figure 2

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.

USE THIS SPACE FOR FIGURING.

6. If $N \div 2 = 14$, then $N \div 4 =$

(A) 2
(B) 6
(C) 7
(D) 14
(E) 28

7. $\frac{1}{4} \left(\frac{1}{2} \right) + \frac{1}{16} =$

(A) $\frac{1}{32}$
(B) $\frac{2}{16}$
(C) $\frac{3}{16}$
(D) $\frac{2}{8}$
(E) $\frac{1}{2}$

8. If $N + 2 > 2$, then which of the following MUST be true?

(A) $N > 0$
(B) $N + 1 < 2$
(C) $N + 1 > 2$
(D) $N > 1$
(E) $N = 2$

9. A train took between $2\frac{1}{4}$ and $2\frac{1}{2}$ hours to complete a 150 mile trip. What was the train's average speed, in miles per hour?

(A) 50
(B) 59
(C) 62
(D) 67
(E) 75

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.

USE THIS SPACE FOR FIGURING.

10. How many small cubes with a side length of 1 meter can fit in a larger cube with a side length of 5 meters?

(A) 5
(B) 10
(C) 25
(D) 125
(E) 200

11. Ms. Jarwahl owns one apartment that measures 60 feet by 40 feet. She also owns a second apartment that measures 30 feet by 90 feet. What is the average square footage of the two apartments?

(A) 2400 ft²
(B) 2450 ft²
(C) 2550 ft²
(D) 2700 ft²
(E) 3200 ft²

12. Which of the following numbers can be written in the form $7C + 2$, if C is an integer?

(A) 36
(B) 44
(C) 52
(D) 60
(E) 68

13. Kathy has replaced all of her incandescent light bulbs with fluorescent light bulbs that last 8 times longer. Compared with how frequently Kathy had to change her incandescent light bulbs previously, she will now have to change her new light bulbs

(A) 8% as frequently
(B) 12.5% as frequently
(C) 15% as frequently
(D) 80% as frequently
(E) 92% as frequently

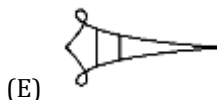
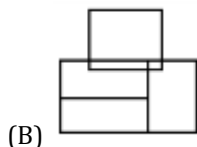
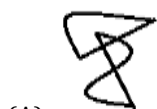
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USE THIS SPACE FOR FIGURING.

14. If one fourth of the height of a giraffe is 5 ft., three fifths of the giraffe's height is

(A) 4 ft.
(B) 5 ft.
(C) 8 ft.
(D) 10 ft.
(E) 12 ft.

15. Which of the following shapes can be drawn without re-tracing or lifting your pencil?



-
16. Harvey has a loan of \$1,000, for which he pays about \$9.88 in interest every month. This monthly interest is $\frac{1}{12}$ of his yearly interest. What is Harvey's yearly interest rate on his \$1,000 loan?

(A) 0.83%
(B) 4.62%
(C) 9.88%
(D) 10.98%
(E) 11.86%

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.

USE THIS SPACE FOR FIGURING.

17. In Figure 3, two parallel lines are intersected by a third line. If $x = 110$, what is the value of y ?
- (A) 60
(B) 70
(C) 80
(D) 110
(E) It cannot be determined from the information given.

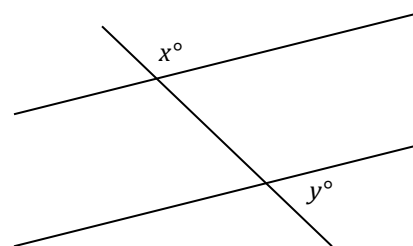


Figure 3

-
18. To share the cost of a gift equally, three people would each have to contribute \$4. If five friends decided to share the cost of this gift equally, how much would each friend need to contribute?
- (A) \$1.00
(B) \$2.00
(C) \$2.25
(D) \$2.40
(E) \$4.00
-
19. If a is an integer, which of the following is greatest in value?
- (A) $\frac{a}{2}$
(B) $\frac{a}{3}$
(C) $2a$
(D) $3a$
(E) It cannot be determined from the information given.

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.

USE THIS SPACE FOR FIGURING.

20. Points A , B , C , D , and E lie along a straight line, in that order. The distance between A and B is 5, and the distance between C and E is 4. The distance between B and D is 2. If the distance between A and E is 10, what is the distance between A and C ?

(A) 1
(B) 2
(C) 4
(D) 5
(E) 6

21. What is the next number in the following sequence?

3, 6, 12, 24, 48, ____

(A) 60
(B) 64
(C) 72
(D) 84
(E) 96

22. The organizers of a relay race are sending 3 buses to pick up runners and take them to the race site. There are 3 runners on each team, and all members of each team must travel together on the same bus. If each bus can seat 20 runners, then how many total teams can fit into the 3 buses?

(A) 15
(B) 16
(C) 18
(D) 20
(E) 21

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.

23. $AB + C6 = DE0$

Each of the five letters in the equation above stands for one of the following digits: 1, 2, 4, 5, and 6. If each letter stands for a different digit, which letter stands for the digit 2?

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

24. Total sales, s , is proportional to the number of goods sold, n , and a constant price, p . Which of the following correctly represents the value of n in terms of s and p ?

