

CHAPTER 18: SSAT PRACTICE TEST 3: ELEMENTARY-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 3: Elementary-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.

SECTION

1

- | | | | | |
|-----------------------|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|
| 1 (A) (B) (C) (D) (E) | 7 (A) (B) (C) (D) (E) | 13 (A) (B) (C) (D) (E) | 19 (A) (B) (C) (D) (E) | 25 (A) (B) (C) (D) (E) |
| 2 (A) (B) (C) (D) (E) | 8 (A) (B) (C) (D) (E) | 14 (A) (B) (C) (D) (E) | 20 (A) (B) (C) (D) (E) | 26 (A) (B) (C) (D) (E) |
| 3 (A) (B) (C) (D) (E) | 9 (A) (B) (C) (D) (E) | 15 (A) (B) (C) (D) (E) | 21 (A) (B) (C) (D) (E) | 27 (A) (B) (C) (D) (E) |
| 4 (A) (B) (C) (D) (E) | 10 (A) (B) (C) (D) (E) | 16 (A) (B) (C) (D) (E) | 22 (A) (B) (C) (D) (E) | 28 (A) (B) (C) (D) (E) |
| 5 (A) (B) (C) (D) (E) | 11 (A) (B) (C) (D) (E) | 17 (A) (B) (C) (D) (E) | 23 (A) (B) (C) (D) (E) | 29 (A) (B) (C) (D) (E) |
| 6 (A) (B) (C) (D) (E) | 12 (A) (B) (C) (D) (E) | 18 (A) (B) (C) (D) (E) | 24 (A) (B) (C) (D) (E) | 30 (A) (B) (C) (D) (E) |

right in section 1

wrong in section 1

SECTION

2

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|-----------------------|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|
| 1 (A) (B) (C) (D) (E) | 7 (A) (B) (C) (D) (E) | 13 (A) (B) (C) (D) (E) | 19 (A) (B) (C) (D) (E) | 25 (A) (B) (C) (D) (E) |
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right in section 2

wrong in section 2

SECTION

3

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|-----------------------|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|
| 1 (A) (B) (C) (D) (E) | 7 (A) (B) (C) (D) (E) | 13 (A) (B) (C) (D) (E) | 19 (A) (B) (C) (D) (E) | 25 (A) (B) (C) (D) (E) |
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right in section 3

wrong in section 3

SECTION 1

Time—30 Minutes

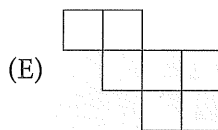
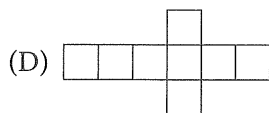
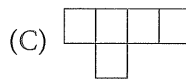
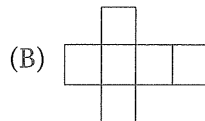
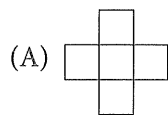
30 Questions

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. Which of the following shapes can be folded to create a cube with no overlapping flaps?

USE THIS SPACE FOR FIGURING.



2. Of the following, 20 percent of \$19.95 is closest to

- (A) \$1.95
(B) \$2
(C) \$4
(D) \$5
(E) \$20

3. Dividing 93 by 5 leaves a remainder of

(A) 18
(B) 5
(C) 4
(D) 3
(E) 2

USE THIS SPACE FOR FIGURING.

4. If $7,000 + \square - 500 = 9,500$, then $\square =$

(A) 200
(B) 300
(C) 2,000
(D) 2,500
(E) 3,000

5. The width of a rectangle is one-third of its length. If the length is 12, what is its perimeter?

(A) 3
(B) 4
(C) 16
(D) 24
(E) 32

6. What is the value of a in Figure 1?

(A) 30
(B) 60
(C) 90
(D) 120
(E) It cannot be determined from the information given.

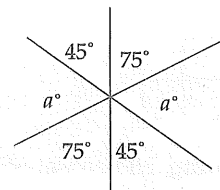


Figure 1

7. Of the following, which number is the greatest?

(A) 0.08
(B) 0.7899
(C) 0.7923
(D) 0.792
(E) 0.79

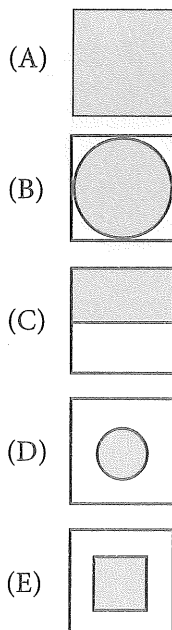
8. "When 4 is added to three times a number N , the result is 36." Which of the following equations represents this statement?

(A) $4N + 3 = 36$
(B) $36 + 4N = 3$
(C) $36N + 3 = 4$
(D) $3N + 4 = 36$
(E) $36 - 4N = 3$

9. If $N + 5$ is an odd, whole number, then N could be which of the following?

(A) 5
(B) 3
(C) $\frac{1}{2}$
(D) 0
(E) -7

10. A bull is tied to a seven-foot leash in the center of a square pen, as shown in Figure 2. If a side of the pen is 14 feet in length, which figure best shows the shape and size of the area in which the bull can move?



USE THIS SPACE FOR FIGURING.

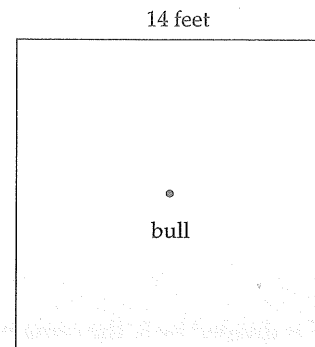


Figure 2

11. $\frac{7}{8} - \frac{5}{8} =$

- (A) 0.58
- (B) 0.5
- (C) 0.375
- (D) 0.25
- (E) 0.125

12. At sunset the temperature was 20 degrees. By midnight, it had dropped another 32 degrees. What was the temperature at midnight?

