

ANSWER KEY

Section 2	5. D	36. A	26. A	57. A
1. E	6. D	37. D	27. C	58. E
2. B	7. C	38. C	28. E	59. B
3. B	8. A	39. B	29. B	60. D
4. E	9. C	40. C	30. A	Section 5
5. E	10. E	Section 4	31. C	1. E
6. B	11. C	1. D	32. A	2. D
7. C	12. C	2. B	33. A	3. B
8. B	13. C	3. E	34. C	4. D
9. A	14. A	4. D	35. B	5. A
10. C	15. A	5. A	36. E	6. D
11. A	16. A	6. E	37. A	7. E
12. D	17. C	7. B	38. E	8. D
13. B	18. A	8. E	39. B	9. A
14. C	19. B	9. E	40. B	10. A
15. E	20. E	10. A	41. A	11. A
16. C	21. B	11. C	42. A	12. C
17. E	22. C	12. E	43. E	13. A
18. E	23. D	13. B	44. C	14. E
19. D	24. A	14. B	45. C	15. D
20. A	25. C	15. B	46. C	16. D
21. C	26. B	16. C	47. A	17. B
22. D	27. E	17. A	48. C	18. D
23. D	28. D	18. E	49. B	19. B
24. C	29. A	19. C	50. E	20. C
25. A	30. D	20. E	51. A	21. C
Section 3	31. A	21. A	52. B	22. C
1. A	32. D	22. C	53. E	23. B
2. C	33. B	23. E	54. D	24. C
3. D	34. B	24. A	55. E	25. B
4. C	35. C	25. E	56. C	

SSAT PRACTICE TEST 1: UPPER-LEVEL: ASSESS YOUR STRENGTHS

Use the following tables to determine which topics and chapters you need to review most. If you need help with your essay, be sure to review Chapter 9: The Essay and Chapter 26: Writing Skills.

Topic	Question
Math I	Section 2, questions 1–25
Reading Comprehension	Section 3, questions 1–40
Verbal: Synonyms	Section 4, questions 1–30
Verbal: Analogies	Section 4, questions 31–60
Math II	Section 5, questions 1–25

Topic	Number of Questions on Test	Number Correct	If you struggled with these questions, study...
Math I	25		Chapters 10–14 and Chapter 25
Reading Comprehension	40		Chapter 8
Verbal: Synonyms	30		Chapters 7 and 24
Verbal: Analogies	30		Chapters 2 and 24
Math II	25		Chapters 10–14 and Chapter 25

ANSWERS AND EXPLANATIONS

SECTION 2: MATH

1. E

We need an answer here that is not a factor of 120. In other words, a number which will not evenly divide into 120. Only (E), 16, is not a factor of 120.

2. B

Recall that all figures on the SSAT are always drawn to scale unless stated otherwise. Extending the vertical line segment boundary of the art slice upward and extending the horizontal line segment boundary of the art slice to the right shows that the art slice is about 25% of the pie. Twenty-five percent or $\frac{1}{4}$ of 900 (the total number of students) is 225 art students.

3. B

Sean's sister must arrive $(25 - 14)$ or 11 minutes after midnight because it takes 14 minutes to reach midnight and 11 more minutes to add up to 25 minutes.

4. E

The key here is to make what you are given look like the answer choices. No calculation is needed. Round off 0.52 to 0.5 or $\frac{1}{2}$ and round 78 to 80.

5. E

Careful! The question asks for dollars. Each sack of money = \$50 as is noted in the table. Brian has 4 more sacks than James, so the amount more than James that Brian saved is 4 times \$50 which equals \$200.

6. B

We must determine how much was saved by Andy and how much was saved by James and compare the two. Andy saved 8 sacks, which is 8 times \$50 or \$400, and James saved 2 sacks, which is 2 times \$50 or \$100. Thus, Andy's \$400 is 4 times James's \$100.

7. C

Using the formula Part = Percent × Whole, $30 = 30\% \times N$ (total number of students). We need to isolate the total number of students (N). Thirty percent = $\frac{30}{100}$, so the equation can be written as $30 = \frac{30}{100} \times N$. Now multiply both sides of this equation by $\frac{100}{30}$; the N is now by itself once $\frac{30}{100}$ and $\frac{100}{30}$ cancel out to 1. Multiplying $30 \times \frac{100}{30}$ gives a value of 100 for N .

8. B

Because of the word *except*, we need to determine which fraction is *not* less than 2. So we are looking for a fraction that is greater than or equal to 2. In order to determine this, make all of the fractions improper: With (A), $\frac{15}{8} = 1\frac{7}{8}$. The only fraction where the denominator can be divided into the numerator with a result of at least 2 is (B): $\frac{45}{22} = 2\frac{1}{22}$.

9. A

We are told all the sides are equal. Thus, set each segment = 1 and add. With (A), $A - C - B - D - F = 1$ (A to C) + 1 (C to B) + 1 (B to D) + 2 (D to E and then E to F) = 5. (B) counts to 4; hence, cross it out. (C) counts to 4 also, so cross it out. (D) counts to 3, and (E) counts to 4. The longest path is 5, so (A) is correct.

