

CHAPTER 17: SSAT PRACTICE

TEST 2: UPPER-LEVEL

HOW TO TAKE THIS PRACTICE TEST

Before taking this practice test, find a quiet room where you can work uninterrupted for two and a half hours. Make sure you have a comfortable desk and several No. 2 pencils.

Use the answer sheet provided to record your answers. (You can cut it out or photocopy it.)

Once you start this practice test, don't stop until you've finished. Remember—you can review any questions within a section, but you may not go backward or forward a section.

You'll find answer explanations following the test. Scoring information can be found in chapter 19.

Good luck.

SSAT Practice Test 2: Upper-Level Answer Sheet

Remove (or photocopy) this answer sheet and use it to complete the practice test.

Start with number 1 for each section. If a section has fewer questions than answer spaces, leave the extra spaces blank.

SECTION

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SECTION 1

Time—25 Minutes

Write an essay on the following prompt on the paper provided. Your essay should NOT exceed two pages and must be written in ink. Erasing is not allowed.

Prompt: You don't get a second chance to make a first impression.

Do you agree or disagree with this statement? Use examples from history, literature, or your own personal experience to support your point of view.

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE

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.

STOP

SECTION 2Time—30 Minutes
25 Questions

In this section, there are five possible answers after each problem. Choose which one is best. You may use the blank space at the right of the page for scratch work.

Note: Figures provided with the problems are drawn with the greatest possible accuracy, UNLESS stated “Not Drawn to Scale.”

1. The polygon in Figure 1 has a perimeter of 30. If each side of the polygon has the same length, what is the length of one side?

(A) 3
(B) 4
(C) 5
(D) 6
(E) 7

USE THIS SPACE FOR FIGURING.

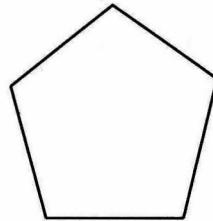


Figure 1

2. Mr. Stuart sold peppermint candy to 25 customers and caramel candy to 17 customers. If 4 of these customers bought both types of candy, how many bought only caramel candy?

(A) 29
(B) 25
(C) 21
(D) 17
(E) 13

3. In a bag of 24 balloons, there is an equal number of balloons of each color. Which of the following CANNOT be the number of different colors in the bag?

(A) 2
(B) 3
(C) 4
(D) 5
(E) 6

4. Which of the following is a whole number less than 13 and also a whole number between 11 and 18?

(A) 11
 (B) 12
 (C) 12.5
 (D) 13
 (E) 14

5. According to the graph in Figure 2, Susan spent about how many hours watching movies?

(A) 2
 (B) 3
 (C) 4
 (D) 6
 (E) 9

6. If $\frac{1}{2}R = 16$, then $\frac{3}{4}R =$

(A) 24
 (B) 20
 (C) 16
 (D) 12
 (E) 8

7. Which of the following is closest to $\frac{1}{4}$ of 59?

(A) 0.26×50
 (B) 0.41×50
 (C) 0.26×60
 (D) 0.41×60
 (E) 41×60

USE THIS SPACE FOR FIGURING.

HOW SUSAN SPENT 12 HOURS
 WATCHING TV

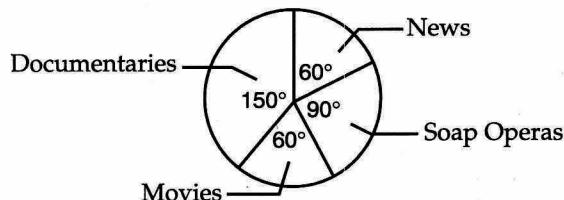


Figure 2

8. According to the graph in Figure 3, the average sales of Company M from 1993 to 1997 was
- (A) \$250,000.
(B) \$260,000.
(C) \$265,000.
(D) \$270,000.
(E) \$275,000.

Questions 9–10 refer to the following definition.

For all real numbers u and v , $u \oslash v = u - \left(1 - \frac{1}{v}\right)$.
(Example: $3 \oslash 2 = 3 - \left(1 - \frac{1}{2}\right) = 3 - \frac{1}{2} = 2\frac{1}{2}$.)

9. Which of the following is equal to $5 \oslash 5$?

- (A) 0
(B) 1
(C) $4\frac{1}{5}$
(D) $4\frac{4}{5}$
(E) 25

10. If $a \oslash 3 = 4\frac{1}{3}$, then $a =$

- (A) $\frac{2}{3}$
(B) 3
(C) 4
(D) $4\frac{2}{3}$
(E) 5

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SALES OF COMPANY M: 1993–1997

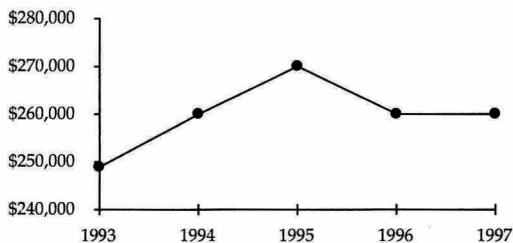


Figure 3

11. Twenty percent of 64 is equal to 5 percent of what number?
- (A) 16
(B) 20
(C) 64
(D) 128
(E) 256
12. During the 4 fishing trips that Rich and Andy made, Rich caught a total of 35 fish. If Andy caught more fish than Rich, Andy must have caught an average of at least how many fish per trip?
- (A) $8\frac{3}{4}$
(B) 9
(C) 36
(D) 140
(E) 144
13. Jeff, Todd, and Lee were hired by their father to work on the yard, and each was paid at the same hourly rate. Jeff worked 4 hours, Todd worked 6 hours, and Lee worked 8 hours. If the 3 boys together earned \$27, how much did Lee earn?
- (A) \$8
(B) \$12
(C) \$15
(D) \$16
(E) \$27

USE THIS SPACE FOR FIGURING.

