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.

SECTION 2

1 Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ Ⓔ   6 Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ Ⓔ   11 Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ Ⓔ   16 Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ Ⓔ   21 Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ Ⓔ

2 Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ Ⓔ   7 Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ Ⓔ   12 Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ Ⓔ   17 Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ Ⓔ   22 Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ Ⓔ

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4 Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ Ⓔ   9 Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ Ⓔ   14 Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ Ⓔ   19 Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ Ⓔ   24 Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ Ⓔ

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SECTION 3

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SECTION 4

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2 Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ Ⓔ   14 Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ Ⓔ   26 Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ Ⓔ   38 Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ Ⓔ   50 Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ Ⓔ

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12 Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ Ⓔ   24 Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ Ⓔ   36 Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ Ⓔ   48 Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ Ⓔ   60 Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ Ⓔ

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SECTION 5

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2 Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ Ⓔ   7 Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ Ⓔ   12 Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ Ⓔ   17 Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ Ⓔ   22 Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ Ⓔ

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4 Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ Ⓔ   9 Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ Ⓔ   14 Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ Ⓔ   19 Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ Ⓔ   24 Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ Ⓔ

5 Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ Ⓔ   10 Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ Ⓔ   15 Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ Ⓔ   20 Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ Ⓔ   25 Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ Ⓔ

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SECTION 1
Time—25 Minutes

Directions: Read the following topics carefully. Take a few minutes to select the topic you find more interesting. Think about the selected topic and organize your thoughts on scrap paper before you begin writing.

Topic A: I opened the window and immediately saw…

Topic B: Where is your favorite place to read and why?

Circle your selection: Topic A or Topic B. Write your essay for the selected topic on the paper provided. Your essay should NOT exceed two pages and must be written in pencil. Be sure that your handwriting is legible and that you stay within the lines and margins.

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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
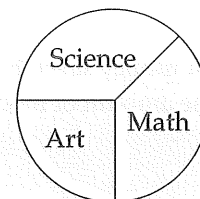
Figure 1

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

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE

4. Which of the following is closest to 0.52×78?

    (A) $\dfrac{1}{5}$ of 70

    (B) $\dfrac{1}{5}$ of 80

    (C) $\dfrac{2}{5}$ of 70

    (D) $\dfrac{1}{2}$ of 70

    (E) $\dfrac{1}{2}$ 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

SUMMER SAVINGS
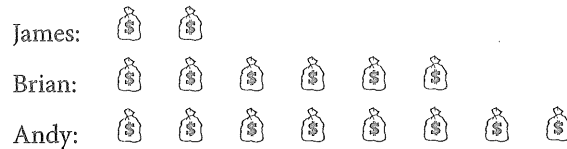
Figure 2

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

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE

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.

USE THIS SPACE FOR FIGURING.

8. Each of the following is less than 2 EXCEPT

(A) $\dfrac{15}{8}$

(B) $\dfrac{45}{22}$

(C) $\dfrac{99}{50}$

(D) $\dfrac{180}{100}$

(E) $\dfrac{701}{400}$

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) $A - B - D - F$
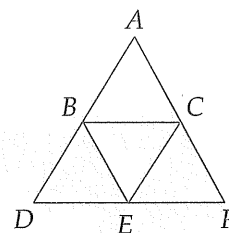
Figure 3

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.

a meters

45°

6 meters

Figure 4

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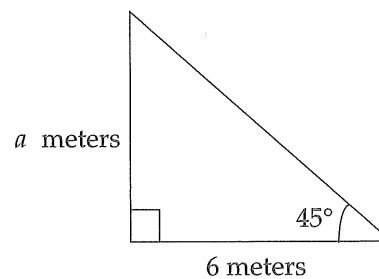
14. A man bought a piece of land for 40 thousand dollars. Then he spent 2 million dollars to build a house on it. The cost of the house is how many times the cost of the land?

    (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

USE THIS SPACE FOR FIGURING.

A B C D

Figure 5

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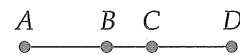
17. A book is placed on a flat table surface, as shown in Figure 6. Which of the following best shows all of the points where the book touches the table?

    (A) ☐

    (B) ⬭

    (C) ▱

    (D) ◯

    (E) ▩

USE THIS SPACE FOR FIGURING.
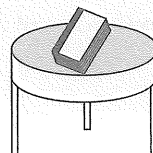
Figure 6

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.

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE

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

USE THIS SPACE FOR FIGURING.

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

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
Line tails. Their fur is woolly and may be colored red,
(5) 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
(10) 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
(15) 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
(20) 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,
Line   Bright in spring,
(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 Lord Alfred 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

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE

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
(5) 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
(10) 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
(15) 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
(20) 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
(25) 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
(30) 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,
Line solid needles into specific sites on the body's
(5) 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
(10) 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
(15) 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.
(20) 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
(25) 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.

