

CHAPTER 16: SSAT PRACTICE

TEST 1:

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 is in chapter 19.

Good luck.

SSAT Practice Test 1: Upper-Level Answer Sheet

Remove (or photocopy) the 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.

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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: What goes up must come down.

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 2

Time—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 for scratch work.

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

1. Each member of a club sold the same number of raffle tickets. If the club sold a total of 120 tickets, which of the following CANNOT be the number of tickets sold by each member?

(A) 2
(B) 8
(C) 10
(D) 12
(E) 16

USE THIS SPACE FOR FIGURING.

2. According to the graph in Figure 1, about how many students are art majors?

(A) 200
(B) 225
(C) 280
(D) 300
(E) 360

MAJORS OF 900 STUDENTS

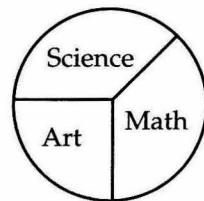


Figure 1

3. Sean arrives home 14 minutes before midnight, and his sister gets home 25 minutes later. When does Sean's sister arrive home?

(A) 11 minutes before midnight
(B) 11 minutes after midnight
(C) 14 minutes after midnight
(D) 25 minutes after midnight
(E) 39 minutes after midnight

4. Which of the following is closest to 0.52×78 ?
- (A) $\frac{1}{5}$ of 70
(B) $\frac{1}{5}$ of 80
(C) $\frac{2}{5}$ of 70
(D) $\frac{1}{2}$ of 70
(E) $\frac{1}{2}$ of 80

USE THIS SPACE FOR FIGURING.

Questions 5–6 refer to the graph in Figure 2.

5. Brian's summer savings are greater than James's summer savings by how many dollars?

- (A) 3
(B) 4
(C) 100
(D) 150
(E) 200

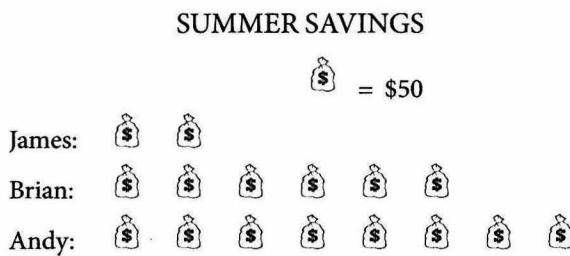


Figure 2

6. The amount of money saved by Andy is how many times the amount of money saved by James?

- (A) 3
(B) 4
(C) 6
(D) 300
(E) 400

7. How many students are in a class if 30 percent of the class is equal to 30 students?

(A) 10
(B) 90
(C) 100
(D) 900
(E) It cannot be determined from the information given.

8. Each of the following is less than 2 EXCEPT

(A) $\frac{15}{8}$.
(B) $\frac{45}{22}$.
(C) $\frac{99}{50}$.
(D) $\frac{180}{100}$.
(E) $\frac{701}{400}$.

9. The sides and angles of triangles ABC , BDE , BCE , and CEF in Figure 3 are all equal. Which of the following is the longest path from A to F ?

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

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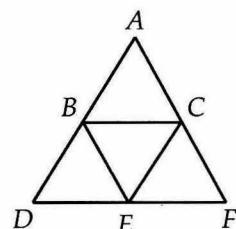


Figure 3

10. Which of the following is closest to 80.08?

(A) 80
(B) 80.01
(C) 80.1
(D) 81
(E) 90

USE THIS SPACE FOR FIGURING.

11. If $\frac{1}{3}$ of a number is less than 12, then the number is always

(A) less than 36.
(B) equal to 4.
(C) greater than 4.
(D) equal to 36.
(E) greater than 36.

12. In a basketball game, Team A scored 39 points, and Team B scored more points than Team A. If Team B has 5 players, the average score of the players on Team B must have been at least how many points?

(A) 1
(B) 5
(C) 6
(D) 8
(E) 12

13. In the triangle shown in Figure 4, what is the value of a ?

(A) 4
(B) 6
(C) 8
(D) 9
(E) It cannot be determined from the information given.

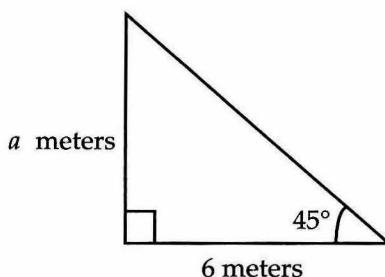


Figure 4

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14. A man bought a piece of land for 40 thousand dollars. Then he spent 2 million dollars to build a house on it. The cost of the house is how many times the cost of the land?

(A) 5
(B) 20
(C) 50
(D) 200
(E) 500

15. If $(x - y) + 2 = 6$ and y is less than 3, which of the following CANNOT be the value of x ?

(A) -3
(B) 0
(C) $1\frac{1}{2}$
(D) 4
(E) 8

16. In Figure 5, the distance from A to D is 55, and the distance from A to B is equal to the distance from C to D . If the distance from A to B is twice the distance from B to C , how far apart are B and D ?

(A) 11
(B) 30
(C) 33
(D) 44
(E) 45

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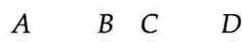


Figure 5

17. A book is placed on a flat table surface, as shown in Figure 6. Which of the following best shows all of the points where the book touches the table?