14. Johnny picked apples from 9:00 A.M. to 11:30 A.M. and gathered 200 apples. He wants to pick a total of at least 600 apples before 7:15 P.M. If he plans to pick apples at the same rate, what is the latest time that he can start picking apples again?

(A) 1:15 P.M.
(B) 1:45 P.M.
(C) 2:15 P.M.
(D) 2:45 P.M.
(E) 3:15 P.M.

15. If 0.88 equals $8W$, what is the value of W ?

(A) 0.11
(B) 0.9
(C) 1.1
(D) 9
(E) 11

16. In the triangle shown in Figure 4, what is the value of r ?

(A) 50
(B) 60
(C) 70
(D) 80
(E) It cannot be determined from the information given.

17. A company's income increased from 9 thousand dollars in 1958 to 4.5 million dollars in 1988. Its income in 1988 was how many times its income in 1958?

(A) 200
(B) 500
(C) 2,000
(D) 5,000
(E) 20,000

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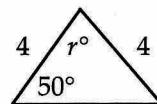


Figure 4

18. Which of the following can be expressed as $(5 \times R) + 2$, where R is a whole number?

(A) 25
(B) 33
(C) 47
(D) 56
(E) 68

USE THIS SPACE FOR FIGURING.

19. Which of the following can be drawn without lifting the pencil or retracing?

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

20. If the population of Country X increased by 10 percent each year over a 2-year period, what was the total percent increase in the population over the entire period?

(A) 2%
(B) 10%
(C) 11%
(D) 20%
(E) 21%

21. If $z = y + 2$, what does $2z + 1$ equal?

USE THIS SPACE FOR FIGURING.

- (A) $y + 3$
- (B) $2y + 3$
- (C) $2y + 5$
- (D) $2y + 6$
- (E) It cannot be determined from the information given.

22. If x is greater than 0 but less than 1, and y is greater than x , which of the following is the LEAST?

- (A) $\frac{y}{x}$
- (B) $\frac{x}{y}$
- (C) xy
- (D) $\frac{1}{x-y}$

- (E) It cannot be determined from the information given.

23. In a restaurant, there are x tables that can each seat 6 people, and there are y tables that can each seat 5 people. What is the maximum number of people that may be seated?

- (A) $5x + 6y$
- (B) $6x + 5y$
- (C) $11x + 11y$
- (D) $11xy$
- (E) $30xy$

24. Mrs. Smith bought 3 square pieces of fabric. A side of the largest piece is 3 times as long as a side of the middle one, and a side of the middle one is 3 times as long as a side of the smallest one. The area of the largest piece is how many times the area of the smallest piece?

(A) 112
(B) 81
(C) 27
(D) 9
(E) 3

25. Mr. Dali's car uses $\frac{3}{4}$ gallons of gas each time he drives to work. If his gas tank holds exactly 9 gallons of gas, how many tanks of gas does he need to make 18 trips to work?

(A) $1\frac{1}{2}$
(B) $2\frac{1}{2}$
(C) 4
(D) 6
(E) 9

USE THIS SPACE FOR FIGURING.

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.

STOP

SECTION 3

Time—40 Minutes
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.

Scott Joplin composed approximately 60 works during his lifetime, including 41 piano pieces called “rags,” many songs and marches, and an *Line* opera entitled *Treemonisha*. His most significant (5) creative contribution was to the development of ragtime, a type of instrumental music marked by its distinctive, choppy rhythm. Joplin’s rhythmic diversity was very important to the development of ragtime as a genre, a unique musical form. In (10) 1899, his “Maple Leaf Rag” became the most popular piano rag of the time and he was dubbed the “King of Ragtime.” Despite all of those accomplishments, he was not considered a serious composer during his lifetime. It was not until 59 (15) years after his death that he was properly recognized: In 1976, he was awarded the Pulitzer Prize for music, at last receiving the praise he deserved.

1. The term “rag,” as it is used in the passage, refers to
 - (A) a specific piece of operatic music.
 - (B) a genre of dance music.
 - (C) a piece of piano music known for its unique rhythm.
 - (D) a kind of instrumental music played by marching bands.
 - (E) a style of songs invented by Joplin.

2. This passage deals primarily with
 - (A) the fact that Joplin was not taken seriously during his lifetime.
 - (B) the history and development of ragtime music.
 - (C) the diversity of styles in which Joplin composed.
 - (D) how Joplin came to win the Pulitzer Prize.
 - (E) Joplin’s contributions to and accomplishments in the world of music.
3. According to the passage, Joplin died in
 - (A) 1899.
 - (B) 1917.
 - (C) 1941.
 - (D) 1959.
 - (E) 1976.
4. When discussing Scott Joplin, the author’s tone in this passage could best be described as
 - (A) indifferent.
 - (B) amused.
 - (C) envious.
 - (D) resentful.
 - (E) appreciative.

