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SSAT Upper Level Practice Test April 2021

April 2021 · Grades 8-11 · Free PDF

WHAT'S INSIDE

Writing Sample	1 essay prompt
Verbal	60 questions
Quantitative	25 questions
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Questions only. The answer key is not included. Work under timed conditions, then check any question you're unsure about with a step-by-step explanation.

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SECTION 1

Topic: Does easier-prepared food improve the way people live?

Directions: Nowadays, food has become easier to prepare. Has this change improved the way people live? Use specific reasons and examples to support answer.

SECTION 2

1. DISCOVER：
(A) botch
(B) falsify
(C) verify
(D) assure
(E) detect

2. FIDELITY：
(A) pleasantness
(B) loyalty
(C) purity
(D) faithlessness
(E) sympathy

3. HOSTILE：
(A) antagonistic
(B) kind
(C) friendly
(D) generous
(E) sorry

4. PROMPT：
(A) tidy
(B) distant
(C) tardy
(D) organized
(E) timely

5. AFFIRMATIVE：
(A) relevant
(B) ancient
(C) unwise
(D) negative
(E) positive

6. QUANDARY：
(A) decision
(B) requirement
(C) information
(D) predicament
(E) community

7. PROTECT:
(A) defend
(B) retain
(C) secure
(D) require
(E) intend

8. OVERDUE:
(A) late
(B) impending
(C) library
(D) including
(E) appointment

9. VERBOSE:
(A) aloud
(B) orate
(C) speech
(D) complete
(E) wordy

10. DIMINISH:
(A) disappear
(B) lessen
(C) grow
(D) impede
(E) forecast

11. TRANSPARENT:
(A) glass
(B) opaque
(C) filmy
(D) motivation
(E) serene

12. PLIABLE:
(A) thrill
(B) tool
(C) rigid
(D) useful
(E) flexible

13. PROPHECY:
(A) seer
(B) anticipation
(C) crystal
(D) fortune
(E) prediction

14. DEJECTED:
(A) serious
(B) sad
(C) gifted
(D) rewarded
(E) concerned

15. BENEVOLENT:
(A) courageous
(B) bravery
(C) contest
(D) seek
(E) charitable

16. PREMONITION:
(A) ghost
(B) greeting
(C) reward
(D) forewarning
(E) payment

17. DECREE:
(A) loss
(B) challenge
(C) quantity
(D) joke
(E) order

18. RELINQUISH:
(A) conquer
(B) discourage
(C) excite
(D) announce
(E) release

19. IMMATERIAL:
(A) substantial
(B) untidy
(C) false
(D) unimportant
(E) wicked

20. CONTOUR:
(A) agency
(B) journey
(C) outline
(D) photograph
(E) gathering

21. THESIS：
(A) theme
(B) guess
(C) hypothesis
(D) definition
(E) debate

22. HABITAT：
(A) home
(B) sleep
(C) cushion
(D) yarn
(E) promise

23. INTERVENE：
(A) require
(B) contact
(C) construct
(D) withdraw
(E) come between

24. ASPHYXIATION：
(A) extension
(B) loss
(C) delivery
(D) breathing
(E) suffocation

25. ANTIDOTE：
(A) predecessor
(B) poison
(C) story
(D) opponent
(E) cure

26. ASSESSMENT：
(A) bill
(B) due
(C) total
(D) tax
(E) evaluation

27. CHANGE：
(A) agree
(B) alter
(C) church
(D) complete
(E) decide

28. BOUNTIFUL：
(A) generous
(B) miserly
(C) considerate
(D) faulty
(E) lovely

29. DREAM：
(A) scared
(B) hope
(C) vision
(D) demand
(E) wealth

30. VIRTUE：
(A) goodness
(B) relationship
(C) marriage
(D) prosperity
(E) happiness

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

32. Snake is to python as dog is to_____.
(A) quadruped
(B) terrier
(C) canine
(D) pet
(E) mammal

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

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

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

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

37. Migrate is to swan as_____.
(A) pet is to dog
(B) hibernate is to ground hog
(C) sting is to bee
(D) pounce is to cat
(E) reproduce is to fish

38. Weather is to meteorologist as vegetation is to _____.
(A) botanist
(B) driver
(C) artist
(D) oceanographer
(E) hunter

39. Track is to horse racing as _____.
(A) court is to tennis
(B) net is to basketball
(C) goal is to football
(D) air is to bird
(E) circus is to elephant

