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SSAT Upper Level Practice Test December 2022

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WHAT'S INSIDE

Writing Sample	1 essay prompt
Verbal	60 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: Speech is great, but silence is greater.
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 2

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

2. PROIECT
(A) retain
(B) intend
(C) require
(D) defend
(E) secure

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

11. RFCEDE
(A) surrender
(B) retreat
(C) decline
(D) lose
(E) requite

12. FASTIDIOUS
(A) chaos
(B) unkempt
(D) precise
(D) classify
(E) sanitary

13. SURLY

(A) strong
(B) wily
(C) anticipate
(D) rude
(E) prodigal

14. FRUGAL
(A) facility
(B) careful
(C) poverty
(D) wealth
(E) increase

15. DEPLETE
(A) continue
(B) guide
(C) utilize
(D) proceed
(E) exhaust

16. FORCE
(A) military
(B) might
(C) power
(D) requirement
(E) soldier

17. EXTINCT
(A) brief
(B) clear
(C) inactive
(D) imperfect
(E) poor

18. THWART
(A) love
(B) frustrate
(C) defend
(D) grow
(E) advance

19. STIPEND
(A) plant
(B) financier

(C) fluid
(D) bank
(E) payment

20. REPUTABLE
(A) star
(B) capable
(C) fame
(D) honest
(E) significant

21. LUCKY
(A) happy
(B) gleeful
(C) hilarious
(D) useful
(E) fortunate

22. IRRESPONSIBLE
(A) inconclusive
(B) unsure
(C) unreliable
(D) incisive
(E) unrealistic

23. JEOPARDY
(A) entertaining
(B) endangerment
(C) vocabulary
(D) journey
(E) archival

24. MOIST
(A) swamp
(B) damp
(C) saturate
(D) sponge
(E) fresh

25. SHAMEFUL
(A) evil
(B) bewildering
(C) caustic

(D) willful
(E) humiliating

26. PRECLUDE
(A) prevent
(B) avoid
(C) promise
(D) listen
(E) imagine

27. FOIBLE
(A) story
(B) flaw
(C) strength
(D) tradition
(E) goodbye

28. MEDITATE
(A) compromise
(B) reject
(C) agree
(D) ponder
(E) repair

29. PARADOX
(A) occurrence
(B) heaven
(C) approval
(D) contradiction
(E) example

30. SURMISE
(A) guess
(B) daybreak
(C) provide
(D) shock
(E) govern

31. Astute is to acumen as
(A) indigent is to wealth.
(B) diplomatic is to tact.
(C) clumsy is to skill.
(D) vacuous is to intelligence.
(E) rainbow is to hue.

32. Judge is to adjudicate as
(A) lawyer is to propitiate.
(B) bodyguard is to guide.
(C) doctor is to sublimate.
(D) champion is to defend.
(E) suburb is to neighborhood.

33. Imperceptible is to notice as
(A) intangible is to touch.
(B) insoluble is to discern.
(C) invisible is to sense.
(D) enviable is to foresee.
(E) assuage is to repair.

34. Claustrophobic is to enclosure as
(A) miser is to money.
(B) narcissist is to sell.
(C) misogynist is to women.
(D) glutton is to food.
(E) myth is to tragedy.

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

36. Gullible is to bilk as
(A) valiant is to cow.
(B) confident is to perturb.
(C) docile is to lead.
(D) affluent is to impoverish.
(E) vanquish is to disappear.

37. Overblown is to exaggerated as
(A) warrant is to justify.

(B) anachronism is to timely.
(C) malapropism is to accurate.
(D) requirement is to optional.
(E) indefinite is to tomorrow.

38. Ruthless is to pity as
(A) merciful is to kindness.
(B) ingenious is to character.
(C) enamored is to love.
(D) bewildered is to comprehension.
(E) elderly is to longevity.

39. Clown is to zany as
(A) zealot is to patrician.
(B) showoff is to flamboyant.
(C) jester is to lugubrious.
(D) spy is to effusive.
(E) canvas is to paint.

40. Horn is to blow as harp is to
(A) democracy.
(B) play.
(C) denounce.
(D) pluck.
(E) pants.

41. Inveigle is to flattery as
(A) cozen is to encouragement.
(B) browbeat is to intimidation.
(C) reassure is to censure.
(D) cajole is to criticism.
(E) whine is to mourn.