- (A) 12 degrees below zero
- (B) 6 degrees below zero
- (C) 0 degrees
- (D) 12 degrees above zero
- (E) 20 degrees above zero

13. According to the graph in Figure 3, how many chocolate ice cream cones were sold?

- (A) 25
- (B) 30
- (C) 50
- (D) 75
- (E) 100

14. When 36 is divided by 5, the remainder is the same as when 65 is divided by

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

USE THIS SPACE FOR FIGURING.

Flavors of 300
Ice Cream Cones Served

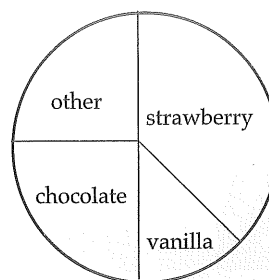


Figure 3

15. According to the graph in Figure 4, what is the average number of emergency calls made from Monday through Thursday?

(A) 500
(B) 750
(C) 875
(D) 1,000
(E) 1,125

Questions 16–18 refer to the following definition.

For all real numbers y and z , let $y @ z = y \times z - 2$.

16. $3 @ 7 =$

(A) 15
(B) 19
(C) 21
(D) 25
(E) 27

17. If $y @ 4 = 6$, then y must equal

(A) 1
(B) 2
(C) 4
(D) 6
(E) 12

18. If $y = \frac{1}{4}$, for what value of z will $y @ z$ equal 0?

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

USE THIS SPACE FOR FIGURING.

911 Emergency Calls

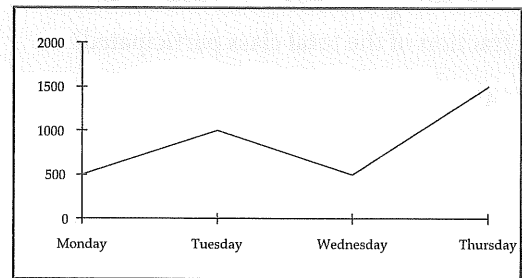


Figure 4

26. $2,600 - 402 =$

- (A) 2,208
- (B) 2,202
- (C) 2,198
- (D) 2,192
- (E) 2,098

USE THIS SPACE FOR FIGURING.

27. Sari has a strip of ribbon $2\frac{2}{5}$ inches long that she wants to cut into 6 equal-length pieces. How long will each piece be in inches?

- (A) 0.20 inches
- (B) 0.25 inches
- (C) 0.30 inches
- (D) 0.40 inches
- (E) 0.50 inches

28. $7.7 - 4.07$ is closest to which of the following?

- (A) 30
- (B) 4
- (C) 3.7
- (D) 3.6
- (E) 3

29. Alan has three times as many erasers as Roy. Lance has 2 more erasers than Alan. If Roy only has whole erasers, which of the following could be the number of erasers that Lance has?

- (A) 12
- (B) 16
- (C) 19
- (D) 20
- (E) 22

1, 2 3 4 . 4 3 2
 ↑ ↑
 X Y

USE THIS SPACE FOR FIGURING.

30. How many times larger is the value of 3 in the X place of the numeral above than the 3 in the Y place?
- (A) 1
(B) 10
(C) 100
(D) 1,000
(E) 10,000

SECTION 2

Time—20 Minutes
30 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. PHOBIA:

- (A) illumination
- (B) retraction
- (C) anxiety
- (D) height
- (E) dismissal

2. PROPEL:

- (A) intend
- (B) belie
- (C) fly
- (D) project
- (E) repel

3. CODDLE:

- (A) baby
- (B) waddle
- (C) carry
- (D) riddle
- (E) assume

4. KEEN:

- (A) sharp
- (B) nice
- (C) forgiving
- (D) dense
- (E) rotund

5. MURKY:

- (A) religious
- (B) musty
- (C) sentimental
- (D) gloomy
- (E) forgetful

6. ADHERE:

- (A) connect
- (B) alter
- (C) stick
- (D) listen
- (E) complete

7. POMPOUS:

- (A) flat
- (B) concerned
- (C) arranged
- (D) colorful
- (E) pretentious

8. FATAL:

- (A) childish
- (B) painful
- (C) accidental
- (D) social
- (E) lethal

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9. FREQUENT:

- (A) general
- (B) frail
- (C) locomotive
- (D) various
- (E) habitual

10. INDUSTRY:

- (A) element
- (B) accusation
- (C) diligence
- (D) phobia
- (E) warehouse

11. CONDONE:

- (A) respect
- (B) approve
- (C) give
- (D) stifle
- (E) elevate

12. SENTRY:

- (A) watch
- (B) beginning
- (C) row
- (D) revolutionary
- (E) companion

13. ORBIT:

- (A) program
- (B) inertia
- (C) revolution
- (D) galaxy
- (E) project

14. IMMINENT:

- (A) impenetrable
- (B) impossible
- (C) immature
- (D) implicated
- (E) impending

15. SPURN:

- (A) unearth
- (B) incinerate
- (C) twirl
- (D) reject
- (E) clash

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

16. Scissors is to cut as pencil is to

- (A) snip
- (B) write
- (C) raze
- (D) turn
- (E) read

17. Bread is to crust as orange is to

- (A) butter
- (B) pudding
- (C) rind
- (D) tree
- (E) lemon

18. Team is to captain as
(A) sport is to player
(B) paper is to reporter
(C) republic is to president
(D) game to opponent
(E) navy is to ensign
19. Ruler is to measure as camera is to
(A) piano
(B) lung
(C) soul
(D) limb
(E) photograph
20. Tiptoe is to walk as
(A) whisper is to speech
(B) dance is to rhythm
(C) tumble is to tree
(D) rasp is to throat
(E) press is to wrinkle
21. Nap is to sleep as snack is to
(A) rest
(B) meal
(C) biscuit
(D) part
(E) age
22. Fossil is to petrified as
(A) solution is to dissolved
(B) wood is to hard
(C) snowflake is wet
(D) fog is to dense
(E) gully is to craggy
23. Careful is to picky as
(A) tired is to exhausted
(B) alert is to asleep
(C) concerned is to grateful
(D) forgiving is to peaceful
(E) fancy is to short
24. Frog is to amphibian as whale is to
(A) mammal
(B) toad
(C) sea
(D) branch
(E) fur
25. Dentist is to drill as
(A) surgeon is to scalpel
(B) doctor is to stretcher
(C) farmer is to grain
(D) manager is to computer
(E) pilot is to wing
26. Pebble is to rock as drop is to
(A) boulder
(B) fountain
(C) sand
(D) liquid
(E) grain
27. Levee is to river as
(A) sail is to boat
(B) bridge is to truck
(C) train is to track
(D) path is to forest
(E) shoulder is to road