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

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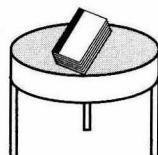


Figure 6

18. Which of the following can be expressed as $(J + 2) \times 3$ where J is a whole number?

- (A) 40
- (B) 52
- (C) 65
- (D) 74
- (E) 81

19. If $a - 7 = 3b + 4$, what does $a + 5$ equal?

- (A) $b - 1$
- (B) $4b - 1$
- (C) $3b + 9$
- (D) $3b + 16$
- (E) It cannot be determined from the information given.

20. According to a census report for Country A, 21.5 out of every 100 families live in rural areas. Based on this report, how many of the 2 million families in Country A live in rural areas?

(A) 430,000
(B) 215,000
(C) 43,000
(D) 4,300
(E) 430

USE THIS SPACE FOR FIGURING.

21. Bob is x years old, and Jerry is 7 years older. In terms of x , what was the sum of their ages, in years, 5 years ago?

(A) $2x + 3$
(B) $2x + 2$
(C) $2x - 3$
(D) $x - 3$
(E) $x - 10$

22. A game show contestant answered exactly 20 percent of the questions correctly. Of the first 15 questions, he answered 4 correctly. If he answered only one of the remaining questions correctly, which of the following must be true?

I. There were a total of 20 questions.
II. He answered 10 percent of the remaining questions correctly.
III. He didn't answer 9 of the remaining questions correctly.

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

23. If C is the product of consecutive integers A and B , then C must be
- (A) greater than $A + B$.
(B) a negative integer.
(C) a positive integer.
(D) an even integer.
(E) an odd integer.
24. A 20 percent discount is offered on all sweaters at Store S. If a cotton sweater is on sale for \$48.00 and a wool sweater is on sale for \$64.00, what was the difference in price of the sweaters before the discount?
- (A) \$16.00
(B) \$19.20
(C) \$20.00
(D) \$24.00
(E) \$32.00
25. The maximum load that a railway car can carry is $17\frac{1}{3}$ tons of freight. If a train has 36 railway cars, and each of these carries $\frac{5}{9}$ of a ton less than its maximum load, how many tons of freight is the train carrying?
- (A) 604
(B) $612\frac{7}{9}$
(C) $640\frac{5}{9}$
(D) 648
(E) 660

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.

Typical lemurs are primates with bodies similar to those of monkeys but with pointed muzzles and large eyes; most have long, bushy tails. Their fur is woolly and may be colored red, gray, brown, or black. The name of the lemur stems from the Latin *lemures*, the Roman name for vampire-like ghosts of the dead, which these large-eyed creatures were thought to resemble. Found only off the east coast of Africa on the island of Madagascar and neighboring islands, lemurs spend some time on the ground but most often are in the trees, building nests high in the branches. Besides leaves, lemurs eat eggs, fruit, insects, and small animals. They are active throughout the day and night and are reputed to be gentle, friendly creatures. Besides typical lemurs, the lemur family includes avahi, aye-aye, loris, and galogo. However, contrary to popular belief, the so-called flying lemur is not even a primate, much less a true lemur; it is, in fact, a member of an altogether different order of mammals known as *Dermoptera*.

1. The style of the passage is most like that found in a
 - (A) biology textbook.
 - (B) novel about Madagascar.
 - (C) zoologist's diary.
 - (D) tourist's guidebook.
 - (E) personal letter.

2. Which of the following would be the best title for this passage?
 - (A) The Lemur: Friend or Foe?
 - (B) Madagascar's Loneliest Hunters
 - (C) Facts About Lemurs
 - (D) African Vampires
 - (E) The Diet of the Lemur
3. According to the passage, all of the following are true about lemurs EXCEPT
 - (A) they spend much of their time in trees.
 - (B) most have long, bushy tails.
 - (C) the flying lemur is not a true lemur.
 - (D) they eat only fruits and leaves.
 - (E) the body of the lemur resembles the body of the monkey.
4. The passage suggests that
 - (A) the typical lemur is a member of an order of mammals known as *Dermoptera*.
 - (B) flying lemurs are only active during the night.
 - (C) the lemur is not an aggressive animal.
 - (D) lemurs spend most of their time on the ground.
 - (E) flying lemurs can only be found on Madagascar and neighboring islands.



5. According to the passage, it is reasonable to assume that
- (A) flying lemurs resemble typical lemurs.
 - (B) typical lemurs are herbivores.
 - (C) their large eyes mean that lemurs come out only at night.
 - (D) aye-ayes are primates.
 - (E) lemurs' pointed muzzles give them an excellent sense of smell.

Before a joint session of Congress in January 1918, President Woodrow Wilson outlined his plan for a post–World War I peace settlement. Known as *Line* the Fourteen Points, Wilson's plan is best (5) remembered for its first point, which declared that international diplomacy should be conducted in the open and that quiet, unpublicized diplomacy should be made illegal. Wilson believed that public diplomacy would end the threat of war by (10) preventing immoral national leaders from secretly plotting aggressive actions against others.

