

Practice Test II: Upper Level Answer Sheet

Be sure each mark completely fills the answer space.

Start with number 1 for each new section of the test. You may find more answer spaces than you need.
If so, please leave them blank.

Section 1

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

Section 2

- | | | | | |
|-------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| 1 A B C D E | 9 A B C D E | 17 A B C D E | 25 A B C D E | 33 A B C D E |
| 2 A B C D E | 10 A B C D E | 18 A B C D E | 26 A B C D E | 34 A B C D E |
| 3 A B C D E | 11 A B C D E | 19 A B C D E | 27 A B C D E | 35 A B C D E |
| 4 A B C D E | 12 A B C D E | 20 A B C D E | 28 A B C D E | 36 A B C D E |
| 5 A B C D E | 13 A B C D E | 21 A B C D E | 29 A B C D E | 37 A B C D E |
| 6 A B C D E | 14 A B C D E | 22 A B C D E | 30 A B C D E | 38 A B C D E |
| 7 A B C D E | 15 A B C D E | 23 A B C D E | 31 A B C D E | 39 A B C D E |
| 8 A B C D E | 16 A B C D E | 24 A B C D E | 32 A B C D E | 40 A B C D E |

Section 3

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

Section 4

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

Section 5

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

Experimental Section – See page II for details.

Practice Test II: Upper Level

THIS PAGE INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK.

Practice Test II: Upper Level

Writing Sample

Schools would like to get to know you better through an essay or story you write using one of the two topics below. Please select the topic you find most interesting and fill in the circle next to the topic you choose.

- ④ What is something that you think needs to be invented and why?

- Ⓑ His hands shook as he tried to untie it.

Use this page and the next page to complete your writing sample.

[illegible]

Continue on next page.

[illegible]

Practice Test II: Upper Level

SECTION 1 25 Questions

Following each problem in this section, there are five suggested answers. Work each problem in your head or in the blank space provided at the right of the page. Then look at the five suggested answers and decide which one is best.

Note: Figures that accompany problems in this section are drawn as accurately as possible EXCEPT when it is stated in a specific problem that its figure is not drawn to scale.

Sample Problem:

5,413	(A) 586
- 4,827	(B) 596
<hr/>	(C) 696
	(D) 1,586
	(E) 1,686

☒ (A) ☐ (B) ☐ (C) ☐ (D) ☐ (E)

USE THIS SPACE FOR FIGURING.

1. Jen plans to give a chocolate bar to each of her 21 party guests. There are four chocolate bars in each package. How many packages must she buy?
(A) 4
(B) 5
(C) 6
(D) 7
(E) 10
2. Patrick has \$250 in the bank. If he takes out 40%, how much money will he have left in the bank?
(A) \$100
(B) \$150
(C) \$210
(D) \$290
(E) \$350

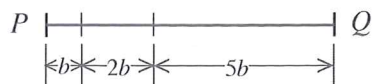
GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.

Practice Test II: Upper Level

USE THIS SPACE FOR FIGURING.

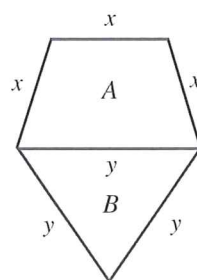
3. In the figure, if b is a whole number, which of the following could be the length of segment PQ ?

(A) 7
(B) 10
(C) 14
(D) 15
(E) 16



4. In the figure, if the perimeters of quadrilateral region A and triangular region B are each equal to 27, then $x + y =$

(A) 9
(B) 12
(C) 15
(D) 18
(E) 24

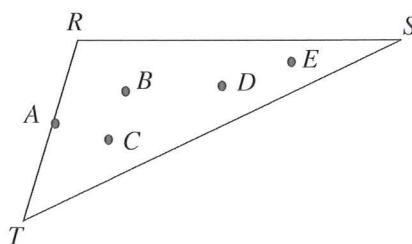


5. $\left(-\frac{5}{4}\right)^3 =$

(A) $-\frac{125}{64}$
(B) $-\frac{15}{12}$
(C) $-\frac{15}{64}$
(D) $\frac{15}{12}$
(E) $\frac{125}{64}$

6. On the figure shown, point P will be located at the mid-point of side RS and point Q will be located at the mid-point of side ST . Which lettered point will be located at the midpoint of a line segment joining P and Q ?

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



GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.

Practice Test II: Upper Level

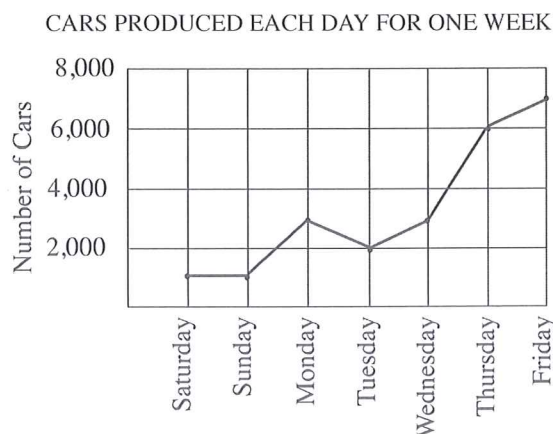
USE THIS SPACE FOR FIGURING.

7. Which of the following could be the value of X if $\frac{1}{4} + X > 1$?

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

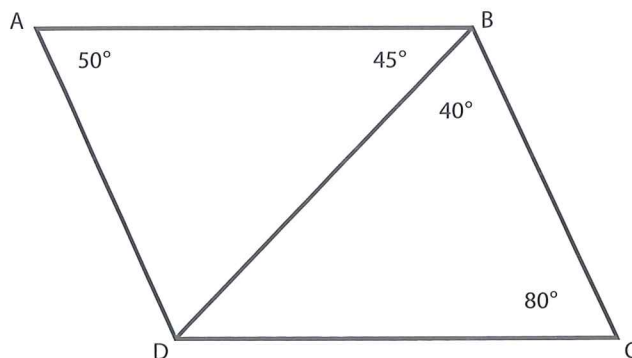
8. According to the graph in the figure, on which day was there the greatest increase in the number of cars produced compared to the day before?