- (A) $n = s/p$
 - (B) $n = p/s$
 - (C) $p = n/s$
 - (D) $p = ns$
 - (E) $n = sp$
-

25. If $\frac{a}{b}$ is divisible by 6, which of the following must also be divisible by 6?

- (A) $\frac{a}{2b}$
- (B) $\frac{2a}{b}$
- (C) $\frac{a+b}{b}$
- (D) $\frac{a-b}{c}$
- (E) $\frac{a}{a+b}$

STOP

IF YOU FINISH BEFORE TIME IS CALLED,
YOU MAY CHECK YOUR WORK ON THIS SECTION ONLY.
DO NOT TURN TO ANY OTHER SECTION IN THE TEST.

SECTION 2

40 Questions

Read each passage carefully and then answer the questions about it. For each question, decide on the basis of the passage which one of the choices best answers the question.

Line 5 There they sat, nearly thirty of them, on the rough benches, their faces shading from a pale cream to a deep brown, the little feet bare and swinging, the eyes full of expectation, with here and there a twinkle of mischief, and the hands grasping Webster's blue-back spelling-book. I loved my school, and the fine faith the children had in my wisdom as their teacher was truly marvelous. We read and spelled together, wrote a little, picked flowers, sang, and listened to stories of the world beyond the hill. At times the school would dwindle away, and I would start out. I would visit the Eddings, who lived in two very dirty rooms, and ask why little
10 Eugene, whose flaming face seemed ever ablaze with the dark-red hair uncombed, was absent all last week, or why the unmistakable rags of Mack and Ed were so often missing. Then their father would tell me how the crops needed the boys, and their mother would assure me that Eugene must mind the baby. "But we'll start them again next week." When the Lawrences stopped, I knew that the doubts of the old folks about book-learning had conquered again, and so, toiling up the hill, I put Cicero's "pro Archia Poeta" into the simplest English, and usually convinced them—for a week or so.

1. How did the speaker feel about his job at the school?
 - (A) He enjoyed having such easy and entertaining work.
 - (B) He resented the fact that his students didn't appreciate his expertise.
 - (C) He was bored by the simple activities he had to engage in with his students.
 - (D) He was proud of his school and worked hard to maintain it.
 - (E) He was tired and eager to quit.
2. According to the passage, when school attendance was low the speaker would
 - (A) pay social calls to while away the time
 - (B) visit his students' families to find out why they were missing school
 - (C) read British poetry to his students in their homes
 - (D) entertain his students and their families with stories about history
 - (E) recruit new students

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.

3. What reasons do the Eddings give for their children's absence from school?
- (A) The children are being kept home as a punishment.
 - (B) The children are needed at home to help with the farm and family.
 - (C) The parents don't want their children to be seen by their classmates.
 - (D) The parents don't want their children to become more educated.
 - (E) The children don't enjoy school and prefer to stay home.
4. It can be inferred from the passage that Cicero's "pro Archia Poeta" (line 13) is
- (A) a Latin treatise about farming
 - (B) a short story describing the benefits of studying geography
 - (C) a homework assignment that the speaker's students had not completed
 - (D) a poem about the uneducated
 - (E) not written in simple English

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.

The following is an excerpt from a speech by former United States President Lyndon B. Johnson.

Each year more than 100,000 high school graduates, with proved ability, do not enter college because they cannot afford it. And if we cannot educate today's youth, what will we do in 1970 when elementary school enrollment will be 5 million greater than 1960?

Line 5 In many places, classrooms are overcrowded and curricula are outdated. Most of our qualified teachers are underpaid, and many of our paid teachers are unqualified. So we must give every child a place to sit and a teacher to learn from. Poverty must not be a bar to learning, and learning must offer an escape from poverty.

10 But more classrooms and more teachers are not enough. We must seek an educational system which grows in excellence as it grows in size. This means better training for our teachers. It means preparing youth to enjoy their hours of leisure as well as their hours of labor. It means exploring new techniques of teaching, to find new ways to stimulate the love of learning and the capacity for creation.

5. What is the main message of this passage?
 - (A) We must replace poor teachers with better ones.
 - (B) Poverty is a serious problem in today's society.
 - (C) We must improve the educational system.
 - (D) There are too many children in the educational system.
 - (E) Teaching is a very difficult career.
6. This passage was most likely written
 - (A) in 1940
 - (B) in 1950
 - (C) in 1960
 - (D) in 1970
 - (E) in 1980
7. The speaker identifies all of the following as problems for the educational system, EXCEPT:
 - (A) the rising cost of early-childhood education
 - (B) overcrowding in schools
 - (C) low pay for teachers
 - (D) the high cost of a college education
 - (E) curricula that contain out-of-date information
8. When the speaker says "poverty must not be a bar to learning" (line 6), he is implying that
 - (A) poverty is like a ruler that measures potential in school
 - (B) impoverished students have fewer educational opportunities
 - (C) poverty has no effect on education
 - (D) impoverished families live too far away from schools
 - (E) poverty is the primary reason that students have unqualified teachers

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.

9. The speaker would most likely agree that
- (A) not everyone should attend college
 - (B) most teachers lack qualifications
 - (C) hiring more teachers will solve all of the problems in the education system
 - (D) students should work harder in school
 - (E) children learn better when they enjoy learning

10. The tone of the passage is
- (A) condescending
 - (B) mournful
 - (C) wrathful
 - (D) emphatic
 - (E) sarcastic

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.

Sometimes geography can affect language in surprising ways.