Although Wilson was a highly intelligent and well-meaning man, he lacked insight into the complexities of international politics. Contrary to (15) Wilson's belief, war rarely results from the behind-the-scenes plotting of unscrupulous national leaders. Rather, war usually stems from unresolved disagreements among nations—disagreements over territory, access to resources, (20) and so forth. Even if quiet diplomacy could be eliminated, these disagreements would still remain, as would the threat of war.

6. The second paragraph of this passage is primarily about
- (A) a post–World War I peace settlement.
 - (B) diplomacy's role in international politics.
 - (C) disagreements among nations.
 - (D) the actual causes of war.
 - (E) the first point in Wilson's Fourteen Points.

7. The attitude of the writer toward the subject is
- (A) calculating.
 - (B) suspicious.
 - (C) opinionated.
 - (D) cheerful.
 - (E) apologetic.
8. The author would most likely agree that war between country A and country B would result from which of the following situations?
- (A) A dispute over ownership of a piece of land bordering both countries
 - (B) An agreement by a leader in country A to tax imports from a third country
 - (C) The capture of a spy from country A in country B
 - (D) An unpublicized agreement by country A to sell weapons to country B
 - (E) A secret alliance made between country A and another country
9. Why does the author say that open diplomacy would not prevent war?
- (A) Quiet diplomacy will always be a part of international relations.
 - (B) War breaks out because immoral rulers make decisions in secret.
 - (C) Open diplomacy is not a solution to the problems which lead to war.
 - (D) Disagreements over territory and resources rarely lead to conflict.
 - (E) International relations are too complex to be conducted in the public eye.

10. All of the following questions can be answered by the passage EXCEPT:
- (A) Does the author think the Fourteen Points was a good plan?
 - (B) According to the author, why does war usually start?
 - (C) Did Wilson support public diplomacy or concealed diplomacy?
 - (D) Does the author feel he or she understands international politics better than Wilson did?
 - (E) How does the author think the threat of war could be eliminated for good?
11. Which of the following is the author most likely to discuss next?
- (A) Wilson's domestic policies in the post-World War I period
 - (B) The impact of import taxes on foreign trade relations
 - (C) An example of a war that resulted from a territorial or resource dispute
 - (D) The events leading up to World War I
 - (E) Other examples of Wilson's intelligence

Live thy Life,
Young and old,
Like yon oak,
Bright in spring,
Line (5) Living gold;

Summer-rich
Then: and then
Autumn-changed,
Soberer-hued
(10) Gold again.

All his leaves
Fall'n at length,
Look, he stands,
Trunk and bough,
(15) Naked strength.

"The Oak," by Alfred, Lord Tennyson.

12. In this poem, the seasons represent different
- (A) kinds of trees.
 - (B) times of day.
 - (C) stages of life.
 - (D) styles of dress.
 - (E) periods of history.
13. The "he" mentioned in line 13 refers to
- (A) the poet.
 - (B) life.
 - (C) the oak.
 - (D) autumn.
 - (E) the reader.

14. What does “Gold again” in line 10 signify?
- (A) The arrival of autumn
 - (B) The richness of summer
 - (C) The increased wealth of the narrator
 - (D) The color of oak trees
 - (E) The revival of the past
15. During which season is the oak referred to as “Living gold”?
- (A) Spring
 - (B) Summer
 - (C) Autumn
 - (D) Winter
 - (E) This description does not refer to a season.
16. With which of the following statements about life would the speaker be most likely to agree?
- (A) People should live every period of their lives to the fullest.
 - (B) It is important to try to accomplish something during one’s lifetime.
 - (C) Life is too short to spend time doing unpleasant things.
 - (D) The seasons are unpredictable.
 - (E) Trees are an integral part of the enjoyment of life.
17. All of the following can describe the tone of the poem EXCEPT
- (A) optimistic.
 - (B) passionate.
 - (C) pompous.
 - (D) hopeful.
 - (E) thoughtful.

Tea is consumed by more people and in greater amounts than any other beverage in the world, with the exception of water. The tea plant, from whose *Line* leaves tea is made, is native to India, China, (5) and Japan and was first cultivated for use by the Chinese in prehistoric times. The plant, which is characterized as an evergreen, can reach a height of about thirty feet but is usually pruned down to three or four feet for cultivation. It has dark green (10) leaves and cream-colored, fragrant blossoms. Cultivation of the tea plant requires a great deal of effort. The plant must grow in a warm, wet climate in a carefully protected, well-drained area. Its leaves must be picked by hand. (Cultivation in (15) North America has been attempted, but was found to be impractical because of a shortage of cheap labor.) Today, the plant is cultivated in the lands to which it is native, as well as in Sri Lanka, Indonesia, Taiwan, and South America.

(20) Tea was probably first used as a vegetable relish and for medicinal purposes. In the 1400s Chinese and Japanese Buddhists developed a semireligious ceremony surrounding tea drinking. It was not until after 1700, however, that tea was first imported (25) into Europe. Today, the United Kingdom imports more tea than does any other nation—almost one-third of the world’s production. The United States is also a large importer, but Americans have seemed to prefer coffee ever since (30) the famous Boston Tea Party in 1773.