29. 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

   (A) back up her claim that the forces within the body mirror the forces of the universe

   (B) clarify how these forces have a complementary effect on each other

   (C) provide proof that acupuncture is an effective medical therapy

   (D) suggest a possible explanation for why people sometimes run high fevers

   (E) 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

   (A) critical

   (B) admiring

   (C) bitter

   (D) serene

   (E) 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
Line 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

   (A) her rural upbringing

   (B) her life in the West

   (C) the work of artists in other countries

   (D) the appearance of the natural landscape

   (E) animal and plant forms

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE

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 4

Time—30 Minutes
60 Questions

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

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

1. 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. SEEP:

   (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

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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. GENTEEL:

(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

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE

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 5
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 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

USE THIS SPACE FOR FIGURING.

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) ○
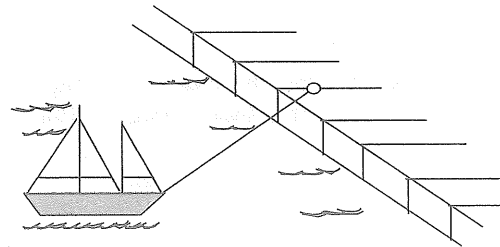
Figure 2

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

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE

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 9–10 refer to the following definition.

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

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

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

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE
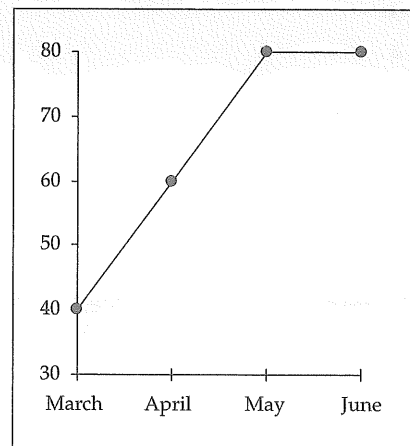
11. If Henry traveled at a rate of 45 miles per hour, how many hours did it take him to drive 225 miles?

   (A) 3
   (B) 4
   (C) $4\frac{1}{2}$
   (D) 5
   (E) $5\frac{1}{2}$

USE THIS SPACE FOR FIGURING.

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.

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE

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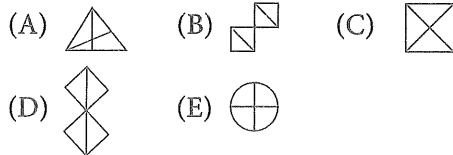
16. If 0.59 is about $\dfrac{N}{5}$, then N is closest to which of the following?

    (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.

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE

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%

$$21\overline{)Q}^{\,15}$$

$$15\overline{)S}^{\,21}\ \text{remainder } 8$$

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.

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE

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) $\dfrac{n}{100}$

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

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

(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%

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE

24. If p is a positive integer and n is a negative integer, which of the following is greatest?

   (A) $\dfrac{p}{n}$

   (B) $\dfrac{n}{p}$

   (C) $\dfrac{1}{p-n}$

   (D) $\dfrac{1}{n-p}$

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

25. At a party, 2/3 of the guests drank only soda and 1/4 of the guests drank only juice. If the remaining 5 guests had nothing to drink, then how many guests were at the party.

   (A) 60
   (B) 50
   (C) 45
   (D) 30
   (E) 25

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

ANSWER KEY

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

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

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

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

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

ANSWERS AND EXPLANATIONS

SECTION 2: MATH

1. E

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

2. B

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

3. B

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

4. E

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

5. E

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

6. B

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

7. C

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

8. B

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

9. A

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

10. C

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

11. A

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

12. D

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

13. B

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

14. C

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

15. E

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

16. C

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

17. E

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

18. E

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

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

19. D

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

20. A

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

21. C

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

22. D

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

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

23. D

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

24. C

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

25. A

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

SECTION 3: READING COMPREHENSION

LEMURS PASSAGE

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

1. A

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

2. C

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

3. D

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

4. C

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

5. D

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

WOODROW WILSON PASSAGE

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

6. D

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

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

7. C

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

8. A

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

9. C

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

10. E

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

11. C

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

POETRY PASSAGE

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

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

12. C

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

13. C

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

14. A

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

15. A

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

16. A

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

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

17. C

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

TEA PASSAGE

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

18. A

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

19. B

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

20. E

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

21. B

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

22. C

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

23. D

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

FICTION PASSAGE

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

24. A

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

25. C

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

26. B

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

27. E

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

28. D

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

ACUPUNCTURE PASSAGE

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

29. A

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

30. D

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

31. A

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

32. D

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

33. B

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

34. B

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

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

O'KEEFFE PASSAGE

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

35. C

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

36. A

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

37. D

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

38. C

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

39. B

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

40. C

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

SECTION 4: VERBAL

SYNONYMS

1. D

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

2. B

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

3. E

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

4. D

To approve means to judge favorably.