40. Director is to actor as coach is to_____.
(A) player
(B) airplane
(C) officer
(D) chorus
(E) executive

41. Beg is to borrow as offer is to_____.
(A) repay
(B) lend
(C) security
(D) bank
(E) lender

42. Lazy is to inert as resist is to_____.
(A) respond
(B) active
(C) insist
(D) refuse
(E) reply

43. Cylinder is to circle as pyramid is to_____.
(A) point
(B) triangle
(C) height
(D) sphere
(E) angle

44. Crocodile is to reptile as kangaroo is to _____.
(A) canine
(B) tail
(C) amphibian
(D) marsupial
(E) opossum

45. Milliliter is to quart as_____.
(A) pint is to quart
(B) foot is to yard
(C) millimeter is to yard
(D) pound is to gram
(E) inch is to yard

46. Destroy is to demolish as_____.
(A) attempt is to succeed
(B) win is to lose
(C) candid is to secret
(D) amend is to change
(E) establish is to abolish

47. Plaintiff is to defendant as_____.
(A) prosecute is to defend
(B) plain is to ordinary
(C) lawyer is to courtroom
(D) professor is to college
(E) complain is to complainant

48. Fundamental is to frivolous as _____.
(A) regulation is to rule
(B) truth is to nonsense
(C) strange is to common
(D) fantasy is to fiction
(E) nonfiction is to fact

49. Wild is to wolf as domestic is to _____.
(A) coyote
(B) animal
(C) cat
(D) dog
(E) pet

50. Hammer is to carpenter as_____.
(A) saw is to timber
(B) author is to typewriter
(C) scale is to musician
(D) awl is to cobbler
(E) computer is to printer

51. None is to little as never is to _____.
(A) infrequently
(B) often
(C) much
(D) negative
(E) nothing

52. Receive is to admit as settle is to_____.
(A) anger
(B) remain
(C) mediate
(D) resist
(E) adjust

53. Dishonesty is to distrust as_____.
(A) carelessness is to accident
(B) money is to thief
(C) strange is to odd
(D) violin is to bow
(E) hand is to paper

54. Sociologist is to group as_____.
(A) mathematician is to algebra
(B) doctor is to nurse
(C) psychologist is to individual
(D) children is to pediatrician
(E) biologist is to frog

55. Generous is to frugal as_____.
(A) philanthropist is to miser
(B) important is to nonessential
(C) gratify is to desire
(D) wasteful is to squander
(E) tasteful is to garish

56. Transparent is to translucent as_____.
(A) muddy is to clear
(B) water is to milk
(C) suspension is to mixture
(D) glass is to crystal
(E) translucent is to opaque

57. Discontent is to rebellion as_____.
(A) surgeon is to operation
(B) employment is to retirement
(C) friction is to spark
(D) complacent is to revolt
(E) success is to study

58. Beaker is to chemist as hammer is to_____.
(A) architect
(B) nails
(C) geologist
(D) noise
(E) construction

59. Follow is to lead as dependent is to_____.
(A) child
(B) autonomous
(C) anonymous
(D) subservient
(E) supportive

60. State is to country as country is to_____.
(A) capitol
(B) ocean
(C) planet
(D) island
(E) continent

SECTION 3

1. $1\frac{1}{2}$ + 0. 750 + 0. 3010 =_____.

(A) 1.001
(B) 2.051
(C) 2.055
(D) 2.351
(E) 2.551

2. Evaluate：$\frac{2^{11}}{2^{8}}$_____.

(A) 2^{20}
(B) 16
(C) 8
(D) 2
(E) 1^{20}

3. 565.684÷62.3=_____.

(A) 7. 08
(B) 7. 68
(C) 9.08
(D) 9.081
(E) 10.08

4. Evaluate：$\frac{1\frac{3}{4}-\frac{1}{4}}{\frac{1}{8}}$_____.

(A) 1
(B) 2
(C) 12
(D) 13
(E) 14

5. 2.01÷1.02=_____.

(A) 0. 507
(B) 1. 83
(C) 1.97
(D) 2.0001
(E) 3.03

6. -3-[(4-3)-(3 + 4)]=_____.

(A) 12
(B) 6
(C) 3
(D) -6
(E) -9

7. 3,013-699 = _____.

(A) 2,294
(B) 2,304
(C) 2,314
(D) 2,404
(E) 2,414

8. If a = 4 and b = $\frac{1}{5}$, then the value of a, expressed in terms of b, is_____.

(A) 25b
(B) 20b
(C) $5\frac{1}{5}b$
(D) 5b
(E) $\frac{1}{25}b$

9. 130% of 70 is_____.

(A) 0. 98
(B) 9.8
(C) 91
(D) 150
(E) 9,800

10.