42. Flammable is to inflammable as
(A) persistent is to important.
(B) opportune is to inopportune.
(C) relevant is to incoherent.
(D) truculent is to intrusion.
(E) impartial is to disinterested.

43. Devotee is to fervid as
(A) pundit is to apathetic.
(B) sycophant is to caustic.
(C) connoisseur is to discriminating.

(D) pessimist is to sanguine.
(E) optimist is to persuade.

44. Mule is to stubborn as
(A) pig is to idleness.
(B) horse is to iconoclastic.
(C) fox is to maladroit.
(D) elephant is to oblivious.
(E) turkey is to gullible.

45. Extortionist is to blackmail as
(A) kleptomaniac is to steal.
(B) criminal is to arrest.
(C) kidnapper is to crime.
(D) businessman is to profit.
(E) clerk is to stock.

46. Virtuoso is to eclat as
(A) gallant is to panache.
(B) proselyte is to untruth.
(C) harbinger is to conclusion.
(D) klutz is to tact.
(E) casual is to plan.

47. Bilious is to queasy as
(A) quizzical is to content.
(B) contumelious is to elated.
(C) dangerous is to alarm.
(D) ambivalent is lo sleepy.
(E) adroit is to able.

48. Disorganized is to form as
(A) ineffable is to size.
(B) empty is to substance.
(C) epical is to scope.
(D) immediacy is to duration.
(E) idolize is to confound.

49. Midget is to minuscule as
(A) accomplished is to abortive.
(B) dictum is to risible.
(C) serious is to waggish.
(D) colossus is to gargantuan.
(E) enigma is to original.

50. Prude is to fastidious as
(A) puritan is to simple.
(B) prodigy is to lackluster.
(C) witness is to truth.
(D) hedonist is to malcontent.
(E) heathen is to adoration.

51. Waggish is to laughs as
(A) risible is to yawns.
(B) bilious is to smiles.
(C) sad is to tears.
(D) ribald is to sneers.
(E) morbid is to concern.

52. Diaphanous is to veils as
(A) noisome is to clouds.
(B) gossamer is to cobwebs.
(C) bulky is to showers.
(D) abortive is to breezes.
(E) fishing is to net.

53. Microcosm is to macrocosm as
(A) plenty is to lack.
(B) glutton is to craven.
(C) understand is to orbit.
(D) granite is to touchstone.
(E) diameter is to edge.

54. Homily is to church as
(A) sermon is to air show.
(B) diatribe is to game show.
(C) aria is to horse show.
(D) monologue is to talk show.
(E) eulogy is to celebrate.

55. Mnemonic is to memory as
(A) trousers arc to speech.
(B) glasses are to vision.
(C) earmuffs are to movement.
(D) blinders arc to hearing.
(E) denim are to jacket.

56. Healing is to health as

(A) pragmatic is to avidity.
(B) charity is to profit.
(C) biased is to justice.
(D) therapeutic is to recovery.
(E) mercury is to speed

57. Arbitrate is to dispute as
(A) solve is to mystery.
(B) regard is to problem.
(C) exacerbate is to problem.
(D) organize is to labor.
(E) management is to union.

58. Tearjerker is to maudlin as
(A) opera is to prurient.
(B) tragedy is to risible.
(C) farce is to hilarious.
(D) satire is to heartrending.
(E) comedy is to wrenching.

59. Passion is to devotion as
(A) liturgy is to ribald.
(B) concern is to interest.
(C) harangue is to restrained.
(D) feisty is to mousy.
(E) rapidity is to movement.

60. Klutz is to inept as
(A) bigot is to intolerant.
(B) dynamo is to supine.
(C) aficionado is to blase.
(D) pundit is to ignorant.
(E) learned is to possess.

SECTION 3

1. A gas tank is $\frac{1}{3}$ empty. When full, the tank holds 18 gallons. How many gallons are in the tank now?

(A) 3
(B) 6
(C) 8
(D) 12
(E) 18

2. Which of the following is the least?

(A) $\frac{1}{4} + \frac{2}{3}$

(B) $\frac{3}{4} - \frac{1}{3}$

(C) $\frac{1}{12} \div \frac{1}{3}$

(D) $\frac{3}{4} \times \frac{1}{3}$

(E) $\frac{1}{12} \times 2$

3. If the sum of x and x + 3 is greater than 20, which is a possible value for x?

(A) -10
(B) -8
(C) -2
(D) 8
(E) 10

4. If a square has a perimeter of 88, what is the length of each side?

(A) 4
(B) 11
(C) 22
(D) 44
(E) 110

5. If a Set *R* contains four positive integers whose average is 9, what is the greatest number Set *R* could contain?

(A) 4
(B) 9
(C) 24
(D) 33
(E) 36

6. Which of the following is NOT a multiple of 4?

(A) 20
(B) 30
(C) 36
(D) 44
(E) 96

Questions 7 and 8 refer to the following definition: For all real numbers m, *m = 10m - 10.