On the island of La Gomera—one of the Canary Islands off the coast of West Africa—deep ravines separate slivers of mountain terrain and the people who live on it. But the inhabitants of La Gomera developed a unique way of communicating across these deep ravines: an amazing whistled speech called Silbo Gomero. This whistled language is indigenous to the island, and its existence has been documented since Roman times. Invented by the original inhabitants of the island, the Guanches, Silbo Gomero was adopted by the Spanish settlers in the 16th century and survived after the Guanches' population dwindled. When this unique means of communication was threatened with extinction at the dawn of the 21st century, the local government added it to the school curriculum.

The modern language of Silbo Gomero is actually a dialect of Spanish. The Guanches originally converted the sounds of their own language into whistle-sounds, but eventually applied that practice to the language of the Spanish colonists. It is this whistled language that the Spaniards themselves adopted.

11. The primary subject of this passage is
- (A) the geography of La Gomera
 - (B) the Spanish occupation of the Canary Islands
 - (C) geography's relationship to language
 - (D) Silbo Gomero, the whistled language of La Gomera
 - (E) languages that involve whistling and other non-vocal sounds

12. According to the passage, Silbo Gomero
- I. is at least as old as the Roman Empire
 - II. has evolved into a whistled dialect of Spanish
 - III. has been taught in schools in La Gomera
- (A) I only
 - (B) II only
 - (C) III only
 - (D) I and II only
 - (E) I, II and III

13. Silbo Gomero was developed by the inhabitants of La Gomera so they could
- (A) plot against the Spanish colonists
 - (B) communicate better in their terrain
 - (C) communicate with Spanish settlers
 - (D) enhance La Gomera's unique culture
 - (E) communicate more privately with one another

14. How did the Spanish acquire Silbo Gomero?
- (A) They learned it in the schools of La Gomera.
 - (B) They were the original settlers of La Gomera and invented the language.
 - (C) They converted the Guanches' whistle sounds into their own Spanish language.
 - (D) They picked up the whistled form of Spanish that the Guanches had invented.
 - (E) They began whistling in order to communicate better with the Guanches.

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.

15. It can be inferred that La Gomera's ravines
- (A) were detrimental to the family units of La Gomera
 - (B) helped give rise to a new language
 - (C) caused conflict among the inhabitants
 - (D) confused the Spanish colonists
 - (E) developed after people settled on La Gomera

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.

Children have the strangest adventures without being troubled by them. For instance, they may remember to mention, a week after the event happened, that when they were in the wood they had met their dead father and played a game with him. It was in this casual way that Wendy one morning made a worrying revelation. Some leaves of a tree had been found on the nursery floor, which certainly were not there when the children went to bed, and Mrs. Darling was puzzling over them when Wendy said with a tolerant smile:

Line 5 "I do believe it is that Peter again!"

"Whatever do you mean, Wendy?"

"It is so naughty of him not to wipe his feet," Wendy said, sighing. She was a tidy child.

10 She explained in quite a matter-of-fact way that she thought Peter sometimes came to the nursery in the night and sat on the foot of her bed and played on his pipes to her. Unfortunately she never woke, so she didn't know how she knew, she just knew.

"What nonsense you talk, precious. No one can get into the house without knocking."

"I think he comes in by the window," she said.

15 "My love, it is three floors up."

"Were not the leaves at the foot of the window, mother?"

It was quite true; the leaves had been found very near the window.

Mrs. Darling did not know what to think, for it all seemed so natural to Wendy that you could not dismiss it by saying she had been dreaming.

20 "My child," the mother cried, "why did you not tell me of this before?"

"I forgot," said Wendy lightly. She was in a hurry to get her breakfast.

Oh, surely she must have been dreaming.

16. According to the passage, Wendy believes that Peter

- (A) is her father
- (B) is a character in a book
- (C) is responsible for the leaves on the floor
- (D) knocks on the front door every night
- (E) eats breakfast with her every morning

17. Mrs. Darling could best be described as

- (A) erudite
- (B) severe
- (C) perplexed
- (D) gullible
- (E) anguished

18. Wendy's attitude towards Peter could be described as

- (A) frankly astonished
- (B) mildly exasperated
- (C) secretly frightened
- (D) quietly proud
- (E) absolutely smitten

19. Without changing the author's meaning, you could replace the word "natural" (line 18) with which of the following words?

- (A) woodsy
- (B) carefree
- (C) normal
- (D) unavoidable
- (E) complicated

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.

20. The narrator would most likely agree with which of the following statements?

- (A) Children tend to exaggerate.
- (B) Children often perceive imaginary events as real.
- (C) Children frequently play tricks on their parents.
- (D) Children have a faulty and undeveloped memory.
- (E) Children's dreams are sporadic.

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.

Line 5

A green leaf is green because of the presence of a pigment known as chlorophyll, but chlorophyll is not the only pigment in a leaf. Leaves also contain carotenoids, yellow and orange pigments that are present in the leaf throughout its life, and anthocyanins, red and purple pigments that develop under certain conditions in the late summer. As long as the leaf has plenty of chlorophyll, green will be the dominant color.

10

Chlorophyll has a vital function: it captures solar rays and utilizes the resulting energy to manufacture the plant's food—simple sugars that are produced from water and carbon dioxide gas and are the sole source of the carbohydrates the plant needs for growth and development. Throughout the spring and summer, the plant continually replenishes the chlorophyll in its leaves so that they can keep producing its food.

15

In late summer, as daylight hours shorten and temperatures cool, the veins that carry fluids into and out of the leaf are gradually closed off as a layer of special cork cells forms at the base of each leaf. As this cork layer develops, the flow of chlorophyll into the leaf decreases, slowly at first, and then rapidly. Eventually, the flow of the replacement chlorophyll cannot keep pace with the rate at which the chlorophyll is used up, and the leaf begins to change colors. Without the chlorophyll there to mask them, the yellow, orange, red and purple colors of the other leaf-pigments begin to show through.