5 gallons	2 quarts	1 pint
− 1 gallon	3 quarts	

(A) 2 gal. 2 qt. 1 pt.
(B) 2 gal. 6 qt. 2 pt.
(C) 3 gal. 3 qt. 1 pt.
(D) 4 gal. 3 qt. 1 pt.
(E) 4 gal. 9 qt. 1 pt.

11. If we double the value of a and c in the fraction $\frac{ab}{c}$, the value of the fraction is_____.

(A) doubled
(B) tripled
(C) multiplied by 4
(D) halved
(E) unchanged

12. What percentage of 220 is 26.4?

(A) 909%
(B) 99%
(C) 40%
(D) 27%
(E) 12%

13. 98 reduced by $\frac{2}{7}$ is equivalent to_____.

(A) 28
(B) 33
(C) 66
(D) 70
(E) 85

14. How long should an object $6\frac{1}{2}$ feet long be drawn, if according to the scale, $\frac{1}{4}$ inch in the drawing equals 1 foot?

(A) $1\frac{3}{4}$ inches
(B) $1\frac{5}{8}$ inches
(C) $\frac{7}{8}$ inches
(D) $\frac{5}{8}$ inches
(E) $\frac{17}{32}$ inches

15. $12\frac{1}{2} \div \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \times 12 - 3 =$_____.

(A) 1
(B) $4\frac{3}{4}$
(C) 20
(D) 28
(E) $32\frac{1}{2}$

16. If y + 3 >10, the *y* may be _____.

(A) larger than 7
(B) larger than 6
(C) larger than 0
(D) equal to 0
(E) unknown

17. The shadow of a man six feet tall is 12 feet long. How tall is a tree that casts a 100-foot shadow?

(A) 100’
(B) 50’
(C) 25’
(D) 15’
(E) 10”

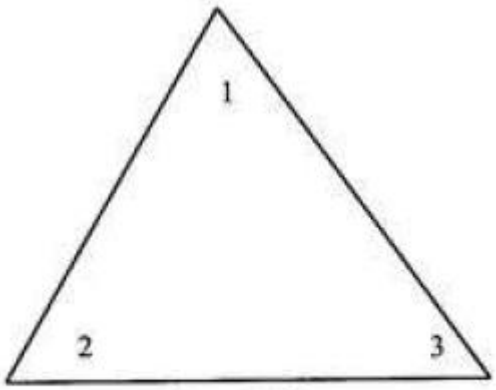
18. In the fraction $\frac{1}{\triangle}$, $\triangle$could be replaced by all of the following EXCEPT_____.

(A) 0
(B) 1
(C) 4.2

(D) 9
(E) 10

19. 0. 0515 x 10 is equivalent to_____.
(A) 5,150 ÷ 100
(B) 5.15 × 10
(C) 0. 00515× 1,000
(D) 510,000 ÷ 10
(E) 5,150 ÷ 10,000

20.



$m\angle 2 = 60^\circ$

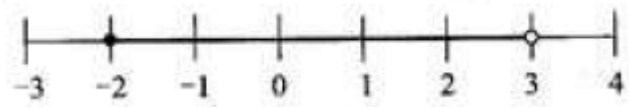
NOTE: Figure not drawn to scale.

Which of the following is true?
(A) $m\angle 1 + m\angle 3 > 180^\circ$
(B) $m\angle 1 > m\angle 3$
(C) $m\angle 1 = m\angle 3$
(D) $m\angle 1 - m\angle 3 > m\angle 2$
(E) $m\angle 1 + m\angle 3 = 120^\circ$

21. A coat is on sale for $144 after a discount of 20%. Find the original price.
(A) $102.40
(B) $153.60
(C) $160
(D) $ 180
(E) $148

22. Rachel worked one Saturday from 8:30 a. m. until 3 p. m. at the rate of $ 4. 65 per hour. How much did she receive?
(A) $19.88
(B) $22.53
(C) $19.00
(D) $22.00
(E) $30.23

23.



The graph shown above is of which inequality?

(A) $-2 < x < 3$

(B) $-2 \leq x < 3$

(C) $-2 \leq x \leq 3$

(D) $-2 < x \leq 3$

(E) $-2 < x$

24. How many socks would you need to remove from a drawer containing 10 blue socks, 15 black socks, and 5 red socks, to insure that you have at least 2 matching socks?