7. *7 =

(A) 70
(B) 60
(C) 17
(D) 7
(E) 0

8. If *m = 120, them m =

(A) 11
(B) 12
(C) 13
(D) 120
(E) 130

9. At Nifty Thrifty Buy 'N Sell, an item that usually sells for $9 is on sale for $6. What approximate discount does that represent?

(A) 10%
(B) 25%
(C) 33%
(D) 50%
(E) 66%

10. In Jackie's golf club, 8 of the 12 members are right-handed. What is the ratio of left-handed members to right-handed members?

(A) 1:2
(B) 2:1
(C) 2:3
(D) 3:4
(E) 4:3

11. The sum of five consecutive positive integers is 35. What is the square of the greatest of these integers?

(A) 5
(B) 9
(C) 25

(D) 81
(E) 100

12. $2^2 \times 2^3 \times 2^3 =$
(A) 24
(B) 64
(C) 2^8
(D) 2^{10}
(E) 2^{18}

13. If the area of a square is $100s^2$, what is the length of one side of the square?
(A) $100s^2$
(B) $10s^2$
(C) $100s$
(D) $10s$
(E) 10

14. If 10 books cost *d* dollars, how many books can be purchased for 4 dollars?
(A) $\frac{4d}{10}$
(B) $40d$
(C) $\frac{d}{40}$
(D) $\frac{40}{d}$
(E) $\frac{10d}{4}$

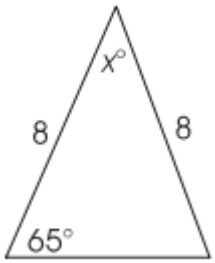
15. If *g* is an even integer, *h* is an odd integer, and *j* is the product of *g* and *h*, which of the following must be true?
(A) *j* is a fraction.
(B) *j* is an odd integer.
(C) *j* is divisible by 2.
(D) *j* is between *g* and *h*.
(E) *j* is greater than 0.

16. If a class of 6 students has an average grade of 78 before a seventh student joins, what must the seventh student get as a grade in order to raise the class average to 80?
(A) 80
(B) 84
(C) 88
(D) 92

(E) 96

17. If 6 is a factor of a certain number, what must also be factors of that number?
(A) 1, 2, 3, and 6
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 6 only
(D) 2 and 6 only
(E) 1, 2, and 3

18.



x=
(A) 8
(B) 30
(C) 50
(D) 65
(E) 70

19. For what priced item does 40% off equal a $2.00 discount?
(A) S5.00
(B) $4.00
(C) $10.00
(D) $80.00
(E) $40.00

20. On Monday, Gerri ate $\frac{1}{4}$ of an apple pie. On Tuesday, she ate $\frac{1}{2}$ of what was left of the pie. What fraction of the entire pie did Gerri eat on both days?

(A) $\frac{3}{8}$

(B) $\frac{1}{2}$

(C) $\frac{5}{8}$

(D) $\frac{3}{4}$

(E) $\frac{7}{8}$

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 $6x - 4 = 38$, then $x - 5 =$

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

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

(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 360?

(A) 2
(B) 3
(C) 4
(D) 5
(E) All of the above are prime factors of 360.

25. What is the area of an equilateral triangle whose altitude is 4?

(A) 16
(B) $4\sqrt{3}$
(C) $8\sqrt{3}$
(D) $\frac{16\sqrt{3}}{3}$
(E) 8

SECTION 4

Passage 1

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 march. 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 clergy men 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. Alter 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.

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

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

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

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

5. In the last sentence of the passage, “rhetoric” (line 35) means
(A) advertisement.
(B) excellent writing.
(C) an emotional speech.
(D) poetry.
(E) religious teaching.