28. Fan is to air as heart is to

- (A) power
- (B) heat
- (C) lung
- (D) wind
- (E) blood

29. Quill is to porcupine as

- (A) needle is to thread
- (B) wing is to duck
- (C) pouch is to kangaroo
- (D) tail is to pig
- (E) scent is to skunk

30. Caterpillar is to butterfly as

- (A) salmon is to fish
- (B) egg is to dinosaur
- (C) tadpole is to frog
- (D) nest is to chick
- (E) worm is to bait

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—30 Minutes

28 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.

When I was a boy, there was but one permanent ambition among my comrades in our village on the west bank of the Mississippi River. That was, to be a steamboat-man. We had transient ambitions of other sorts, but they were only transient. When a circus came and went, it left us all burning to become clowns; the first minstrel show that came to our section left us all suffering to try that kind of life; now and then we had a hope that if we loved and were good, God would permit us to be pirates. These ambitions faded out, each in its turn; but the ambition to be a steamboat-man always remained.

From Life on the Mississippi by Mark Twain

1. The author's intent in this passage is to
 - (A) explain how he chose his adult profession
 - (B) describe the life of a steamboat-man
 - (C) convey some of his childhood aspirations
 - (D) compare the merits of several different occupations
 - (E) present a social history of the Mississippi
2. According to the passage, the author considered all of the following as possible careers EXCEPT
 - (A) steamboat-man
 - (B) clown
 - (C) minstrel
 - (D) writer
 - (E) pirate
3. As it is used in line 5, the word "transient" means
 - (A) appealing
 - (B) relative
 - (C) short-lived
 - (D) disastrous
 - (E) equal
4. The author most likely uses the phrase "all burning to become clowns" in order to
 - (A) provide an example of the boys' fleeting ambitions
 - (B) illustrate the lack of cultural life in Mississippi
 - (C) encourage his readers to follow similar career paths
 - (D) clarify why the boys all wanted to be steamboat-men
 - (E) show the kind of people that traveled on steamboats
5. Which of the following best describes the effect of the phrase "if we loved and were good, God would permit us to be pirates"?
 - (A) Pathos
 - (B) Humor
 - (C) Exaggeration
 - (D) Mockery
 - (E) Rhyme

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6. The attitude of the author toward the subject is

(A) nostalgic
(B) regretful
(C) optimistic
(D) cynical
(E) somber

7. The reader can infer from the passage that

(A) the author and his friends looked forward to leaving the village
(B) no girls hoped to navigate the river by steamboat
(C) the author became a steamboat-man
(D) the author regrets not becoming a pirate
(E) the author disliked growing up on the Mississippi River

Alchemy is the name given to the attempt to change lead, copper, and other metals into silver or gold. Today, alchemy is regarded as a

Line pseudoscience. Its associations with astrology and

- (5) the occult suggest primitive superstition to the modern mind, and the alchemist is generally portrayed by historians as a charlatan obsessed with dreams of impossible wealth. For many centuries, however, alchemy was a highly
(10) respected art. In the search for the elusive secret to making gold, alchemists helped develop many of the apparatuses and procedures that are used in laboratories today. Moreover, the results of their experiments laid the basic conceptual framework
(15) of the modern science of chemistry.

8. The passage is mainly about the

(A) early history of a scientific field
(B) manufacture of gold from other metals
(C) mystery surrounding the origins of chemistry
(D) links among chemistry, astrology, and sociology
(E) specific results of alchemists' experiments

9. According to the passage, alchemists are generally portrayed in history books as

(A) wealthy businessmen
(B) rogues motivated by greed
(C) talented but misunderstood individuals
(D) the ancestors of today's chemists
(E) brilliant scientists

10. It can be inferred from the passage that a "charlatan" (line 7)

(A) existed only in the Middle Ages
(B) is not respected by historians
(C) practiced an early form of chemistry
(D) uses his research for criminal purposes
(E) understood the secret to making gold

11. The style of the passage is most like that found in a

(A) scientist's diary
(B) novel about alchemists
(C) history textbook
(D) newspaper article
(E) personal letter

12. With which of the following statements would the author most likely agree?

(A) Few alchemists ever became wealthy from their work.
(B) Alchemy was a primitive, superstitious field of science.
(C) Alchemy is becoming increasingly respectable among today's chemists.
(D) Astrology and the occult also deserve consideration as legitimate sciences.
(E) Alchemists helped pave the way for scientists today.

13. The following questions are all answered by the passage EXCEPT:

- (A) What did alchemists hope to achieve?
- (B) What have alchemists contributed to science?
- (C) How do historians view alchemy?
- (D) How did alchemists turn metals into gold?
- (E) Has the general consensus always been that alchemists were charlatans?

