AI Homework Helper

SSAT Upper Level Practice Test April 2022

April 2022 · Grades 8-11 · Free PDF

WHAT'S INSIDE

Writing Sample	1 essay prompt
Verbal	60 questions
Quantitative	25 questions
Reading	40 questions
Quantitative	25 questions

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.

Stuck on a question?

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Writing

You have 25 minutes to complete a brief writing sample. This writing exercise will not be scored but is used by admission officers to assess your writing skills.

Direction: Read the following topic carefully. Take a few minutes to think about the topic and organize your thoughts before you begin writing. Be sure that your handwriting is legible and that you stay within the lines and margins.

Topic: All good things must come to an end.

Assignment: Do you agree or disagree with the topic statement? Support your position with one or two specific examples from personal experience, the experience of others, current events, history, or literature.

SECTION 1

1) INQUIRE
(A) donate
(B) discuss
(C) predispose
(D) question
(E) haunt

2) DELETE
(A) remove
(B) enjoy
(C) live
(D) order around
(E) sharpen

3) GRACIOUS
(A) sad
(B) kind
(C) perplexed
(D) joyful
(E) annoyed

4) CONDEMN
(A) denounce
(B) engage
(C) grieve
(D) arrive
(E) protect

5) VILE
(A) anxious
(B) musical
(C) catered
(D) foul
(E) ungrateful

6) TRINKET
(A) thought
(B) bauble
(C) trick
(D) transportation
(E) book

7) REQUIRED
(A) unknown
(B) given
(C) compulsory
(D) decisive
(E) spotless

8) IMMENSE
(A) human
(B) obnoxious
(C) unbearable
(D) colossal
(E) unfortunate

9) AVAILABLE
(A) attainable
(B) embellished
(C) advanced
(D) derogatory
(E) deranged

10) MOURN
(A) ambush
(B) grieve
(C) branch out
(D) give over
(E) awaken

11) GRIPE
(A) revenge
(B) pursue
(C) fish
(D) carry
(E) complain

12) VARY
(A) alter
(B) marry
(C) stumble
(D) treasure
(E) finish

13) OFFENSE
(A) question
(B) assault
(C) defense
(D) smell
(E) astronomer

14) INTERPRET
(A) infect
(B) awaken
(C) purchase
(D) tangle
(E) decipher

15) GARRULOUS
(A) garish
(B) gaudy
(C) loquacious
(D) evil
(E) huge

16) GUILELESS
(A) guilty
(B) straightforward
(C) charming
(D) expectant
(E) praying

17) HARANGUE
(A) have many wives
(B) harness
(C) berate
(D) swing
(E) jiggle

18) HIATUS
(A) death
(B) break
(C) feces
(D) breath
(E) top

19) IMPUDENT
(A) not prudent
(B) crazy
(C) unspoiled
(D) rude
(E) disgusting

20) INCLINATION
(A) weather
(B) feeling
(C) dislike
(D) tendency
(E) flying

21) INDIGENOUS
(A) native
(B) lava-like
(C) having six fingers
(D) gullible
(E) foreign

22) INEPT
(A) planetary
(B) sad
(C) beautiful
(D) bungling
(E) wonderful

23) INFAMOUS
(A) not famous
(B) insane
(C) well-known
(D) notorious
(E) berserk

24) JUBILEE
(A) chubbiness
(B) lightheartedness
(C) celebration
(D) riot
(E) disease

25) LAMENT
(A) cement
(B) cover in plastic
(C) dive
(D) shout
(E) mourn

26) LAVISH
(A) clean
(B) abundant
(C) purple
(D) disgusting
(E) scanty

27) LIMPID
(A) weak
(B) limp
(C) confusing
(D) cloudless
(E) short

28) LOQUACIOUS
(A) confusing
(B) terse
(C) idiotic
(D) full of love
(E) talkative

29) MAXIM
(A) saying
(B) pinnacle
(C) playboy
(D) principle
(E) utmost

30) MELEE
(F) apple
(G) evildoer
(H) stop
(I) brawl
(J) fish

31) Criminal is to jail as dog is to
(A) cage
(B) house
(C) pound
(D) lake
(E) cell

32) Canoe is to steamboat as
(A) bike is to car
(B) dump is to house
(C) manuscript is to book
(D) buggy is to train
(E) glider is to kite

33) Desist is to continue as
(A) pause is to quit
(B) read is to skim
(C) confirm is to certify
(D) walk is to run
(E) stop is to go

34) Corsage is to woman as
(A) boutonniere is to man
(B) corset is to child
(C) swaddling is to dotard
(D) cape is to hag
(E) lily pad is to frog

35) Glance is to ogle as
(A) punch is to smack
(B) skim is to read
(C) chase is to pursue
(D) meet is to find
(E) hear is to speak

36) Funny is to clown as
(A) pyramidal is to country
(B) lackadaisical is to person
(C) thin is to rail
(D) energetic is to sloth
(E) happy is to elf

37) Cartographer is to map as architect is to
(A) building
(B) book
(C) sign
(D) scaffold
(E) technician

38) Agile is to nimble as
(A) freezing is to tepid
(B) contrary is to friends
(C) length is to width
(D) kindness is to benevolence
(E) America is to patriotism

39) Triangle is to 180 degrees as
(A) square is to 400 degrees
(B) polygon is to 90 degrees
(C) rhombus is to 700 degrees
(D) squiggle is to straight
(E) circle is to 360 degrees

40) Angular is to corner as
(A) spherical is to ball
(B) curved is to road
(C) flat is to land
(D) eager is to student
(E) plain is to color