Passage 2

When you buy a house plant, if the plant is healthy, it is likely to grow successfully in your home. How do you decide if a plant is sound? First, look at the leaves. If they are brown at the edges, the plant has been given too much fertilizer or has been kept in temperatures that are too warm for its species. If the leaves are pale or yellow, the plant has been given too much or too little water. If the leaves are very far apart from each other on the stem, this may mean the plant has been pushed to grow abnormally fast, and new leaves will not grow to fill in the gaps. You should look for a plant whose foliage is dense.

After checking the leaves' general appearance, look carefully at the underside of the leaves and the places where the leaves join the stem for evidence of insects. Because the insects that infest house plants are very tiny, it may be hard to see them. But they leave clues that they are living on the plant. Some secrete a shiny sticky substance called honeydew on the plant. Others leave behind tiny fine white webs.

Finally, check to see if the plant s roots are growing out through the drainage hole in the bottom of the pot. If the roots are growing through the hole, the plant has outgrown its pot, and it may not be the healthiest plant, even if you repot it in a larger container.

6. If a plant has been given too much fertilizer,
(A) its leaves may have brown edges.
(B) its leaves may be yellow.
(C) there will be tiny webs on the leaves.
(D) the foliage will be dense.
(E) the soil will appear dry.

7. To check a plant's health, examine
(A) leaf color.
(B) leaf density.
(C) the bottom of die pot.
(D) the stem.
(E) All of the above

8. In context, "infest" (line 20) most likely means
(A) infect.
(B) cat.
(C) grow from.
(D) live on.
(E) secrete.

9. Too much or too little water will cause
(A) dark-colored foliage.
(B) large gaps between the leaves.
(C) yellow or pale leaves.
(D) roots to grow out of the drainage hole.
(E) shiny spots on the stem.

10. Based on this passage, a reader can infer that
(A) all growers of plants for sale raise them in perfect conditions.
(B) some plants for sale have not been cared for properly.
(C) plants are forced to grow abnormally fast.
(D) it is difficult to care for a plant at home.
(E) a plant’s health is based on its environment.

Passage 3

Some myths are stories told by early civilizations to explain the origins of natural phenomena. The Greek myth that explains the origin of the seasons is about Demeter, the goddess of the harvest. She had a daughter, Persephone, whom she loved very much. Hades, god of the underworld, fell in love with Persephone, and he asked Zeus, the ruler of the gods, to give Persephone to him as his wife. Zeus did not want to offend either Hades or Persephone, so he said he would not agree to the marriage, but neither would he forbid it. Hades, therefore, decided to take the girl without permission. As she was picking flowers in a meadow, he seized her and took her to the underworld. When Demeter found out what happened to Persephone, she became so angry that she caused all plants to stop growing. People were in danger of starving. But Demeter swore that no food would grow until Persephone was returned to her. Zeus, still not wanting to offend Hades, set a condition for Persephone's return. She could go back to her mother if she had not eaten anything while she was in the underworld. Demeter did not know it, but Persephone had eaten several pomegranate seeds in the underworld. When Zeus discovered this, he permitted a compromise. Persephone could spend part of the year with her mother, but because she had eaten the seeds, she must spend part of the year in the underworld. And when Persephone is in the underworld, Demeter is sad, and therefore will not let the crops grow. That is why we have winter, when plants do not grow. When Persephone returns. Demeter is happy, it is spring, and plants begin to grow again.

11. Demeter is the goddess of
(A) food plants.
(B) the underworld.
(C) marriage.
(D) humanity.
(E) the weather.

12. Myths arc stories that
(A) are always about gods and goddesses.
(B) try to explain nature.
(C) tell about mysteries.
(D) have a religious purpose.
(E) explain the origin of the seasons.

13. According to the story of Demeter, winter occurs because
(A) Hades stole Persephone from her mother.
(B) Zeus did not give Hades permission to marry Persephone.
(C) Demeter is sad.
(D) Persephone is unhappy.
(E) Demeter disliked Hades.

14. Zeus did not give permission to Hades to marry Persephone because he
(A) disliked him.
(B) did not want to upset him.
(C) wanted Persephone to be his wife.
(D) thought this might make Demeter angry.
(E) was the ruler of all the gods and goddesses.

15. Demeter stopped the growth of crops when
(A) Zeus did not forbid the marriage.
(B) Hades took Persephone to the underworld.
(C) she discovered what Hades had done.
(D) Persephone ate some pomegranate seeds.
(E) Persephone was returned to her.