14. Which of these titles is the most appropriate for the passage?

- (A) Alchemy as Art
- (B) Turning Copper to Gold
- (C) In Pursuit of Wealth
- (D) Alchemists: Charlatans or Scientists?
- (E) Alchemy's Contributions to Science

On May 18, 1980, in Washington State, the volcano Mount Saint Helens erupted, sending a cloud of dust 15 miles into the air. The explosion

- Line* was not unexpected; the earth's crust had shaken
(5) for weeks beforehand, providing people in the surrounding area with plenty of advance warning. In spite of these danger signals, no one was prepared for the extent of the blast; over the course of several weeks, the volcano's eruption ripped the
(10) top 1,300 feet off the mountain, resulting in a landslide that was the largest in recorded history. 540 million tons of ash from the volcano were spread over three states, altering the earth's weather patterns for several years afterward. One
(15) thing missing from the initial eruption was fluid lava usually identified with volcanic activity. Later eruptions emitted a thick and oozing lava. Thick lava is easily outrun because it moves extremely slowly. In addition, thick lava creates taller
(20) volcanoes because it often cools and hardens instead of flowing down the volcano's sides.

15. This passage is primarily about

- (A) the geological history of Washington State
- (B) the difficulty of predicting volcanic activity
- (C) a contrast between different forms of lava
- (D) a story of an unusual geological event
- (E) the factors that cause landslides

16. As used in line 6, the word "advance" means

- (A) ahead of time
- (B) moving forward
- (C) in the past
- (D) undetected
- (E) extremely urgent

17. According to the passage, all of the following were caused by the Mount Saint Helens eruption EXCEPT

- (A) tidal waves
- (B) streams of lava
- (C) a massive landslide
- (D) changes in the earth's climate
- (E) the emission of clouds of ash

18. It can be inferred from the passage that fluid lava (lines 15 and 16)

- (A) is very thick
- (B) creates tall volcanoes
- (C) is only found in the United States
- (D) is not easily outrun
- (E) destroyed many forests in Washington

19. The author's style is best described as
- (A) surprised
 - (B) dramatic
 - (C) skeptical
 - (D) informative
 - (E) mysterious
20. The author most likely mentions "providing people in the surrounding area with plenty of advance warning" in order to
- (A) show that experts thought they knew what was coming
 - (B) indicate that no one was hurt in the blast
 - (C) criticize people who did not evacuate on time
 - (D) describe how experts were not seeing fluid lava
 - (E) convey the importance of volcano warning systems
- The cowboy of the American West is an enduring icon in popular culture, but Hawaiian cowboys predated their American counterparts by several decades. In 1792, King Kamehameha the Great of Hawaii received gifts of beef cattle, goats, sheep, and horses from Captain George Vancouver. The introduction of these unfamiliar animals caused unrest among the native islanders, because the unruly animals often trampled the crops in their fields. Initially, the king protected his imports from wrathful Hawaiians under kapu laws. But in 1830, Kamehameha III decided to hire a few Spanish vaqueros from California to keep the animals under control. Soon the Hawaiians were riding, roping, and lassoing alongside the Spanish cowboys.
21. It can be inferred from the passage that the American cowboy
- (A) taught the Hawaiians how to ride and lasso
 - (B) accompanied the shipment of horses and cattle to Hawaii
 - (C) did not understand the Hawaiians' opposition to horses
 - (D) emerged in the West later than his counterpart in Hawaii
 - (E) was not able to lasso as well as the Hawaiian cowboy
22. According to the passage, all of the following are true about horses and cattle EXCEPT
- (A) they were unfamiliar to Hawaiians before 1792
 - (B) they were introduced to Hawaii in the 18th century
 - (C) they were protected by Hawaiian law
 - (D) they were found to be too expensive to import
 - (E) they were destructive to Hawaiian property
23. According to the passage, the Hawaiian cowboys
- I. were taught to ride by the Spanish vaqueros
 - II. existed earlier than the American cowboys
 - III. proved better at roping and lassoing than their American counterparts
- (A) I only
 - (B) II only
 - (C) I and II only
 - (D) II and III only
 - (E) I, II, and III

24. This passage is primarily about
- (A) the roping of cattle
 - (B) the history of King Kamehameha
 - (C) the Spanish relationship with Hawaii
 - (D) the history of horses in Hawaii
 - (E) the introduction of cowboys to Hawaii
25. The attitude of the writer toward the subject is
- (A) biased
 - (B) condescending
 - (C) neutral
 - (D) elated
 - (E) confused
26. As it is used in line 11, “wrathful” most nearly means
- (A) tolerant
 - (B) enraged
 - (C) accommodating
 - (D) confused
 - (E) vengeful
27. Which of the following questions is NOT answered by the passage?
- (A) How did Hawaiians view Capt. George Vancouver’s gifts?
 - (B) What effect did the vaqueros have on the animals?
 - (C) What can be implied about the author’s attitude toward the cowboys?
 - (D) For how many years did the animals cause unrest in Hawaii?
 - (E) How did the king use kapu laws in Hawaii to protect animals?
28. This passage was likely taken from
- (A) a historical journal
 - (B) a cowboy movie script
 - (C) a political novel
 - (D) an epic poem
 - (E) a travel advertisement

SECTION 4

Time—15 Minutes

Directions: 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.



Look at the picture and write a story about what has happened. Be sure that your story includes a beginning, middle, and conclusion.

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE 

STOP

ANSWER KEY**Section 1**

1. B
2. C
3. D
4. E
5. E
6. B
7. C
8. D
9. D
10. B
11. D
12. A
13. D
14. C
15. C
16. B
17. B
18. D

19. B
20. E
21. E
22. C
23. D
24. C
25. D
26. C
27. D
28. D
29. D
30. D

Section 2

1. C
2. D
3. A
4. A
5. D
6. C

7. E
8. E
9. E
10. C
11. B
12. A
13. C
14. E
15. D
16. B
17. C
18. C
19. E
20. A
21. B
22. A
23. A
24. A
25. A

26. D
27. E
28. E
29. E
30. C

Section 3

1. C
2. D
3. C
4. A
5. B
6. A
7. A
8. A
9. B
10. B
11. C
12. E
13. D

14. E
15. D
16. A
17. A
18. D
19. D
20. A
21. D
22. D
23. C
24. E
25. C
26. E
27. E
28. A

SSAT PRACTICE TEST 3: ELEMENTARY-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 1, questions 1–30
Verbal: Synonyms	Section 2, questions 1–15
Verbal: Analogies	Section 2, questions 16–30
Reading Comprehension	Section 3, questions 1–28

Topic	Number of Questions	Number Correct	If you struggled with these questions, study...
Math I	30		Chapters 10–14 and Chapter 25
Verbal: Synonyms	15		Chapters 7 and 24
Verbal: Analogies	15		Chapters 2 and 24
Reading Comprehension	28		Chapter 8

ANSWERS AND EXPLANATIONS

SECTION 1: MATH

1. B

Remember, a cube has six faces. Since you're asked which shape can be folded into a cube with no overlapping flaps, the answer must contain exactly six faces. The only choice that does so is (B).