41) Swarm is to wasps as
(A) jump is to kangaroo
(B) stampede is to cattle
(C) drive is to chauffeur
(D) hunt is to lions
(E) eat is to hogs

42) Hamper is to hinder as
(A) help is to learn
(B) jump is to climb
(C) obstruct is to block
(D) lead is to follow
(E) practice is to coach

43) Trumpet is to brass as violin is to
(A) woodwind
(B) percussion
(C) cello
(D) string
(E) symphony

44) Clock is to time as
(A) microwave oven is to food
(B) tongue is to flame
(C) scale is to obesity
(D) pill is to medicine
(E) thermometer is to temperature

45) Bridge is to river as
(A) overpass is to road
(B) tunnel is to mountain
(C) cave is to bear
(D) terrace is to house
(E) corridor is to hallway

46) Paints are to painting as
(A) colors are to crayon
(B) leads are to pencil
(C) papers are to art
(D) words are to book
(E) monkeys are to bananas

47) Golfball is to billiard ball as
(A) rain is to hail
(B) orange is to grape
(C) baseball is to softball
(D) egg is to chicken
(E) pumpkin is to gourd

48) Sentry is to guard as
(A) policeman is to squad
(B) prophet is to revelation
(C) fireman is to fire
(D) manager is to overseer
(E) lobbyist is to politician

49) Maim is to injure as
(A) imply is to learn
(B) fire is to burn
(C) subtract is to add
(D) tarnish is to kill
(E) burnish is to shine

50) Grape is to wine as
(A) olive is to oil
(B) cranberry is to red
(C) bread is to pudding
(D) beef is to cow
(E) sheep is to shepherd

51) Silver is to tarnish as
(A) fish is to swim
(B) reputation is to sully
(C) zucchini is to pick
(D) tree is to grow
(E) life is to die

52) Loath is to dislike as
(A) hate is to love
(B) jump is to spring
(C) cherish is to like
(D) eat is to gnaw
(E) grind is to crush

53) Hygienic is to sanitary as
(A) disgusting is to lovely
(B) healthy is to fatty
(C) pleasant is to clean
(D) putrid is to foul
(E) messy is to wretched

54) White is to purple as
(A) orange is to juice
(B) bright is to drab
(C) grass is to green
(D) long is to short
(E) blue is to red

55) Incessant is to perpetual as
(A) naive is to innocent
(B) shiny is to dull
(C) innocuous is to harmful
(D) scarlet is to feverish
(E) watery is to blue

56) Portly is to obese as
(A) cringing is to scared
(B) bad is to nefarious
(C) tired is to awake
(D) oily is to disgusting
(E) windy is to rainy

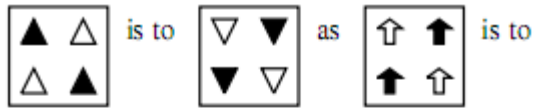
57) Ice is to water as
(A) oxygen is to hydrogen
(B) snow is to helium
(C) water is to steam
(D) road is to path
(E) ice cream is to popsicle

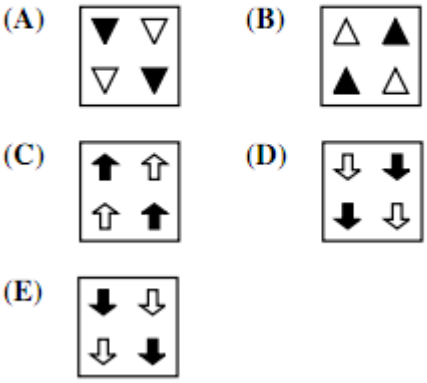
58) Scrupulous is to immoral as
(A) timid is to scared
(B) rabid is to crazy
(C) soft is to prickly
(D) gregarious is to nasty
(E) watery is to placid

59) Melon is to lemon as
(A) eon is to one
(B) square is to round
(C) fruit is to vegetable
(D) cone is to scone
(E) grip is to gripe

60) Sculptor is to clay as
(A) painter is to studio
(B) dancer is to body
(C) museum is to curator
(D) art is to artistry
(E) singer is to orchestra

SECTION 2

1. Mr. Banks wants to bring a cookie to each of his 29 students. There are 8 cookies in each package. How many packages must he buy?
   (A) 2
   (B) 4
   (C) 5
   (D) 6
   (E) 8
2. Susan has 18 cans of soup, and Georgette has 8. How many cans must Susan give Georgette if each is to have the same number of cans?
   (A) 5
   (B) 6
   (C) 7
   (D) 8
   (E) 9
3. 



4. In one day, a hot dog vendor made exactly 80 dollars. If the vendor sold nothing but hot dogs, which of the following CANNOT be the price of a hot dog?
   (A) $0.50
   (B) $1.00
   (C) $1.50
   (D) $2.00
   (E) $2.50
5. Grace has x more DVDs than Allie. Allie has 14 DVDs. How many DVDs does Grace have?
   (A) x
   (B) $14x$
   (C) $14 - x$
   (D) $x - 14$
   (E) $x + 14$
6. Of the following, 0.24 x 90 is closest to
   (A) $\frac{1}{4}$ of 90
   (B) $\frac{1}{2}$ of 90

(C) 2 times 90
(D) $\frac{3}{4}$ of 80
(E) $\frac{3}{4}$ of 100

Questions 7-9 refer to the graph in Figure 1.