5. It can be inferred from the passage that a genre is
- (A) a particular type of ragtime music.
 - (B) a distinct category or style.
 - (C) a term that Joplin coined when he created ragtime.
 - (D) a rhythmic style characteristic of Joplin's period.
 - (E) an early form of "rag."
6. From this passage, it can be inferred that
- (A) although people liked Joplin's work, they did not appreciate its value while he was alive.
 - (B) Joplin died a destitute musician.
 - (C) ragtime wouldn't have existed had Joplin not written "Maple Leaf Rag."
 - (D) all of Joplin's piano pieces were rags.
 - (E) Joplin played a lot of venues to popularize ragtime.
- Thousands of species of birds exist today, and nearly every species has its own special courtship procedures and "identification checks."
- Line* Identification checks are important, because if
- (5) birds of different species mate, any offspring will usually be sterile or badly adapted to their surroundings.
- Plumage often plays a key role in both identification and courtship. In breeding season,
- (10) male birds often acquire distinctive plumage which they use to attract females who will, in turn, only respond to males with the correct markings. In some species, the females are more brightly colored, and the courtship roles are
- (15) reversed. Distinctive behavioral changes can also be important aspects of courtship and breeding activity. Aggressiveness between males, and sometimes between females, is quite common. Some birds, like whooping cranes and trumpeter
 - (20) swans, perform wonderfully elaborate courtship dances in which both sexes are enthusiastic participants.
- Bird sounds are often a very central part of identification and courtship behavior between
- (25) individuals in a given species. When a female migrates in the spring to her breeding region, she often encounters numerous birds of different species. By its singing, the male of a species both identifies itself and communicates to females of
 - (30) that species that it is in breeding condition. This information allows a female to predict a male's response to her approach. Later, after mating has taken place, the note patterns of a particular male's song enable a nesting female to continue to
 - (35) identify her own partner.
7. The author implies that a bird engages in identification and courtship procedures mainly in order to
- (A) find a better nesting spot.
 - (B) find the most colorful partner it can.
 - (C) attract a mate of its own species.
 - (D) increase its control over its nesting partner.
 - (E) try to dominate the bird population of a given area.

8. According to the passage, a feature of the male songbird is its ability to
- attract a female of its own species.
 - intimidate rival males.
 - communicate its identity to its mate.
- (A) I only
(B) III only
(C) I and II only
(D) I and III only
(E) I, II, and III
9. The author uses the whooping crane as an example of a bird that
- (A) seldom participates in courtship procedures.
(B) acquires a distinctive breeding plumage.
(C) behaves in an unusual and noteworthy way during courtship.
(D) reverses the normal male and female courtship roles.
(E) displays unusual aggressiveness while courting.
10. According to the passage, matings between birds of different species
- (A) are quite common.
(B) produce more sturdy offspring.
(C) may help to establish a permanent new species.
(D) do not usually result in healthy offspring.
(E) have never happened.
11. The passage is primarily about
- (A) causes of aggression between male birds.
(B) several courtship and identification methods used by birds.
(C) the breeding season of birds.
(D) the role of bird sounds in courtship identification.
(E) why birds migrate to particular breeding regions.
12. This passage most likely comes from
- (A) a website on identifying birds.
(B) a book on birds and mating.
(C) a personal letter from a bird-watcher.
(D) a novel about breeding birds.
(E) a news article on endangered birds.

More than 1,500 Native American languages have thus far been discovered by linguists. Edward Sapir, a pioneer in the field of Native American

Line linguistics, grouped these languages into six

(5) "families" more than three-quarters of a century ago.

Ever since that time, the classification of Native American languages has been a source of controversy. A small group of linguists has recently (10) argued that all Native American languages fit into three linguistic families. These scholars believe that similarities and differences among words and sounds leave no doubt about the validity of their classification scheme. The vast majority of (15) linguists, however, reject both the methods and conclusions of these scholars, arguing that linguistic science has not yet advanced far enough to be able to group Native American languages into a few families. According to these scholars, (20) Native American languages have diverged to such an extent over the centuries that it may never be possible to group them in distinct language families.

13. This passage is primarily about
- (A) the classification of Native American languages.
 - (B) the six families of Native American languages.
 - (C) scholars' views about language.
 - (D) the similarities and differences between words of Native American languages.
 - (E) linguistic debates about how to group languages.
14. The scholars who believe that Native American languages can be classified into three families apparently believe that
- (A) these languages have diverged significantly over the last 75 years.
 - (B) languages can be classified according to the degree of similarities and differences between words.
 - (C) linguistic science has not advanced far enough to safely classify languages so narrowly.
 - (D) languages are all related by their common origins.
 - (E) distinct language families have their own peculiar grammatical rules.
15. The style of the passage is most like that found in a
- (A) personal letter written by a linguistics student.
 - (B) textbook about linguistics.
 - (C) novel about Native American tribes.
 - (D) diary of a linguist.
 - (E) biography of Edward Sapir.
16. It can be inferred that the classification of Native American languages has been a source of controversy because
- (A) scholars do not agree on the method for classifying languages.
 - (B) languages have split in several directions.
 - (C) linguistics is a very new field.
 - (D) there is not enough known about Native American vocabulary.
 - (E) Native Americans dislike such classifications.
17. Which of the following questions is answered by the passage?
- (A) Did Edward Sapir study languages other than Native American languages?
 - (B) How many languages are in a typical linguistic family?
 - (C) How many Native American languages are yet to be discovered?
 - (D) In what ways have Native American languages changed over time?
 - (E) Into how many families did Edward Sapir classify Native American languages?
18. As used in the passage, “extent” (line 21) most nearly means
- (A) limit.
 - (B) language.
 - (C) range.
 - (D) time.
 - (E) duration.