- (A) Monday
- (B) Tuesday
- (C) Wednesday
- (D) Thursday
- (E) Friday



9. What is the measure of $\angle ADC$?

- (A) 60°
- (B) 85°
- (C) 95°
- (D) 120°
- (E) 145°



10. There are 15 boxes in a warehouse that need to be shipped by truck. If at least one but no more than five boxes must go in each truck and no two trucks can have the same number of boxes, what is the smallest number of trucks required to ship the 15 boxes?

- (A) 3
- (B) 4
- (C) 5
- (D) 10
- (E) 12

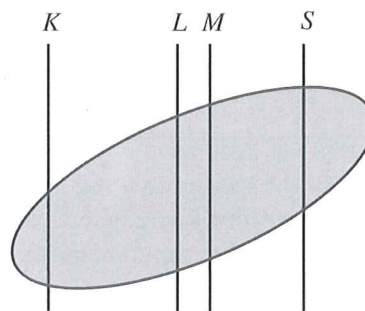
GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.

Practice Test II: Upper Level

USE THIS SPACE FOR FIGURING.

11. When $T + S = 6$ and $2H + S = 6$, what is the value of H ?
- (A) 12
(B) 6
(C) -6
(D) -3
(E) It cannot be determined from the information given.

12. The shaded region in the figure shown is divided by lines K , L , M , and S . The area between K and M is 45 square meters, between L and S is 40 square meters, and between M and S is 25 square meters. What is the area, in square meters, between K and L ?
- (A) 20
(B) 30
(C) 35
(D) 60
(E) 110



This figure not drawn to scale.

13. $\frac{79,865}{2,213}$ most closely equals which of the following?
- (A) 40
(B) 4,000
(C) 22,000
(D) 36,000
(E) 80,000
14. Omar begins training for a 5 km race by running 0.75 km the first day, 0.85 km the second day, and 0.95 km the third day. If he keeps increasing his distance each day according to the pace of his first three days, on what number day in his training program will Omar first run at least 5 km?
- (A) 42
(B) 43
(C) 44
(D) 50
(E) 500

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.

Practice Test II: Upper Level

USE THIS SPACE FOR FIGURING.

15. Johnny lives 20 miles from the deli and Hannah lives 12 miles from the same deli. In total miles, how far is Johnny's house from Hannah's house?
- (A) 8 miles
 - (B) 14 miles
 - (C) 32 miles
 - (D) 40 miles
 - (E) It cannot be determined from the information given.
-
16. If one third of the weight of a given truck is 2.4 tons, the weight of three trucks of the exact same weight as the given truck can be determined by multiplying 2.4 by which of the following?
- (A) $\frac{1}{3}$
 - (B) $\frac{2}{3}$
 - (C) $1\frac{1}{3}$
 - (D) 3
 - (E) 9
-
17. Which of the following must be true if two numbers, H and J , have an average of 100 and J is less than H ?
- (A) $H - 100 = 100 - J$
 - (B) $H = 100 + J$
 - (C) $H + J = 100$
 - (D) $H - J = 50$
 - (E) $H = 100$ and $J = 100$
-
18. Which of the following could be the lengths of the sides of a triangle?
- (A) 3, 3, 6
 - (B) 1, 2, 3
 - (C) 3, 5, 6
 - (D) 3, 5, 8
 - (E) 8, 8, 19

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.

Practice Test II: Upper Level

USE THIS SPACE FOR FIGURING.

19. A store offers a 15% discount on all shoes. If a pair of shoes has an original price of \$21.25, which of the following is closest to the price after the discount is taken?

(A) \$17.50
(B) \$18.00
(C) \$18.50
(D) \$19.00
(E) \$19.50

20. The heights of a maple tree and a cherry tree have a ratio of 5:2. If the maple tree grew 20 cm and 20 cm was cut off the top of the cherry tree, the ratio of their heights would be 3:1. How much taller is the maple tree than the cherry tree?

(A) 240 cm
(B) 160 cm
(C) 400 cm
(D) 280 cm
(E) 260 cm

21. In the addition of the three-digit numbers shown, the letters A, B, C, and D each represent a unique single digit. Which of the following could be the sum of $A + B + C + D$?

$$\begin{array}{r} A \ B \ C \\ + \ D \ B \ C \\ \hline 8 \ 5 \ 0 \end{array}$$

(A) 10
(B) 13
(C) 14
(D) 16
(E) 19

22. If 90 percent of a is 44, what is 30 percent of $3a$?

(A) 30
(B) 44
(C) 45
(D) 49
(E) 90

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.

Practice Test II: Upper Level

USE THIS SPACE FOR FIGURING.

23. Each exterior angle of an equilateral triangle has which measure?

- (A) 60°
 - (B) 120°
 - (C) 180°
 - (D) 240°
 - (E) 360°
-

24. If the average of five consecutive whole numbers is 40, what is the smallest number?

- (A) 30
 - (B) 35
 - (C) 38
 - (D) 40
 - (E) 200
-

25. A hamburger stand has an average of 150 customers per day. To increase business, the owner plans to reduce the regular price of a burger from \$5.00 to \$4.00 before 5 p.m. each day. If 50 people pay \$5.00, how many people must pay \$4.00 if daily sales are to remain the same as before the \$4.00 price reduction plan?

- (A) 100
- (B) 125
- (C) 130
- (D) 150
- (E) 200

STOP

**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.**

Practice Test II: Upper Level

SECTION 2 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.