NORTON SCHOOL ABSENCES

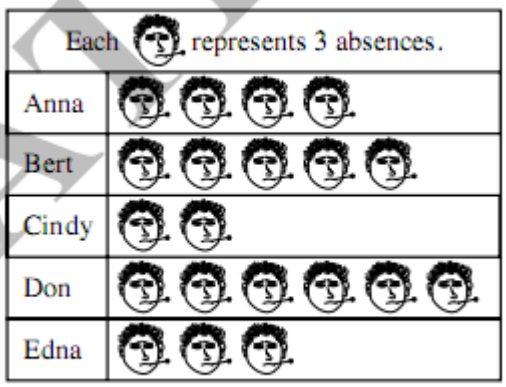


Figure 1

7. How many more absences does Don have than Bert?
   (A) 1
   (B) 2
   (C) 3
   (D) 6
   (E) 20
8. The number of Anna's absences is how many times the number of Cindy's absences?
   (A) 1
   (B) 2
   (C) 4
   (D) 12
   (E) 18
9. What percentage of the total absences does Edna have?
   (A) 10%
   (B) 15%
   (C) 20%
   (D) 25%
   (E) 35%
10. If $\frac{1}{3}$ of a number is greater than or equal to 6, the number must be
    (A) 2 or less
    (B) 2 or more
    (C) 12 or less
    (D) 18 or more
    (E) 24 or more

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11. The result of the above calculation is closest to which of the following?
    (A) 2
    (B) 3

(C) 4
(D) 5
(E) 6

12. In the triangle shown in Figure 2, what is the value of 2 x z?
(A) 30
(B) 45
(C) 60
(D) 90
(E) 120

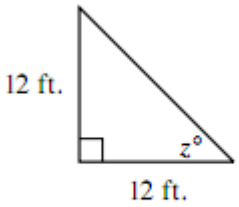


Figure 2

13. Three weeks remain before a cookie drive ends, and Rita has sold 47 more boxes of cookies than Celia. If Celia is to sell more boxes of cookies than Rita, she must average at least how many more boxes per week than Rita?
(A) $15\frac{2}{3}$
(B) 16
(C) 50
(D) 141
(E) 144

14. In the dining room of Rusty's Pizza Parlor, there are equal numbers of 4-legged chairs and 3-legged stools. If the total number of stool legs and chair legs is 126, how many chairs are in the dining room?
(A) 9
(B) 18
(C) 24
(D) 45
(E) 63

15. The circle in Figure 3 has a 2-inch radius. What is the total area of the square that circumscribes the circle?
    (A) 4 square inches
    (B) 8 square inches
    (C) 16 square inches
    (D) 24 square inches
    (E) 43 square inches

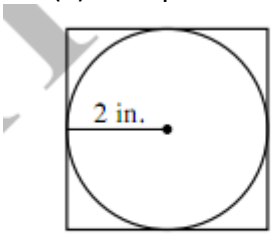


Figure 3

16. If $a \times b = 24$, and *a* and *b* are both positive integers, what is the least possible value of $a + b$?
    (A) 14
    (B) 12
    (C) 11
    (D) 10
    (E) 9

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17. If x = 13 and y = 11, the value of $\sqrt{x + y + 1}$ is
    (A) 5
    (B) 10
    (C) 17
    (D) 24
    (E) 25

Questions 18-20 are based on the following definition.

For all positive integers *X* and *Y*, *X* ⊗ *Y* equals (*X*÷*Y*) + 2*Y*.

Example: 4 ⊗ 1 = (4÷1)+(2x1) = 4+2 =6

18. What is the value of 12 ⊗ 6?
    (A) 4
    (B) 8
    (C) 14
    (D) 24
    (E) 30

19. (10 ⊗ 2) – (8 ⊗ 4) =
    (A) -8
    (B) -1
    (C) 1
    (D) 8
    (E) 12

20. If $(3A) \otimes 3 = 12$, what is the value of A?
    (A) 24
    (B) 18
    (C) 9
    (D) 6
    (E) 2

21. Aretha is 3 times as old as Susan, and Susan is 7 years older than Zach. If Aretha is now 39, how old will Zach be in 5 years?
    (A) 6
    (B) 11
    (C) 13
    (D) 20
    (E) 28

22. What is the area of the shaded region in Figure 4?
    (A) 5 square cm
    (B) 10 square cm
    (C) 44 square cm
    (D) 46 square cm
    (E) 112 square cm

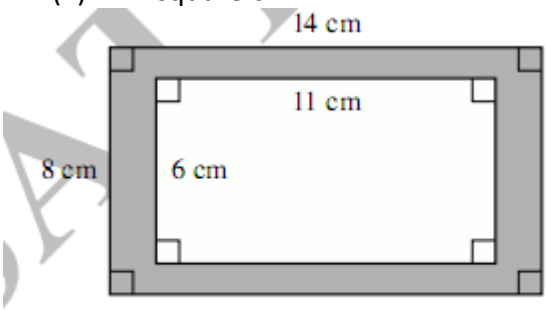


Figure 4

23. If $6M - N = 45$, and M is a whole number greater than 0, which of the following is NOT a possible value for N?
    (A) 3
    (B) 9
    (C) 15
    (D) 27
    (E) 32

24. The price of a bicycle was lowered by $63.00. If the new price is 40% of the original price, what was the original price of the bicycle?
    (A) $105.00
    (B) $100.00
    (C) $97.00
    (D) $69.5
    (E) $37.8

25. If the sum of 5 consecutive whole numbers is 50, what is the largest of the numbers?
    (A) 6
    (B) 9
    (C) 12
    (D) 14
    (E) 22

SECTION 3

Arabic has been in use in the Arabian Peninsula for at least 2000 years. Classical. Arabic is the formal version that was used as long as 1500 years ago. The Quran, the Islamic holy book, is written in Classical Arabic, which is why the language has survived for so long. Throughout history, Classical Arabic has been the language of royal courts, the bureaucracy and the educated. Literary expression was conducted mainly in Classical Arabic.