10. C

Scan the answer choices. (A), 80, is $80.08 - 80 = 0.08$ away from 80.08. (B), 80.01, is $80.08 - 80.01 = 0.07$ away from 80.08. (C), 80.1, is $80.1 - 80.08 = 0.02$ away from 80.08. (D), 81, is 0.92 away from 80.08; and (E), 90, is more than 9 away from 80.08. The question asks for the choice closest to 80.08, and thus (C), 80.1, is correct.

11. A

Call the number N . Write an inequality using the information given. Remember, *of* means multiply, $\frac{1}{3} \times N < 12$. We need to isolate N , our unknown value. Multiplying both sides by the reciprocal of $\frac{1}{3}$, which is 3, produces a result of $N < 12 \times 3$, and thus $N < 36$. (A) is correct.

12. D

The minimum number of points Team B could have scored is 1 more than Team A, or 40. Using the average formula, Average = $\frac{\text{Sum of the terms}}{\text{Number of terms}}$, we can plug in our given information: Average = $\frac{40 \text{ points}}{5 \text{ players}}$. Thus the average score of the players on Team B must have been at least 8 points per player.

13. B

The sum of the 3 interior angles of any triangle is 180 degrees. Figure 4 indicates that two of the angles have degree measures of 90 and 45. So the degree measure of the third angle is $180 - 90 - 45 = 45$. So this is a 45–45–90 triangle. In any triangle, the sides opposite two equal angles must be equal. Hence, $a = 6$.

14. C

Here, we need to divide 40,000 into 2,000,000: $\frac{2,000,000}{40,000}$. Simply cancel out 4 zeros from the bottom and 4 zeros from the top. We now have $\frac{200}{4}$, which equals 50.

15. E

The question states that y is less than 3, and we want the value that x cannot equal, so let's solve the equation for x in terms of y and see if we can conclude something about x . The equation is $x - y + 2 = 6$. First subtract 2 from both sides. Then $x - y = 6 - 2$, or $x - y = 4$. Adding y to both sides, we have that $x = y + 4$. Since y is less than 3, $y + 4$ must be less than 7. Now $x = y + 4$, so x must be less than 7. Look for a choice that is not less than 7. Only (E), 8, is not less than 7. So x cannot be 8, and (E) is correct.

16. C

Segment $AD = 55$. Because the length of AB is 2 times the length of BC , let $BC = x$ and let $AB = 2x$. Since $AB = CD$, let $CD = 2x$ also. The total length of $AD = AB + BC + CD = 2x + x + 2x = 5x = 55$. Hence, $x = 11$ and $BD = BC + CD = x + 2x = 3x = 3 \times 11 = 33$.

17. E

The question asks for all the points. (A) is incorrect because it only includes the rectangular boundary of the set of all the points that touch the table; it does not include the points inside this rectangle that also touch the surface of the table. (E) indicates all the points and is correct.

18. E

The question is not asking for a value of J . Indeed, J could be any whole number. The question is asking for the answer choice that can be written in the form $(J + 2) \times 3$, where J is a whole number. Since

3 is a factor of $(J + 2) \times 3$, the choice we're looking for must be a multiple of 3. A whole number is a multiple of 3 if and only if the sum of its digits is a multiple of 3. Looking at the answer choices, only the sum of the digits of (E), 81, is a multiple of 3. That is, the sum of the digits of 81 is $8 + 1 = 9$, which is a multiple of 3. So (E) is correct.

19. D

Using the information given, isolate a : $a = 3b + 4 + 7 = 3b + 11$. Thus, $a = 3b + 11$. Next add 5 to both sides of this equation: $a + 5 = 3b + 11 + 5 = 3b + 16$.

20. A

They give us 21.5 out of 100, which is easily translated into 21.5%. Hence, 21.5% of (multiplication) 2,000,000 is $\frac{21.5}{100} \times 2,000,000$. Cancel out two zeros from the 100 in the denominator and from the 2,000,000 in the numerator to get $21.5 \times 20,000 = 430,000$.

21. C

Translate from English into math. Let Bob's current age = x , and let Jerry's current age = $x + 7$. To find their ages 5 years ago, subtract 5 years from each current age: 5 years ago Bob was $x - 5$, and Jerry was $x + 7 - 5 = x + 2$. The sum of Bob and Jerry's ages 5 years ago was $x - 5 + x + 2 = 2x - 3$.

22. D

The contestant answered a total of 5 questions correctly. Using our percent formula, Percent \times Whole = Part, $20\% \times$ total number of questions = 5. Multiply both sides of the equation by $\frac{100}{20}$ (the reciprocal of 20%), and the total number of questions = 25. Thus, statement I is incorrect so eliminate (A), (C), and (E). For statement II, there were $25 - 15 =$

10 questions remaining, and 1 of these 10 questions was answered correctly. So he answered $\frac{1}{10}$, or 10% of the remaining questions correctly, so statement II is true. (Also, both remaining answer choices, (B) and (D), contain this Roman numeral.) Finally, statement III is true because 1 of the remaining 10 questions was answered correctly so 9 of these 10 were not answered correctly. Eliminate choice (B). (D) remains and is correct.

23. D

This problem is perfect for our Picking Numbers strategy. $C = A \times B$. Pick two consecutive numbers for A and B such as 2 and 3. Their product is 6 and positive. However, if we selected 1 and 0, the product would be 0, which is neither positive nor negative. Because the integers are consecutive, one of the integers must be even, or a multiple of 2, and hence the product of any two consecutive integers must be even. (D) is correct.