Line 5 Chopin's own playing was the counterpart of his personality. Every characteristic that could be distinguished in the man was apparent in the pianist—the same precision; the horror of excess and all that is careless and uncontrolled; the same good manners and high tone of character, combined with poetic warmth and a romantic fervor of expression. No one had ever heard such polished playing, although others could make a more overwhelming impression by their rush and violence. It is a mistake, encouraged by sentimental legend, to believe that Chopin's playing was limited by a delicacy which was equivalent to weakness. Even in the last stages of tuberculosis, he could rally and
10 play with an energy that surprised the audience, who saw in front of them "a slight, frail-looking person." At his final public appearance in November 1848, less than a year before the end, he managed to play "with his usual brilliance."

1. Although he performed while seriously ill with tuberculosis, Chopin surprised the audience with his
(A) frail appearance
(B) polish
(C) loss of control
(D) violence
(E) energetic playing
2. The "end" mentioned in line 11 most likely refers to
(A) Chopin's retirement from public life
(B) the decline of Chopin's genius
(C) the invalidism caused by his illness
(D) Chopin's death in 1849
(E) the end of the concert tour
3. This passage deals primarily with Chopin's
(A) musical compositions
(B) musical performance
(C) debilitating illness
(D) aristocratic personality
(E) romantic fervor
4. When discussing Chopin, the author's tone in the passage could best be described as
(A) admiring
(B) brusque
(C) ironic
(D) hesitant
(E) anguished

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.

Practice Test II: Upper Level

As earth whirls along its endless journey through space, it has a companion that is always beside it—the moon. The moon is a small planet. It is only about one-fourth as big as the earth.

Line 5 The moon is our nearest neighbor in space. The stars are billions of miles away. The sun is millions of miles away. But the moon is only about 239,000 miles away. That makes the moon truly a next-door neighbor.

10 In a way, the moon “belongs” to the earth. Just as earth moves around the sun, the moon moves around the earth. It is held in place by the tug of earth’s stronger gravity. A planet that is held by another planet this way is called a satellite. The moon is earth’s satellite.

15 The moon is a ball of gray rock, some of which is covered with dust. It has no air or water—and, of course, no plants or animals. Its whole surface is nothing but mountains and plains of rock. When we look up at a full moon, we often see dark patches. These dark patches are the lowlands. They seem to form a shadowy face that people have named “the man in the moon.” The brighter parts of the moon are the highlands.

In ancient times, many people worshipped the moon. The Romans, who thought the moon was a goddess, named it Luna. Our word lunar means “of the moon.”

5. Why does the author think that the moon “belongs” (line 7) to the earth?
 - (A) The moon could not exist without the earth.
 - (B) One can see the man in the moon from earth.
 - (C) Ancient Romans considered it a goddess.
 - (D) It is earth’s nearest neighbor.
 - (E) It is a satellite of the earth.
6. Which of the following can be found on the moon?
 - (A) air
 - (B) water
 - (C) plants
 - (D) animals
 - (E) mountains
7. According to the author, which of the following most accounts for the “man in the moon?”
 - (A) a myth
 - (B) the lowlands
 - (C) a goddess
 - (D) the Romans
 - (E) the highlands
8. The author’s main purpose for writing the passage is most likely to
 - (A) inform the reader about the moon
 - (B) dispel myths about the man in the moon
 - (C) describe the origin of the word “lunar”
 - (D) compare the moon and the earth
 - (E) explain why the ancient Romans worshipped the moon
9. According to the passage, which of the following statements is NOT true?
 - (A) The moon is a planet.
 - (B) The moon is a satellite.
 - (C) The moon’s lowlands appear dark from the earth.
 - (D) The moon is four times larger than earth.
 - (E) The moon is closer to the earth than anything else in space.

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.

Practice Test II: Upper Level

Line 5

Dinitrogen tetroxide is a chemical compound made up of nitrogen and oxygen. It is abbreviated N_2O_4 and is often simply called nitrogen tetroxide or NTO. Propelling rockets is one of the best examples of the use to which nitrogen tetroxide can be put. It is often combined with a hydrazine-based rocket fuel. Because it burns on contact without needing a separate source to ignite it, it is one of the most important rocket propellants ever developed.

By the late 1950s, NTO was the storable oxidizer of choice for U.S. and Soviet rockets. It was used on the space shuttle, and continues to be used on most geostationary satellites and many deep-space probes. However, its use is not without risk. NTO poisoning nearly killed three astronauts when dangerous fumes were vented inside their cabin by mistake.

10. It can be inferred that nitrogen tetroxide
 - (A) is expensive
 - (B) must be burned
 - (C) requires a license for use
 - (D) is vital to the space program
 - (E) should not be combined with any other substance
11. Which of the following titles best describes the content of the passage?
 - (A) Fire Prevention in Space
 - (B) A Chemical Experiment
 - (C) Why Nitrogen Tetroxide Is No Longer Used
 - (D) Nitrogen Tetroxide and the Soviets
 - (E) An Introduction to Nitrogen Tetroxide
12. The author suggests that nitrogen tetroxide
 - (A) is an illegal compound
 - (B) needs to be lit with fire
 - (C) must be carefully vented
 - (D) should be forbidden in space
 - (E) is only used for propelling rockets
13. The author uses the phrase "burns on contact" (line 4) to show that nitrogen tetroxide is
 - (A) very hot
 - (B) flammable
 - (C) useful in space
 - (D) used only with rocket fuel
 - (E) too dangerous to use in industry
14. According to the passage, nitrogen tetroxide
 - (A) cannot be stored
 - (B) has limited power
 - (C) is unusable at high altitudes
 - (D) is an important rocket propellant
 - (E) is not suitable for use in deep space
15. The author's tone in the second paragraph can best be described as
 - (A) bored
 - (B) serious
 - (C) annoyed
 - (D) humorous
 - (E) enthusiastic

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.