Passage 4

The Big Bang theory, an explanation of the origins of our universe, is one of the greatest intellectual achievements of the twentieth century. According to this theory, about ten to twenty million years ago, the matter of which the universe is made was infinitely tightly compressed. Something—called the Big Bang—turned this matter into a gigantic fireball. As the matter was set into motion and flew away from its compressed state, bits of it became glued together to create galaxies and, later, stars and planets. The motion of the matter that flew out of the fireball continues today, and the universe appears to be expanding. The theory grew out of observations of the Doppler effect. It explains that the frequency of radiation given off by a moving body decreases as the sources get farther from the observer. In 1965, scientists discovered that the radiation bathing the earth is at the precise micro-wave frequency that would be expected if the universe began with a big bang. Some scientists think the expansion of the universe will continue to infinity, while others theorize that gravity will, at some point in the far distant future, collapse back onto itself in a “big crunch, returning it to a state of compressed matter.

16. The best title for this passage is
(A) “The Big Bang.”
(B) “The Big Crunch.”
(C) “Our Expanding Universe.”
(D) “The Doppler Effect.”
(E) “Scientific Discoveries.”

17. As a moving object gets farther from its source, its radiation frequency
(A) stays the same.
(B) grows larger.
(C) grows smaller.
(D) expands.
(E) collapses.

18. The matter of which the universe is made was originally
(A) expanding.
(B) loosely connected.
(C) decreasing.
(D) tightly packed.
(E) growing.

19. According to the passage, which of the following is true?
(A) Scientists believe the universe will expand infinitely.
(B) The Doppler effect created the universe.
(C) Gravity will cause the universe to collapse.
(D) Stars and planets grew out of galaxies.
(E) Scientists do not agree about the universe s future.

20. The author of this passage thinks the Big Bang theory
(A) has not been proven.
(B) does not explain the creation of the universe.
(C) is a very important contribution to knowledge.
(D) explains what happens when a moving body gets farther from its source.
(E) shows the frequency of radiation bathing the earth.

Passage 5

Although the First World War had been fought as the “war to make the world safe for democracy,” and the “war to end all wars,” the world's problems were not solved when fighting was stopped by the cease-fire agreement signed on November 11, 1918. The world was not yet at peace. In Russia, there was a civil war among various factions wishing to replace the monarchy, which had been lead by the Czar. Greece was fighting Turkey over territory that had belonged to the former Turkish Empire. In the Middle East, the Jews were asking for the establishment of a national homeland, and the Arabs in the area were opposing them. In India, at that time a colony of the British Empire, educated Indians thought their contributions to the war meant their nation was ready for more self-rule and some independence from Great Britain. And throughout the world, populations had been reduced by the 1918 influenza epidemic, which, most public health experts believe, killed more people than were killed in the war s battles. When the Paris Peace Conference began in January 1919, the defeated nations were not invited. They would simply be notified of the terms of die peace treaty and asked to sign it. In the United States, Americans' disgust about the huge human costs of the war lead to isolationism, the desire to avoid international political situations and focus only on problems within the country. Thus, it is not surprising that the League of Nations, formed while the Peace Conference was in session as an international organization to create a better world, did not succeed in its goals of achieving world disarmament and preventing nations from invading one another.

21. As used in the passage, the word “factions” (line 8) means
(A) fractions.
(B) international terrorists.
(C) nationalists.
(D) disagreeing groups.
(E) followers of the king.

22. The influenza epidemic of 1918
(A) was a result of the war.
(B) increased the misery of the soldiers.
(C) killed vast numbers of civilians.
(D) surprised public health experts.
(E) was localized in a few nations.

23. The conflict between Greece and Turkey and the conflict between Jews and Arabs were similar because both
(A) were about control over land.
(B) involved a new homeland.
(C) arose from the terms of the peace treaty.
(D) led to revolutions.
(E) were settled by the League of Nations.

24. Wishing to withdraw from international politics is called
(A) organization.
(B) monarchy.
(C) factionalism.
(D) isolationism.
(E) home rule.

25. The fighting of World War I ended
(A) after the world was made safe for democracy.
(B) in January 1919.
(C) in November 1918.
(D) when the League of Nations was founded.
(E) by the terms of the peace treaty.