Hope is the thing with feathers
That perches in the soul,
And sings the tune without the words
And never stops at all,

Line

- (5) And sweetest in the gale is heard;
 And sore must be the storm
 That could abash¹ the little bird
 That kept so many warm.
- (10) I've heard it in the chilliest land,
 And on the strangest sea;
 Yet, never, in extremity,
 It asked a crumb of me.

¹discourage

"Hope" by Emily Dickinson

19. In this poem, hope is compared to

- (A) a gale.
- (B) a sea.
- (C) a storm.
- (D) a bird.
- (E) a song.

20. What is the poet saying in the last stanza of the poem?

- (A) It is terrible to imagine a world without hope, and we must therefore do everything possible to preserve our hopes.
- (B) The bird continues to sing through all conditions.
- (C) Hope can be found anywhere and never asks anything in return for its loyalty.
- (D) The bird is very hungry because it is constantly singing and never takes any time to eat.
- (E) The potential for hope is always present, but it takes a great effort to make it a reality.

21. The lines "the little bird/That kept so many warm" in the second stanza refer to the fact that

- (A) the feathers of birds have traditionally provided protection against the cold.
- (B) hope has comforted a great many people over the years.
- (C) the bird provided protection before it was destroyed in a storm.
- (D) hope has often proven useless in the face of real problems.
- (E) hope is a good last resort when faced with a difficult situation.

22. The attitude of the speaker in this poem can best be described as

- (A) angry.
- (B) unconcerned.
- (C) respectful.
- (D) nervous.
- (E) grateful.

23. The term "sore" (line 6) most nearly means

- (A) hurt.
- (B) angry.
- (C) severe.
- (D) kind.
- (E) wet.

Although recycling has taken place in various forms for some time, today we are being asked to regard recycling as not only an important, but even Line a necessary measure.

- (5) Recycling, in its broadest sense, refers to the remaking of waste products and other used materials for practical purposes. For example, an old soda bottle can be returned, washed, and used as a bottle again, or it can be ground down and its glass can be employed for another useful purpose. Since fixing up old things is often cheaper than making brand new ones, this saves money. More importantly, it saves resources and reduces the amount of waste produced.
- (10) (15) Businesses have been performing large-scale recycling for some time, based primarily on the goal of saving money. However, the amount of residential waste, that is, the waste produced at home, has been steadily increasing, and the role of the individual in the recycling campaign has been seriously underemphasized. Although it is true that we, as individuals, cannot reduce the overall amount of waste significantly or save large amounts of money and resources on our own, taken collectively, we can (20) (25) have an important impact. Our increased efforts toward recycling can have a dramatic effect on the future availability of resources and the condition of the environment. It is our duty to ourselves and to our fellow human beings to pitch in and help protect what remains of it.

24. According to the passage, which of the following is true?
- Recycling increases the amount of waste produced.
 - Reusing waste products can be very economical.
 - The amount of waste produced in the home has been continuously growing.
- (A) II only
(B) I and II only
(C) I and III only
(D) II and III only
(E) I, II, and III

25. The author would most likely agree that
- recycling is a good idea for big businesses but, on an individual level, it makes very little difference.
 - although businesses recycle to save money, individuals are motivated to recycle by a desire to serve the general good of society.
 - recycling is extremely important and everyone has a responsibility to contribute to the overall effort to preserve our environment.
 - although our natural resources are limited, we only live once and we shouldn't concentrate on conservation to such a degree that it interferes with our enjoyment of life.
 - recycling is a very expensive process and should be left to the owners of big businesses.
26. All of the following are examples of recycling EXCEPT
- turning old newspapers into cardboard.
 - melting down scraps of metal and recasting them.
 - washing out empty soda bottles and using them as vases.
 - selling a piece of jewelry and using the money to buy a car.
 - crushing old cans and reusing the aluminum to make new ones.
27. The tone of this passage is
- insistent.
 - relaxed.
 - formal.
 - amused.
 - disinterested.

28. Which of the following is the author most likely to discuss next?
- (A) The current problem of toxic waste disposal
 - (B) The negative aspects of recycling and the many problems that can develop when it is done too much
 - (C) Different ways that an old bottle can be either reused or remade into an entirely different object
 - (D) Other important differences between the way businesses and residences are run
 - (E) Examples of ways in which people can recycle their own waste and help out on an individual basis
29. What can be said about the author based on lines 15–17?
- (A) She is only interested in the economic aspects of recycling.
 - (B) She believes that businesses are motivated to recycle primarily for monetary gain.
 - (C) She knows little about the possible financial savings of recycling.
 - (D) She is more concerned with the environmental benefits of recycling than the economic rewards.
 - (E) She values recycling even though it results in the production of greater amounts of waste.

Most of us who live in relatively mild climates rarely view bad weather as more than an inconvenience, but in certain, less fortunate parts *Line* of the world, a change in weather can have disastrous consequences for an entire society. Weather fluctuations along the northwest coast of South America, for instance, can periodically have a dramatic effect on the area's fishing villages.