Practice Test II: Upper Level

Line 5 Washington is full of green politicians supporting causes that other people demand they support. Indeed, this truism of human psychology is even truer of many so-called seasoned politicians. Like certain senators, many representatives, and all of the lobbyists, they portray themselves as VIPs, taking uncontroversial stances that capture the public's interest and pay off in the currency of fame.

10 But there is another, all too rare kind of politician: the authentic professional who steeps himself or herself in the art of public service with dazzling skill and persuasiveness. What marks these politicians, besides integrity, is their drive to achieve impressive results rather than fame, despite all the temptations of publicity and self-indulgence. Most began their careers in local government, and for many, helping the little guy remains their top priority, despite the temptation to overlook the powerless. Above all, they seek to pose the unanswered questions—to make an honorable mark on an often false town.

16. The author is primarily concerned with
- (A) defining politics
 - (B) criticizing artificial politicians
 - (C) praising politicians
 - (D) describing the historical role of the public servant
 - (E) considering the contributions politicians can make to society
17. The author admires politicians who
- (A) enact meaningful change
 - (B) get a great deal of publicity
 - (C) overlook the local residents
 - (D) know how to enjoy themselves
 - (E) support only the most popular positions
18. The author would probably have the greatest respect for a politician who
- (A) tackles meaningful issues
 - (B) attains international fame
 - (C) knows how to enjoy himself
 - (D) actively seeks the political limelight
 - (E) knows how to tell people what they want to hear
19. The author's attitude toward politicians who seek fame may best be described as
- (A) sympathetic
 - (B) indifferent
 - (C) respectful
 - (D) amused
 - (E) critical
20. Which of the following is the author most likely to discuss next?
- (A) how to relax and be yourself
 - (B) the glamour of a political career
 - (C) what makes certain politicians famous
 - (D) the careers of some exceptional politicians
 - (E) some of the most popular politicians today

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.

Practice Test II: Upper Level

Line 5 We had a dreary morning's work before us, for there was no sign of any wind, and the boats had to be got out and manned, and the ship warped three or four miles round the corner of the island and up the narrow passage to the haven behind Skeleton Island. I volunteered for one of the boats, where I had, of course, no business. The heat was sweltering, and the men grumbled fiercely over their work. Anderson was in command of my boat, and instead of keeping the crew in order, he grumbled as loud as the worst.

"Well," he said with an oath, "it's not forever."

10 I thought this was a very bad sign, for up to that day the men had gone briskly and willingly about their business; but the very sight of the island had relaxed the cords of discipline.

We brought up just where the anchor was in the char, about a third of a mile from each shore, the mainland on one side and Skeleton Island on the other. The bottom was clean sand. The plunge of our anchor sent up clouds of birds wheeling and crying over the woods, but in less than a minute they were down again and all was once more silent.

15 The place was entirely land-locked, buried in woods, the trees coming right down to high-water mark, the shores mostly flat, and the hilltops standing round at a distance in a sort of amphitheatre, one here, one there. From the ship we could see nothing of the house or stockade, for they were quite buried among trees; and if it had not been for the chart on the companion, we might have been the first that had ever anchored there since the island arose out of the seas.

20 There was not a breath of air moving, nor a sound but that of the surf booming half a mile away along the beaches and against the rocks outside. A peculiar stagnant smell hung over the anchorage—a smell of sodden leaves and rotting tree trunks. I observed the doctor sniffing and sniffing, like someone tasting a bad egg.

25 "I don't know about treasure," he said, "but I'll stake my wig there's fever here."

If the conduct of the men had been alarming in the boat, it became truly threatening when they had come aboard. They lay about the deck growling together in talk. The slightest order was received with a black look and grudgingly and carelessly obeyed. Even the honest hands must have caught the infection, for there was not one man aboard to mend another. Mutiny it was plain, hung over us like a thunder-cloud.

21. The narrator of the passage is
(A) in a lifeboat moving toward an island
(B) in the captain's cabin, studying charts
(C) on an island looking out toward the ocean
(D) aboard a ship, scanning the distant horizon
(E) aboard a ship, contemplating a nearby island
22. The mood of the crew is
(A) sullen
(B) relaxed
(C) worried
(D) perplexed
(E) cooperative
23. The sensory image most important to this passage is
(A) taste of a bad egg
(B) sight of house and stockade
(C) smell wafting from the island
(D) sound of discontented sailors
(E) sound of water lapping against the ship
24. The passage focuses on the
(A) sense of ownership related to discovering a long-lost island
(B) unexpected health hazards when at sea
(C) pleasures of sailing on the open seas
(D) uncertainty of running a sailing ship
(E) dangers associated with hard labor
25. The passage is written from the viewpoint of which of the following?
(A) the doctor
(B) a crew member
(C) an island dweller
(D) the boat's commander
(E) the captain of the ship

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.

Practice Test II: Upper Level

Line 5 The National Black Theatre in Harlem is one of the great successes of our time. The survival of the institution and the way it has found a secure place in an increasingly crowded theater world are considerable accomplishments. Of greater significance, though, are the consistently high level of the institution's performances and the unfailing enthusiasm of each actor. Of all the theater groups that regularly appear in New York, it shows the least danger of succumbing to routine.

10 Dr. Barbara Ann Teer's National Black Theatre is animated by a sense of purpose that is largely moral in nature. In the midst of the despair that followed the 1968 assassination of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., Teer was determined to give American-born actors of African descent a place on the stage. She sought to help other African-Americans so that they would not have to face the difficulties she had faced.