18. This passage is mainly about

- (A) the tea plant.
- (B) the uses of the tea plant.
- (C) tea drinking throughout history.
- (D) the tea trade.
- (E) the cultivation of the tea plant.

19. According to the passage, the tea plant
- (A) was first cultivated in Japan in prehistoric times.
 - (B) requires well-drained soil to grow properly.
 - (C) is the largest import of the United Kingdom.
 - (D) has odorless flowers.
 - (E) is native to South America.
20. Why is a large supply of cheap labor important for the cultivation of tea?
- (A) Since the tea plant can reach a height of thirty feet, several workers are required to harvest each plant.
 - (B) Since tea is exported all over the world, a lot of people are needed to handle the trade complications that arise.
 - (C) Since tea has been around since prehistoric times, many workers are employed to protect it and ensure that it doesn't die out.
 - (D) Since England and China are far away from each other, many workers are required to coordinate tea shipments and deliveries.
 - (E) Since the tea plant is handpicked, many laborers are needed at harvest time.
21. The style in the passage is most like that found in a
- (A) newspaper article.
 - (B) passage in an encyclopedia.
 - (C) cookbook.
 - (D) journal entry.
 - (E) history textbook.
22. Which of the following is the author most likely to discuss next?
- (A) The details and aftermath of the Boston Tea Party
 - (B) Other major imports of the United Kingdom and United States
 - (C) Current trends in tea consumption
 - (D) Other examples of plants that have a medicinal value
 - (E) A description of what China was like in prehistoric times
23. The purpose of the second paragraph is to
- (A) describe the role of tea in religious ceremonies.
 - (B) explain why Americans prefer coffee.
 - (C) discuss historical uses of tea.
 - (D) describe the cultivation of tea.
 - (E) question the importance of tea.

There were moments of waiting. The youth thought of the village street at home before the arrival of the circus parade on a day in the spring.

Line He remembered how he had stood, a small thrillful boy, prepared to follow the band in its faded chariot. He saw the yellow road, the lines of expectant people, and the sober houses. He particularly remembered an old fellow who used to sit upon a cracker box in front of the store and pretend to despise such exhibitions. A thousand details of color and form surged in his mind.

Someone cried, "Here they come!" There was rustling and muttering among the men.

They displayed a feverish desire to have every possible cartridge ready to their hands. The boxes were pulled around into various positions and adjusted with great care.

The tall soldier, having prepared his rifle, produced a red handkerchief of some kind. He was engaged in knitting it about his throat with exquisite attention to its position, when the cry was repeated up and down the line in a muffled roar of sound.

"Here they come! Here they come!" Gun locks clicked.

Across the smoke-infested fields came a brown swarm of running men who were giving shrill yells. They came on, stooping and swinging their rifles at all angles. A flag, tilted forward, sped near the front.

24. In the first paragraph, the youth is primarily concerned with
- (A) reliving a fond childhood memory.
 - (B) describing a turning point in his life.
 - (C) preparing for the upcoming battle.
 - (D) planning his day at the circus.
 - (E) watching a soldier tie a handkerchief.

25. What is meant by the exclamation "Here they come!" in line 12?
- (A) A band in a chariot is approaching.
 - (B) The circus is coming to town.
 - (C) The enemy soldiers are advancing.
 - (D) A group of men selling handkerchiefs is on its way.
 - (E) The youth's family is arriving to save him.
26. The tone of the passage undergoes a change from the first to the second paragraph that can best be described as a movement from
- (A) anger to amusement.
 - (B) reminiscence to anticipation.
 - (C) informality to formality.
 - (D) reluctance to fear.
 - (E) respect to indifference.
27. According to the passage, all of the following are ways the soldiers prepare for battle EXCEPT
- (A) gathering cartridges.
 - (B) positioning ammunition.
 - (C) priming their guns.
 - (D) tying handkerchiefs.
 - (E) saddling horses.
28. Why are the men in the last paragraph carrying a flag?
- (A) It is going to be raised in the youth's village.
 - (B) It needs to be protected from gunfire.
 - (C) It is going to be burned in a public demonstration.
 - (D) It represents the side they are fighting for.
 - (E) It has been damaged and needs to be mended.

- Acupuncture is a type of medical therapy that has been part of Chinese medicine since ancient times. It involves the insertion of thin, solid needles into specific sites on the body's surface. The belief is that the application of a needle at one particular point produces a specific response at a second point. It is based on the ancient Chinese philosophy that human beings are miniature versions of the universe and that the forces that control nature also control health. These forces are divided between two main principles called the yin and the yang, which have an opposite but complementary effect on each other. For example, one force keeps the body's temperature from rising too high, and the other keeps it from dropping too low. When they are in balance, the body maintains a constant, normal state. Disease occurs when these forces get out of balance.
- (10) Although acupuncture had been used in Western countries during many periods, it was not until the 1970s that it gained widespread interest, when it was determined that it could be used to control pain during surgery. The mechanism for its effectiveness is still a mystery, but it has become a very popular technique in many countries for the treatment of various diseases and medical problems.
- (20) Which of the following is true about acupuncture?
- I. Although originally only a part of Chinese medicine, it is now practiced in many Western countries.
 - II. It has been used to control pain during surgery since ancient times.
 - III. The mechanism for its effectiveness was discovered during the 1970s.
- (A) I only
(B) I and II only
(C) I and III only
(D) II and III only
(E) I, II, and III