24. C

Be careful here. The question asks for the difference before the discount. The sweaters were sold for 100% – 20% of their old price. Using our percent formula, Part = Percent \times Whole, we have that $48 = 80\% \times$ old price. Convert 80% to $\frac{80}{100}$ and multiply both sides by $\frac{100}{80}$. We now have $\frac{100}{80} \times 48 =$ old price. Canceling yields \$60. Use the percent formula for the wool sweater, and you have the equation $\$64 = 80\% \times$ old price. You'll find that its original price was \$80. The difference is $\$80 - \$60 = \$20$.

25. A

The maximum load that a car can carry is $17\frac{1}{3}$ tons. If each car carries the maximum load minus $\frac{5}{9}$ of a ton, then each car carries $17\frac{1}{3} - \frac{5}{9} = \frac{52}{3} - \frac{5}{9} = \frac{52}{3} \times \frac{3}{3} - \frac{5}{9} = \frac{156-5}{9} = \frac{151}{9}$ tons. Next, multiply this amount carried in each car by 36 cars and get $\frac{151}{9} \times 36$ tons. Cancel the 9 into the 36 and get $151 \times 4 = 604$.

SECTION 3: READING COMPREHENSION**LEMURS PASSAGE**

This fact-based passage introduces us to the lemur, a monkey-like animal that lives chiefly in Madagascar. We're given various information about lemurs: their physical characteristics, the origin of their name, where they're found, and so on.

1. A

The author's style is straightforward and informative, like the style of a biology textbook. A zoologist's diary would more likely be in the first-person ("June 20: Saw two lemurs in a jungle in southern Madagascar."), and a tourist's guidebook would go into less scientific detail and would place lemurs in a specific location. ("Be sure to check out the lemurs in Avahi National Park.")

2. C

Summarize the passage in your own mind. You might have come up with something like "Things to Know about Lemurs." (C) restates this idea. The passage doesn't mention whether lemurs hunt alone or in groups, so (B) is incorrect, and the rest of the answer choices focus on details.

3. D

You're looking for the detail that's false. The author states that lemurs eat "leaves . . . eggs, fruit, insects, and small animals," so (D) must be incorrect.

4. C

In the second half of the paragraph, the author states that lemurs "are reputed to be gentle, friendly creatures." If they're "gentle" and "friendly," you can infer that they're not very aggressive. (A) is contradicted in the final sentence of the passage. (B) and (D) are refuted when the author says that lemurs "are active throughout the day and night" and are "most often are in the trees." We don't know enough about the flying lemur to infer that it can only be found in and around Madagascar, so (E) is incorrect.

5. D

(A) and (E) cannot be verified using the passage. (B) is incorrect because the passage states that "lemurs eat eggs . . . insects, and small animals" (lines 13–14). (C) is incorrect because the passage says that lemurs "are active throughout the day" (line 14). (D) is correct because aye-ayes are in the lemur family and lemurs are primates.

WOODROW WILSON PASSAGE

This historical passage focuses on President Woodrow Wilson and his post-World War I peace settlement—specifically, on the Fourteen-Point Plan, which called for the abolition of secret diplomacy. Wilson considered open negotiations vital for peace, but in paragraph 2 the author disagrees, arguing that Wilson's view was too simplistic.

6. D

The first and second sentences of each paragraph usually reveal the paragraph's topic. In this case,

it's the second sentence: Wilson was wrong—war stems not from secret deals by national leaders but from “unresolved disagreements among nations.” (A) and (E) summarize the topic of paragraph 1, not paragraph 2. (B) is too general; the paragraph mainly discusses why one form of diplomacy usually fails to avert wars. Not all disagreements among nations lead to war, so (C) is also too broad.

7. C

We're told that Wilson called for an end to secret negotiations as a way to end war and then that Wilson was wrong—that “he lacked insight into the complexities of international politics.” Clearly, the author disagrees with Wilson. (A) is tempting, given the author's “realpolitik” attitude, but she isn't being Machiavellian; she's simply stating why Wilson's idea was wrong. (B) and (D) are too emotional, and (E) is incorrect because the author doesn't apologize for criticizing Wilson.

8. A

The scenario in (A) is the closest parallel to the author's thinking. As the next-to-last sentence of the passage puts it, “war usually stems from unresolved disagreements among nations . . . over territory . . .” (B)'s scenario is an economic trade agreement involving a third country—not very likely to lead to war. The other answer choices involve secret deals or covert activity of the kind that Wilson—not the author—thought would lead to war.

9. C

Look at the last two sentences of the text. According to the author, open diplomacy can't solve the kinds of problems that lead to war. (A)'s assertion that quiet diplomacy will always be with us doesn't explain why open diplomacy won't prevent war.

10. E

To find the correct answer, try to answer each of the questions in the choices. (A) is answered in lines 14–15; the author says Wilson's first point on diplomacy was wrong. (B) is answered in lines 17–19; wars usually result from disagreements among nations. (C) is answered in line 7; Wilson supported open (public) diplomacy. (D) is answered in the second paragraph; the author says Wilson “lacked insight into the complexities of international politics (lines 13–14), and then the author proceeds to present is his or her knowledge or international politics. (E) is the answer because the passage does not tackle ways to eliminate the threat of war.