(A) 3

(B) 4

(C) 16

(D) 17

(E) 28

25. What is the sum of $\frac{a}{b}$ and $\frac{b}{a}$?

(A) $\frac{a+b}{ab}$

(B) $\frac{a^2+b^2}{ab}$

(C) $\frac{(a+b)^2}{ab}$

(D) $\frac{a^2+b^2}{2ab}$

(E) 1

SECTION 4

Typical lemurs are primates with bodies similar to those of monkeys but with pointed muzzles and large eyes; most have long, bushy tails. Their fur is woolly and may be colored red, gray, brown, or black. The name of the lemur stems from the Latin *lemurs*, the Roman name for vampire-like ghosts of the dead, which these large-eyed creatures were thought to resemble. Found only off the east coast of Africa on the island of Madagascar and neighboring islands, lemurs spend some time on the ground but most often are in the trees, building nests high in the branches. Besides leaves, lemurs eat eggs, fruit, insects, and small animals. They are active throughout the day and night and are reputed to be gentle, friendly creatures. Besides typical lemurs, the lemur family includes avahi, aye-aye, loris, and galago.

However, contrary to popular belief, the so-called flying lemur is not even a Primate, much less a true lemur; it is, in fact, a member of an altogether different order of mammals known as *Dermoptera*.

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

2. Which of the following would be the best title for this passage?
(A) Madagascar's Loneliest Hunters.
(B) African Vampires.
(C) The Lemur: Friend or Foe?
(D) The Diet of the Lemur.
(E) Facts About Lemurs.

3. According to the passage, all of the following are true about lemurs EXCEPT_____.
(A) the flying lemur is not a true lemur
(B) they eat only fruits and leaves
(C) they spend much of their time in trees
(D) the body of the lemur resembles the body of the monkey
(E) most have long, bushy tails

4. The passage suggests that_____.
(A) the lemur is not an aggressive animal
(B) lemurs spend most of their time on the ground
(C) flying lemurs can only be found on Madagascar and neighboring islands
(D) the typical lemur is a member of an order of mammals known as *Dermoptera*
(E) flying lemurs are only active during the night

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

The traditionals have always been wary of the white man's consumer mentality, and now they were worried about what could happen when the Black Mesa mine was dead, when a dependent and poverty stricken people, having been left with waste and desecration where a sacred mountain had once stood [9] found themselves forced to accept more leases and more desolation. This threat was increased by the prospect of legal "termination", or dissolution of a people as a cultural unit, with which Indians are threatened every other year. Termination legislation, which had already wiped out a number of small tribes, not only withdraws all federal aid, but turns the Indians over to the mercies of state jurisdiction and property taxation, forcing a people with no other recourse to put their last resource —land—upon the market. ("That is all we have. When the land is gone, we will walk away from our homes with our beds upon our backs.") By eliminating an Indian nation, termination quiets Indian claims to tribal lands that were never ceded to the U. S. government by treaty, which happens to describe almost all the ^federal[0] land in the Far West; instead, the people must accept whatever monetary settlement has been bestowed upon them by the Court of Claims, which was set up not to administer justice but to expedite adjudication of land titles and head off any future claims that Indians might make on lands already coveted by the white economy.

The Hopi chairman's brother, Wayne, a prosperous Mormon, proprietor of a thriving Hopi craft shop, with holdings in the family ranch and a construction company, complains in his progressive newspaper, Qua Toqti, of the poor attitude of the traditionals toward "their fellow tribesmen in business", and criticizes white supporters of the traditionals for "wanting to keep us in our 'primitive' state." He has declared. "We will never go back to our cornfields and orchards unless we are forced to." In another column in the newspaper, Wayne Sekaquaptewa inquires, "When will someone come along to convince us that we are squabbling like untrained children over everything in the name of our useless religion?" (Sekaquaptewa believes that the true story of the Hopi may be found in the Book of Mormon.) Not surprisingly. Qua Toqti vociferously supports the eviction of the "enemy Navajo" from Hopi land.

The progressives feel that there is no place for old, slow Hopi ways in a world that is going on without them； they look down on the traditionals, with their wood stoves and kerosene lamps and outhouses, their "useless religion". (I notice, however, that outhouses in Oraibi and Hotevilla are not locked to keep out witches, as are the Christian outhouses of Walpi.) The traditionals know that those who follow the lead of the progressives will be assimilated -- that is, swept away into a competitive economy for which they have no training. So long as the Hopi hold their land, those still able to make corn grow in the slow, patient techniques of dry farming will survive even when all help has been taken away, proceeding as best as they can according to their sacred instructions until the Day of Purification restores harmony and balance to all land and life, until the bad road taken by the white man comes to its inevitable end, as foretold in the stark etching on the Life Plan Rock.