30. This passage is primarily about
- (A) various diseases that are particularly common among the Chinese.
 - (B) the meaning and use of the yin and the yang.
 - (C) different types of medical therapies and their relative effectiveness.
 - (D) the historical and philosophical background of acupuncture.
 - (E) modern uses of acupuncture both in China and in Western countries.
31. According to the passage, acupuncture is based on
- (A) the idea that the human body is a model of the universe and is therefore controlled by the forces of nature.
 - (B) a firm belief in the Chinese gods known as the yin and the yang.
 - (C) an ancient Chinese religious ceremony that involves the insertion of needles into the body.
 - (D) a philosophy of health and disease that originated in China but has been totally changed by Western countries.
 - (E) the ideas of an astronomer who was attempting to study the universe in ancient times.
32. According to the passage, the yin and the yang are principles that represent
- (A) high and low extremes of temperature.
 - (B) states of health and disease.
 - (C) similar treatments for different diseases.
 - (D) competing, balancing forces within the body.
 - (E) the ideas of comfort and pain.

33. The author includes the example of the yin and the yang controlling the extremes of body temperature in order to
- back up her claim that the forces within the body mirror the forces of the universe.
 - clarify how these forces have a complementary effect on each other.
 - provide proof that acupuncture is an effective medical therapy.
 - suggest a possible explanation for why people sometimes run high fevers.
 - highlight a feature of the body that acupuncture has not yet been shown to influence.
34. The author's tone in this passage could best be described as
- critical.
 - admiring.
 - bitter.
 - serene.
 - neutral.
- The painter Georgia O'Keeffe was born in Wisconsin in 1887, and grew up on her family's farm. At seventeen she left for Chicago and New York, but she never lost her bond with the land.
- (5) Like most painters, O'Keeffe painted the things that were most important to her, and she became famous for her simplified paintings of nature. During a visit to New Mexico in 1929, O'Keeffe was moved by the desert's stark beauty, and she
- (10) began to paint many of its images. From about 1930 until her death in 1986, her true home was in the western desert, and bleached bones, barren hills, and colorful flowers were her characteristic subjects.
- (15) O'Keeffe is widely considered to have been a pioneering American modernist painter. While most early modern American artists were strongly influenced by European art, O'Keeffe's position was more independent.
- (20) Almost from the beginning, her work was more identifiably American—in its simplified and idealized treatment of color, light, space, and natural forms. Her paintings are generally considered "semiabstract," because, while they
- (25) often depict recognizable images and objects, they don't present those images in a very detailed or realistic way. Rather, the colors and shapes in her paintings are often so reduced and simplified that they begin to take on a life of their own,
- (30) independent from the real-life objects they are taken from.
35. According to the passage, all of the following strongly influenced O'Keeffe's paintings EXCEPT
- her rural upbringing.
 - her life in the West.
 - the work of artists in other countries.
 - the appearance of the natural landscape.
 - animal and plant forms.

36. O’Keeffe’s relationship to nature is most similar to
- (A) a photographer’s relationship to a model.
 - (B) a writer’s relationship to a publisher.
 - (C) a student’s relationship to a part-time job.
 - (D) a sculptor’s relationship to an art dealer.
 - (E) a carpenter’s relationship to a hammer.
37. O’Keeffe’s paintings have been called “semiabstract” because they
- (A) involve a carefully realistic use of color and light.
 - (B) depict common, everyday things.
 - (C) show recognizable scenes from nature.
 - (D) depict familiar things in an unrealistic way.
 - (E) refer directly to real-life activities.
38. According to the passage, O’Keeffe is considered an artistic pioneer because
- (A) her work became influential in Europe.
 - (B) she painted the American Southwest.
 - (C) her paintings had a definite American style.
 - (D) she painted things that were familiar to her.
 - (E) her work was very abstract.
39. The passage’s main point about O’Keeffe is that she
- (A) was the best painter of her generation.
 - (B) was a distinctive modern American painter.
 - (C) liked to paint only what was familiar to her.
 - (D) never developed fully enough as an abstract artist.
 - (E) used colors and shapes that are too reduced and simple.
40. It can be inferred from the passage that modern European art of the time
- (A) did not depict images of the desert.
 - (B) was extremely abstract.
 - (C) did not portray natural shapes in a simple, idealistic manner.
 - (D) was not influenced by rural landscapes.
 - (E) approached colors in a semiabstract manner.