5. A

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

6. E

To vex means to anger, or irritate.

7. B

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

8. E

A bounty is a reward or gift.

9. E

Something coarse is harsh or rough.

10. A

Meek means mild mannered or submissive.

11. C

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

12. E

Genteel describes something elegant, aristocratic, or refined.

13. B

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

14. B

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

15. B

To demonstrate means to explain clearly or show.

16. C

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

17. A

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

18. E

To recollect means to remember.

19. C

To initiate means to begin or start.

20. E

To suffocate is to choke or deprive of air.

21. A

To prevail means to win, overcome, or triumph.

22. C

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

23. E

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

24. A

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

25. E

To terminate means to finish or bring to an end.

26. A

To contemplate means to think about or ponder.

27. C

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

28. E

An adage is a common saying or proverb.

29. B

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

30. A

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

Analogies

31. C

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

32. A

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

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

33. A

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

34. C

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

35. B

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

36. E

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

37. A

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

38. E

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

39. B

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

40. B

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

41. A

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

42. A

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

43. E

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

44. C

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

45. C

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

46. C

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

47. A

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

48. C

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

49. B

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

50. E

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

51. A

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

52. B

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

53. E

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

54. D

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

55. E

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

56. C

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

57. A

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

58. E

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

59. B

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

60. D

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

SECTION 5: MATH

1. E

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

2. D

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

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

3.   B

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

4.   D

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

5.   A

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

6.   D

Let x = the number of children. Hence, $4x$ = the number of adults. The total number of people is then $x + 4x = 5x$. The key to solving this is to keep in mind that x must be an integer. It is because of this that $5x$ must be a multiple of 5. Therefore the answer must be a multiple of 5. (D), 25, is correct.

7.   E

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

8.   D

We must note how many students were in the class each month. March = 40, April = 60, May = 80, and June = 80. Use the formula

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

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

9.   A

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

10. A

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

11. D

You might find the formula Rate × Time = Distance easier to use than a proportion. Either will work, so use the one with which you're more comfortable.

$$\frac{45 \text{ miles}}{1 \text{ hour}} = \frac{225 \text{ miles}}{t \text{ hours}}$$

$$45t = 225$$

$$t = 5$$

or

$$45 \text{ miles per hour} \times t \text{ hours} = 225 \text{ miles}$$
$$45t = 225$$
$$t = 5$$

12. C

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

13. A

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

14. E

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

15. D

You'll recall the rule for geometry questions that ask about drawing figures in one fluid motion without lifting the pencil. In any given figure, if exactly zero or two points have an odd number of intersecting line segments and/or curves, it can be drawn without lifting the pencil or retracing. (A), (B), (C), and (E) are incorrect because they all have four points at which three line segments intersect. Four points is too many. (D) is the answer because it has two points that have three (an odd number) intersecting lines.

16. D

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

17. B

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

18. D

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

19. B

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

20. C

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

21. C

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

22. C

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

23. B

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

24. C

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

25. A

Backsolving is a great way to get around setting up a complicated Algebra equation. Call the total number of guests G.

$\frac{2}{3}G$ had only soda, $\frac{1}{4}G$ had only juice, and the remaining 5 had nothing at all. That's enough information to find G.

$$\frac{2}{3}G + \frac{1}{4}G + 5 = G$$

$$\frac{8}{12}G + \frac{3}{12}G + 5 = G$$

$$\frac{11}{12}G + 5 = G$$

$$5 = G - \frac{11}{12}G$$

$$5 = \frac{1}{12}G$$

$$5(12) = G$$

$$60 = G$$

To Backsolve, start in the middle:

(C) $\frac{2}{3}(45) + \frac{1}{4}(45) + 5 = 30 + 11\frac{1}{4} + 5 = 46\frac{1}{4}$.

A fractional number of people can't attend a party, and this doesn't add up to the original number, so it doesn't work. Try a larger number and eliminate (D) and (E).

(B) $\frac{2}{3}(50) + \frac{1}{4}(50) + 5 = 33\frac{1}{3} + 12\frac{1}{2} + 5 = 50\frac{5}{6}$.

Again, you need a larger number.

(A) $\frac{2}{3}(60) + \frac{1}{4}(60) + 5 = 40 + 15 + 5 = 60$.

That works perfectly.