6. According to the author, the Court of Claims referred to in line 15_____.
(A) adjudicates cases fairly
(B) almost always favors Indian claims to land over white claims to land
(C) has little real effect on Indian affairs
(D) is biased toward white people in its judgments
(E) is responsible for deciding which Indians receive monetary assistance from the U. S. government

7. The author says. “l notice, however, that outhouses in Oraibi and Hotevilla are not locked to keep out witches, as are the Christian outhouses of Walpi” (lines 32-34). What does the author probably intend the reader to infer from this observation?
(A) That traditional Hopi religion has not developed even to the point at which it believes in witches.
(B) That followers of traditional Hopi religion are careless in the practice of their religion compared to the progressives, who scrupulously follow the teachings of Christianity.
(C) That followers of traditional Hopi religion might be less superstitions than the Hopi followers of the white man’s predominant religion, Christianity.
(D) That there is one ease in which the traditionals are right and the progressives are wrong.
(E) That progressive Indians are, sensibly, aware of the danger presented by witches.

8. The traditionals believe that_____.
(A) the only way in which the Hopi can survive as a distinct culture is to follow tile lead of the progressives and adapt to the white man's ways
(B) Hopi religion is based on a misplaced faith that balance will eventually be restored in the world
(C) it is very possible that the truth about the origin and destiny of the Hopi is to be found in the Book of Mormon
(D) the U.S. government has, by and large, been fair in its dealings with Indians
(E) the only chance that the Hapi have to survive as a cultural unit is to cling to their traditional ways

9. The author's main purpose in citing the views of Wayne Sekaquaptewa is to help_____.
(A) present the views of the progressives in the Hopi nation
(B) show that progressive Hopis are more realistic than traditional Hopis
(C) illustrate the influence of Mormonism on Hapi society
(D) show that Indians, if given the opportunity, can be as successful in business as whites
(E) illustrate the contradictory attitudes held by progressive Hopis

10. Which of the following statements best describes the author's view of the “Day of Purification” referred to in line 39?
(A) He believes it will come as long as enough Hopis abandon their traditional culture and adopt the ways of the white man.
(B) He is certain that it will come one day, precisely as predicted in Hopi teaching.
(C) He believes that it represents the time when the sun dies» ending life on earth.
(D) He thinks that it is a myth believed by a primitive culture that contains no truth, even on a symbolic level.
(E) He respects it as an important Hopi belief and sees it as symbolic of a future time that

may very possibly come to pass.

11. Which word or phrase would traditional Hopi be most likely to use to describe the white man?

(A) Articulate. (B) Trustworthy. (C) Altruistic.
(D) Materialistic. (E) Respectful of nature

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

From *Life on the Mississippi* by Mark Twain

12. The author's intent in this passage is to_____.
(A) describe the life of a steamboat-man
(B) convey some of his childhood aspirations
(C) compare the merits of several different occupations
(D) present a social history of the Mississippi
(E) explain how he chose his adult profession

13. According to the passage, the author considered all of the following as possible careers EXCEPT .
(A) minstrel (B) pirate (C) steamboat-man
(D) clown (E) writer

14. As it is used in line 3, the word “transient” means_____.
(A) equal (B) disastrous (C) appealing
(D) short-lived (E) relative

15. The author most likely uses the phrase “all burning to become clowns” in order to _____.
(A) show the kind of people that traveled on steamboats
(B) encourage his readers to follow similar career paths
(C) illustrate the lack of cultural life in Mississippi
(D) provide an example of the boys' fleeting ambitions
(E) clarify why the boys all wanted to be steamboat-men

16. Which of the following best describes the effect of the phrase “if we loved and were good, God would permit us to be pirates"?
(A) Humor (B) Rhyme (C)Pathos
(D) Exaggeration (E) Mockery

17. The attitude of the author toward the subject is_____.
(A) somber (B) cynical (C)regretful
(D) optimistic (E) nostalgic

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

Coral reefs are among the most diverse and productive ecosystems on Earth. Consisting of both living and non-living components, this type of ecosystem is found in the warm, clear, shallow waters of tropical oceans worldwide. The functionality of the reefs ranges from providing food and shelter to fish and other forms of marine life to protecting the shore from the ill effects of erosion and putrefaction. In fact, reefs actually create land in tropical areas by formulating islands and contributing mass to continental shorelines.

Although coral looks like a plant, actually it is mainly comprised of the limestone skeleton of a tiny animal called a coral polyp. While corals are the main components of reef structure, they are not the only living participants. Coralline algae cement the myriad corals, and other miniature organisms such as tube worms and mollusks contribute skeletons to this dense and diverse structure. Together, these living creatures construct many different types of tropical reefs.