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 4Time—25 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. PLEAD:**

- (A) strike
- (B) cry
- (C) tease
- (D) beg
- (E) try

2. PROWL:

- (A) growl
- (B) sneak
- (C) scrub
- (D) leave
- (E) fight

3. VESSEL:

- (A) blood
- (B) decoration
- (C) car
- (D) account
- (E) container

4. APPROVE:

- (A) withhold information
- (B) regard innocently
- (C) watch attentively
- (D) judge favorably
- (E) consider carefully

5. SLEEP:

- (A) ooze
- (B) gurgle
- (C) liquefy
- (D) stick
- (E) fall

6. VEX:

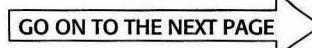
- (A) scribble
- (B) locate
- (C) scream
- (D) play
- (E) irritate

7. DOZE:

- (A) graze
- (B) sleep
- (C) refresh
- (D) bore
- (E) ignore

8. BOUNTY:

- (A) outside border
- (B) new harvest
- (C) woven basket
- (D) upper limit
- (E) generous gift

 GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE

9. COARSE:

- (A) sifted
- (B) sticky
- (C) unpopular
- (D) difficult
- (E) rough

10. MEEK:

- (A) submissive
- (B) old
- (C) tiny
- (D) worried
- (E) quick

11. SATURATE:

- (A) anger
- (B) measure
- (C) soak
- (D) boil
- (E) pour

12. GENTEEEL:

- (A) timid
- (B) loud
- (C) stupid
- (D) harmless
- (E) refined

13. WINSOME:

- (A) athletic
- (B) charming
- (C) critical
- (D) small
- (E) shy

14. REPROACH:

- (A) retreat
- (B) blame
- (C) insist
- (D) complain
- (E) whine

15. DEMONSTRATE:

- (A) object
- (B) show
- (C) require
- (D) renew
- (E) imply

16. CAMOUFLAGE:

- (A) jewelry
- (B) outfit
- (C) disguise
- (D) outlook
- (E) helmet

17. AGHAST:

- (A) shocked
- (B) swollen
- (C) irritated
- (D) nasty
- (E) rude

18. RECOLLECT:

- (A) invent
- (B) remove
- (C) discover
- (D) reject
- (E) remember

19. INITIATE:

- (A) gather
- (B) try
- (C) start
- (D) command
- (E) celebrate

20. SUFFOCATE:

- (A) give instruction
- (B) pull out
- (C) make willing
- (D) surround completely
- (E) deprive of air

21. PREVAIL:

- (A) triumph
- (B) predict
- (C) entrust
- (D) cover
- (E) enlighten

22. PRANCE:

- (A) boast
- (B) lead
- (C) strut
- (D) pry
- (E) sing

23. PROFOUND:

- (A) stubborn
- (B) unfounded
- (C) perplexing
- (D) absurd
- (E) deep

24. LIMBER:

- (A) supple
- (B) wooden
- (C) skinny
- (D) sober
- (E) sociable

25. TERMINATE:

- (A) extend
- (B) renew
- (C) finalize
- (D) sell
- (E) end

26. CONTEMPLATE:

- (A) ponder
- (B) reject
- (C) founder
- (D) dominate
- (E) deserve

27. CAPRICE:

- (A) idea
- (B) mistake
- (C) whim
- (D) decision
- (E) guess

28. ADAGE:

- (A) permission
- (B) disdain
- (C) humor
- (D) prevention
- (E) proverb

29. DIN:

- (A) outline
- (B) clamor
- (C) improvement
- (D) demonstration
- (E) pressure

30. EXPUNGE:

- (A) erase
- (B) handle
- (C) label
- (D) assault
- (E) keep

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. Pilot is to airplane as

- (A) team is to players.
- (B) horse is to cart.
- (C) captain is to ship.
- (D) passenger is to train.
- (E) army is to country.

32. Snake is to python as dog is to

- (A) terrier.
- (B) canine.
- (C) pet.
- (D) mammal.
- (E) quadruped.

33. Mayor is to city as

- (A) governor is to state.
- (B) member is to union.
- (C) board is to district.
- (D) secretary is to committee.
- (E) citizen is to legislature.

34. Paper is to novel as

- (A) person is to poll.
- (B) paint is to brush.
- (C) canvas is to portrait.
- (D) back is to chair.
- (E) color is to palette.

35. Refined is to vulgar as

- (A) calm is to placid.
- (B) submissive is to recalcitrant.
- (C) happy is to ecstatic.
- (D) helpful is to victorious.
- (E) tranquil is to forgivable.

36. Whip is to lash as

- (A) stick is to throw.
- (B) shoe is to walk.
- (C) saddle is to sit.
- (D) food is to eat.
- (E) club is to beat.

37. Migrate is to swan as

- (A) hibernate is to groundhog.
- (B) pet is to dog.
- (C) reproduce is to fish.
- (D) sting is to bee.
- (E) pounce is to cat.



38. Weather is to meteorologist as vegetation is to
(A) driver.
(B) artist.
(C) oceanographer.
(D) hunter.
(E) botanist.
39. Track is to horse racing as
(A) circus is to elephant.
(B) court is to tennis.
(C) net is to basketball.
(D) goal is to football.
(E) air is to bird.
40. Director is to actor as coach is to
(A) executive.
(B) player.
(C) chorus.
(D) airplane.
(E) officer.
41. Dessert is to meal as
(A) finale is to performance.
(B) lunch is to breakfast.
(C) fork is to spoon.
(D) plate is to table.
(E) ocean is to river.
42. Confirm is to deny as
(A) accept is to reject.
(B) assert is to proclaim.
(C) contend is to imply.
(D) pull is to tug.
(E) simplify is to organize.
43. Tower is to airport as lighthouse is to
(A) museum.
(B) jet.
(C) park.
(D) farm.
(E) shoreline.
44. Fidelity is to unfaithfulness as
(A) loyalty is to honor.
(B) friendship is to gossip.
(C) honesty is to deceit.
(D) laziness is to slothfulness.
(E) intelligence is to unconcern.
45. Widespread is to limited as
(A) encompassed is to surrounded.
(B) enlarged is to big.
(C) broad is to narrow.
(D) unusual is to strange.
(E) provincial is to international.
46. Saw is to carpenter as plow is to
(A) banker.
(B) surveyor.
(C) farmer.
(D) physician.
(E) steelworker.
47. Sword is to fence as glove is to
(A) box.
(B) soccer.
(C) hockey.
(D) baseball.
(E) golf.