Modern Standard Arabic (MSA), as its name indicates, is the modern counterpart of Classical Arabic. It is the official language of 21 Arab countries where it is used in the oral and written form on all formal occasions. The main difference between MSA and Classical Arabic lies in the vocabulary. MSA reflects the needs of contemporary expression whereas Classical. Arabic reflects the needs of older times.

Colloquial Arabic is the spoken Arabic used by Arabs in their every day lives. Unlike modern standard Arabic that is uniform in all Arab countries, colloquial Arabic is subject to regional variation, not only between different countries, but also within regions in the same country. When two languages, or two varieties of the same language, exist side by side over the years, each being assigned specific functions, a state of diglossia is said to-exist. This is the case in Arab countries, where Modern Standard. Arabic (MSA) coexists with the spoken dialects. The roles of each are well-defined. MSA is considered as the formal or cultural variety. It is used in lectures, public speeches, religious sermons, in the media and in most publications. Colloquial Arabic is used in all informal contexts.

1. On which occasion would colloquial Arabic most likely be used?
(A) a lecture
(B) a public funeral
(C) a magazine article
(D) a conversation between friends
(E) a new edition of Quran

2. According to the passage, Classical Arabic
(A) is no longer used
(B) is the official language of 21 Arab countries.
(C) is the ancient language of the Arabian Peninsula
(D) is used mostly in media and public venues
(E) reflects the grammatical commonalities between MSA and colloquial Arabic

3. It can be inferred from the passage that because two varieties of Arabic may overlap
(A) People often misunderstand one another.
(B) People could speak casually to friends and more formally in public.
(C) The various dialects would eventually blend into one language.
(D) Cultural clashes often arise from unfamiliar syntax.
(E) The confusion of language results in inappropriate use.

4. According to the passage, MSA differs from classical Arabic and colloquial Arabic in that it
(A) is less formal than classical Arabic but more formal than colloquial Arabic
(B) is a more current version of classical Arabic, and more formal than colloquial Arabic
(C) is less formal than colloquial Arabic, and more similar in vocabulary to Classical Arabic
(D) is grammatically similar to classical Arabic, but contains more colloquial vocabulary
(E) is more current in its vocabulary, but not as easy to learn as colloquial Arabic

Herbs have played an important part in human life in areas as diverse as politics, romance, love, religion, health, and superstition.

Some herbs were believed to hold magical properties, possibly because they had medicinal qualities. The early Chinese and French believed artemisia had special powers; babies were rubbed with artemisia juices to protect them from the cold. Ancient Greeks used marjoram as a tonic, and parsley as a cure for stomach ailments. In Europe in the Middle Ages, people ate rosemary to cure headaches. Mint also was given mystical powers; people used it to neutralize the "evil eye." Mustard was lauded by Hippocrates, the ancient Greek physician, and Shakespeare called it a "desirable condiment" in several of his plays.

Early settlers brought herbs to America for use as remedies for treating illnesses, flavoring foods, storing with linens, strewing on floors, or burning for pleasant fragrances. Some herbs were used to improve the taste of meats in the days before preservation techniques were developed. Other herbs were used to dye homespun fabrics.

Herb gardens were almost an essential feature of pioneer homes. They were placed in sunny corners near the house to be readily available to the busy homemaker. As the population of the new country grew, people from many nations brought herbs with them. In addition, many herbs familiar to settlers from other countries were found growing wild in the new country. These included parsley, anise, pennyroyal, sorrel, watercress, liverwort, wild leeks, and lavender. American Indians knew uses for almost every wild, nonpoisonous plant, but they used the plants chiefly for domestic purposes—tanning, dyeing leather, and eating.

5. The primary purpose of this passage is to

(A) point our the link between ancient and modern herbal remedies
(B) suggest char there are more uses for herbs than most Americans believe
(C) caution against the belief that herbs have magical properties
(D) describe the variety of uses herbs have had in different rimes and cultures
(E) describe the current uses of herbs in different cultures

6. According to author, some believed that herbs had magical properties because
(A) They can be used to heal a variety of ailments.
(B) All ancient cultures are very superstitious.
(C) The can be used to preserve meat.
(D) Mint was proven to reverse the effects of the “evil eye.”
(E) They were used to create ceremonial dress.

7. The author most likely mentions Hippocrates and Shakespeare in order to
(A) quote indisputable medical authorities
(B) prove char the ancient Greeks also used herbs for medicinal purposes
(C) dispute the claim that the ancients knew more than we do about herbs
(D) show char herbs often had recreational uses, such as tanning and dying cloth
(E) offer examples of different kinds of praise for the same herb

8. The passage indicates that American herb gardens
(A) were not as diverse as chose in Europe
(B) were filled mostly with herbs the pioneers considered useful
(C) contained herbs with which early settlers were totally unfamiliar
(D) would not have survived without the help of the Native Americans
(E) were heavily influenced by herbs Native Americans deemed valuable

9. Which of the following herbs native to America might have been one the early seeders recognized from their home countries
(A) Murdock
(B) Artemisia
(C) Mustard
(D) liverwort
(E) Marjoram

A tornado can destroy buildings and create a damage a mile wide. Its wind speeds can be higher than 300 miles per hour. Tornadoes happen almost everywhere in the world, from India to Australia, and all over the United States; but the most famous and active breeding ground for tornadoes is what is popularly called “Tornado Alley,” an area of land extends from Texas up through Oklahoma, Kansas and Nebraska to the Dakotas. Warm, moist air from the Gulf of Mexico clashes with cold air from the north and triggers storms that form there.