15 Nobody was better qualified than Teer to understand what black actors could do if given the incentive and the opportunity, and time has proved her faith well-founded. But Teer was too shrewd an artistic administrator and too serious an artist not to know that the only standard she and her institution would in the long run be guided by is artistic. As she said in an interview, "We must begin building cultural centers where we can enjoy being free, open and black, where we can find out how talented we really are."

That day, so far as I am concerned, has already arrived.

26. The author's primary purpose is to
- (A) describe how a theater institution is formed
 - (B) discuss the success of one theater institution
 - (C) contrast the artistic qualities of various theater institutions
 - (D) encourage the establishment of more African American theater institutions
 - (E) clarify the motives underlying the formation of theater institutions
27. Without changing the author's meaning, "secure" (line 2) could be replaced by
- (A) overconfident
 - (B) profitable
 - (C) shielded
 - (D) assured
 - (E) orderly
28. The author's attitude toward National Black Theatre can best be described as one of
- (A) cautious optimism
 - (B) impulsive criticism
 - (C) enthusiastic approval
 - (D) theoretical justification
 - (E) perplexed bewilderment
29. The author implies which of the following about theater institutions?
- (A) At present it is not possible to form new theater institutions.
 - (B) Not all theater institutions survive against their competitors.
 - (C) Most theater institutions regularly appear in New York City.
 - (D) Most theater institutions maintain high levels of performance.
 - (E) The best actors do not remain with the institutions that gave them their start.
30. Teer's attitude toward the artistic standards that should be used in judging the National Black Theatre is
- (A) unselfish
 - (B) objective
 - (C) simplistic
 - (D) regrettable
 - (E) noncommittal

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.

Practice Test II: Upper Level

Line 5 Moses and his son Aaron may have been the first diviners when they used “the rod” to locate and bring forth water. In *The Odyssey*, the poet Homer refers to this practice as “rhabdomancy,” Greek for “divining rod.” Outside of biblical and ancient accounts, the first historical reference to divining is medieval. In Germany during the 1400s, divining devices were used extensively by miners seeking gold and silver and mineral ore.

10 Today, thousands of people still practice divining, following a method that is not much different from the one employed by those medieval miners. These diviners employ a hand-held instrument such as a forked stick, a pendulum bob on a string, an L-shaped metal rod, or a wooden wand to locate water, metal ores, or other valuables hidden beneath the earth’s surface. This rod is held firmly in the palms of the diviner’s hands, and any sudden swing, either upward or downward, is taken as a signal of the presence of underground water, metal deposits, or even buried treasure. There are still questions as to whether or not this actually works, but there is no question that it is a popular practice throughout the world.

15 Skeptics point out that studies have failed to provide any scientific basis to validate the practice. Those who believe, however, claim that the divining rod is animated by the presence of an underground water or mineral source. But careful observation has shown that the agitation of the instrument is due to slight muscular movements of the person, which may be subconscious, but are certainly not “magical.”

20 Diviners also feel that their talent to locate hidden objects is a special psychic gift. Scientists sympathetic to their cause say that diviners are actually responding to electromagnetic currents beneath the earth’s surface which indicate the presence of minerals or water. Skeptics have a different explanation. They note that diviners usually work on land that they know well and are familiar with all the signs, nature’s visual clues that suggest the presence of water in an area.

31. The author’s attitude toward divining is best described as
(A) informative
(B) hostile
(C) amused
(D) positive
(E) enthusiastic
32. According to the passage, divining may involve all of the following EXCEPT
(A) magic
(B) visual clues
(C) a psychic gift
(D) popular practice
(E) electromagnetic currents
33. Which of the following best describes a diviner?
(A) sinner
(B) mystic
(C) skeptic
(D) scientist
(E) explorer
34. The objective of the diviner is to
(A) strike rocks
(B) perform magic
(C) pick up signals from water and minerals
(D) discover underground water or minerals
(E) find wood that has special location properties
35. It is most reasonable to infer from the passage that
(A) divining is a religious practice
(B) diviners are obsolete practitioners
(C) wood has special locational properties
(D) underground water sends electromagnetic signals
(E) divining is somewhat successful since it continues to be used

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.

Practice Test II: Upper Level

Line 5 On the 31st of August, 1846, I left Concord in Massachusetts for Bangor and the backwoods of Maine, by way of the railroad and steamboat. I was intending to accompany a relative of mine engaged in the lumber-trade in Bangor, as far as a dam on the west branch of the Penobscot, in which property he was interested. From this place, which is about one hundred miles by the river above Bangor, thirty miles from the Houlton military road, and five miles beyond the last log-hut, I proposed to make excursions to Mount Ktaadn, the second highest mountain in New England, about thirty miles distant, and to some of the lakes of the Penobscot, either alone or with such company as I might pick up there. It is unusual to find a camp so far in the woods at 10 that season, when lumbering operations have ceased. I was glad to avail myself of the circumstance of a gang of men being employed there at that time repairing the injuries caused by the great freshet in the spring. The mountain may be approached more easily and directly on horseback and on foot from the northeast side, by the Aroostook road, and the Wassataquoik River, but in that case you see much less of the wilderness, none 15 of the glorious river and lake scenery, and have no experience of the *batteau* and the boat man's life. I was fortunate also in the season of the year. In the summer myriads of black flies, mosquitoes, and midges make travelling in the woods almost impossible; but now their reign was nearly over.