2. C

You know \$19.95 is close to \$20. Twenty percent of \$20 is \$4, (C).

3. D

Five will divide evenly into numbers that end in 5 or 0. You are asked to divide 93 by 5. The largest number less than 93 that 5 divides into evenly is 90. This means that 5 will divide into 93 with a remainder of 3.

4. E

This question is essentially an algebra question. Just isolate the \square and solve.

$$7,000 + \square - 500 = 9,500$$

$$7,000 + \square = 10,000$$

$$\square = 3,000$$

5. E

The perimeter of a rectangle is equal to $2(l + w)$, where l and w represent the length and width, respectively. The length of the rectangle is 12, so you need to find its width in order to solve. You're also told that the width of the rectangle is one-third of its length, so $\frac{12}{3}$, or 4, is its width. Plugging in the

formula, the perimeter is equal to $2(12 + 4) = 2(16) = 32$, choice (E).

6. B

Angles around a point add up to 360° , so you can write the following equation to solve for a :

$$45 + 75 + a + 45 + 75 + a = 360$$

$$2a + 240 = 360$$

$$2a = 120$$

$$a = 60$$

7. C

The easiest way to solve is to compare each answer choice, looking for the largest digit in each place holder. The largest tenths digit, for example, is 7. Eliminate (A) since its tenths digit is 0. In the hundredths place the largest digit is 9. (B) is out, too, since its hundredths digit is 8. (E) doesn't have a thousandths, so it is understood to be 0, which is less than the 2 that appears in the thousandths places in (C) and (D). (D) doesn't have a digit in the ten-thousandths place, so it is understood to be 0. It can be eliminated since it is less than the 3 in the ten-thousandths place in (C). (C) is the largest.

8. D

Break this question down into parts, translating as you go. You're told that 4 added to 3 times a number N results in 36. Three times N can be represented algebraically as $3N$, and adding 4 to that can be written as $3N + 4$. The result is 36, so $3N + 4 = 36$, (D).

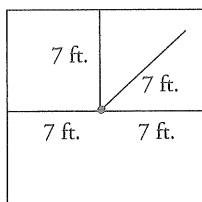
9. D

You are looking for the choice that, when added to 5, will result in an odd, whole number. Try each answer choice to see which does:

- (A) $5 + 5 = 10$; not odd
 (B) $3 + 5 = 8$; not odd
 (C) $\frac{1}{2} + 5 = 5\frac{1}{2}$; not a whole number
 (D) $0 + 5 = 5$; an odd, whole number!
 (E) $-7 + 5 = -2$; not odd

10. B

Try drawing in the bull's leash to get a sense of how far it can graze. Since the length of the fence is 14 feet, and the length of the rope is 7 feet, the bull will just be able to reach the center of each side but not the corners. In other words, the bull will be able to graze in a circle with radius 7, as shown in (B). Though (D) also represents the region as a circle, it is too small.



11. D

A quick look at the answer choices tells you that your answer needs to be in decimal form. So, first convert to decimal form, then subtract: $0.875 - 0.625 = 0.25$. Another approach is to subtract the fractions to get $\frac{7}{8} - \frac{5}{8} = \frac{2}{8}$. Since $\frac{2}{8} = \frac{1}{4}$, convert $\frac{1}{4}$ to 0.25.

12. A

The temperature was originally 20 degrees. It then dropped 32 degrees, so you need to subtract 32 from 20: $20 - 32 = -12$. So the temperature at midnight was -12 , or 12 degrees below zero, (A).

13. D

According to the graph, the slice labeled represents $\frac{1}{4}$ of the entire pie. Since a total of 300 cones were sold, $\frac{1}{4} \times 300 = 75$ chocolate cones were sold.

14. C

First determine what the remainder is when 36 is divided by 5. Five goes into 36 seven times with a remainder of 1. So you need to find which choice will divide into 65 and leave a remainder of 1. Since $8 \times 8 = 64$, 65 will leave a remainder of 1 when divided by 8. The answer is (C).

15. C

The average formula is $\text{Average} = \frac{\text{Sum of the terms}}{\text{Number of terms}}$. Look at the graph to find the number of 911 calls made for each of the four days and plug them into the formula:

$$\frac{500 + 1,000 + 500 + 1,500}{4} = \frac{3,500}{4} = 875$$

16. B

This is a straightforward symbolism problem. Plug in the values for y and z and solve.

$$\begin{aligned} y @ z &= y \times z - 2 \\ 3 @ 7 &= 3 \times 7 - 2 \\ &= 21 - 2 \\ &= 19 \end{aligned}$$

17. B

Plug the given information into the equation and solve for y .

$$\begin{aligned} y @ z &= y \times z - 2 \\ y @ 4 &= 6 \\ 4y - 2 &= 6 \\ 4y &= 8 \\ y &= 2 \end{aligned}$$

18. D

Plug the given information into the equation and solve for z .

$$y @ z = y \times z - 2$$

$$\frac{1}{4} @ z = 0$$

$$\frac{1}{4} \times z - 2 = 0$$

$$\frac{1}{4}z = 2$$

$$z = 8$$

19. B

There are 25 girls and 15 boys in the class, a total of 40 students. One-fifth of the girls, or $\frac{25}{5} = 5$, and two-thirds of the boys, or $\frac{2}{3} \times 15 = 10$, ran the haunted house. So a total of $5 + 10 = 15$ students participated. Since the class has 40 students in all, $\frac{15}{40} = \frac{3}{8}$ of all the students participated.