Most tornadoes last only 5 or 10 minutes, but some have lasted longer than an hour. Around 1,000 tornadoes are reported every year in the United States. Most, but not all, tornadoes in the northern hemisphere spin counter-clockwise. In the southern hemisphere—for instance, Australia—they spin clockwise.

A waterspout is another type of tornado—a tornado over water. Waterspouts are sometimes weaker than their land cousins, but they can still cause damage or flip boats.

A dust devil, however, is not a tornado. If it's a warm day, and light winds at the surface cooperate, you may see one of these whirling columns of dust in a farm field, a parking lot or the desert.

Though we can look at a tornado and see how big it is, we can't measure its strength by sight. Instead, scientists often use the F-scale, or Fujita scale, to measure how strong tornadoes are. This scale was invented by Dr. Ted Fujita of the University of Chicago and measures the strength of a tornado from FI (the most mild) to F5 (the most violent) based on the amount of damage a tornado does to structures. Only about 1 percent of all tornadoes fall into the most violent categories. But even a weak tornado can turn over cars or damage mobile homes.

10. This passage would most likely appear in

(A) a local weather report
(B) a science text book
(C) a novel
(D) a science fiction story
(E) a news magazine

11. The primary purpose of this passage is to
(A) outline the kind of damage tornados are capable of
(B) describe common features of tornados
(C) point out the importance of the Fujita scale
(D) dispel the misperception that most tornados rank at F5 on the Fujita scale
(E) explain why so many tornados hit the stretch of land between Texas and the Dakotas

12. A waterspout
(A) is technically not a tornado
(B) always spins counter-clockwise
(C) is more like a dust-devil than a tornado
(D) is a variety of tornado that occurs over water instead of land
(E) does not cause damage

13. The strength of a tornado is measured by
(A) its width
(B) the amount of damage it causes
(C) the velocity of the wind at its center
(D) its duration
(E) the number of deaths it causes

14. This passage explains that “tornado alley” is caused by
(A) the layout of the mountains in the region
(B) the excessive rainfall the area receives
(C) the contrast between the dry areas and the wet areas
(D) the absence of a nearby ocean
(E) the warm ocean air clashing with the cooler land air

15. According to the passage, tornados happen
(A) mostly in mountainous regions
(B) all over the world
(C) only off the Gulf of Mexico
(D) mostly near cities with small buildings
(E) only in “Tornado Alley”

16. The word “triggers” in the first paragraph most nearly means
(A) causes
(B) releases
(C) retracts
(D) relinquish
(E) belies

The French museum The Louvre sits on the bank of the Seine River in Paris. It was originally constructed as a fortress for Philippe Auguste in 1190; Charles V oversaw the first modernization process, which resulted in what was to be the beginnings of one of the largest palace complexes in the world.

Many additions and renovations were carried out over the next three centuries until Louis XIV, in 1674, ended construction at the Louvre and made Versailles the official residence of the French monarch. Versailles remained the official residence until the Revolution.

In 1699, the Grande Gallerie of the Louvre was used for a public art exhibition. The success of this led to further exhibitions, which from 1725 were regularly held in the Grande Salon at the end of the Grande Gallerie.

In 1765, the public and some writers of the time requested that the Louvre be earmarked to become a Palace of Arts and Sciences. It was not until after the Revolution in August 1793 that the Louvre museum was established by the French Republic.

Today the Louvre houses more than 6000 European paintings dating from the 13th century to the 19th century. Its collections include Islamic art, Oriental antiquities, Egyptian antiquities, and Greek antiquities with pieces that date back as far as the seventh millennium B.C.

The significance of this great art museum cannot be overstated. It has absorbed and reflected the centuries of change in the political and social environment in which it has played many roles. It has become a symbol of art and a Mecca for artists and art lovers alike. Indeed the Louvre "embodies for the vast public the very concept of the term “museum.”

17. Over the centuries the Louvre has been which of the following

I. a palace
II. a fortress
III. a university

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

18. Louis XIV had what impact on the evolution of the Louvre
(A) He renovated it into one of the largest palace complexes.
(B) He agreed to turn it into a museum.
(C) He modernized its architecture.
(D) He halted new building and renovation.
(E) He prohibited monarchs from living in it.

19. The passage implies that the Louvre became a “Mecca” for artists largely as a result of
(A) Louis the XIV’s inspiration
(B) the most fitting use of the building’s architecture
(C) the French revolution
(D) the suggestion of the public and the artists
(E) the French Republic's desire to entice artists to live in Paris
20. The author's attitude towards the Louvre is
(A) overwhelmed
(B) sarcastic
(C) critical
(D) nonplused
(E) enthusiastic

21. The word “antiquities,” as used in the passage means
(A) relicts from ancient civilizations
(B) Islamic art
(C) Ancient European tests
(D) art from Versailles
(E) art that was commissioned by Louis XIV

You live not very far from Roche-Mauprat, and must have often passed by the ruins. Thus there is no need for me to describe them. All I can tell you is that the place has never been so attractive as it is now. On the day that I had the roof taken off, the sun for the first time brightened the damp walls within which my childhood was passed; and the lizards to which I have left them are much better housed there than I once was. They can at least behold the light of day and warm their cold limbs in the rays of the sun at noon.