36. Which of the following events mentioned in the passage occurred in the spring?
(A) The author met his relative.
(B) There were damaging floods.
(C) The author travelled by train.
(D) Insects interfered with travel.
(E) Lumbering operations ceased.
37. In the context of the passage, you can tell that a "*batteau*" (line 15) is most likely
(A) a boat
(B) a road
(C) a freshet
(D) an insect
(E) a wilderness
38. From the details, you can tell that the author is happy to be traveling in the fall because he
(A) prefers to travel by himself
(B) fears spending time with lumberjacks
(C) wants to travel after the lumbering season
(D) plans to avoid spending time with his relative
(E) has chosen to travel when insects are scarce
39. How did the author feel when he encountered a group of men working in the woods?
(A) quite angry
(B) extremely excited
(C) somewhat fearful
(D) mildly interested
(E) pleasantly surprised
40. The author's main purpose in writing this passage is most likely to
(A) describe his travels
(B) persuade readers to travel
(C) criticize his relative's career choice
(D) compare travel by railroad and steamboat
(E) explain the dangers of lumbering operations

STOP

**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.**

Practice Test II: Upper Level

SECTION 3 60 Questions

This section consists of two different types of questions: synonyms and analogies. There are directions and a sample question for each type.

Synonyms

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.

Sample Question:

CHILLY:

- (A) lazy
- (B) nice
- (C) dry
- (D) cold
- (E) sunny

(A) (B) (C) ☒ (E)

1. TRADITIONAL:

- (A) sensible
- (B) practical
- (C) erroneous
- (D) customary
- (E) concerning

2. EXPLORE:

- (A) hike
- (B) shuffle
- (C) search
- (D) furnish
- (E) conceal

3. DEBATE:

- (A) spar
- (B) elect
- (C) agree
- (D) reject
- (E) review

4. BOISTEROUS:

- (A) obvious
- (B) glorious
- (C) stupendous
- (D) contiguous
- (E) uproarious

5. SOLVE:

- (A) guess at
- (B) work out
- (C) shake off
- (D) concern for
- (E) speak about

6. TREMBLE:

- (A) fear
- (B) erase
- (C) shake
- (D) tumble
- (E) plaster

7. AUTHORITY:

- (A) coach
- (B) talent
- (C) expert
- (D) worker
- (E) relative

8. BOLSTER:

- (A) help
- (B) admit
- (C) succeed
- (D) organize
- (E) intervene

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.

Practice Test II: Upper Level

9. FLEDGLING:

- (A) ideal
- (B) newcomer
- (C) professional
- (D) opponent
- (E) mentor

10. OPULENT:

- (A) fervor
- (B) tender
- (C) callow
- (D) affluent
- (E) diminutive

11. ILLUMINATION:

- (A) sign
- (B) failing
- (C) miracle
- (D) lighting
- (E) sensation

12. FALLACY:

- (A) joke
- (B) religion
- (C) mistake
- (D) problem
- (E) accident

13. COMPREHENSIBLE:

- (A) understandable
- (B) confusing
- (C) different
- (D) removed
- (E) secured

14. SEVER:

- (A) cut off
- (B) turn out
- (C) put away
- (D) go forward
- (E) make difficult

15. SYNTHESIS:

- (A) position
- (B) doctrine
- (C) thesaurus
- (D) combination
- (E) malfeasance

16. PILOT:

- (A) steer
- (B) cruise
- (C) follow
- (D) conspire
- (E) terminate

17. BELLICOSE:

- (A) tedious
- (B) combative
- (C) uniformed
- (D) celebratory
- (E) international

18. PESTER:

- (A) trap
- (B) grip
- (C) ring
- (D) catch
- (E) bother

19. CLINCH:

- (A) clank
- (B) finish
- (C) secure
- (D) release
- (E) rewind

20. LISTLESSNESS:

- (A) neatness
- (B) deafness
- (C) loneliness
- (D) sluggishness
- (E) awkwardness

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.

Practice Test II: Upper Level

21. DEBILITATE:

- (A) split
- (B) annoy
- (C) pinch
- (D) weaken
- (E) measure

22. COMPASSION:

- (A) disgust
- (B) gratitude
- (C) silence
- (D) relief
- (E) pity

23. ADORN:

- (A) circulate
- (B) spill
- (C) decorate
- (D) tempt
- (E) embrace

24. TIRESOME:

- (A) irritating
- (B) gentle
- (C) small
- (D) active
- (E) huge

25. SUBTLE:

- (A) casual
- (B) obvious
- (C) subtitled
- (D) understated
- (E) anachronistic

26. PRESERVE:

- (A) abuse
- (B) watch
- (C) replace
- (D) exploit
- (E) maintain

27. RANK:

- (A) stripe
- (B) posture
- (C) element
- (D) standing
- (E) temperate

28. PETITE:

- (A) tall
- (B) tiny
- (C) crisp
- (D) simple
- (E) pleasant

29. IMPERTINENT:

- (A) aloof
- (B) gaudy
- (C) humble
- (D) shamefaced
- (E) presumptuous

30. VETTED:

- (A) blessed
- (B) soiled
- (C) clothed
- (D) examined
- (E) fabricated

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.

Practice Test II: Upper Level

Analogies

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

Sample Question:

Kitten is to cat as

- (A) fawn is to colt
- (B) puppy is to dog
- (C) cow is to bull
- (D) wolf is to bear
- (E) hen is to rooster

(A) ☒ (C) (D) (E)

Choice (B) is the best answer because a kitten is a young cat just as a puppy is a young dog. Of all the answer choices, (B) states a relationship that is most like the relationship between kitten and cat.