11. C

To imagine where the author might go next, retrace the steps of the argument: 1) Wilson offered a peace proposal that argued for open diplomacy, which he thought would end wars; 2) Wilson failed to grasp that secret diplomacy is not the cause of most wars, which occur because of unresolved disputes among nations over such things as territory and resources. Having disagreed with Wilson, it's most likely that the author will try to illustrate this last point by giving an example of a war that occurred because of a territorial or resource dispute. (A), (D), and (E) suggest that the author will return to the subjects of President Wilson or World War I, but the text moves beyond Wilson to discuss the cause of war.

POETRY PASSAGE

You are likely to see one poem on the SSAT. When you do, be alert for tone and the use of metaphor. Here, an oak tree is used as a metaphor—for living our lives as an oak tree does, in accordance with nature and the change of seasons. The first three

lines of the poem generate its central metaphor: “Live thy life, Young and old, Like yon oak...” (“Yon” is short for “yonder,” meaning “that oak over there.”) In other words, “Live your life, at all ages, like that oak tree does.”

12. C

You’re asked to infer the poem’s central metaphor. What do the seasons represent? The successive stages of life, (C): Spring is youth, summer is maturity, autumn is middle age, and winter is old age.

13. C

Who is the “he” of line 13? The entire stanza provides clues: “he” has lost his leaves, “he” stands, “trunk and bough, naked strength.” “He,” then, is the oak tree.

14. A

The second stanza shows the oak tree in summer and in autumn; “gold again” refers to the seasonally changed color of the oak tree’s leaves, so (A) is best here. (B), (C), and (E) are pretty easily eliminated, and (D) isn’t right because the arrival of autumn signals a change in foliage—and the quoted phrase refers to the latter, not the former.

15. A

This is a detail question. The oak is referred to as “Living gold” in line 5 of the poem; the previous line says, “Bright in spring.”

16. A

This question basically asks for the statement that mirrors the poem’s Big Idea, which is that we should be like the oak tree, living each season of our lives as well as we can. (A) restates this best. (B) is

wrong because “something” can apparently be accomplished at any point in one’s life; what about the other “seasons”? (C) makes little sense, and (D) contradicts the poem. (E) dispenses with the poem’s central metaphor altogether: It’s not that a good life includes the enjoyment of trees; it’s that a good life is lived as a tree lives its life.

17. C

Think about how the poem would sound if you read it aloud. It would sound as if the poet were giving you advice on living life to the fullest. That rules out (A), (D), and (E). The poem is optimistic (seeking the best possible outcome), hopeful, and helpful; that leaves passionate (expressing intense feeling) and pompous (arrogant). The poem does sound intense, so the answer is (C).

TEA PASSAGE

This passage is about tea—the plant, and the history of its cultivation and uses. Paragraph 1 describes its universal appeal, its origin, and its description and look. Paragraph 2 describes the difficulties of cultivating tea and where the plant is currently grown. The final paragraph summarizes tea’s history, from ancient times to today.

18. A

The choice that best sums up the passage is (A). The other answer choices each touch on only one aspect of the text.

19. B

(A) is wrong because tea was first cultivated in China. (C) distorts lines 25–27: The author states that the United Kingdom is the world’s largest importer of tea, not that tea is the United Kingdom’s largest import.

20. E

The phrase “cheap labor” in the question stem is also found in paragraph 2, which states that, since tea leaves “must be picked by hand,” cultivation in North America “was found to be impractical because of a shortage of cheap labor.” In other words, tea cultivation requires a supply of cheap labor because the leaves must be handpicked. (A) contradicts paragraph 1, which says that tea plants are “usually pruned down to three or four feet for cultivation.” (B) and (C) are never mentioned, and (D) incorrectly reduces the world’s cultivation and consumption of tea to two countries, England and China.

21. B

The author’s style is informative, offering an encyclopedic summary of the cultivation and uses of tea.

22. C

Since paragraph 3 summarizes the historic uses of tea, beginning with ancient times and ending with consumption today, it’s likely that the author will continue to discuss current consumption trends. (A) temptingly mentions the last detail in the passage, but the Boston Tea Party is only an aside, a lighthearted explanation of why consumption of tea in the United States today lags behind that of coffee.

23. D

Paragraph 2 describes the difficulties of cultivating tea and where it is currently cultivated.

FICTION PASSAGE

This passage reflects the thoughts going through a soldier’s mind in the final moments before battle. Notice how the two lines of dialogue toward the end of the passage increase the tension of the imminent attack. Be alert for shifts of tone and perspective and the use of metaphor.

24. A

After the teaser in the opening sentence (moments of waiting for what?), the first paragraph details the youth’s childhood memory of the circus in town, (A). The circus’s arrival couldn’t be called a turning point in his life—it was simply a fond memory—so (B) is incorrect. (D) is incorrect because he wasn’t planning his day at the circus; he was simply enjoying the day as a spectator. Neither (C) nor (E) are discussed in the first paragraph, so they are incorrect as well.

25. C

The text jumps from one “scene” to another. That is, the quoted exclamation breaks us away from the youth’s daydream of the circus and into the reality of his current situation. A fellow soldier has shouted that the enemy is approaching, (C), and we are jolted into the reality of the situation. (A) and (B) wrongly assume that the exclamation is part of the youth’s memory, and (D) and (E) are completely unwarranted inferences.