There used to be an elder and a younger branch of the Mauprats. I belong to the elder. My grandfather was that old Tristan de Mauprat who ran through his fortune, dishonoured his name, and was such a blackguard that his memory is already surrounded by a halo of the marvelous. The peasants still believe that his ghost appears, either in the body of a wizard who shows malefactors the way to the dwellings of Varenne, or in that of an old white hare which reveals itself to people meditating some evil deed. When I came into the world the only living member of the younger branch was Monsieur Hubert de Mauprat, known as the chevalier, because he belonged to the Order of the Knights of Malta; a man just as good as his cousin was bad. Being the youngest son of his family, he had taken the vow of celibacy; but, when he found himself the sole survivor of several brothers and sisters, he obtained release from his vow, and took a wife the year before I was born. The passage is adapted from *Mauprat*, By George Sand

22. The narrator of this passage apparently believes that
(A) His house is more appealing in ruins than it was when it was whole.
(B) He will never revisit his childhood home.
(C) His house is too remote to be seen by anyone other than himself.
(D) His house is haunted.
(E) He should not have removed the roof of his house.

23. The narrator implies chat his grandfather was
(A) a well liked man
(B) feared by all
(C) unable to restore his reputation
(D) disliked by the rest of his family
(E) not a very good man

24. The peasants believed that the narrators grandfather appeared mostly to
(A) wizards
(B) those who harbor ill-intent
(C) blood relations
(D) those who live near Varenne
(E) those who meditate

25. It can be inferred char Monsieur Hubert de Mauprat “obtained release from his vow” in order to
(A) continue the family line
(B) redeem his family’s name
(C) marry the woman he loved
(D) become known as the “chevalier”
(E) gain more profitable employment

26. The narrator's statement that the "lizards" are "better housed" than he was means
(A) His house was surrounded by wildlife.
(B) The lizards have better caretakers than the narrator had.
(C) The lizards that now live in his house experience sun and warmth.
(D) He no longer likes his house.
(E) The lizards feel more secure than the narrator does.

As in the ancient world, there were two principal motives for painting in early Christian times—religion and decoration. Religion was the chief motive, but Christianity was a very different religion from that of the Greeks and Romans. The Hellenistic faith was a worship of nature, a glorification of humanity, an exaltation of physical and moral perfections. It dealt with the material and the tangible, and Greek art appealed directly to the sensuous and earthly nature of mankind. The Hebraic faith or Christianity was just the opposite of this. It decried the human, the flesh, and the worldly. It would have nothing to do with the beauty of this earth. Its hopes were centred upon the life hereafter. The teaching of Christ was the humility and the abasement of the human in favor of the spiritual and the divine. Where Hellenism appealed to the senses, Hebraism appealed to the spirit. In art the fine athletic figure, or, for that matter, any figure, was an abomination. The early Church fathers opposed it. It was forbidden by the Mosaic decalogue and savored of idolatry.

This passage is from, A Textbook of the History of Painting by John C. Van Dyke

27. The early Christian Church fathers disapproved of
(A) art that was not religious in nature
(B) art chat represented human bodies
(C) sculptures of humans and animals
(D) paintings chat did not glorify humanity
(F) paintings not commissioned by the church

28. Which of the following would be the best title for this selection
(A) The origin of Religious Painting
(B) Christian Art: The Forbidden body
(C) Painting the Divine: Hellenistic sensuality
(D) Differences in Hellenistic and Hebraic painting
(E) The conflict between pagan and Christian religions

29. The difference between Hellenistic and Christian religious paintings is that
(A) the first depict the physical and second do not
(B) the second depict the physical, but the first do not

(C) the second only depict images of god and the body of Jesus
(D) the first depict more than one god
(E) the second depict only the Jewish god, but not Jesus

30. As used in the passage, the word “chief” most nearly means
(A) head of household
(B) ruler
(C) primary
(D) secular
(E) theological

31. The passage implies that ancient painting
(A) was motivated by profit
(B) was driven primarily by the requests of the clergy
(C) could be either for religious or decorative purposes
(D) was against the church's doctrines
(E) was subsidized by wealthy patrons

32. The word “tangible” as used in the passage most nearly means
(A) physical
(B) supernatural
(C) religious
(D) acrimonious
(E) turbulent

Snow leopards are different than other large cats in many ways. Unlike lions, snow leopards do not hum, travel, or live in groups. They are solitary animals. Because they don't live with others, they don't have many ways of communicating with other snow leopards. They mark territory by scraping the ground with their hind legs in order to keep other cats away.

Snow leopards also differ from other big cats in that they cannot roar. They lack the thick pad of fibro-elastic tissue that enables other big cats to give a deep sonorous roar. Snow leopards cannot run as fast as cheetahs or tigers. Snow leopards have relatively short front legs and long back legs, which give them great jumping ability. Because they tend to live in rugged, hilly climates, the ability to jump is more important than the ability to run swiftly.