Great Barrier Reef is the world's largest network of coral reefs, stretching 2,010 km (1, 250 miles) off Australia’s northeastern coast. From microorganisms to whales, diverse life forms make their home on the reef. Over 1,500 fish species, 4,000 mollusk species, 200 bird species, 16 sea snake species, and six sea turtle species thrive in the reef s tropical waters. The reef is also a habitat for the endangered dugong (sea cow), moray eels, and sharks. In addition to crawling with animal life, the coral reef offers the viewer a spectrum of brilliant colors and intricate shapes, a virtual underwater, writhing garden.

Although protected by the Australian government. Great Barrier Reef faces environmental threats. Crown-of-thorns starfish feed on coral and can destroy large portions of reel Pollution and rising water temperatures also threaten the delicate coral. Bui the most preventable of the hazards to the reef are tourists. Tourists have contributed to the destruction of the reef ecosystem by breaking off and removing pieces of coral to bring home as souvenirs. The government hopes that by informing tourists of the dangers of this seemingly harmless activity they will quash dais creeping menace to the fragile reef.

19. Which of the following statements does NOT describe the Great Barrier Reef?
(A) The Great Barrier reef is a colorful and active underwater structure.
(B) The Great Barrier Reef is a producer of small islands and landmasses.
(C) The Great Barrier Reef is threatened by vacationers.
(D) The Great Barrier Reef is the cause of much beachfront erosion in Northeastern Australia.
(E) The Great Barrier Reef is home to endangered sea turtles.

20. Based on information from the passage, 4,020 km would be approximately how many miles?
(A) 402 (B) 1,250 (C) 1,500
(D) 2,010 (E) 2,500

21. In line 5 of the passage, putrefaction most nearly means_____.
(A) purification (B) decay (C) jettison
(D) liquification (E) farming

22. The primary purpose of this passage is to_____.
(A) inform the reader that coral reefs are a threatened, yet broadly functioning ecosystem
(B) alert the reader to a premier vacation destination in the tropics
(C) explain in detail how the Great Barrier Reef is constructed
(D) recommend that tourists stop stealing coral off the Great Barrier Reef
(E) dispel the argument that coral is a plant, not an animal

23. According to the passage, all of the following are a threat to a coral reef EXCEPT_____.
(A) tourists
(B) pollution
(C) erosion and putrefaction
(D) rising water temperatures
(E) Crown-of-thorns starfish

In the spring of 1963, Martin Luther King Jr. , a leader of the American civil rights movement, was invited by the Birmingham, Alabama, branch of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, an organization fighting for civil rights for African Americans, to lead a demonstration supporting their cause- King applied for a permit to hold a peaceful march through Birmingham, but the city officials denied his request. Nevertheless, he scheduled the inarch. Because the marchers had no permit, their action was illegal, and the march was broken up by police. King and many of the marchers were arrested. While King was in jail eight clergymen signed a letter that was published in the local newspaper. The letter, while it asked the community to work to end racial problems, opposed marches and demonstrations as the means of working toward a solution. After King read the letter, he wrote a response, replying to each point the clergymen raised. His response, published as “Letter from Birmingham Jail’’, includes an analysis of when it is proper to act in violation of a law. He believed that if a law is unjust or unfair, people have not only a right but also a positive moral duty to oppose it, so long as their opposition remains peaceful and nonviolent. Because of its balanced sentence structure, appropriate references to the Bible and historical fact, and its powerful wording. “Letter from Birmingham Jail” is considered to be a masterpiece of rhetoric.

24. King went to Birmingham because he_____.
(A) could ask for a permit to demonstrate
(B) wanted to lead a march
(C) wanted to reply to the clergymen
(D) believed desegregation was important
(E) was asked to do so by an organization

25. The march led by King was illegal because_____.
(A) the demonstrators did not have permission to march
(B) the letter from eight clergymen presented a case against it
(C) the community was working to end racial problems
(D) the city officials did not favor civil rights
(E) the marchers were arrested by the police

26. King believed that breaking a law is_____.
(A) a proper way to oppose an unjust law
(B) always proper if the opposition is not violent
(C) always the right thing to do
(D) one's duty if one dislikes the law
(E) always wrong

27. The clergymen who wrote the letter wanted to_____.
(A) be sure King remained in jail
(B) help King get out of jail
(C) stop the marches and demonstrations
(D) oppose the ending of racial problems
(E) provide civil rights for African Americans

28. In the last sentence of the passage, "rhetoric" means_____.
(A) religious teaching
(B) advertisement
(C) poetry
(D) an emotional speech
(E) excellent writing

Bananas ripe and green% and gingerroot» cocoa in pods and alligator pears. And tangerines and mangoes and grapefruit. Fit for the highest prize at parish fairs. Set in the window, bringing memories of fruit trees laden by low-singing rills- And dewy dawns, and mystical blue skies in benediction over unlike hills.