48. Encourage is to demand as
(A) insinuate is to hint.
(B) fire is to dismiss.
(C) suggest is to order.
(D) motivate is to undermine.
(E) condemn is to reprimand.
49. Grin is to delight as
(A) anxiety is to confusion.
(B) frown is to dismay.
(C) perspiration is to exhaustion.
(D) laugh is to happiness.
(E) resignation is to uncertainty.
50. Mysterious is to understandable as
(A) unknown is to indefinable.
(B) doubtful is to incredulous.
(C) skillful is to swift.
(D) clouded is to warm.
(E) obscure is to clear.
51. Injury is to heal as malfunction is to
(A) repair.
(B) bandage.
(C) misinterpret.
(D) throw.
(E) disassemble.
52. Jog is to sprint as trot is to
(A) ramble.
(B) gallop.
(C) roam.
(D) saunter.
(E) soar.
53. Bone is to body as
(A) floor is to house.
(B) motor is to boat.
(C) driver is to car.
(D) knob is to door.
(E) beam is to building.
54. Amorphous is to shape as odorless is to
(A) appearance.
(B) weight.
(C) worth.
(D) scent.
(E) anger.
55. Vain is to humble as
(A) anxious is to boisterous.
(B) cantankerous is to thoughtless.
(C) judicious is to lenient.
(D) authoritative is to discursive.
(E) extroverted is to shy.
56. Test is to study as
(A) job is to apply.
(B) train is to practice.
(C) play is to rehearse.
(D) office is to employ.
(E) income is to work.
57. Smile is to frown as cheer is to
(A) jeer.
(B) wince.
(C) laugh.
(D) extricate.
(E) leap.

58. Banana is to peel as

- (A) egg is to crack.
- (B) carrot is to uproot.
- (C) apple is to core.
- (D) bread is to slice.
- (E) corn is to husk.

59. Touch is to tactile as

- (A) sound is to noise.
- (B) smell is to olfactory.
- (C) mouth is to oral.
- (D) eye is to visual.
- (E) taste is to sense.

60. Articulateness is to speech as

- (A) etiquette is to society.
- (B) music is to note.
- (C) ballet is to form.
- (D) legibility is to handwriting.
- (E) painting is to palette.

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 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 crown in Figure 1 is made up of toothpicks that each have the same length. If each toothpick is 2 meters long and each side is equal to one toothpick, what is the perimeter of the crown in meters?

(A) 5
(B) 7
(C) 10
(D) 12
(E) 14

USE THIS SPACE FOR FIGURING.

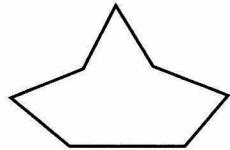


Figure 1

2. D is an odd number between 4 and 11. If D is also between 7 and 18, what is the value of D ?

(A) 5
(B) 7
(C) 8
(D) 9
(E) 11

3. Gary has a collection of 16 different operas, and his roommate Paul has a collection of 18 different operas. If Paul and Gary have 4 operas common to both record collections, how many different operas do they have between them?

(A) 18
(B) 30
(C) 34
(D) 36
(E) 38

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE 

4. If $\frac{1}{9}G = 18$, then $\frac{1}{3}G =$
- (A) 6.
(B) 9.
(C) 36.
(D) 54.
(E) 63.
5. A model sailboat floating on the water is attached to a string 1 meter long, as shown in Figure 2. If the string is tied to a post on the edge of the dock, which of the following best shows the area of water on which the sailboat can float?
- (A)  (B)  (C) 
(D)  (E) 
6. At a party, there are exactly 4 times as many adults as children. Which of the following could be the total number of people at this party?
- (A) 14
(B) 16
(C) 21
(D) 25
(E) 29
7. Using a pair of scissors, which of the following can be made from a 20 cm by 28 cm rectangular sheet of paper by one straight cut?
- I. Triangle
II. Square
III. Rectangle
- (A) I only
(B) II only
(C) III only
(D) I and II only
(E) I, II, and III

USE THIS SPACE FOR FIGURING.

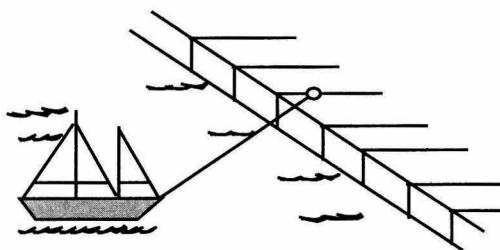


Figure 2

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8. According to the graph in Figure 3, the average number of students taking the swimming class during the four months of March through June was
- (A) 50.
(B) 55.
(C) 60.
(D) 65.
(E) 70.