33. The passage implies that because Snow leopards live alone they
(A) have poorly developed social skills
(B) often are unable to take down large prey
(C) require vast amounts of territory
(D) have little need to communicate with each other
(E) socialize only during the mating seasons

34. Which of the following is NOT mentioned as a difference between snow leopards and other Dig cats
I. They do not roar.
II. They do not hunt in groups.
III. They can jump higher than any of the other great cats.
(A) III only
(B) I and III only
(C) II and I only
(D) I, II and III
(E) I and II only

35. Snow leopards scratch the ground with their hind legs in order to
(A) make a ring to show their jumping skills
(B) attract a mate
(C) identify an area that discourages other animals from coming near
(D) lure prey
(E) practice catching tigers

Today we think of ballet as an arc form in its own right, but it was only in the last century or so that ballet began to be performed independently of other art forms. Ballet grew out of a tradition of courtly dance, which began during the Renaissance. At balls and banquets, aristocrats performed shore pieces that were accompanied by poetry and ballad-singing. The halls were arranged with the royal family sitting at one end and spectators in galleries on three sides. Because most of the spectators viewed the dance from above, the ballets emphasized elaborate floor patterns created by lines and groups of dancers rather than stories or plots.

In the 1660s, a new entertainment emerged: the opera-ballet, which placed equal emphasis on singing and dancing. The French king Louis XIV established a royal dance academy designed to train professional dancers for opera-ballets. Aristocrats stopped dancing themselves and became mere spectators of the art. Professional training made artists develop in both ballet and opera, leading to a separation of the two theatrical forms in the late 18th century.

This separation gave ballet the ability to develop as an independent arc form. Dancers had formerly been encumbered by heavy wigs, heeled shoes, and long hoop skirts. They stopped wearing wigs and began wearing soft slippers and short skirts, which allowed them to display their jumping techniques. Ballet thus became much more athletic. Also, full-length dramatic ballets were performed—ballets with stories conveyed through dancing and orchestra alone without the help of narration.

36. This passage is mainly about
(A) the tradition of courtly dance in the Renaissance
(B) the French royal dance academy
(C) clothing ballet dancers wear
(D) ballet's growth into an independent
(E) the stories and plots most often seen in ballets

37. Which of the following questions is answered by the passage?
(A) Who are some famous ballet dancers?
(B) What kind of poems did people recite at courtly dances?
(C) Why did Louis XIV establish the royal dance academy?
(D) What did bailer dancers wear in the 1700s?
(E) What is a ballad?

38. According to the passage, which of the following arc forms was ballet NOT paired with?
(A) painting
(B) poetry
(C) ballad singing
(D) opera singing
(E) orchestral music

39. The author's attitude toward ballet could best be described as
(A) perturbed
(B) calculating
(C) accusing
(D) cautious
(E) objective

40. According to the passage, when did aristocrats stop dancing?
(A) during the Renaissance
(B) in the late 1600s
(C) in the late 1800s
(D) in the 1950's
(E) two years ago

SECTION 4

1. A local ice cream shop has 44 flavors of ice cream, and the shop is receiving a delivery of 7 cartons of ice cream. Of the 7 cartons, no 2 are the same flavor; 3 of the cartons in the delivery are flavors the shop already has, and the rest are new. After the delivery, how many flavors of ice cream does the shop have?
   (A) 37
   (B) 44
   (C) 48
   (D) 51
   (E) 54

2. When 2,017 is divided by 485, the result is closest to which of the following?
   (A) 2
   (B) 4
   (C) 7
   (D) 9
   (E) 10

3. Marsha is having a party. She has bought an 8-foot roll of streamer paper. How many 3-inch streamers can she make?
   (A) $2\frac{1}{2}$
   (B) 10
   (C) $26\frac{1}{2}$
   (D) 32
   (E) $48\frac{1}{2}$

Questions 4-6 refer to the graph in Figure 1.

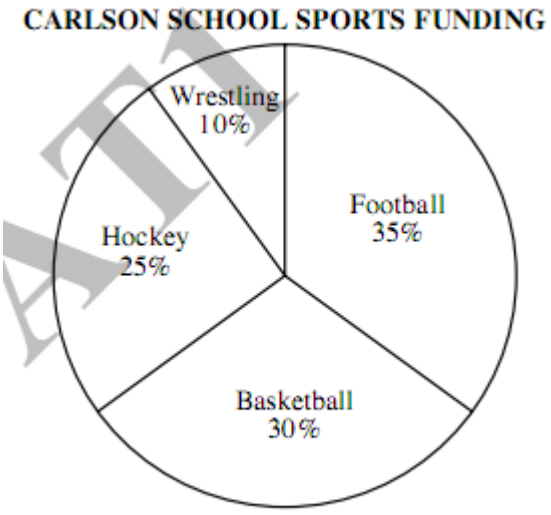


Figure 1

4. The sports budget for Carlson School is shared by various sports teams, as shown in Figure 1. The school spent a total of $5000 on sports this year. How much did the school spend on hockey this year?

(A) $1,000
(B) $1,250
(C) $1,400
(D) $3,000
(E) $6,250

5. Carlson School has both a women's and a men's basketball team. The women's team receives twice as much funding as the men's team. What percentage of the total sports budget does the men's basketball team receive?
   (A) 60%
   (B) 50%
   (C) 40%
   (D) 20%
   (E) 10%

6. The budget for football alone next year will be $2,800. Assuming that Figure 1 will still indicate the budget division, what will be the total sports budget next year?
   (A) $980
   (B) $1,750
   (C) $5,000
   (D) $8,000
   (E) $10,000

7. If $42 \times M = 84$, what is the value of $42 - M$?
   (A) 21
   (B) 40
   (C) 42
   (D) 82
   (E) 86

8. Which of the following is closest in value to 3?
   (A) (12 x 6) ÷3
   (B) 23 ÷ 8
   (C) $\frac{1}{3}$ of 30
   (D) 1.5×1.75
   (E) 14÷4

9. In Figure 2, *x* equals
   (A) 180-*v*
   (B) 180+*v*
   (C) 75
   (D) 115
   (E) 2*v*

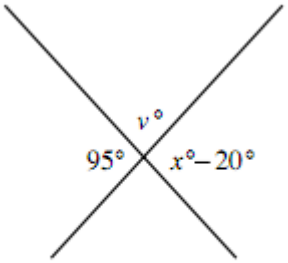


Figure 2

10. A bus driver drives the 270 miles from Santa Cruz to Santa Barbara. If the bus leaves Santa Cruz at 7 a.m., and if the driver averages 45 miles per hour, what time will the bus arrive in Santa Barbara?
    (A) 11 a.m.
    (B) 12 p.m. (noon)
    (C) 1 p.m.
    (D) 2 p.m.
    (E) 3 p.m.