21. According to the passage, chlorophyll is responsible for

- I. all pigmentation in a plant's leaves
- II. processing solar energy to create the plant's food
- III. converting a plant's carbon dioxide into water

- (A) I only
- (B) II only
- (C) II and III only
- (D) I and III only
- (E) I, II, and III

22. According to the passage, a leaf's supply of chlorophyll is replenished by

- (A) the formation of cork cells at the base of each leaf
- (B) water condensation from the atmosphere
- (C) the production of carbohydrates
- (D) veins that transport fluids into each leaf
- (E) solar rays

23. Red, yellow, and purple leaf pigments reveal themselves

- (A) during the process of photosynthesis
- (B) on cloudy days
- (C) when a leaf needs carbon dioxide
- (D) when a leaf has more chlorophyll
- (E) when a leaf has less chlorophyll

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.

24. To what question might this passage be the answer?
- (A) What are the functions of chlorophyll, carotenoids and anthocyanins?
 - (B) How do plants feed themselves?
 - (C) Why are leaves green, and why do they change color?
 - (D) What causes the seasons to change?
 - (E) Why are some trees always green?

25. According to the passage, carotenoids produce which of the following colors?
- (A) yellow and orange
 - (B) green
 - (C) red and purple
 - (D) yellow and purple
 - (E) orange and red

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.

	<p>It may be misery not to sing at all And to go silent through the brimming day. It may be sorrow never to be loved, But deeper griefs than these beset the way.</p>
Line 5	<p>To have come near to sing the perfect song And only by a half-tone lost the key, There is the potent sorrow, there the grief, The pale, sad staring of life's tragedy.</p>
10	<p>This, this it is to be accursed indeed; For if we mortals love, or if we sing, We count our joys not by the things we have, But by what kept us from the perfect thing.</p>

26. Which of these best sums up the main idea of the poem?
- (A) It is better to have loved and lost than never to have loved at all.
 - (B) Life's greatest sorrow is to come near to a great thing and never reach it.
 - (C) Perfection in everything is the speaker's one ambition.
 - (D) Happy is the person who can be content without love.
 - (E) Life's greatest joy is to find true love, because true love lasts forever.
27. Throughout the poem, the speaker compares love to
- (A) a bird
 - (B) immortality
 - (C) a tragedy
 - (D) singing
 - (E) perfection
28. The tone of this poem could be described as
- (A) cynical
 - (B) reflective
 - (C) morose
 - (D) angry
 - (E) contemptuous
29. Based on the speaker's opinion in the poem, which of these would be worse than never pursuing a desire to become a painter?
- (A) being a very good painter, but not quite a great painter
 - (B) becoming a singer instead
 - (C) painting every day, but keeping your paintings to yourself
 - (D) having your paintings praised by others, but not liking them yourself
 - (E) never pursuing a love interest

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.

Wireless reports this evening indicate that the Cunarder Carpathia reached the position from which distress calls were sent out by the Titanic last night after her collision with an iceberg. The Carpathia found there the remains and lifeboats of what had been the largest steamship in service.

Line 5 The sinking of the Titanic occurred at about 2:20a.m. All her boats have been found and around 655 survivors have been rescued. About 2,100 crew members and passengers were traveling on the Titanic.

While the Leyland liner California continues to search the location of the wreckage, the Carpathia is bringing the survivors back to New York.

10 News of the disaster was first received 10:25 last night by wireless, and the ship continued to signal until a last blurred signal was sent and ended abruptly at 12:27a.m. Until that time, the operator's signals were perfectly clear and steady. He remained level-headed throughout and exercised the best possible judgment.

30. It can be inferred from the passage that the Olympic, the Carpathia, and the California are

- (A) icebergs
- (B) helicopters
- (C) rescue workers
- (D) ships
- (E) hotels

31. This passage would most likely be found in

- (A) an encyclopedia
- (B) a memoir
- (C) a newspaper
- (D) a film script
- (E) a letter

32. The "boats" mentioned in line 5 are probably

- (A) lifeboats used to rescue the passengers and crew
- (B) rescue boats from the Carpathia
- (C) fishing boats from the surrounding area
- (D) armed boats that defended the Titanic
- (E) the Olympic, the Carpathia, and the California

33. According to the passage, all of the following is true EXCEPT:

- (A) the last signals from the Titanic were received not long after midnight
- (B) the Leyland liner California returned to New York with all the survivors
- (C) at the time of writing, about 1,445 people from aboard the ship were unaccounted for
- (D) the Titanic wired calls for help starting at 10:25 p.m.
- (E) the Titanic sank at about 2:20 a.m.

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.

34. The passage's tone when describing the Titanic's wireless operator (lines 11-13) suggests that the author considers him to be
- (A) foolish
 - (B) unkind
 - (C) ignorant
 - (D) admirable
 - (E) generous

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.