26. B

As we have just seen in the previous question, the youth reminisces in paragraph 1. As we jump to the next paragraph and to the reality of the battle, the men prepare with anticipation. No other answer choice fits.

27. E

Horses are never mentioned here; all the soldiers are on foot.

28. D

Why do soldiers carry a flag? In the same way flags are raised on ships in the ocean, raising a flag on land is meant to represent one's side or country. (A) is tempting, but true only if the enemy wins. (B) makes no sense, since the flag is carried at the front of a charging line of soldiers.

ACUPUNCTURE PASSAGE

This modified science passage discusses acupuncture, an ancient Chinese form of medical therapy. There's very little science in the passage. Instead, the author describes the thinking behind acupuncture and gives a brief history of its use in Western countries.

29. A

A Roman Numeral question. The only true statement, according to the passage, is statement I: Acupuncture was first practiced in China, but it is now practiced in many Western countries as well. Statement II is false: According to the first sentence of paragraph 2, acupuncture was not used to control pain during surgery until the 1970s. And the final sentence of the passage disputes statement III: The mechanism for its effectiveness "is still a mystery."

30. D

The author tells us what acupuncture involves, the ancient Chinese philosophy on which it's based, and how it recently spread to the West. The passage is primarily about the historical and philosophical background of acupuncture, (D). (A) is not mentioned, and (B) focuses too narrowly on the first paragraph. (C) is too general.

31. A

Paragraph 1 states that acupuncture is based on the ancient Chinese belief that "human beings are miniature versions of the universe" and that the same forces control nature and health. Yin and yang are not Chinese gods, (B); they're principles. And contrary to (D), Western countries have not "totally changed" the Chinese philosophy of health and disease. They may have ignored it or failed to understand it, but they did not change it.

32. D

Yin and yang have "an opposite but complementary effect on each other. . . . When they are in balance, the body maintains a constant, normal [i.e., healthy] state." (A) names an example of how the two principles operate, not what they represent. (B) wrongly states that one principle is healthy and the other unhealthy, but it's a balance of both that maintains health and an imbalance that results in sickness.

33. B

When yin and yang are in balance, the body is healthy, but when they're out of balance, disease occurs. These two forces work together, or complement, each other. The claim in (A) was made by ancient Chinese philosophy, and there is no actual proof in the passage for (C). The author does not mention any part of the body that isn't influenced by acupuncture, so (E) is incorrect.

34. B

Are the author's points positive, negative, or neutral? The author sticks to pointing out what acupuncture is and how it has become a popular form of treatment. The author doesn't talk about the negative aspects, so the tone is positive. That

rules out (A), (C), and (E), leaving “admiring” and “serene.” Next, think about how the passage would sound if you read it aloud. Does it sound as if the author holds acupuncture with high regard and respect (admiring), or does it sound calm and peaceful (serene)? Clearly, the author is excited about acupuncture and admires its effectiveness. (B) is the answer.

O’KEEFFE PASSAGE

The final passage is about the American painter Georgia O’Keeffe—her life, her fame, and the subjects of her paintings. The opening sentence of paragraph 2 sums up the main point: O’Keeffe is “widely considered to have been a pioneering American modernist painter.”

35. C

(C) is contradicted by paragraph 2, which states that O’Keeffe was “more independent” than most other early modern American artists, who were “strongly influenced by European art.” The other choices can be found in the passage as influences on O’Keeffe.

36. A

O’Keeffe was the artist, and nature was her favorite subject. Do this one as you would an Analogy. The relationship of artist to subject is repeated in (A): The model *is* the photographer’s subject. Similarly, nature is O’Keeffe’s subject.

37. D

Why are the paintings “semiabstract” (line 24)? (B) and (C) are only half the answer: It was her treatment of these objects and scenes—the way she painted them—that made them “semiabstract.”

38. C

According to paragraph 2, O’Keeffe was unlike her contemporary American painters—“independent,” not influenced by European art. Her work was “identifiably American,” which makes (C) correct. (B) and (D) are factually true, but they’re not the reason why she’s considered a pioneer. And (E) is incorrect since O’Keeffe’s work was considered “semiabstract,” not very abstract.

39. B

The main point is summed up in the opening sentence of paragraph 2. The author never claims that O’Keeffe was the best painter of her generation, (A), or that she didn’t develop a fully abstract style, (D), or even that her colors and shapes were too simple, (E). (C) is plausible (though we never learn that O’Keeffe painted only familiar subjects), but it’s not the main point.

40. C

We’re told that European art strongly influenced most American artists of O’Keeffe’s time. Unlike European art, however, O’Keeffe’s paintings offered a “simplified and idealized treatment of color, light, space, and natural forms.” Since European art was different from O’Keeffe’s art, we can infer that it did not portray natural shapes in a simple, idealistic way, making (C) correct. No other answer choice can be inferred.

SECTION 4: VERBAL

SYNONYMS

1. D

To plead is to appeal earnestly or desperately—to beg.

2. B

To prowl is to move around secretly, stealthily—in other words, to sneak.

3. E

A vessel, such as a bowl or glass, is a container for holding something.

4. D

To approve means to judge favorably.

5. A

To seep means to flow through little cracks, or to ooze.

6. E

To vex means to anger, or irritate.