11. Sue, Taj, and Uma go to the store. Sue buys a can of soda and a candy bar and spends $1.70. Taj buys a bottle of water and a candy bar and spends $1.90. Uma buys two cans of soda and spends $1.80. What is the price of a bottle of water?
    (A) $0.80
    (B) $0.90
    (C) $1.10
    (D) $1.70
    (E) $1.90

12. If 7 computer games can be purchased for *a* dollars, how many computer games can be purchased for *b* dollars?
    (A) $(a + b) - 7$
    (B) $(a - b) + 7$
    (C) $7 \div (a \times b)$
    (D) $(7 \times a) \div b$
    (E) $(7 \times b) \div a$

13. There are 24 trees on Orchard Street: 11 of the trees are oak, 7 of the trees are pine, and the rest of the trees are maple. What percentage of the trees are maple?
    (A) 6%
    (B) 25%
    (C) 30%
    (D) 60%
    (E) 75%

<u>Questions 14-16</u> are based on the following definition.
For all real numbers *r* and *s*, $r \diamond s = \frac{r \times s}{3}$

Example: 6 ◇ 1 = $\frac{6\times1}{3}$ = $\frac{6}{3}$ = 2

14. 10◇6=
    (A) 106
    (B) 100
    (C) 60
    (D) 27
    (E) 20

15. If x◇8 is a whole number, which of the following can *x* NOT equal?
    (A) 7
    (B) 9
    (C) 12
    (D) 15
    (E) 18

16. Which of the following is equal to 12?
    (A) 4◇4
    (B) 7◇5
    (C) 6◇6
    (D) 8◇4
    (E) 3◇9

17. The basketball team scored 87 points in its first game, 94 points in its second game, and 89 points in its third game. How many points does the team need to score in its fourth game to bring its average up to 91 points per game?
    (A) 91
    (B) 92
    (C) 93
    (D) 94
    (E) 95

18. What is the perimeter of the triangle in Figure 3?
    (A) 180
    (B) 144
    (C) 84
    (D) 36
    (E) 24

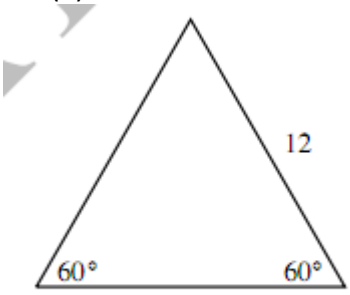


Figure 3

19. 30% of 10% of 70 is closest to
    (A) 2
    (B) 3
    (C) 5
    (D) 7
    (E) 10

20. In a group of 80 children, there are 24 more girls than boys. How many boys are in the group?
    (A) 28
    (B) 30
    (C) 44
    (D) 52
    (E) 56

21. In Figure 4,*A*,*B*, and *C* are all squares. The perimeter of *A* is 12. Each side of *B* is 2 longer than each side of *A*, and the area of *C* is double the area of *B*. What is the combined area of the 3 squares?
    (A) 36
    (B) 60
    (C) 72
    (D) 84
    (E) 90

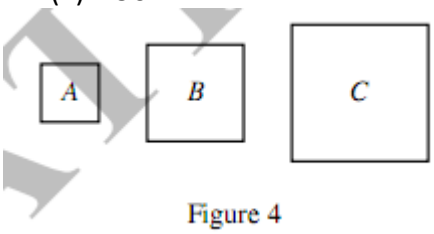


Figure 4

22. If 12*x*-8= 100, then2*x* + 4 =
    (A) 12
    (B) 22
    (C) 38
    (D) 54
    (E) 66

23. Kurt, Steven, and Max went shopping for clothes, Kurt spent $24 more than Steven and $46 more than Max. If Kurt spends *k*: dollars, then what is the cost, in dollars, of all three of their purchases in terms of *k*?
    (A) 3k+70
    (B) k – 70
    (C) (k – 70) ÷ 3
    (D) 105 – k
    (E) 3k – 70

24. On the number line in Figure 5, if segment $\overline{XZ}$ has a length of 14, segment $\overline{WX}$ has a length of 7, and segment $\overline{YZ}$ has a length of 9, then segment $\overline{WY}$ has a length of

(A) 9
(B) 10
(C) 12
(D) 14
(E) 18

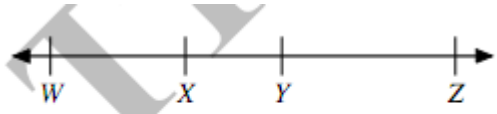


Figure 5

25. The price of a fish tank was lowered by $60.00. If the new price is now $\frac{7}{10}$ of the original price, how much did the fish tank originally cost?
(A) $200.00
(B) $350.00
(C) $375.00
(D) $450.00
(E) $500.00