- Under normal circumstances, the cold, steadily flowing waters of the Humboldt Current bring nutrients up from the sea floor along the coast, providing a dependable food supply for fish and squid. For centuries, the fishing villages have depended on this rich ocean harvest for food and trade. Occasionally, however, global weather patterns cause the current to fail, setting off a deadly chain reaction. Without nutrients, the fish and squid die, depriving the villagers of their livelihood. This destructive weather phenomenon, called "El Niño" (The Christ Child) because it occurs at Christmastime, has sometimes forced entire villages to disband and move elsewhere to avoid starvation.
30. According to the passage, the Humboldt Current flows
- (A) only at Christmastime.
 - (B) without fail.
 - (C) east to west.
 - (D) along the northwest coast of South America.
 - (E) through warm water.
31. This passage is mainly about
- (A) how the economy of South American villages depends exclusively on fishing.
 - (B) the importance of fish and squid in the food chain.
 - (C) the advantages of living in a mild climate.
 - (D) the undependable nature of the Humboldt Current.
 - (E) how changes in weather patterns can have a dramatic effect on the way people live.

32. According to the passage, all of the following are true EXCEPT
- (A) the actions of the Humboldt Current help provide nutrients for fish and squid.
 - (B) the Humboldt Current affects the survival of fishing on the northwest coast of South America.
 - (C) the warm waters of the Humboldt Current affect the climate of nearby land masses.
 - (D) the failure of the Humboldt Current can set off a deadly chain reaction.
 - (E) the Humboldt Current sometimes fails as a result of global weather patterns.
33. Which of the following would be the best title for this passage?
- (A) An Example of Weather's Social Impact
 - (B) Fishing Villages of South America
 - (C) El Niño: A Christmas Occurrence
 - (D) Fish and Squid: A Rich Ocean Harvest
 - (E) The Impact of Fishing on Coastal Villages
34. The author's attitude toward the villagers along the northwest coast of South America can best be described as
- (A) sympathetic.
 - (B) unconcerned.
 - (C) condescending.
 - (D) angry.
 - (E) emotional.
35. Which of the following is an example of a chain reaction?
- (A) Forest fires kill off thousands of acres of land, destroying valuable resources.
 - (B) When temperatures start to fall, many birds fly south to spend winter in warm climates.
 - (C) Earthquakes cause extensive damage to property and often result in the loss of human life.
 - (D) Global warming causes glaciers to melt, resulting in rising water levels, which reduce the amount of habitable land.
 - (E) The moon revolves around the earth, and the earth revolves around the sun.

World War II left much of Western Europe deeply scarred in many ways. Economically, it was devastated. In early 1948, as the Cold War

Line developed between the United States and the

- (5) Soviet Union and political tensions rose. U.S. policymakers decided that substantial financial assistance would be required to maintain a state of political stability. This conclusion led Secretary of State George C. Marshall to
- (10) announce a proposal: European countries were advised to draw up a unified plan for reconstruction, to be funded by the United States.

This European Recovery Program, also known as the Marshall Plan, provided economic and

- (15) technical assistance to 16 countries. Between 1948 and 1952, participating countries received a combined total of 12 billion dollars in U.S. aid. In the end, the program was seen as a great success; it revived the economies of Western Europe and
- (20) set them on a course for future growth.

36. Which of the following would be the best title for this passage?
- (A) The Aftermath of World War II
(B) The Marshall Plan: A Program for European Reconstruction
(C) The Economic Destruction of Europe
(D) George C. Marshall: The Man behind the Plan
(E) Western European Recovery
37. The tone of the author toward the Marshall Plan is
- (A) objective.
(B) excited.
(C) insistent.
(D) anxious.
(E) unfavorable.
38. All of the following are true about the Marshall Plan EXCEPT
- (A) it provided economic assistance to 16 countries.
(B) it went into action in 1948.
(C) it supplied economic aid for a period spanning four years.
(D) it gave each of the participating countries 12 billion dollars.
(E) it was considered a great long-term success.
39. The passage suggests that the driving force behind the Marshall Plan was
- (A) a formal request for aid by European leaders.
(B) fear of economic repercussions for the U.S. economy.
(C) George C. Marshall's desire to improve his political career and public image.
(D) a joint U.S.-Soviet agreement to assist the countries of Western Europe.
(E) the increase in tension between the United States and the Soviet Union.
40. Which of the following would the author be most likely to discuss next?
- (A) Developments in the Cold War during and after the years of the Marshall Plan
(B) The events leading up to Western Europe's economic collapse
(C) The detailed effects of the Marshall Plan on specific countries
(D) Other successful economic recovery programs employed throughout history
(E) How George C. Marshall became the U.S. Secretary of State

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.

STOP

SECTION 4

Time—30 Minutes

60 Questions

This section consists of two different types of questions. There are directions for each type. 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.

1. HARSH:

- (A) cold
- (B) angry
- (C) poor
- (D) useless
- (E) severe

2. INDICATE:

- (A) meet with
- (B) look at
- (C) help with
- (D) point out
- (E) search for

3. BLEAK:

- (A) unknown
- (B) quiet
- (C) cheerless
- (D) trembling
- (E) timid

4. SECURE:

- (A) unseen
- (B) aware
- (C) secret
- (D) safe
- (E) knotty

5. ALIEN:

- (A) strange
- (B) futile
- (C) valuable
- (D) brutal
- (E) unclear

6. CHRONIC:

- (A) persistent
- (B) difficult
- (C) doubtful
- (D) legal
- (E) elaborate

7. QUENCH:

- (A) complete
- (B) compare
- (C) demean
- (D) satisfy
- (E) withdraw

8. SEVERE:

- (A) frozen
- (B) extreme
- (C) long
- (D) limited
- (E) essential

9. RANSACK:

- (A) search thoroughly
- (B) act quickly
- (C) cover completely
- (D) make secure
- (E) denounce publicly