7. B

To doze is to sleep lightly. You might doze because someone bores you, but the two words are not synonymous.

8. E

A bounty is a reward or gift.

9. E

Something coarse is harsh or rough.

10. A

Meek means mild mannered or submissive.

11. C

To saturate is to wet something thoroughly or soak it. You saturate a sponge in water, for example.

12. E

Genteel describes something elegant, aristocratic, or refined.

13. B

Winsome means pleasing or charming, such as a winsome smile.

14. B

To reproach means to express disapproval or disappointment in someone. (D) is tempting, but you can complain without blaming anything specific.

15. B

To demonstrate means to explain clearly or show.

16. C

A camouflage is a disguise or a concealment. An outfit, (B), may or may not be a camouflage.

17. A

Aghast is an adjective that means to be struck with amazement or horror—in other words, to be shocked.

18. E

To recollect means to remember.

19. C

To initiate means to begin or start.

20. E

To suffocate is to choke or deprive of air.

21. A

To prevail means to win, overcome, or triumph.

22. C

To prance is to walk in a cocky way or to strut. The closest wrong answer choice, in attitude at least, is (A), but boasting is not a way of walking.

23. E

Profound means deep-seated or intense. A parent has a profound love for his or her child.

24. A

Limber means flexible, lithe, nimble, or supple. (B), wooden, is a good antonym for limber.

25. E

To terminate means to finish or bring to an end.

26. A

To contemplate means to think about or ponder.

27. C

A caprice is a sudden fancy or whim. (A) is tempting, but not all ideas are whims or caprices.

28. E

An adage is a common saying or proverb.

29. B

A din is a loud, confused mixture of noises—in other words, a clamor.

30. A

To expunge is to get rid of, obliterate, erase.

ANALOGIES

31. C

A pilot directs a plane as a captain directs a ship.

32. A

One breed of snake is a python. One breed of dog is a terrier. The relationships in the other answer choices are in the wrong order as compared to the stem words. In other words, a python is a subset of the snake family, and that same relationship is not

reflected in (B)–(E). Quadruped, by the way, means four-legged.

33. A

A mayor is the highest official in a city. A governor is the highest official in a state. The suggested bridge easily eliminates (B), (C), and (E). With (D), a secretary is not usually the highest official on a committee—the chairperson is.

34. C

Paper is the material upon which a novel is written. Similarly, canvas is the material upon which a portrait is painted.

35. B

Refined is the opposite of vulgar. In (B), submissive is the opposite of recalcitrant, which means stubbornly defiant. (A) contains synonyms, not opposites. In (C), ecstatic is an extreme state of happiness. And the word pairs in (D) and (E) have no obvious relationship to each other.

36. E

You use a whip to lash something. You use a club to beat something. As for (A), you may throw a stick at someone, but that's not the relationship needed here.

37. A

To migrate is to travel seasonally. In the winter, swans migrate. In the winter, groundhogs hibernate (hide and sleep). Petting is something a person does to a dog, so (B) is incorrect, and (C), (D), and (E) are not specifically done in the winter—even though they all are things these animals do.

38. E

Flip the words: A meteorologist studies weather. Similarly, a botanist studies plants or vegetation.

39. B

Again, flip the pairs: Horse racing is done, or played, on a track. Tennis is played on a court.

40. B

A director tells an actor what to do, the way a coach tells a player what to do.

41. A

The relationship here is one of order or sequence. A dessert is eaten at the end of a meal. A finale is played at the end of a performance. Lunch is eaten after breakfast, but it's a different meal, not part of the same one, so the bridge doesn't fit.

42. A

The words in the stem are opposites. The only pair of opposites among the choices is in (A): Accept is the opposite of reject, as confirm is the opposite of deny.

43. E

A tower is the tall structure that enables planes to navigate safely at an airport. A lighthouse is the tall structure that enables ships to navigate safely near the shoreline.

44. C

Fidelity is the opposite or absence of unfaithfulness. Honesty is the opposite or absence of deceit. The words in (A) and (D) are synonyms, and there's no clear relationship between the words in (B) and (E).

45. C

If something is widespread, it's not limited. If something is broad, it's not narrow. The words in (A) are synonyms, as are the words in (B) and (D). (E) is a little tough: International seems to suggest sophisticated, which is the opposite of provincial, but the words are in the opposite order as those presented in the stem.

46. C

A saw is a tool used by a carpenter. A plow is a tool used by a farmer. No other occupation listed here requires the use of a plow.

47. A

A sword is used against an opponent in fencing just as a glove is used in boxing.

48. C

Here the relationship is one of degree, with the second word being much stronger than the first. You can encourage or suggest that someone do something, and they may or may not do it. But if you demand or order them to do it, then they must. The words in (A) and (B) are synonyms, and the words in (D) are opposites. Condemn in (E) is stronger than to reprimand, not the other way around, so the order is wrong.

49. B

A grin is a facial expression showing delight. A frown is a facial expression showing dismay (dismay is a mixture of fear and discouragement). A laugh in (D) expresses happiness, but it isn't precisely a facial expression.

50. E

Something mysterious is not understandable. Something obscure is not clear.

51. A

When an injury heals, it disappears. When a malfunction is repaired, it disappears. In both cases, the thing that heals or is repaired gets better, which is why (E) is not quite right.