20. E

Set up a proportion, letting N equal the number you are looking for:

$$\frac{7}{4} = \frac{28}{N}$$

$$4 \times 28 = 7N$$

$$112 = 7N$$

$$16 = N$$

21. E

Here is the rule for whether you can retrace a figure without having to lift your pencil: If exactly zero or two points have an odd number of intersecting line segments and/or curves, the figure can be drawn without lifting. So, for example, if a figure has three places where an odd number of line segments

intersect, you would have to lift your pencil to retrace it. Also, the number of points a figure has with an even number of intersecting line segments is irrelevant.

Count the number of line segments that meet at each point of intersection. Find all the points that bring together an odd number of line segments. If you find zero or two points that meet this condition, the diagram can be drawn without lifting your pencil.

So, in this question, the only figure that doesn't fit this criteria is (E). There are six points of intersection, four of which have an odd number of intersecting segments.

22. C

To find Jill's change, you need to know how much money she spent. Then subtract that amount from \$10. Jill bought five sparkly stickers at \$0.50 each and eight smelly stickers at \$0.60 each:

$$(5)(0.50) + (8)(0.60) = \$7.30$$

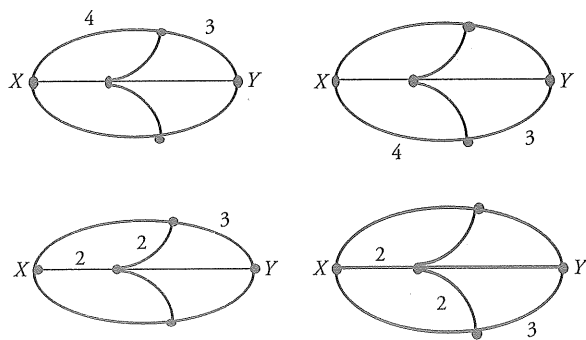
$$\$10 - \$7.30 = \$2.70$$

23. D

Greg spent 45 minutes to finish one-third of the book. He still has two-thirds left to read, twice as much as he has already read. So he'll need to spend twice the time he already spent—an hour and a half. To finish by 11 P.M., he needs to start an hour and a half before 11 P.M., or at 9:30 P.M.

24. C

Work systematically, checking one route at a time and keeping careful track of each path. There is a total of 4 paths from X to Y with a total length 7, as shown in the figures below:



25. D

You need the answer choice that is 1 more than a palindrome, so you should be able to subtract 1 from the correct answer choice and end up with a palindrome. (A) gives you the number 7,336. One less than 7,336 is 7,335, which is not a palindrome. Same thing for (B), (C), and (E). In (D), 1 less than the answer choice is 7,337, which is a palindrome.

26. C

Don't try to save time by doing Arithmetic problems in your head. You'll avoid mistakes by taking the extra time to work them out on paper:

$$2,600 - 402 = 2,198$$

27. D

Some questions require you to convert between fractions and decimals to select the correct answer. First, convert the mixed fraction into an improper fraction:

$$2\frac{2}{5} \text{ inches} = \frac{(2 \times 5) + 2}{5} = \frac{12}{5} \text{ inches}$$

Now, divide the fraction by 6:

$$\frac{\frac{12}{5} \text{ inches}}{6} = \frac{12}{30} = \frac{2}{5} \text{ inches}$$

$$\frac{2}{5} = \frac{4}{10} = 0.4 \text{ inches}$$

28. D

When a problem has more than one step, take it one step at a time. Rewrite 7.7 as 7.70 and begin by doing the subtraction. $7.70 - 4.07 = 3.63$. Of the choices, 3.63 is closest to (D).

29. D

Whenever a problem looks vague, Pick Numbers. If Roy has 1 eraser, Alan has $3 \times 1 = 3$, and Lance has $3 + 2 = 5$. If Roy has 2 erasers, Alan has $3 \times 2 = 6$, and Lance has $6 + 2 = 8$.

In fact, Lance's number is always 2 more than a multiple of 3. The only choice that consistently works is (D).

30. D

To find a ratio between values, divide one number by the other. Divide the X value by the Y value to determine how many times larger X is than Y .

$$\frac{30}{0.03} \times \frac{100}{100} = \frac{3,000}{3} = 1,000 \text{ times larger.}$$

SECTION 2: VERBAL

SYNONYMS

1. C

To have a phobia is to have great fear or anxiety about something. To have a phobia of snakes is to have a fear of snakes.

2. D

To propel something is to thrust it forward or to project it. A strong wind can propel a ship through the water. Note that "project" is used as a verb here, not as a noun. Your answer must always be the same word form as that of the stem word.

3. A

To coddle something is to treat it gently or to baby it. Too much coddling of a child, for example, may cause him to be insufficiently prepared to face the harsh realities of life.

4. A

To be keen is to be very smart or sharp. A keen mind is good at solving problems.

5. D

If something is murky, it is dark and mysterious, or gloomy. Murky water is hard to see through.

6. C

If you adhere to a decision, you stay with it or stick to it. Adhesive tape is sticky tape—it adheres.

7. E

To be pompous is to be stuck up or pretentious. A pompous person feels and acts as though he is more important than he is.

8. E

Something that is fatal will kill you; it is lethal. A fatal blow is a blow that kills a person.

9. E

Something frequent happens regularly; it is habitual. A frequent flyer is a person who flies all the time.

10. C

Industry is commonly thought of as manufacturing, but it also means hard work, or diligence. A person who possesses great industry is a person who is very diligent.

11. B

To condone something is to approve of something or to support it. If one condones a certain type of behavior, then one approves of it.

12. A

A sentry is a group of people who look out for certain things—a watch. During war, the sentry looks out for the enemy.