14. SOLITARY:

- (A) mindful
- (B) careless
- (C) friendly
- (D) alone
- (E) troubled

10. SUMMIT:

- (A) plateau
- (B) landscape
- (C) slope
- (D) island
- (E) peak

15. CAMOUFLAGE:

- (A) obstacle
- (B) range
- (C) emergency
- (D) disguise
- (E) amount

11. TUMULT:

- (A) annoyance
- (B) commotion
- (C) insignificance
- (D) disagreement
- (E) blockage

16. EXPEL:

- (A) finish off
- (B) teach
- (C) question
- (D) scold
- (E) cast out

12. RETARD:

- (A) turn around
- (B) push apart
- (C) slow down
- (D) change position
- (E) see through

17. LUNGE:

- (A) pursue
- (B) turn
- (C) thrust
- (D) restore
- (E) startle

13. ANTIDOTE:

- (A) fantasy
- (B) remedy
- (C) substitute
- (D) award
- (E) decoration

18. BREVITY:

- (A) ambition
- (B) consistency
- (C) conflict
- (D) imagination
- (E) shortness

19. MARVEL:

- (A) discard
- (B) usurp
- (C) confuse
- (D) point
- (E) wonder

20. CANDOR:

- (A) majesty
- (B) daring
- (C) honesty
- (D) perception
- (E) fatigue

21. CONVENE:

- (A) clarify
- (B) serve
- (C) assemble
- (D) elect
- (E) dignify

22. CATASTROPHE:

- (A) illusion
- (B) disaster
- (C) indication
- (D) warning
- (E) estimate

23. GREGARIOUS:

- (A) sloppy
- (B) sociable
- (C) happy
- (D) intelligent
- (E) talented

24. DEXTERITY:

- (A) secrecy
- (B) equality
- (C) reserve
- (D) nimbleness
- (E) determination

25. IMMINENT:

- (A) intense
- (B) impressive
- (C) proper
- (D) observable
- (E) forthcoming

26. ANIMOSITY:

- (A) doubt
- (B) hatred
- (C) sadness
- (D) illness
- (E) guilt

27. AMEND:

- (A) create
- (B) address
- (C) observe
- (D) exclude
- (E) improve

28. DESPONDENT:

- (A) depressed
- (B) unintended
- (C) artificial
- (D) literary
- (E) unconcerned

29. UNFLINCHING:

- (A) uncommitted
- (B) distinct
- (C) uncompromising
- (D) transitory
- (E) invalid

30. REPUDIATE:

- (A) renounce
- (B) impede
- (C) provoke
- (D) divert
- (E) submit

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

31. Sun is to solar as

- (A) earth is to terrestrial.
- (B) pond is to marine.
- (C) ground is to subterranean.
- (D) tower is to architectural.
- (E) planet is to lunar.

32. Botany is to plants as meteorology is to

- (A) weather.
- (B) flora.
- (C) health.
- (D) language.
- (E) style.

33. Hammer is to nail as

- (A) axe is to wood.
- (B) lathe is to molding.
- (C) chisel is to marble.
- (D) nut is to bolt.
- (E) screwdriver is to screw.

34. Bone is to mammal as girder is to

- (A) skyscraper.
- (B) steel.
- (C) rivet.
- (D) crane.
- (E) concrete.

35. Human is to primate as

- (A) kangaroo is to vegetarian.
- (B) snake is to reptile.
- (C) disease is to bacterium.
- (D) bird is to amphibian.
- (E) dog is to pet.

36. Tremor is to earthquake as

- (A) eye is to hurricane.
- (B) desert is to sandstorm.
- (C) faucet is to deluge.
- (D) wind is to tornado.
- (E) flood is to river.

37. Amusing is to uproarious as
(A) silly is to serious.
(B) dead is to immortal.
(C) interesting is to mesmerizing.
(D) humorous is to dull.
(E) worthless is to valuable.
38. Fickle is to steadfastness as tempestuous is to
(A) worthlessness.
(B) openness.
(C) inspiration.
(D) peacefulness.
(E) ire.
39. School is to fish as
(A) fin is to shark.
(B) library is to student.
(C) flock is to bird.
(D) leg is to frog.
(E) college is to mascot.
40. Cartographer is to map as chef is to
(A) flower.
(B) silverware.
(C) table.
(D) meal.
(E) ingredient.
41. Throne is to monarch as
(A) miter is to pope.
(B) bench is to judge.
(C) lobby is to doorman.
(D) armchair is to general.
(E) ship is to captain.
42. Canal is to river as
(A) boat is to driftwood.
(B) puddle is to lake.
(C) hammer is to mallet.
(D) mine is to cavern.
(E) telephone is to computer.
43. Milk is to sour as bread is to
(A) bent.
(B) stale.
(C) folded.
(D) baked.
(E) hot.
44. Ore is to mine as
(A) apple is to peel.
(B) water is to purify.
(C) batter is to stir.
(D) grain is to plow.
(E) oil is to drill.
45. Weight is to scale as
(A) distance is to speedometer.
(B) number is to slide rule.
(C) length is to thermometer.
(D) reading is to gauge.
(E) altitude is to altimeter.
46. Porcupine is to quill as
(A) bat is to wing.
(B) horse is to tail.
(C) skunk is to odor.
(D) oyster is to pearl.
(E) tiger is to stripe.

47. Jar is to contain as pillar is to

- (A) stand.
- (B) ascend.
- (C) prepare.
- (D) support.
- (E) swing.