52. B

A jog is a slow run; a sprint is a fast run. A trot is a slow run for a horse, while a gallop is a fast run. (C) means to wander about—not at a great speed, while (D) means to stroll. (E) means flying, not running.

53. E

A bone is one part of the structural system of the body—the system that holds it up. Similarly, a beam—a long piece of timber or steel—is one part of the structural system that holds up a building. (A) may be tempting, but floors don't generally connect to other floors the way beams and bones do.

54. D

Amorphous means “without shape.” So amorphous is to shape as odorless is to odor, or scent.

55. E

Another relationship of opposites. A vain person is, by definition, not humble. Similarly, an extroverted or outgoing person is, by definition, not shy. (A) may be tempting since boisterous means noisy and exuberant. But anxious people aren't by definition quiet; one may be anxious and act boisterously—by talking too much out of nervousness, for example. Cantankerous in (B) means bad tempered and quarrelsome, and discursive in (D) means to talk in a rambling way.

56. C

You study for a test the way you rehearse for a play. One is preparation for the other. (A) seems close, but apply is not quite “preparation” for a job.

57. A

You smile when you're happy and frown when you're sad or angry. You cheer to signal your approval and jeer your disapproval of a sports team, for example. Wince, in (B), means to express pain.

58. E

To peel a banana is to pull off its outer covering. To husk an ear of corn is to pull off its outer covering (also called a husk).

59. B

Tactile refers to anything perceptible through the sense of touch, just as olfactory refers to anything perceptible through the sense of smell. If they had been correct, (D) would have read, “sight is to visual,” and (C), “taste is to oral.”

60. D

Articulateness is the quality of speaking or writing in a clear manner. Similarly, legibility refers to clear, understandable handwriting.

SECTION 5: MATH**1. E**

The perimeter of a polygon is the sum of the lengths of its sides. Label each of the sides with a value of 2 and add.

2. D

(C) can be immediately eliminated because it is an even integer and we are looking for an odd. Since D is an odd integer between 4 and 11, D must be one

of the integers 5, 7, or 9. Since D is also between 7 and 18, D must be one of the integers 9, 11, 13, 15, or 17. The only choice that meets both requirements is (D), 9. Notice that (E), 11, is not between 4 and 11.

3. B

Gary and Paul have a total of $16 + 18 = 34$ operas put together. This number is equal to the number of operas that only Gary has plus the number of operas that only Paul has plus twice the number of operas that they both have in common. The number that they have in common was counted twice: once in the number of operas that Gary has and once in the number of operas that Paul has. Since the number of operas that they have in common should only be counted once, subtract the 4 they have in common from 34, and the result is 30 different operas.

4. D

Solve for G by multiplying both sides by the reciprocal of $\frac{1}{9}$: $G = 18 \times \frac{9}{1} = 162$. Substitute 162 for G into the expression $\frac{1}{3}G$, and you will get $\frac{1}{3}G = \frac{1}{3} \times 162 = 54$.

5. A

The boat can swing out and around as far as the line extends or the wind can push it anywhere within this semicircle. If you chose (B), you assumed the boat could float onto the dock. You want the choice indicating all the points of the semicircle shaded, which is (A).

6. D

Let x = the number of children. Hence, $4x$ = the number of adults. The total number of people is then $x + 4x = 5x$. The key to solving this is to keep in mind that x must be an integer. It is because of this

that $5x$ must be a multiple of 5. Therefore the answer must be a multiple of 5. (D), 25, is correct.

7. E

Draw a figure! With a diagonal cut, triangles can be created. By cutting to decrease the length 28 of the rectangle by 8 with a cut parallel to the sides of length 20, a square can be created, and cutting anywhere parallel to any side of the original rectangle, a rectangle with new dimensions can be created.

8. D

We must note how many students were in the class each month. March = 40, April = 60,

May = 80, and June = 80. Use the formula

Average = $\frac{\text{Sum of the terms}}{\text{Number of terms}}$. Here, the average is

$$\frac{40 + 60 + 80 + 80}{4} = \frac{260}{4} = 65.$$

9. A

The value of n is 4, and the value of r is 2. Simply substitute these values into the equation that defines the symbol: $4 \clubsuit 2 = (4 - 1) - \frac{4}{2} = 3 - \frac{4}{2} = 3 - 2 = 1$, (A).

10. A

Here, you are given $n = Q$ and $r = 2$. Use the equation given in the definition to set $Q \clubsuit 2$ equal to 4 and solve for Q : $(Q - 1) - \frac{Q}{2} = 4$. First, eliminate the denominator by multiplying both sides by 2: $2(Q - 1) - Q = 8$. Then, distribute the 2 through the parentheses: $2Q - 2 - Q = 8$. Third, isolate the Q : $Q = 10$, (A).

11. A

In statement I, $n = n$ and $r = 1$. So $n \clubsuit 1 = (n - 1) - \frac{n}{1} = n - 1 - n = -1$. So $n \clubsuit 1 = -1$, and statement I is

true. Eliminate (B) and (D). Statement II: $n = 1$ and $r = n$. According to the definition, $1 \clubsuit n = (1 - 1) - \frac{1}{n} = -\frac{1}{n}$, and $-\frac{1}{n}$ is not equal to 0. Thus $1 \clubsuit n$ is not equal to 0, so eliminate (C) and (E). The answer must be (A). There is no need to go any further, but for argument's sake, $n \clubsuit n = (n - 1) 2 \frac{n}{n} = n - 1 - 1 = n - 2$ and $r \clubsuit r = (r - 1) - \frac{r}{r} = r - 1 - 1 = r - 2$.