13. C

An orbit occurs when one object circles around another object; it is a revolution. When the moon orbits the earth, it makes a revolution. Don't be misled by the fact that revolution also means a war, as in the American Revolution. If a word has more than one meaning, make sure you consider them all before deciding that an answer choice is incorrect.

14. E

An imminent event is just about to happen—it is impending. For centuries, people have believed that the end of the world is imminent.

15. D

To spurn someone is to scorn or reject someone. A spurned friend is a rejected friend.

ANALOGIES

16. B

Scissors are specifically used to cut, just as a pencil is specifically used to write.

17. C

The outer shell of bread is the crust. The outer shell of an orange is the rind.

18. C

A captain is the leader of a team, just as a president is the leader of a republic. Watch out for (A)—it mentions the word “sports,” which fits the subject matter of the stem pair but does not match the bridge.

19. E

A ruler is a tool used to measure something, just as a camera is a tool used to photograph something.

20. A

Tiptoe is a quiet kind of walk, as whisper is a quiet kind of speech. A rasp (D) is a harsh sound in one's throat.

21. B

A nap is a short sleep just as a snack is a short meal. A biscuit can be a type of snack, but we are looking for a word that fits the bridge "is a short."

22. A

A fossil is a substance that is petrified. A solution is a substance that is dissolved. Wood (B) is not necessarily hard, nor are snowflakes (C) necessarily wet.

23. A

To be picky is to be extremely careful. Similarly, to be exhausted is to be extremely tired. To be alert (B) is to be awake.

24. A

A frog is a type of amphibian, as a whale is a type of mammal.

25. A

A dentist uses a drill in the way that a surgeon uses a scalpel. A doctor doesn't use a stretcher—his patients do. And though a farmer may harvest grain, he does not by definition use it.

26. D

A pebble is a tiny bit of rock, just as a drop is a tiny bit of liquid.

27. E

A levee is the border of a river, just as a shoulder is the border of a road. A path may or may not go through a forest.

28. E

A fan by definition circulates air, and a heart circulates blood.

29. E

A quill is a porcupine's means of defense just as a scent is a skunk's means of defense. Wings (B) are a duck's means of flight.

30. C

A caterpillar is an animal that turns into a butterfly. A tadpole is an animal that turns into a frog.

SECTION 3: READING COMPREHENSION

FICTION PASSAGE

First up is a narrative passage. The author is reminiscing about his childhood and some of the fantasies that he and his peers had about their future professions. As with all fiction passages, pay close attention to shifts in tone and uses of simile, metaphor, and irony as you read.

1. C

This is a Main Idea question. You first need to summarize what the passage is about. The first two sentences contain the author's main idea: He and his peers wanted nothing more than to be steamboatmen. This is essentially what (C) states.

(A) is tricky; it mentions a profession, but we were never told that the author chose to be a steamboatman in adulthood.

2. D

We are asked to determine which profession the author did not consider. The easiest way to do this is to eliminate all choices that he did consider. By just looking back at the text, we can identify all choices except (D). Being a writer is never mentioned.

3. C

After the author uses the word “transient,” he explains that while he and his friends had other professional aspirations, those desires went away. Only the desire to be a steamboat-man remained. In other words, the other desires were “short-lived” as in (C).

4. A

Immediately before line 6, we are told that the author and his friends had “transient ambitions.” In other words, they had ambitions that disappeared very quickly. The phrase “all burning to become clowns” is an example of such a fleeting ambition.

5. B

This question is a little tricky. After the friends considered being clowns and minstrels, they dreamt of becoming pirates. The fact that the boys wanted to become pirates is in itself comical, but with the added reference about God permitting that if they were good, the lightheartedness and humor become evident. If you weren’t sure about the answer, try the other choices. It couldn’t be (E), because there is no rhyme here, and it couldn’t be (D), because Twain isn’t making fun of anyone. Pathos means sympathy, sorrow, so (A) is definitely out, too. (C) is wrong since nothing is being exaggerated.

6. A

The author is fondly looking back on his childhood days. Somber, cynical, and regretful are too negative;

the author is not saying anything negative. Neither is he hopeful about the future or optimistic. So the only answer choice that makes sense is (A), nostalgic. Nostalgic means reminiscing about the old days.

7. A

The author and his friends dreamed about piloting steamboats. Their “transient ambitions”—clowns with the circus, traveling minstrels, pirates—were all jobs that would have required them to travel away from the village, so (A) is the answer. (B) is incorrect because girls are not mentioned in the passage. (C) and (E) might be true, but they can’t be proved with this passage. (D) is incorrect because if the author regrets not becoming something, it’s most likely a steamboat-man.

ALCHEMY PASSAGE

Next up we have a science passage about alchemy. The first half describes alchemy and the unfavorable way in which it has been viewed by history. The second half of the passage explains the positive aspects of alchemy and how it paved the way for modern science.

8. A

Remember to summarize the main point to yourself before going to the questions. Here, the passage provides a brief history of alchemy. (A) best restates this idea. (B) is incorrect because gold was never actually manufactured.

9. B

Lines 6–8 state that “the alchemist is generally portrayed by historians as a charlatan obsessed with dreams of impossible wealth.” In other words, historians feel that the alchemists were greedy. (B) restates this idea. Be careful of (D): It contains information stated in the passage, but this isn’t the view of historians, which is what the question asks for.

10. B

Infer means to draw a conclusion. Read the surrounding lines: They tell you that a “charlatan” was portrayed as obsessively greedy by historians—so you can infer that historians did not respect “charlatans”—(B).

11. C

To determine where this passage most likely came from, you need to consider the author’s tone and purpose. Does the passage sound positive, negative, or neutral? Does the author seem to be trying to convince us of something? In fact, the author’s tone sounds very detached—as you do when you are explaining something. So a history book is the logical place to find this type of passage. The text doesn’t sound like news, so (D) is out.

12. E

To answer this question you need to understand the author’s point of view. The author makes it clear that while alchemy was viewed with disdain by historians, it did make a positive contribution to the sciences. (E) reflects this attitude. Watch out for choices that contain information not expressly stated in the passage—(A), (C), and (D). (B) is tricky: Even though the text says that historians felt alchemy was primitive and superstitious, we don’t know if the author thinks this is the case.