My eyes grew dim, and I could no more gaze; a wave of longing through my body Swept; and, hungry for the old, familiar ways, I turned aside and bowed my head and wept.

29. The first three lines of the poem mention fruits grown in the tropics. Where exactly does the poet find himself?
(A) On a city street. (B) At a church fair. (C) On a farm.
(D) In the West Indies. (E) In a dream.

30. In line 4, the poet uses the words “mystical”, “benediction” and “unlike” to create which of the following images?
(A) An almost religious experience.
(B) A forest.
(C) A collection of fruit in a store.
(D) A stage set.
(E) A church fair.

31. Why does the poet weep at the end of the poem?
(A) He did not win the prize.
(B) He has become ill.
(C) He is cut off from the past.
(D) The fruits have been eaten.
(E) The future appears to be difficult.

32. What is the best meaning of “rills” in line 3?
(A) Trees (B) Birds (C) Streams
(D) Singers (E) Winds

33. The tone of this poem can best be described as_____.
(A) ironic (B) happy (C) sad
(D) humorous (E) indifferent

Eight of the city's twelve workers in Venetian glass recently finished one of the most unusual murals ever made for a New York skyscraper. It is an abstract, the creation of Hans Hofmann, a 77-year-old German-born painter.

The mural covers 1,200 square feet of the outer wall of the elevator shaft in the William Kaufman Building at 711 Third Avenue. More than a half-million tiles in close to 500 shades of color have gone into it. Blue, red, and yellow are the chief colors. Each tile was made in Venice and is somewhat less than postage-stamp size. Each is beaten into a special everlasting concrete with a kind of flat wooden hand tool used for nothing else.

Mr. Hofmann did the original color sketch about one-sixth of the final size. This was photographed, and from the negative an enlargement was hand-colored by the artist, cut into sections, and sent in that form to the Vincent Foscato plant in Long Island City, which specializes in Venetian glass tile, or mosaic. There the Venetian specialists, whose trade has been handed down through families through the centuries, set each mosaic into place on the cartoon section, with painstaking fidelity to Mr. Hofmann's color rendering. Although Mr. Foscato's plant keeps 1,400 shades of the glass mosaic, it had to have twelve additional shades specially made in Venice to match the sketch coloring for perfect blending. When all the sections had been filled and approved, they were carried by truck to the building lobby, the walls were covered with a special cement, and the workers carefully beat each bit into place.

34. The best title for this selection would be_____.
(A) "Unusual Photograph Decorates New York Building"
(B) "Picture by German Artist to Hang in New York"
(C) "Venetian-Glass Mural Installed in Skyscraper"
(D) "The William Kaufman Building"
(E) "New Mosaic Designed by Vincent Foscato"

35. The original design was _____.
(A) imported from Venice
(B) larger than the finished mural
(C) projected on a large sheet of paper
(D) a fraction of the size of the finished mural
(E) painted on the wall of the Kaufman building

36. Mr. Hofmann_____.
(A) is a painter
(B) lives in Long Island City
(D) is a Venetian-glass specialist
(C) is a native of New York
(E) learned from his father how to do mosaic work

37. In making the mural _____.
(A) 1,412 shades were needed
(B) half a million colors were used
(C) over 500 shades of color were used
(D) 1,400 specialists were consulted
(E) the shades of tile that the Foscato plant had in stock were not adequate

38. Mr. Hofmann _____.
(A) had no further connection with the work after making the original sketch
(B) died shortly before the mural was completed
(C) took a color photograph of his painting
(D) colored the enlarged reproduction of the original
(E) used only the most unusual shades of red, blue and green

39. Of the tiles used _____.
(A) all were made in New York
(B) all were made in Italy
(C) all were made by the workers who put the mural in place
(D) many were made by a wooden hand tool
(E) some were made of special colors by Mr. Foscato

40. The mosaic was assembled by_____.
(A) Venetian workers
(B) Vincent Foscato of Long Island
(C) workers in the Foscato plant
(D) Hans Hofmann

(E) an artist specializing in Venetian glass

SECTION 5

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) 15
(E) 18

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

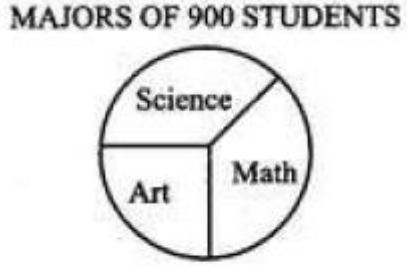


Figure 1

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

3. Sean arrives home 14 minutes before midnight and his sister gets home 28 minutes later. When does Sean's sister arrive home?