Henri Marie Raymond de Toulouse-Lautrec-Monfa—or more simply, Henri de Toulouse-Lautrec—was a French painter and illustrator whose immersion in the colorful life of Paris in the last decades of the 19th century yielded a collection of exciting, elegant and provocative images. Henri owed his long name to his aristocratic heritage, to which he also owed his serious life-long health problems. Henri's parents, the Count and Countess of Toulouse and Lautrec, were first cousins, and Henri suffered from health conditions often found in the offspring of close relatives. At the age of 13, Henri fractured his right thigh bone, and at 14, his left. The breaks did not heal properly, and his legs ceased to grow, so that as an adult he was just over five feet tall, having developed an adult-sized torso while retaining his child-sized legs. Physically unable to participate in many activities typically enjoyed by men of his age, Henri immersed himself in art.

Under the tutelage of Bonnat and later Fernand Cormon, Henri developed his vivid, characterful painting style and his taste for the Paris social scene that was so often his subject. He was masterly at capturing crowd scenes in which the figures are highly individualized. Along with Cézanne, Van Gogh, and Gauguin, Henri Toulouse-Lautrec is now known as one of the greatest painters of the period.

35. Based on the description in the passage, the paintings of Henri de Toulouse-Lautrec are most likely
 - (A) drab
 - (B) abstract
 - (C) visionary
 - (D) satirical
 - (E) vibrant
36. The author states that Henri's long name and physical ailments were both a result of
 - (A) malnutrition as a child
 - (B) his talent as a painter
 - (C) his lack of athletic ability
 - (D) his aristocratic origins
 - (E) his imaginative parents
37. The author suggests that Henri's masterpieces
 - (A) were inspired by his engagement in the social life of his city
 - (B) were successful due to his family's influence
 - (C) cured him of his disabilities
 - (D) allowed him to keep living the life of an aristocrat
 - (E) surpassed his family's low expectations
38. According to the passage, Henri's health problems
 - (A) forced him to become an artist because there were no other careers open to him
 - (B) prevented him from enjoying certain experiences with his peers
 - (C) directly caused his death
 - (D) were common among artists in Paris during this period
 - (E) raised his social status

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.

39. Which of the following does the author consider one of Henri's greatest strengths as a painter?

- (A) his inspiring biography
- (B) his innovative use of color and texture
- (C) his ability to provoke a viewer's imagination through his illustrations
- (D) his memorable appearance
- (E) his ability to portray individual people within a crowd

40. Based on the information in the passage, Fernand Comon was most likely

- (A) one of Henri's childhood friends
- (B) an art critic
- (C) one of Henri's relatives
- (D) an art teacher
- (E) Henri's patron

STOP

IF YOU FINISH BEFORE TIME IS CALLED,
YOU MAY CHECK YOUR WORK ON THIS SECTION ONLY.
DO NOT TURN TO ANY OTHER SECTION IN THE TEST.

SECTION 3

60 Questions

This section consists of two different types of questions: synonyms and analogies. There are directions and a sample question for each type.

Synonyms

Each of the following questions consists of one word followed by five words or phrases. You are to select the one word or phrase whose meaning is closest to the word in capital letters.

Sample Question:

CHILLY:

- (A) lazy
- (B) nice
- (C) dry
- (D) cold
- (E) sunny



1. EVADE:

- (A) depart
- (B) defend
- (C) escape
- (D) dislike
- (E) descend

2. SPRUCE:

- (A) broom
- (B) cleanliness
- (C) virtue
- (D) flavor
- (E) evergreen

3. FRIVOLOUS:

- (A) enjoyable
- (B) silly
- (C) outrageous
- (D) unseemly
- (E) unkempt

4. PARTRIDGE:

- (A) musical score
- (B) wood fowl
- (C) ripe fruit
- (D) wreath
- (E) mountaintop

5. DEDUCE:

- (A) lessen
- (B) tutor
- (C) demote
- (D) decline
- (E) infer

6. APPLICABLE:

- (A) submissive
- (B) appropriate
- (C) open
- (D) apprehensive
- (E) handy

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.

7. VOLUNTEER:

- (A) offer
- (B) undergo
- (C) gift
- (D) chatter
- (E) limit

8. FROLIC:

- (A) hike
- (B) disembark
- (C) cavort
- (D) hoodwink
- (E) inundate

9. SYNCHRONIZE:

- (A) wind
- (B) record
- (C) measure
- (D) unify
- (E) color

10. CRUDE:

- (A) naked
- (B) insolent
- (C) unrefined
- (D) colorful
- (E) exacting

11. APPREHEND:

- (A) charge
- (B) sentence
- (C) handcuff
- (D) understand
- (E) photograph

12. JUVENILE:

- (A) imprisoned
- (B) green
- (C) joyful
- (D) innovative
- (E) healthy

13. WIRED:

- (A) crackling
- (B) catered
- (C) remote
- (D) excited
- (E) summoned

14. ANTAGONIZE:

- (A) bury a relative
- (B) celebrate a holiday
- (C) crush an insect
- (D) introduce a theme
- (E) make an enemy

15. REGENERATION:

- (A) denial
- (B) agreement
- (C) great-great-grandparents
- (D) restoration
- (E) recrimination

16. HEEDLESS:

- (A) hungry
- (B) open
- (C) reckless
- (D) remorseless
- (E) headstrong

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.