13. D

To find the answer, try to use the passage to answer each question. (D) cannot be answered using the passage, which says only that alchemists attempted to change metals into gold and makes no mention of successful attempts. It does not say how alchemists make gold. The other choices can be answered by

the passage. (A) is answered in lines 2–3: “change lead, copper, and other metals into silver or gold.” (B) is answered in lines 11–13: “alchemists helped develop many of the apparatuses and procedures that are used in laboratories today.” (C) is answered in lines 6–8: “the alchemist is generally portrayed by historians as a charlatan obsessed with dreams of impossible wealth.” (E) is answered in lines 8–10: “For many centuries ... alchemy was a highly respected art.”

14. E

This is a Main Idea question. Although the passage talks about what alchemy is and how alchemists were viewed, those were not the goals of the author, so (A), (B), (C), and (D) are not correct. The author spends lines 10–15 supporting alchemy’s influences on modern science, making (E) the answer.

MOUNT SAINT HELENS PASSAGE

This is a science passage describing the eruption of the volcano Mount Saint Helens and its effects. The first part of the passage focuses on the physical results of the eruption, while the last part describes the kind of lava emitted.

15. D

As you were reading the passage, you should have tried to summarize the point. The text describes Mount Saint Helens, its eruption, and what the eruption produced. (A) is far too broad, and (C) and (E) are too narrow and detailed. The information in (B) is not discussed.

16. A

Lines 3–6 state, “The explosion was not unexpected; the earth’s crust had shaken for weeks beforehand,

providing people in the surrounding area with plenty of advance warning.” In other words, the shaking of the crust warned people of the impending volcano; “advance,” therefore, means ahead of time. While “moving forward” (B) is one definition for advance, it is not the meaning that works in this context.

17. A

You need to identify the answer choice that contains information not mentioned in the passage. If something leaps out at you immediately, there’s a good chance that it’s the answer. If not, eliminate all answer choices that are mentioned in the passage until one remains. Only tidal waves aren’t mentioned.

18. D

Fluid lava, in the question stem, is thin, flowing lava. The text states, “Thick lava is easily outrun because it moves extremely slowly.” Since thin and thick lava would naturally have opposite characteristics, we can assume that thin lava is not easily outrun—(D).

19. D

The author isn’t speaking in praise of something, nor is he trying to persuade his readers of a certain point of view. His tone is informative and balanced. (D) is the best choice.

20. A

The author offers that phrase as a contrast to the next sentence: “In spite of these danger signals, no one was prepared for the extent of the blast.” (A) is correct because these lines, to paraphrase, are saying that people were prepared and knew about the blast, but no one expected such a major explosion, which the author goes on to discuss. (D) might be true, that experts were not seeing fluid lava in the blast, but it does not have to do with the phrase in question.

HAWAIIAN COWBOY PASSAGE

This humanities passage discusses how the cowboy came to Hawaii. The author explains that while the word *cowboy* conjures up an image of the American West, the Hawaiian cowboy actually emerged earlier than his Western counterpart.

21. D

The first sentence of the text tells us that American cowboys emerged later than Hawaiian ones. This is what (D) states. (A) contradicts the text, and (B), (C), and (E) present details not discussed in the text.

22. D

Here you have to research which answer choice was not mentioned in the passage. If something leaps out at you immediately, there’s a good chance that that is the answer. If not, use process of elimination by looking back at the text. The only answer choice not mentioned is (D).

23. C

Evaluate each Roman numeral one at a time, eliminating answer choices as you go. I is supported directly by lines in the text, so it is correct. We can now eliminate (B) and (D) because they do not contain I. II is also supported in the text, so it, too, is true. That means (A) can be eliminated. Finally, III is not supported by the passage, so it is not true. The answer must therefore be (C).

24. E

The passage discusses how the cowboy came to Hawaii, which is what (E) states. (A), (B), and (C) don’t get the focus of the passage right, while (D) focuses too much on one detail. Even though the introduction of horses is mentioned in the text, it isn’t the point of the entire passage.

25. C

The author isn't excited or confused, so (D) and (E) are out right away. Biased means prejudiced toward a point of view, and condescending means negative, and the tone was neither one of these things, so (A) and (B) are incorrect, too. His tone is informative and balanced, so (C) is the answer.

26. E

(A) and (C) are almost antonyms of "wrathful." (D) doesn't make sense in context. (B) is close, but (E) is more accurate. Lines 10–12 say the king felt the need to protect the troublemaking animals from the people. He wouldn't need to protect the animals if the people were merely enraged, or angry.

27. E

Find the right answer by using the passage to answer the questions asked in the choices. (A) is answered in line 9: The Hawaiians found the animals unruly for ruining their crops. (B) is answered in lines 14–16: With the help of the vaqueros, the animals were able to become cowboys and control the animals. (C) is answered in the first lines: The author calls Western cowboys icons but wants to clarify that by the time the West's cowboys entered pop culture, the Hawaiians had already had cowboys for decades. (D) is answered by subtracting line 4's year—1792—from line 12's year—1830. (E) cannot be answered using the passage. Kapu laws are mentioned in lines 12–13, but the passage doesn't say what they were or how they were used.

28. A

This passage focuses on the emergency of how the cowboy culture emerged in Hawaii. This account could be an excerpt from a peer-reviewed journal, perhaps focusing upon Hawaiian history. (A) best fits this description. Strategic elimination can also be used to arrive at the correct answer. (B) seems illogical, because the script of a movie would include directions or dialogue between characters. A movie, just like a novel like choice (C), also implies that the context could be fictional. Both choices can be eliminated. An epic poem is more narrative, and would indicate more information about the heroic deeds of cowboys, for example. (E) is tempting, perhaps, because Hawaii is a popular travel destination, but the context of this passage is too historical to be part of a marketing advertisement.