31. Acrid is to smell as

- (A) sour is to taste
- (B) robust is to touch
- (C) fuzzy is to hearing
- (D) elated is to emotion
- (E) cacophony is to sight

32. Dish is to platter as placemat is to

- (A) tray
- (B) sheet
- (C) towel
- (D) placard
- (E) tablecloth

33. Needle is to stitching as

- (A) scissors is to securing
- (B) bolt is to turning
- (C) piano is to singing
- (D) window is to seeing
- (E) brush is to painting

34. Flexibility is to agility as sleuth is to

- (A) sloth
- (B) sculptor
- (C) gymnast
- (D) embezzler
- (E) investigator

35. Rind is to grapefruit as

- (A) husk is to corn
- (B) box is to flour
- (C) fuzz is to peach
- (D) pit is to cherry
- (E) pork is to sausage

36. Shelve is to forward as

- (A) rush is to hurry
- (B) store is to retreat
- (C) hold is to advance
- (D) delay is to contain
- (E) movement is to progress

37. Fleece is to llama as

- (A) fur is to coat
- (B) wool is to rug
- (C) feathers is to hat
- (D) coop is to pigeon
- (E) down is to duckling

38. Illness is to epidemic as

- (A) horse is to herd
- (B) window is to view
- (C) wave is to tsunami
- (D) darkness is to night
- (E) poverty is to bankruptcy

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.

Practice Test II: Upper Level

39. Apology is to acknowledgment as
(A) admittance is to lie
(B) avoidance is to blame
(C) confession is to teacher
(D) excuse is to justification
(E) scheme is to presumption
40. Adversary is to enmity as underdog is to
(A) folly
(B) sympathy
(C) hospitality
(D) gratefulness
(E) connectivity
41. Haunting is to nightmare as throbbing is to
(A) poetry
(B) thriller
(C) runner
(D) massage
(E) headache
42. Telescope is to astronomer as stethoscope is to
(A) chemist
(B) patient
(C) biologist
(D) physician
(E) mechanic
43. Gasoline is to engines as
(A) light is to mirrors
(B) steam is to turbines
(C) water is to fountains
(D) electricity is to wires
(E) smoke is to chimneys
44. Tempest is to storm as
(A) hurricane is to hail
(B) tsunami is to ocean
(C) conflagration is to fire
(D) lightning is to thunder
(E) whirlpool is to maelstrom
45. Preface is to speech as
(A) label is to file
(B) door is to garage
(C) address is to letter
(D) issue is to magazine
(E) homepage is to website
46. Principle is to philosopher as
(A) creation is to job
(B) idea is to student
(C) fantasy is to movie
(D) topic is to paragraph
(E) presumption is to detective
47. Resistant is to obstinate as
(A) tome is to book
(B) eager is to easy
(C) thrilled is to glad
(D) fertile is to ingenious
(E) aggressive is to animal
48. Helium is to nitrogen as
(A) marble is to rock
(B) methane is to gas
(C) steam is to vapor
(D) smoke is to fumes
(E) hydrogen is to oxygen
49. Button is to collar as
(A) lock is to key
(B) cuff is to coat
(C) link is to chain
(D) clasp is to purse
(E) sash is to uniform
50. Hurricane is to squall as
(A) puff is to gust
(B) claw is to talon
(C) clap is to clatter
(D) funnel is to cloud
(E) torrent is to drizzle

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.

Practice Test II: Upper Level

51. Tree is to forest as
(A) ship is to fleet
(B) turn is to road
(C) gap is to canyon
(D) circus is to clown
(E) herd is to elephant
52. Mischief is to kindness as disobedience is to
(A) elegant
(B) conflict
(C) flattering
(D) conformity
(E) suppression
53. Ask is to order as
(A) advise is to hint
(B) dark is to black
(C) nonsense is to babble
(D) appeal is to command
(E) request is to propose
54. Discern is to perceive as
(A) hear is to testify
(B) judge is to justify
(C) see is to witness
(D) digress is to trespass
(E) ascertain is to determine
55. Unpleasant is to detestable as
(A) kindly is to gentle
(B) nervous is to anxious
(C) thin is to emaciated
(D) adequate is to average
(E) probable is to possible
56. Trademark is to brand as
(A) sale is to store
(B) register is to vote
(C) certificate is to gift
(D) repair is to damage
(E) copyright is to book
57. Sufficient is to plentiful as
(A) inactive is to idle
(B) peculiar is to odd
(C) adequate is to lavish
(D) elaborate is to fancy
(E) seldom is to occasional
58. Smile is to laugh as
(A) wink is to nod
(B) frown is to cry
(C) scream is to whisper
(D) blink is to smirk
(E) giggle is to yawn
59. Reproduce is to experiment as
(A) cast is to sculpture
(B) design is to garment
(C) fabricate is to product
(D) assemble is to machine
(E) reconstruct is to building
60. Fuzzy is to thinking as
(A) foggy is to river
(B) downy is to goose
(C) hazy is to memory
(D) damp is to basement
(E) trim is to appearance

STOP

**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.**

Practice Test II: Upper Level

SECTION 4 25 Questions

Following each problem in this section, there are five suggested answers. Work each problem in your head or in the blank space provided at the right of the page. Then look at the five suggested answers and decide which one is best.

Note: Figures that accompany problems in this section are drawn as accurately as possible EXCEPT when it is stated in a specific problem that its figure is not drawn to scale.

Sample Problem:

5,413	(A) 586
- 4,827	(B) 596
<hr/>	(C) 696
	(D) 1,586
	(E) 1,686

☒ (A) ☐ (B) ☐ (C) ☐ (D) ☐ (E)

USE THIS SPACE FOR FIGURING.

1. When 6,508 is divided by 201, the result is closest to which of the following?

(A) 20
(B) 25
(C) 30
(D) 40
(E) 50

2. If $16 \times S = 16$, then $16 + S =$

(A) 0
(B) $\frac{1}{16}$
(C) 1
(D) 16
(E) 17

3. $100 - 19\frac{2}{3} =$

(A) $80\frac{1}{3}$
(B) $80\frac{2}{3}$
(C) $80\frac{5}{6}$
(D) $81\frac{1}{3}$
(E) $81\frac{5}{6}$

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.

Practice Test II: Upper Level

USE THIS SPACE FOR FIGURING.