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

4. Which of the following is closest to 0. 52 x 88?

(A) $\frac{1}{5}$ of 70
(B) $\frac{1}{5}$ of 90
(C) $\frac{2}{5}$ of 70
(D) $\frac{1}{2}$ of 70
(E) $\frac{1}{2}$ of 90

Question 5-6 refer to the graph in Figure 2.



Figure 2

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

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

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

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

7. How many students are in a class if 20 percent of the class is equal to 20 students?

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

8. Each of the following is less than 2 EXCEPT_____.

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

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

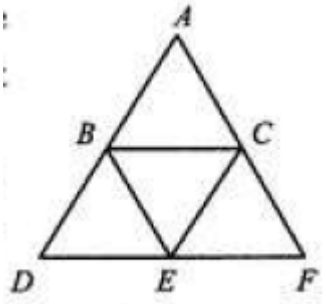


Figure 3

(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*

10. Which of the following is closest to 90. 09?
(A) 90
(B) 90.01
(C) 90.1
(D) 91
(E) 100

11. Twenty percent of 64 is equal to 10 percent of what number?
(A) 16
(B) 20
(C) 64
(D) 128
(E) 256

12. During the 4 fishing trips that Rich and Andy made, Rich caught a total of 27 fish. If Andy caught more fish than Rich, Andy must have caught an average of a least how many fish per trip?
(A) $6\frac{3}{4}$
(B) 7
(C) 36
(D) 140
(E) 144

13. Jeff, Todd, and Lee were hired by their father to work on the yard, and each was paid at the same hourly rate. Jeff worked 5 hours, Todd worked 7 hours, and Lee worked 8 hours. If the 3 boys together earned $ 30, how much did Lee earn?
(A) $8
(B) $12
(C) $15

(D) $16
(E) $27

14. Johnny picked apples from 9 : 00 a. m. to 11 : 30 a. m. and gathered 200 apples. He wants to pick a total of at least 600 apples before 7 : 15 p. m. If he plans to pick apples at the same rate, what is the latest time that he can start picking apples again?

(A) 1 : 15 p. m.
(B) 1 : 45 p.m.
(C) 2:15 p.m.
(D) 2 : 45 p. m.
(E) 3 : 15 p.m.

15. If 8. 8 equals 8*W*, what is the value of *W*?

(A) 0.11
(B) 0.9
(C) 1.1
(D) 9
(E) 11

16. In the triangle shown in Figure 4, what is the value of *r*?

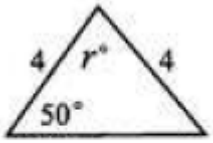


Figure 4

(A) 50
(B) 60
(C) 70
(D) 80
(E) It cannot be determined from the information given.

17. A company's income increased from 9 thousand dollars in 1958 to 5. 4 million dollars in 1988. Its income in 1988 was how many times its income in 1958?

(A) 200
(B) 600
(C) 2,000
(D) 6,000
(E) 20,000

18. Which of the following can be expressed as (5 × R) + 1, where is a whole number?

(A) 25
(B) 33
(C) 47
(D) 56
(E) 68

19. Which of the following can be drawn without lifting the pencil or retracing?

(A) 

(B) 

(C) 

(D) 

(E) 

20. If the population of Country *X* increased by 10 percent each year over a 2-year period, what was the total percent increase in the population over the entire period?

(A) 2%
(B) 10%
(C) 11%
(D) 20%
(E) 21%

21. If the area of a square is equal to its perimeter, what is the length of one side of that square?

(A) 1
(B) 2
(C) 4
(D) 8
(E) 10

22. If $6x - 4 = 44$, then $x - 5 =$_____.

(A) 2
(B) 3
(C) 5
(D) 7
(E) 9

23. $(3x^2y^{-4}z)^4x^3y =$ _____.

(A) $3x^{11}y^{-15}z^4$
(B) $81x^{-1}yz^4$
(C) $81x^{11}y^{-15}z^4$

(D) $3x^9yz^4$
(E) $3x^3y^{-5}z$

24. What is NOT a prime factor of 480?
(A) 2
(B) 3
(C) 5
(D) 6
(E) All of the above are prime factors of 360.

25. What is the area of an eauilateral triangle whose altitude is 4?
(A) 16
(B) $4\sqrt{3}$
(C) $8\sqrt{3}$
(D) $\frac{16\sqrt{3}}{3}$
(E) 8