Passage 6

I was flying from Los Angeles to Tucson, Arizona, to celebrate New Year's weekend with some friends. Because of the holiday and winter weather delays, the airport was crowded, and many flights were canceled or late. Boarding for my flight began at 1:15 P M., the time originally scheduled for departure. The airline personnel appeared to be in a hurry. As passengers boarded, the pilot announced on the public address system, "O.K., folks, we're cleared for departure at 1:35. If you'll all take your seats, well take off at that time." Cabin attendants guided people to their seats and helped them stow baggage. "Are we all okay?" a cabin attendant asked.

Across the aisle from where I sat, a woman said, "Where are my son and grandson? They're supposed on be on the plane with me. They came to the airport with me." She was an older woman with well-cut white hair. Her face, although lined, was carefully but not overly made up. She wore a stylish suit and small earrings. The attendant leaned over and spoke to her, and then made an announcement. "Passengers Stuart and John Miller, please let me know where you are seated." There was no reply. She repeated her announcement. Again, no one responded. She told Mrs. Miller that her son was not on the plane. "But they came with me," Mrs. Miller said. "They're supposed to be here."

The attendant went to the cockpit to consult the flight officers. Returning to Mrs. Miller, she said, "Ma'am, I'm sorry. We need to have you deplane. I'm sure the airport personnel will be able to help you find your son. " Then she guided Mrs. Miller to the exit.

The doors closed; the engines fired; the plane began to taxi. A passenger seated next to me said, "Oh, dear! That woman was

wrong. Her son left her with airline personnel and told them to be sure to escort her onto the plane." My heart sank. Mrs. Miller probably suffered from confusion that sometimes affects older people. Someone, no doubt, would be waiting to meet her in Tucson. (Clearly, that person would be worried. And what of Mrs. Miller? Her son and grandson had probably left the airport by now. Would she remember their telephone number? And if she did, was it likely they had already arrived home? Who would care for Mrs. Miller in a crowded, busy airport where passengers were trying to locate flights to replace canceled ones, and airline personnel were concerned about sticking to a schedule? I thought I might weep.

26. As a result of bad weather,
(A) passengers were in a hurry.
(B) Mrs. Miller's son had not arrived home.
(C) flights were late or canceled.
(D) the flight attendant was rude to Mrs. Miller.
(E) Mrs. Miller was escorted onto the plane.

27. The reader can infer the plane took off
(A) on time.
(B) half an hour late.
(C) at some unknown time.
(D) in the morning.
(E) in the early afternoon.

28. The description of Mrs. Miller suggests that she
(A) cannot take care of herself.
(B) is a very wealthy woman.
(C) loves her son and grandson.
(D) has a sense of humor.
(E) cares about her appearance.

29. The airline people asked Mrs. Miller to leave the plane because
(A) she was confused.
(B) she didn't know her son's telephone number.
(C) they wanted to help her find her son.
(D) they wanted to take off as soon as possible.
(E) other passengers were in a hurry.

30. Which of the following word(s) describe the author of this passage?
(A) Observant
(B) Compassionate
(C) Sensitive
(D) None of the above
(E) (A), (B), and (C)

Passage 7

An intelligent and daring young woman who spoke many languages, Alexandrine Tinne seems to have been one of the more unusual explorers who ever lived. She was the daughter of a wealthy Dutch merchant and a member of the Dutch aristocracy. Her father died when she was five, leaving her the richest heiress in the Netherlands at that time.

When she was grown up, after traveling throughout Europe, Tinne explored various parts of north central Africa. In 1863 and 1864, she charted the area around Bahr el Ghazal, a river system that flows into the Nile. During this expedition, the group was struck with illness. One of the scientists died of fever in April of 1864, and Tinne's mother, who was also with the group, died in June. Tinne must have been a healthy young woman to survive. Her expedition provided scientists with new and valuable information about the plants, animals, geology, and climate of this part of Africa. Later, traveling in Algeria and Tunisia, Tinne became fascinated by the desert and the people who lived there. In 1869, she set out on an expedition across the Sahara Desert. Unfortunately, this remarkable explorer was murdered by inhabitants of the desert during these travels. It was reported that they believed that her iron water tanks were filled with gold.

31. As used in the passage, “charted” (line 13) means
(A) mapped.
(B) erased.
(C) invented.
(D) changed.
(E) carried.

32. The passage suggests Tinne’s expeditions were important mainly because she
(A) could communicate in many languages.
(B) enjoyed the warmth of the desert and meeting interesting people.
(C) collected new scientific information.
(D) died before she could finish her work.
(E) took her mother along with her.