48. Irrigate is to dry as

- (A) soften is to uneven.
- (B) smooth is to coarse.
- (C) purify is to distasteful.
- (D) depend is to supportive.
- (E) ferment is to salty.

49. Electricity is to wire as

- (A) sound is to radio.
- (B) water is to aqueduct.
- (C) music is to instrument.
- (D) light is to bulb.
- (E) river is to bank.

50. Contempt is to sneer as

- (A) shame is to shrug.
- (B) anger is to laugh.
- (C) enjoyment is to groan.
- (D) agreement is to grimace.
- (E) displeasure is to frown.

51. Building is to foundation as plant is to

- (A) pane.
- (B) grotto.
- (C) primer.
- (D) floor.
- (E) root.

52. Nose is to olfactory as ear is to

- (A) beautiful.
- (B) edible.
- (C) auditory.
- (D) raspy.
- (E) allergic.

53. Irk is to soothing as support is to

- (A) conciliating.
- (B) elevating.
- (C) undermining.
- (D) irritating.
- (E) vilifying.

54. Illegible is to read as

- (A) invisible is to see.
- (B) illegal is to act.
- (C) broken is to fix.
- (D) irreparable is to break.
- (E) intense is to strain.

55. Tact is to diplomat as

- (A) parsimony is to philanthropist.
- (B) agility is to gymnast.
- (C) vulnerability is to victim.
- (D) training is to physician.
- (E) bias is to judge.

56. Ravenous is to hunger as

- (A) pliable is to obstinacy.
- (B) agitated is to placidity.
- (C) concerned is to apathy.
- (D) smart is to tenacity.
- (E) furious is to indignation.

57. Amplify is to sound as bolster is to

- (A) smell.
- (B) courage.
- (C) insomnia.
- (D) light.
- (E) silence.

58. Auditorium is to lecture as

- (A) theater is to concert.
- (B) attic is to storage.
- (C) temple is to religion.
- (D) cafeteria is to food.
- (E) target is to arrow.

59. Philanthropic is to benevolence as

- (A) smooth is to surface.
- (B) ostentatious is to reserve.
- (C) miserly is to stinginess.
- (D) devout is to malice.
- (E) realistic is to plan.

60. Spurious is to authenticity as

- (A) lavish is to expense.
- (B) abject is to subjectivity.
- (C) affluent is to character.
- (D) laughable is to seriousness.
- (E) totalitarian is to completeness.

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.

STOP

SECTION 5Time—30 Minutes
25 Questions

In this section, there are five possible answers after each question. Choose which one is best. You may use the blank space at the right of the page for scratch work.

Note: Figures are drawn with the greatest possible accuracy, UNLESS stated “Not Drawn to Scale.”

1. Justine bought a comic book at \$5 above the cover price. A year later she sold the book for \$9 less than she paid. At what price did Justine sell the book?

- (A) \$14 below the cover price
- (B) \$4 below the cover price
- (C) The cover price
- (D) \$4 above the cover price
- (E) \$14 above the cover price

USE THIS SPACE FOR FIGURING.

Questions 2–3 refer to the graph in Figure 1.

2. How many fewer boxes of cereal were sold in February than in March?

- (A) 2
- (B) 3
- (C) 20
- (D) 40
- (E) 60

3. The number of boxes sold in January was how many times the number of boxes sold in February?

- (A) 2
- (B) $2\frac{1}{2}$
- (C) 3
- (D) 40
- (E) 60

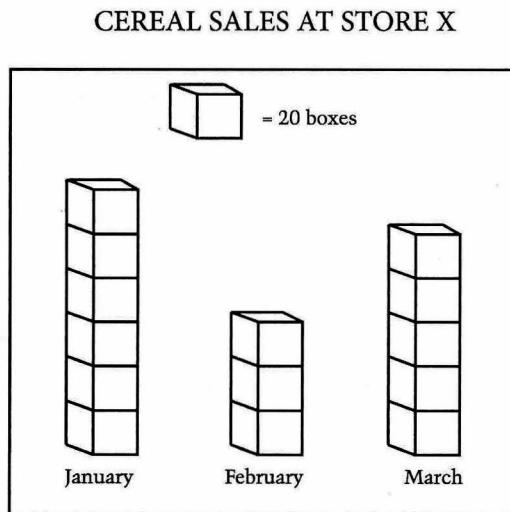


Figure 1

4. Team A has 4 times as many losses as it had ties in a season. If Team A won none of its games, which could be the total number of games it played that season?

(A) 12
(B) 15
(C) 18
(D) 21
(E) 26

5. Figure 2 contains rectangles and a triangle. How many different rectangles are there in Figure 2?

(A) 5
(B) 7
(C) 9
(D) 10
(E) 12

6. Which of the following is NOT less than $\frac{1}{4}$?

(A) $\frac{2}{9}$
(B) $\frac{3}{14}$
(C) $\frac{14}{64}$
(D) $\frac{19}{70}$
(E) $\frac{27}{125}$

USE THIS SPACE FOR FIGURING.

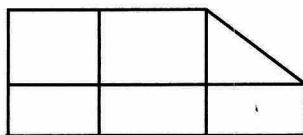


Figure 2

7. In Figure 3, the sides of triangles ABC and FGH , and of squares $BCFE$ and $CDGF$, are all equal in length. Which of the following is the longest path from A to H ?