So $n \clubsuit n = n - 2$ and $r \clubsuit r = r - 2$. Since nothing in the question indicates that n must equal r , n could very well not be equal to r , and statement III does not have to be true.

12. C

Use the percent formula, Part = Percent \times Whole.

Here, tip = 15% of \$20.95 = 15% \times \$20.95. Round the \$20.95 to \$21.00 and evaluate: $\frac{15}{100} \times 21 = \frac{3}{20} \times 21 = \frac{63}{20} = 3\frac{3}{20} = \3.15 .

13. A

Break down the problem into steps. Juan finishes one-third of his homework in 2 hours. Thus, he has two-thirds still left to do. If it takes 2 hours to do one-third, it must take 4 hours to do two-thirds (twice as much). Finally, subtract 4 hours from 10:30 P.M., and we are left with 6:30 P.M.

14. E

Mrs. Brown ate 2 peaches, plus each child ate 2 peaches. She has z children, so 2 for each of z children and 2 for Mrs. Brown = $2z + 2$.

15. D

You'll recall the rule for geometry questions that ask about drawing figures in one fluid motion without lifting the pencil. In any given figure, if exactly zero

or two points have an odd number of intersecting line segments and/or curves, it can be drawn without lifting the pencil or retracing. (A), (B), (C), and (E) are incorrect because they all have four points at which three line segments intersect. Four points is too many. (D) is the answer because it has two points that have three (an odd number) intersecting lines.

16. D

Round 0.59 to 0.6. Now, $0.6 = \frac{N}{5}$. Isolate the N by multiplying both sides by 5. Then $N = 3$. (Be careful placing the decimal point.)

17. B

The consecutive integers must be 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, and 25. The average of an odd number of equally spaced numbers is always the middle one. Consecutive integers are an instance of equally spaced numbers. The answer is 22.

18. D

The percent increase can be found using this

formula: $\frac{\text{New price} - \text{Old price}}{\text{Old price}} \times 100\%$. Here, the percent increase is $\frac{1.08 - 0.93}{0.93} \times 100\% = \frac{0.15}{0.93} \times 100\% = \frac{15}{93} \times 100\% = \frac{5}{31} \times 100\% \approx 16\%$.

19. B

To find Q , use the first division problem. $Q = 15 \times 21 = 315$. To find S , use the second division problem. Then $S = 21 \times 15 + 8$. We already know that $15 \times 21 = 315$, so add 8 to the value 315 of Q to get 323. Finally, $S - Q = 323 - 315 = 8$. Notice that this is also the remainder of the second division problem.

20. C

The area of the floor is found by multiplying 72×48 . Dividing this result by the area of a single tile, which is 6×6 , gives us the number of tiles needed. In the fraction $\frac{72 \times 48}{6 \times 6}$, cancel the 6s, leaving $12 \times 8 = 96$.

21. C

Set up a ratio here. n pages is to 5 minutes as 20 pages is to how many minutes? Let's call x the number of minutes it will take to type 20 pages. Therefore $\frac{n}{5} = \frac{20}{x}$. Cross-multiplying, we get $xn = 100$. Finally, isolate the x by dividing each side by n : $x = \frac{100}{n}$, choice (C).

22. C

Draw a figure. The length is 60, and the width is $\frac{1}{4}$ of 60 or $\frac{1}{4} \times 60 = 15$. The perimeter is simply the sum of the lengths of all the sides: $60 + 60 + 15 + 15 = 150$ meters.

23. B

Pick 100 when dealing with percent problems. If the dress was \$100 the first month, the second month it costs 80% of 100 or \$80, and the third month it costs 80% of 80, which is \$64. After 3 months it costs 80% of \$64, which is about \$51. So, after 3 months, the cost is about 50% of the original price.

24. C

Picking numbers is your best option here. If $p = 4$ and $n = -2$, then the results are: (A), -2 ; (B), $-\frac{1}{2}$; (C), $\frac{1}{6}$; (D), $-\frac{1}{6}$. The greatest value is thus $\frac{1}{6}$, making (C) the correct choice. This question can also be solved by realizing that for any positive

integer p and any negative integer n , (A), (B), and (D) will be negative, while (C) will be positive.

25. B

This is a challenging problem. Call the number of men in the school m and the number of women in the school w . The first sentence can be translated into $\frac{1}{9}m = 2\left(\frac{1}{3}w\right)$. We also know that $m + w = 84$. Solving the equation for w in terms of m gives us $w = \frac{3}{2} \times \frac{1}{9}m = \frac{3}{18}m = \frac{1}{6}m$. Substituting $\frac{1}{6}m$ for w in the equation $m + w = 84$ gives us $m + \frac{1}{6}m = 84$. Then, $\frac{7}{6}m = 84$. Multiplying both sides by $\frac{6}{7}$, which is the reciprocal of $\frac{7}{6}$, we find that $m = 84 \times \frac{6}{7} = 12 \times 6 = 72$. Hence, there are 72 men in the school, and $\frac{1}{9}$ of these 72 men, or 8 men, are vegetarians.