17. ASSIMILATE:

- (A) anticipate
- (B) reject
- (C) incorporate
- (D) raise
- (E) return

18. REGIMEN:

- (A) plan
- (B) team
- (C) election
- (D) hunger
- (E) argument

19. ASSENT:

- (A) justify
- (B) prove
- (C) cultivate
- (D) approve
- (E) ponder

20. SKULK:

- (A) sneak
- (B) cry
- (C) blossom
- (D) run
- (E) swim

21. ABHOR:

- (A) tend
- (B) expel
- (C) criticize
- (D) loathe
- (E) demean

22. IRASCIBLE:

- (A) grumpy
- (B) unstylish
- (C) immoral
- (D) motivated
- (E) insane

23. TROUNCE:

- (A) denounce
- (B) rout
- (C) fish
- (D) captivate
- (E) capture

24. BRAND:

- (A) oats
- (B) finance
- (C) bravery
- (D) store
- (E) mark

25. RENDITION:

- (A) refrain
- (B) article
- (C) version
- (D) song
- (E) collection

26. INSIPID:

- (A) dull
- (B) tasty
- (C) liquid
- (D) invasive
- (E) isolated

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.

27. ONEROUS:

- (A) exceedingly difficult
- (B) constantly rowdy
- (C) very decisive
- (D) completely united
- (E) entirely mythical

28. HOIST:

- (A) drop
- (B) plow
- (C) lift
- (D) strain
- (E) lever

29. HEAP:

- (A) compost
- (B) roll
- (C) rake
- (D) bury
- (E) pile

30. LIVID:

- (A) vivacious
- (B) life-long
- (C) disappointed
- (D) furious
- (E) verbose

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.

Analogies

The following questions ask you to find relationships between words. For each question, select the answer choice that best completes the meaning of the sentence.

Sample Question:

Kitten is to cat as	
(A) fawn is to colt	
(B) puppy is to dog	
(C) cow is to bull	
(D) wolf is to bear	
(E) hen is to rooster	
	<input type="radio"/> A <input checked="" type="radio"/> B <input type="radio"/> C <input type="radio"/> D <input type="radio"/> E

Choice (B) is the best answer because a kitten is a young cat just as a puppy is a young dog. Of all the answer choices, (B) states a relationship that is most like the relationship between kitten and cat.

31. Scissors are to paper as

- (A) string is to box
- (B) glue is to clippings
- (C) knife is to butter
- (D) hatchet is to lumberjack
- (E) pencil is to sharpener

32. Gum is to stick as

- (A) wad is to money
- (B) ice is to cube
- (C) spice is to taste
- (D) bubble is to branch
- (E) chocolate is to wrapper

33. Pathetic is to pity as awesome is to

- (A) warmth
- (B) pride
- (C) cool
- (D) boredom
- (E) amazement

34. Inter is to tomb as

- (A) steeple is to cathedral
- (B) shroud is to mourn
- (C) bury is to body
- (D) deposit is to bank
- (E) interval is to entomb

35. Dam is to river as

- (A) speculation is to concept
- (B) reckoning is to analysis
- (C) filibuster is to vote
- (D) analysis is to confusion
- (E) mother is to bay

36. Hour is to watch as

- (A) pound is to scale
- (B) minute is to second
- (C) hourglass is to clock
- (D) thermometer is to fever
- (E) day is to year

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.

37. Wind is to whistle as

- (A) hum is to heaven
- (B) brook is to babble
- (C) leaf is to laugh
- (D) grass is to giggle
- (E) shore is to shout

38. Doctor is to health as

- (A) actor is to theater
- (B) cartoonist is to funny
- (C) personal trainer is to fitness
- (D) philosopher is to truth
- (E) plumber is to toilet

39. Cross is to angry as

- (A) droll is to funny
- (B) dull is to smiling
- (C) firm is to feeble
- (D) young is to touchy
- (E) healthy is to agreeable

40. Vivacious is to lively as

- (A) fertile is to pretty
- (B) loquacious is to talkative
- (C) gargantuan is to cheerful
- (D) insane is to normal
- (E) tranquil is to wild

41. Ravioli is to dumpling as

- (A) taco is to shell
- (B) rice is to soup
- (C) chocolate is to cake
- (D) mint is to lollipop
- (E) spaghetti is to noodle

42. Gravity is to force as

- (A) levity is to humorous
- (B) oxygen is to element
- (C) pathogen is to illness
- (D) electricity is to magnetism
- (E) hearing is to vibration

43. Impound is to property as

- (A) impersonate is to officer
- (B) imprison is to person
- (C) profound is to theory
- (D) resounding is to success
- (E) employ is to subordinate

44. Password is to account as

- (A) identity is to individual
- (B) number is to phone
- (C) bank is to secret
- (D) watchword is to lookout
- (E) key is to house

45. Insolence is to brazen as

- (A) rebellion is to cautious
- (B) obedience is to dutiful
- (C) insulin is to sugar
- (D) contempt is to submission
- (E) humble is to servant

46. Careless is to neglect as

- (A) sloppy is to work
- (B) untidy is to workplace
- (C) cruel is to punishment
- (D) malicious is to sabotage
- (E) objective is to plan

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.