4. Six equal pieces are cut from a piece of lumber 88 inches long. How long is the leftover piece?

(A) 2"
(B) 4"
(C) 8"
(D) 14"
(E) 38"

5. $0.075 \times 20.00 =$

(A) 0.015
(B) 0.15
(C) 1.5
(D) 15
(E) 150

6. Calculate $2x - y^2$ when $x = 5$ and $y = 3$.

(A) 1
(B) 4
(C) 0
(D) 6
(E) 15

7. $3\frac{2}{3} + 4\frac{1}{3} + 3\frac{2}{3} =$

(A) 11.33
(B) 11.67
(C) 12.06
(D) 12.33
(E) 12.67

8. There are 20 boys and 30 girls in a class. Two-thirds of the girls are wearing blue shirts. Seventy-five percent of the boys are wearing green shirts. How many more students are wearing blue shirts?

(A) 5
(B) 10
(C) 15
(D) 20
(E) 35

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.

Practice Test II: Upper Level

USE THIS SPACE FOR FIGURING.

9. Evaluate: $(-18) + (-12) + 44$

- (A) -74
 - (B) -14
 - (C) 14
 - (D) 44
 - (E) 74
-

10. 44 is 8 percent of

- (A) 88
 - (B) 220
 - (C) 330
 - (D) 440
 - (E) 550
-

11. The perimeter of an octagon is 20 units. If the length of each side of the figure is increased by 2 units, what is the perimeter of the new figure?

- (A) 22
 - (B) 28
 - (C) 30
 - (D) 36
 - (E) 40
-

12. Ms. Walinsky paid \$1,800 for a rectangular field 200 feet wide and 300 feet long. What was her cost per square foot?

- (A) \$3.00
- (B) \$0.30
- (C) \$1.70
- (D) \$0.03
- (E) \$60.00

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.

Practice Test II: Upper Level

USE THIS SPACE FOR FIGURING.

13. Choose the inequality represented by the statement:

"The sum of three times a number and four times another number is greater than or equal to twenty-seven."

- (A) $3a \times 4b \geq 27$
- (B) $3a \times 4b \leq 27$
- (C) $3a + 4a \geq 27$
- (D) $3a + 4b \leq 27$
- (E) $3a + 4b \geq 27$

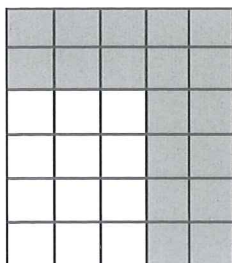
-
14. A taxi driver took between $1\frac{1}{2}$ and 2 hours to make a 60-mile trip. The average speed, in miles per hour, must have been between

- (A) 10 and 20
- (B) 20 and 25
- (C) 25 and 30
- (D) 30 and 40
- (E) 40 and 50

-
15. The average time for each leg of a three-leg bus journey took Tom four hours and four minutes. How long did it take Tom to complete the journey?

- (A) 10 hours and 24 minutes
- (B) 11 hours and 36 minutes
- (C) 12 hours
- (D) 12 hours and 12 minutes
- (E) 13 hours

-
16. What percentage of the figure shown is shaded?



- (A) 12%
- (B) 18%
- (C) 40%
- (D) 55%
- (E) 60%

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.

Practice Test II: Upper Level

USE THIS SPACE FOR FIGURING.

17. $3 \overline{)723} =$

(A) $\frac{700}{3} \times \frac{20}{3} \times \frac{3}{3}$

(B) $\frac{700}{3} + \frac{20}{3} + \frac{3}{3}$

(C) $\frac{70}{3} + \frac{23}{3}$

(D) $\frac{700}{3} + 23$

(E) $\frac{7}{3} + \frac{2}{3} + \frac{3}{3}$

18. What is the value of the underlined digit? 927.64

(A) 6 hundredths

(B) 6 tenths

(C) 6 ones

(D) 6 tens

(E) 6 oneths

19. Which of the following gives the number of cents in x nickels, y quarters, and 4 pennies?

(A) $\frac{x}{5} + \frac{y}{25} + 4$

(B) $\frac{5}{x} + \frac{25}{y} + 4$

(C) $5x + 5y + 1$

(D) $5x + 25y + 4$

(E) $5x + y + 100$

20. How many yards of fencing are needed to enclose a 14-yard-long by 8-yard-wide garden?

(A) 22 yards

(B) 42 yards

(C) 44 yards

(D) 152 yards

(E) 252 yards

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.

Practice Test II: Upper Level

USE THIS SPACE FOR FIGURING.

21. Let h represent the height of a rectangle. Which expression would represent the perimeter of this rectangle if the base is 7 less than the height?
- (A) $h^2 + 7h$
(B) $4h - 14$
(C) $2h - 7$
(D) $h^2 + 7$
(E) $4h + 14$
-
22. If $a + b$ is divisible by 11, which of the following is also divisible by 11?
- (A) $(a \times b) + 11$
(B) $a + (11 \times b)$
(C) $(11 \times a) + b$
(D) $(2 \times a) + (2 \times b)$
(E) $\frac{a - b}{11}$
-
23. In a survey, each of 300 students was found to own a car, a bike, or both. If 200 of these students own cars and 200 own bikes, how many students own both a car and a bike?
- (A) 75
(B) 100
(C) 150
(D) 200
(E) 300

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.

Practice Test II: Upper Level

USE THIS SPACE FOR FIGURING.

24. Three roommates each contribute \$4 per week to a savings fund for a TV for their apartment. How much would each person pay per week if a fourth roommate also contributed?

(A) \$1
(B) \$2
(C) \$3
(D) \$4
(E) \$12

-
25. If x is a whole number greater than 1, which of the following is least?

(A) $\frac{x}{(x+1)}$
(B) $x+1$
(C) $x-1$
(D) $2x+1$
(E) $x+\frac{1}{x}$

STOP

**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.**