Questions 9–11 refer to the following definition.

For all real numbers n and r , $n \clubsuit r = (n - 1) - \frac{n}{r}$.

EXAMPLE: $5 \clubsuit 3 = (5 - 1) - \frac{5}{3} = 4 - \frac{5}{3} = 2\frac{1}{3}$.

9. What is the value of $4 \clubsuit 2$?

- (A) 1
(B) 2
(C) 6
(D) 8
(E) 16

10. If $Q \clubsuit 2 = 4$, then $Q =$

- (A) 10.
(B) 8.
(C) 6.
(D) 4.
(E) 2.

USE THIS SPACE FOR FIGURING.

NUMBER OF STUDENTS TAKING SWIMMING CLASS

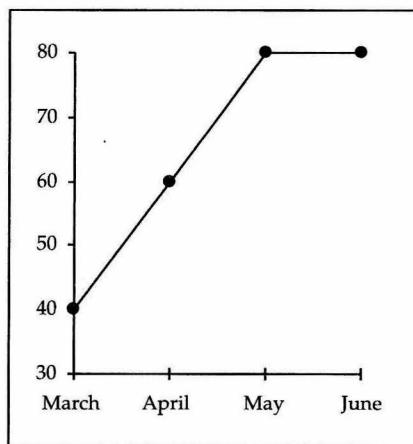


Figure 3

11. If $n \neq 0$ and $r \neq 0$, which of the following must be true?

I. $n \clubsuit 1 = -1$
II. $1 \clubsuit n = 0$
III. $n \clubsuit n = r \clubsuit r$

USE THIS SPACE FOR FIGURING.

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

12. Robert wants to leave a 15 percent tip for a dinner that costs \$20.95. Which of the following is closest to the amount of tip he should leave?

- (A) \$2.70
(B) \$3.00
(C) \$3.15
(D) \$3.50
(E) \$3.75

13. Juan studied from 4:00 P.M. to 6:00 P.M. and finished one-third of his assignments. He is taking a break and wants to finish his homework by 10:30 P.M. If he plans to continue working at the same rate, what is the latest that he can return to his studies?

- (A) 6:30 P.M.
(B) 7:00 P.M.
(C) 7:30 P.M.
(D) 8:00 P.M.
(E) 8:30 P.M.

14. Mrs. Brown and her z children each ate 2 peaches. What's the total number of peaches they ate?

(A) $z + 1$
(B) $z + 2$
(C) $2z$
(D) $2z + 1$
(E) $2z + 2$

15. Which figure can be drawn WITHOUT lifting the pencil or retracing?

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

16. If 0.59 is about $\frac{N}{5}$, then N is closest to which of the following?

(A) 0.3
(B) 1
(C) 2
(D) 3
(E) 30

17. If the largest of 7 consecutive integers is 25, what is the average of the 7 integers?

(A) 24
(B) 22
(C) 21
(D) 20
(E) 16

USE THIS SPACE FOR FIGURING.

18. The price of a box of raisins increased from \$0.93 to \$1.08. The increase in price is closest to what percent?

(A) 1%
(B) 14%
(C) 15%
(D) 16%
(E) 20%

$$\begin{array}{r} 15 \\ 21 \overline{)Q} \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 21 \text{ remainder } 8 \\ 15 \overline{)S} \end{array}$$

19. In the division problems shown above, $S - Q =$

(A) 6.
(B) 8.
(C) 15.
(D) 18.
(E) 21.

20. What is the least number of square tiles with side 6 cm needed to cover a rectangular floor 72 cm long and 48 cm wide?

(A) 14
(B) 72
(C) 96
(D) 144
(E) 192

USE THIS SPACE FOR FIGURING.

21. It takes Craig 5 minutes to type n pages. At this rate, how many minutes will it take him to type 20 pages?

(A) $\frac{n}{100}$

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

(C) $\frac{100}{n}$

(D) $4n$

(E) $100n$

USE THIS SPACE FOR FIGURING.

22. The width of a rectangular swimming pool is one-quarter of its length. If the length is 60 meters, what is the perimeter of the pool?

(A) 60 m

(B) 120 m

(C) 150 m

(D) 180 m

(E) 240 m

23. The price of a dress at a department store decreases by 20 percent every month it is not sold. After 3 months, the current price of the unsold dress is approximately what percent of the original price?

(A) 40%

(B) 50%

(C) 60%

(D) 70%

(E) 80%

24. If p is a positive integer and n is a negative integer, which of the following is greatest?
- (A) $\frac{p}{n}$
- (B) $\frac{n}{p}$
- (C) $\frac{1}{p-n}$
- (D) $\frac{1}{n-p}$
- (E) It cannot be determined from the information given.
25. In a yoga school, $\frac{1}{9}$ of the men and $\frac{1}{3}$ of the women are vegetarians, and twice as many men as women are vegetarians. If there are 84 people in the yoga school, how many men are vegetarians?
- (A) 4
- (B) 8
- (C) 12
- (D) 27
- (E) 72

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