47. Inhospitable is to welcoming as unbearable is to
(A) colorful
(B) picturesque
(C) lamentable
(D) enjoyable
(E) ridiculous
48. Utopia is to location as
(A) European is to continental
(B) euphoria is to sensation
(C) unified is to disparate
(D) enthusiastic is to salutation
(E) myopia is to place
49. Caricature is to person as
(A) parody is to artwork
(B) criticism is to movie
(C) derision is to joke
(D) rejection is to offer
(E) admiration is to hero
50. Tie is to neck as
(A) seatbelt is to car
(B) shoe is to lace
(C) coat is to arm
(D) sash is to waist
(E) button is to shirt
51. Varied is to identical as
(A) collaborative is to unilateral
(B) reticent is to hesitant
(C) joyous is to serious
(D) mysterious is to friendly
(E) exotic is to alike
52. Hibernate is to nap as
(A) den is to bedroom
(B) sun is to moon
(C) gorge is to nibble
(D) some are to all
(E) spontaneous is to temporary
53. Effervescent is to bubbles as
(A) courageous is to fire
(B) expedient is to embers
(C) curtailed is to seeds
(D) reminiscent is to roses
(E) scintillating is to sparkles
54. Recall is to memory as
(A) ignore is to feeling
(B) connect is to meeting
(C) listen is to anecdote
(D) suppose is to speculation
(E) pursue is to dream
55. Excavate is to dig as
(A) investigate is to listen
(B) evacuate is to empty
(C) control is to order
(D) discover is to mystify
(E) orient is to map
56. Cactus is to plant as
(A) snake is to reptile
(B) necklace is to jewelry
(C) porcupine is to animal
(D) hydrangea is to flower
(E) amethyst is to gem

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.

57. Plutocrat is to opulent as

- (A) farmer is to farming
- (B) messenger is to swift
- (C) democrat is to democracy
- (D) soldier is to salutary
- (E) beggar is to destitute

58. Palatial is to space as

- (A) labyrinthine is to corridors
- (B) somber is to mood
- (C) character is to morality
- (D) insomniac is to sleep
- (E) sorry is to wrong

59. Problem is to calamity as

- (A) happiness is to cheer
- (B) luck is to veracity
- (C) meal is to banquet
- (D) discovery is to calumny
- (E) animosity is to dislike

60. Pugnacious is to fight as

- (A) gluttonous is to eat
- (B) voracious is to read
- (C) contagious is to vomit
- (D) courageous is to succeed
- (E) compatible is to compete

STOP

IF YOU FINISH BEFORE TIME IS CALLED,
YOU MAY CHECK YOUR WORK ON THIS SECTION ONLY.
DO NOT TURN TO ANY OTHER SECTION IN THE TEST.

SECTION 4
25 Questions

Following each problem in this section, there are five suggested answers. Work each problem in your head or in the blank space provided at the right of the page. Then look at the five suggested answers and decide which one is best.

Note: Figures that accompany problems in this section are drawn as accurately as possible EXCEPT when it is stated in a specific problem that its figure is not drawn to scale.

Sample problem:

$\begin{array}{r} 5,413 \\ - 4,827 \\ \hline \end{array}$	<p>(A) 586 (B) 596 (C) 696 (D) 1,586 (E) 1,686</p>	<div style="display: flex; align-items: center; gap: 10px;"><div style="width: 20px; height: 20px; background-color: black; border-radius: 50%;"></div><div style="border: 1px solid black; border-radius: 50%; width: 25px; height: 25px; display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center;">B</div><div style="border: 1px solid black; border-radius: 50%; width: 25px; height: 25px; display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center;">C</div><div style="border: 1px solid black; border-radius: 50%; width: 25px; height: 25px; display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center;">D</div><div style="border: 1px solid black; border-radius: 50%; width: 25px; height: 25px; display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center;">E</div></div>
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-
1. John has x erasers more than Ed. If Ed has 10 erasers, how many erasers does John have?

USE THIS SPACE FOR FIGURING.

- (A) $10x$
(B) $x + 10$
(C) $10 - x$
(D) $10 \div x$
(E) 10

-
2. The quotient of 63 divided by 7 is

- (A) 6
(B) 7
(C) 8
(D) 9
(E) 63

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.

USE THIS SPACE FOR FIGURING.

3. Ariel has \$7.75 and Javier has \$10.25. How much money does Javier need to give Ariel for each to have the same amount?

(A) \$0.75
(B) \$1.25
(C) \$1.75
(D) \$2.50
(E) \$9.00

4. $\frac{1}{4} + \frac{4}{1} =$

(A) $\frac{4}{5}$
(B) $\frac{5}{5}$
(C) $\frac{5}{4}$
(D) 4
(E) $\frac{17}{4}$

5. 3.562 is closest in value to

(A) 3.526
(B) 3.560
(C) 3.563
(D) 3.625
(E) 3.652

6. 12 is 5 percent of

(A) 0.6
(B) 6
(C) 24
(D) 60
(E) 240

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.

USE THIS SPACE FOR FIGURING.

7. If Matthias bikes eight miles in half an hour, what is his average speed?

(A) 2 mph
(B) 4 mph
(C) 8 mph
(D) 16 mph
(E) 24 mph

8. If $0.25 \times N = 4N$, then $N =$

(A) 0
(B) 1
(C) 4
(D) 16
(E) It cannot be determined from the information given.

9. A T-shirt is on sale for 25% off of the regular price of \$15.99. About how much less is the sale price than the regular price?

(A) \$3
(B) \$4
(C) \$8
(D) \$9
(E) \$12

10. Mr. Bouchard is building fences around two rectangular fields. One field measures 120 feet by 200 feet, and the other field measures 160 feet by 100 feet. If the two fields are not adjacent, how many feet of fencing will Mr. Bouchard need to surround both fields?

(A) 900
(B) 1050
(C) 1100
(D) 1160
(E) 1200

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.

USE THIS SPACE FOR FIGURING.

11. If $\frac{2}{3} + M < \frac{1}{6}$, which of the following could be a value for M?

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

12. Gabrielle has packed 15 pieces of clothing for a vacation, but has only $\frac{3}{4}$ of the clothes she will need. How many more pieces of clothing does she need to pack?