33. The Bahr el Ghazal river system is in
(A) Europe.
(B) South America.
(C) Asia.
(D) Antarctica.
(E) Africa.

34. The passage implies Tinne was murdered
(A) because the murderers did not like Europeans.
(B) because she was careless about guarding her group.
(C) because it was thought she had wealth that could be stolen.
(D) so that her scientific knowledge could be stolen.
(E) so that no one would ever explore the area again.

35. Which of the following best describes the author's attitude toward Tinne's actions?
(A) Envy
(B) Indifference
(C) Sadness
(D) Skepticism
(E) Admiration

Passage 8

My father s family name being Pirrip, and my first being Philip, my infant tongue could make of both names nothing longer or more explicit than Pip. So, I called myself Pip, and came to be called Pip.

I give Pirrip as my father's family name, on the authority of his tombstone and my sister—Mrs. Joe Gargery, who married the blacksmith. As I never saw my father or my mother and never saw any likeness of either of them (for their days were long before the days of photographs), my first fancies regarding what they were like were unreasonably derived from their tombstones. The shape of the letters on my father's gave me an odd idea that he was a square, stout dark man, with curly black hair.

36. This passage was most probably written
(A) last year.
(B) about five years ago.
(C) less than 25 years ago.
(D) more than 100 years ago.
(E) about 2,000 years ago.

In the passage, the word “fancies” (line 12) means
(A) elaborate lettering.
(B) hopes and dreams.
(C) imagined ideas.
(D) writing on tombstones.
(E) grown-up thoughts.

38. Pip never saw any pictures of his birth parents because
(A) he was adopted.
(B) he ran away from home.
(C) they died before cameras were invented.
(D) they never wanted him to see any photographs of them.
(E) his sister prevented him from seeing their photographs.

39. Pip’s sister’s name is
(A) Mrs. Pirrip.
(B) Mrs. Gargery.
(C) Mrs. Philip.
(D) Mrs. Pip.
(E) Mrs. Stout.

40. Pip's sister's husband works as a
(A) stonecutter.
(B) gravedigger.
(C) blacksmith.
(D) photographer.
(E) barber.

SECTION 5

1. At the start of the year, Terry invested $6,000 in South Bend Oil Corp. At the end of the year, his stock was worth $4,500. What was the percent decline in the value of his investment?

(A) 25%

(B) $33\frac{1}{3}\%$

(C) $66\frac{2}{3}\%$

(D) 75%

(E) 125%

2. What is $\frac{a}{b}$ - $\frac{b}{a}$?

(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

3. Tracy has a test average of 90 after five tests. She only knows the scores of four of her tests: they are 80, 87, 94, and 89. What was the score on her other test?

(A) 100

(B) 98

(C) 97

(D) 90

(E) 87

4. What is 4 percent expressed as a decimal?

(A) 40

(B) 4

(C) 0.4

(D) 0.04

(E) 0.25

5. Express in simplest form the following ratio: 15 hours to 2 days.

(A) $7\frac{1}{2}$

(B) $\frac{16}{5}$

(C) $\frac{5}{8}$

(D) $\frac{15}{2}$

(E) $\frac{5}{16}$

6. $0.58 \times 0.14 =$

(A) 812

(B) 8.12

(C) 81.2

(D) 0.812

(E) 0.0812

7. If $3a - 5 = 7$, then $a =$

(A) - 4

(B) 4

(C) $-\frac{2}{3}$

(D) $\frac{2}{3}$

(E) $\frac{5}{3}$

8. A gumball machine contains five red and three blue gumballs. If one gumball is removed, what is the probability that it will be red?

(A) $\frac{5}{3}$

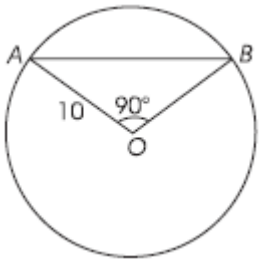
(B) $\frac{3}{5}$

(C) $\frac{5}{8}$

(D) $\frac{3}{8}$

(E) $\frac{8}{3}$

9. How long is chord $\overline{\mathrm{AB}}$ of circle *O*?



(A) $\sqrt{10}$

(B) $10\sqrt{2}$

(C) 100

(D) 10

(E) $\sqrt{50}$

10. $(2x^2 - 3x + 5) + (3x - 2) =$

(A) $2x^2 + 3$

(B) $2x^2 + 6x + 3$

(C) $2x^2 + 6x + 7$

(D) $2x + 3$

(E) $2x^2 - 6x + 3$

11. Using the formula A = *p* + *prt*, find *A* when *p* = 500, *r* = 0.04, and t = $2\frac{1}{2}$.

(A) 700

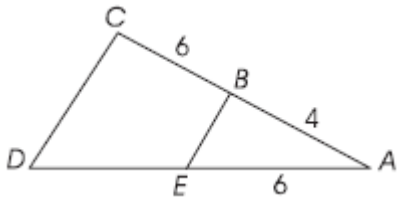
(B) 600

(C) 550

(D) 500

(E) 450

12.