- (A) $A - B - C - F - H$
(B) $A - B - E - F - H$
(C) $A - C - D - G - H$
(D) $A - B - E - G - H$
(E) $A - C - F - G - H$
8. If $5\frac{1}{3} \times (14 - x) = 0$, then what does x equal?
- (A) 0
(B) 1
(C) $5\frac{1}{3}$
(D) 14
(E) It cannot be determined from the information given.

9. Which of the following is closest to 1.18?

- (A) 12
(B) 2.2
(C) 1.9
(D) 1.1
(E) 1
10. If X is greater than 15, then $\frac{1}{3}$ of X must always be
- (A) less than 5.
(B) equal to 5.
(C) greater than 5.
(D) equal to 45.
(E) less than 45.

USE THIS SPACE FOR FIGURING.

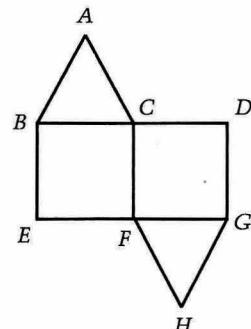


Figure 3

11. Of the following, 35 percent of \$26.95 is closest to
- (A) \$7.00.
(B) \$9.45.
(C) \$10.50.
(D) \$11.15.
(E) \$12.25.
12. If a factory can make 600 nails every 3 minutes, how long would it take to make 27,000 nails?
- (A) 45 minutes
(B) 1 hour
(C) 1 hour 45 minutes
(D) 2 hours 15 minutes
(E) 3 hours 15 minutes
13. Sally has x dollars and receives \$100 for her birthday. She then buys a bicycle that costs \$125. How many dollars does Sally have remaining?
- (A) $x + 125$
(B) $x + 100$
(C) $x + 25$
(D) $x - 25$
(E) $x - 100$
14. If $\frac{A+B}{3} = 4$ and A is greater than 1, which of the following could NOT be the value of B ?
- (A) -3
(B) 0
(C) 1
(D) 2
(E) 12

USE THIS SPACE FOR FIGURING.

15. The average of five numbers is 10. If two of the five numbers are removed, the average of the remaining three numbers is 9. What is the sum of the two numbers that were removed?

(A) 17
(B) 18
(C) 21
(D) 22
(E) 23

USE THIS SPACE FOR FIGURING.

16. The bottom of the shopping bag shown in Figure 4 is placed flat on a table. Except for the handles, this shopping bag is constructed with rectangular pieces of paper. Which of the following diagrams best represents all the points where the shopping bag touches the table?

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

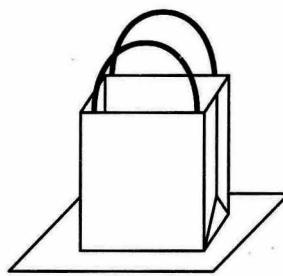


Figure 4

17. The number of students in a certain school is expected to increase from 1,086 students in 2010 to 1,448 students in 2011. What is the expected increase to the nearest percent?

(A) 20%
(B) 33%
(C) 37%
(D) 40%
(E) 45%

18. In Figure 5, the distance between W and Y is three times the distance between W and X , and the distance between X and Z is twice the distance between X and Y . If the distance from W to X is 2, how far apart are W and Z ?

(A) 10
(B) 12
(C) 14
(D) 16
(E) 18

19. A fence surrounds a rectangular field whose length is 3 times its width. If 240 meters of the fence is used to surround the field, what is the width of the field?

(A) 30 m
(B) 40 m
(C) 60 m
(D) 80 m
(E) 90 m

20. Ms. Kirschner receives \$50 for every \$900 she collects from stock sales. How much does she receive if she collects \$18,000 from stock sales?

(A) \$100
(B) \$180
(C) \$1,000
(D) \$1,200
(E) \$1,800

USE THIS SPACE FOR FIGURING.



Figure 5

21. What is the greatest number of rectangles 4 centimeters wide and 6 centimeters long that can be cut from a square piece of paper with a side of 24 centimeters?
- (A) 2
(B) 10
(C) 24
(D) 36
(E) 48
22. R is the sum of consecutive integers S and T . If S and T are negative, which of the following is ALWAYS true?
- (A) $R = -4$
(B) $R = -1$
(C) R is less than either S or T .
(D) R is greater than either S or T .
(E) $R + S + T$ is positive.
23. Initially, Greg had a total of 60 DVDs and CDs in his collection. He then sold $\frac{1}{8}$ of his CDs and $\frac{1}{2}$ of his DVDs. If the number of DVDs he sold is twice the number of CDs he sold, how many DVDs did he sell?
- (A) 4
(B) 5
(C) 8
(D) 10
(E) 20

USE THIS SPACE FOR FIGURING.

24. Mary saved exactly 60 percent of the total allowance she received in the last two weeks, and she spent the rest. If she received \$20 for allowance each week and spent \$12 of her first week's allowance, which of the following MUST be true?

- I. She saved a total of \$24.
 - II. She spent \$6 of her second week's allowance.
 - III. She saved 80 percent of her second week's allowance.
- (A) None
(B) I only
(C) II only
(D) I and III only
(E) I, II, and III
25. Paul and Bill each received a raise of 20 percent. If Paul now earns \$4.50 per hour while Bill earns \$5.40 per hour, Bill earned how much more per hour than Paul before their raises?
- (A) \$0.70
(B) \$0.73
(C) \$0.75
(D) \$0.80
(E) \$0.90

USE THIS SPACE FOR FIGURING.

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.

STOP