(A) 5
(B) 6
(C) 7
(D) 8
(E) 9

13. According to the graph in Figure 1, pencil production increased at the greatest rate between which years?

(A) 1990-1994
(B) 1994-1998
(C) 1998-2002
(D) 2002-2006
(E) 2006-2010

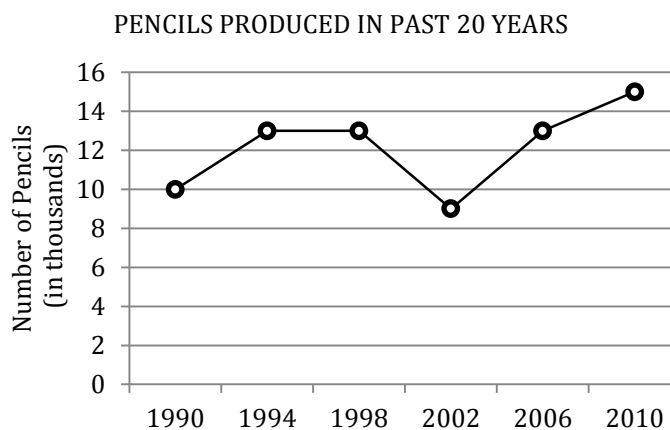


Figure 1

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.

USE THIS SPACE FOR FIGURING.

14. The sum of three consecutive odd integers is 27. What is the smallest of the three integers?

(A) 3
(B) 5
(C) 7
(D) 11
(E) 15

15. Cindy is 4 years older than Sally, and Sally is twice as old as Nicole. If Cindy is 18, how old is Nicole?

(A) 4
(B) 7
(C) 9
(D) 11
(E) 14

16. In a school picnic, a total of 43 students brought a backpack, a lunchbox, or both a backpack and a lunchbox. If there are a total of 23 backpacks and 25 lunchboxes, how many students brought both a backpack and a lunchbox?

(A) 5
(B) 7
(C) 10
(D) 17
(E) 20

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.

USE THIS SPACE FOR FIGURING.

Questions 17 and 18 refer to the following definition.

For all real numbers p and q , $p \boxtimes q = p + (p + 1) + pq$.

For example, $2 \boxtimes 3 = 2 + (2 + 1) + 2 \times 3 = 11$.

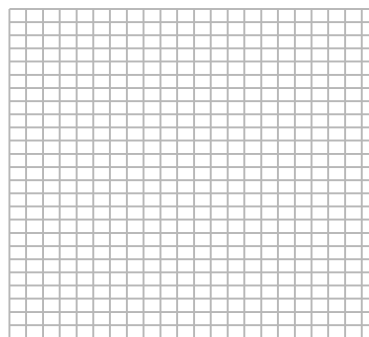
17. What is the value of $4 \boxtimes 6$?
- (A) 24
(B) 33
(C) 34
(D) 35
(E) 40
18. If $M \boxtimes N = 4$, which of the following statements MUST be false?
- (A) M is a whole number.
(B) N is equal to zero.
(C) M is equal to zero.
(D) M is an odd number.
(E) M is equal to N .

-
19. 30% of $\frac{1}{4}x$ is equal to $\frac{1}{3}$ of 27. What is the value of x ?

- (A) 3
(B) 27
(C) 80
(D) 90
(E) 120

-
20. What is the distance between Point $A(-5, 2)$ and Point $B(3, -4)$?

- (A) 6
(B) 7
(C) 8
(D) 9
(E) 10



GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.

USE THIS SPACE FOR FIGURING.

21. The price of a stock increased \$1.25 on Monday, decreased \$0.50 on Tuesday, stayed the same on Wednesday, increased \$2.30 on Thursday, and decreased \$0.45 on Friday. The price on Friday was how much greater than the price on Monday?

(A) \$2.30
(B) \$2.60
(C) \$2.70
(D) \$3.05
(E) \$3.70

-
22. Kurt has g one-hundred dollar bills, h twenty dollar bills, and two dollars. Which of the following expressions represents his total amount of money, in dollars?

(A) $g + h + 2$
(B) $\frac{g}{100} + \frac{h}{20} + 2$
(C) $20g + 100h + 2$
(D) $100g + 20h + 2$
(E) It cannot be determined from the information given.

-
23. In Figure 3 (not drawn to scale), a semicircle with an area of 12 intersects a triangle. If $x = 90$, what is the area of the shaded region?

(A) 4
(B) 6
(C) 8
(D) 9
(E) 12

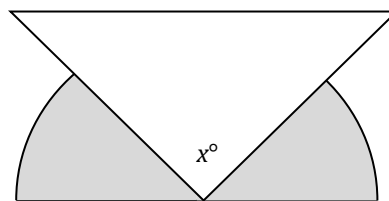


Figure 3

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USE THIS SPACE FOR FIGURING.

24. When a pie is cut into sevenths instead of eighths, which of the following is true?

- (A) The slices are smaller.
 - (B) There is one more slice.
 - (C) There is one less slice.
 - (D) The slices are the same size.
 - (E) The slices are not the same shape.
-

25. 5 athletes competed on a team in a relay race, where each athlete ran 1 lap around a track. Catherine and William averaged 87 seconds per lap. Elizabeth, Rufus, and Henry averaged 97 seconds per lap. When all 5 laps were complete, what was the team's total time?

- (A) 455 seconds
- (B) 460 seconds
- (C) 465 seconds
- (D) 470 seconds
- (E) 475 seconds

STOP

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