Triangles *ABE* and *ACD* are similar. Find the length of $\overline{DE}$.

(A) 9

(B) 15

(C) 4

(D) 11

(E) 8

13. The expression $(3K^2)^3$ is equivalent to

(A) $9K^6$

(B) $27K^6$

(C) $27K^5$

(D) $9K^5$

(E) $3K^5$

14. Find the value of *y* in the proportion $\frac{20}{12} = \frac{5}{y}$.

(A) $\frac{3}{8}$

(B) 3

(C) 15

(D) 8

(E) $8\frac{1}{3}$

15.If $\frac{3}{x}$ is subtracted from $\frac{4}{x}$, the result is

(A) 1

(B) $\frac{7}{x}$

(C) $-\frac{1}{x}$

(D) $\frac{1}{x}$

(E) $\frac{1}{x^2}$

16. The markdown price of a computer game was $36.75, which represented 75% of the original selling price. What was the original selling price?

(A) $27.56

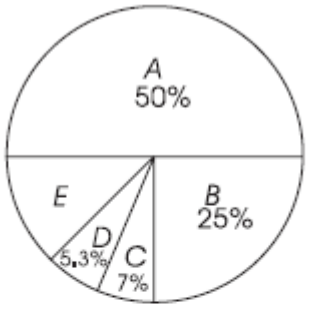
(B) $42.35

(C) $45.94

(D) $49.00

(E) $45.35

17. Use this chart to answer question 17.



Freddie's Budget
Weekly net income = $350

A. Food
B. Rent and Utilities
C. Entertainment
D. Clothing
E. Miscellaneous

How much money does Freddie spend on miscellaneous items each week?

(A) S43.05
(B) $19.05
(C) $130.95
(D) $18.55
(E) $44.45

18. What is the x-intercept of the line described by the equation y = 3x + 7?

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

19. What is 60 expressed as the product of its prime factors?

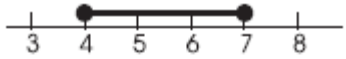
(A) (5)(13)
(B) (5)(12)
(C) (5)(3)(2)(2)
(D) (4)(4)(3)
(E) (15)(6)

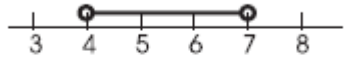
20. If $|12a - 7| = 3$, what is possible value of a?

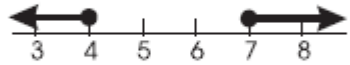
(A) 3
(B) -3
(C) 29
(D) $-\frac{1}{3}$

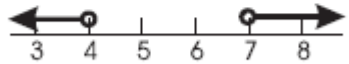
(E) $\frac{5}{6}$

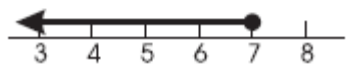
21. What is the graph of the inequality $4 \leq x \leq 7$?

(A) 

(B) 

(C) 

(D) 

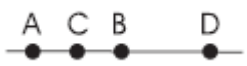
(E) 

22. $11^2 - 9^2 =$
(A) 2
(B) 4
(C) - 4
(D) 40
(E) 16

23. Eric's lest scores were 98, 95, 84, 100, and 92. What would he need on his next test to have an average of 94?
(A) 90
(B) 92
(C) 95
(D) 100
(E) It is not possible to get that average.

24. Where does the line y = x — 3 cross the y-axis?
(A) (0, 3)
(B) (0, -3)
(C) (-3, 0)
(D) (-3, 3)
(E) (0, 0)

25.



If points *A, B, C,* and *D* are distinct collinear points, and $\overline{AC}$ is congruent to $\overline{BC}$, and *B* lies between *A* and *D*, and the length of $\overline{AC}$ is 7, what is the length of $\overline{CD}$?
(A) 7

(B) 14
(C) 21
(D) 28
(E) It cannot be determined.