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SSAT Upper Level Practice Test January 2022

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WHAT'S INSIDE

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.

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SECTION 1

1. PRELIMINARY
(A) weeny
(B) introductory
(C) sinful
(D) prevalent
(E) royal

2. KILN
(A) flurry
(B) hag
(C) trench
(D) solitude
(E) oven

3. APPARENT
(A) snobby
(B) detached
(C) evident
(D)grimy
(E) frequent

4. PERTURBATION
(A) disturbance
(B) talk
(C) kettle
(D) surgery
(E) fauna

5. DEJECTION
(A) billfold
(B) melancholy
(C) illicit
(D) revolver
(E) fashion

6. SUBVERT
(A) thrust out
(B) pivot
(C) neuter
(D)ornate
(E) undermine

7. PENDENT
(A) rude
(B) two-sided
(C) permanent
(D) dumb
(E) hanging

8. LICIT
(A) right-handed
(B) agile
(C) disheveled
(D) lawful
(E) porous

9. LATENT
(A) conversational
(B) unsophisticated
(C) hidden
(D) round
(E) serene

10. INDIGNATION
(A) truce
(B) pretense
(C) significance
(D) anger
(E) soar

11. MINUSCULE
(A) frantic
(B) enough
(C) crazy
(D) tiny
(E) crime

12. DETRACT
(A) chortle
(B) take away
(C) roar
(D) manage
(E) string

13. WITLESS
(A) foolish
(B) starving
(C) aerodynamic
(D) pretty
(E) grand

14. TRANSFUSE
(A) release
(B) instill
(C) love
(D) fly high
(E) shun

15. BILK
(A) raid
(B) pry
(C) swindle
(D) wed
(E) subside

16. DOWNTRODDEN
(A) worldwide
(B) awesome
(C) impartial
(D) sturdy
(E) oppressed

17. SCABBARD
(A) handgun
(B) sheath
(C) cost
(D) discernment
(E) tenet

18. DEMEAN
(A) inhabit
(B) compel
(C) degrade
(D) sneak
(E) deride

19. INDOLENCE
(A) sea
(B) victory
(C) welt
(D) vice
(E) laziness

20. REVERE
(A) burn slightly
(B) scramble
(C) worship
(D) thaw
(E) gape

21. WITHER
(A) exhilarate
(B) shrivel
(C) hoist
(D) veil
(E) hire

22. WOEFUL
(A) doubting
(B) peculiar
(C) weary
(D) miserable
(E) thrifty

23. PERSISTENT
(A) misbehaving
(B) raging
(C) firm
(D) slender
(E) furious

24. FIGURATIVE
(A) wasteful
(B) metaphorical
(C) crippled
(D) pretended
(E) grimace

25. ATROCIOUS
(A) abominable
(B) submersed
(C) wasteful
(D) fit to eat
(E) grotesque

26. TRAVERSE
(A) grind
(B) babble
(C) relieve
(D) cross
(E) maim

27. DEBILITATE
(A) slacken
(B) weaken
(C) close
(D) pant
(E) lunge

28. DELUXE
(A) high quality
(B) fashionable
(C) bald
(D) relevant
(E) critical

29. RIFT
(A) crony
(B) frenzy
(C) stickup
(D) verdict
(E) breach

30. IRKSOME
(A) pleasurable
(B) very tasty
(C) annoying
(D) shocked
(E) funny

31. Eulogy is to speech as elegy is to
(A) song
(B) poem
(C) rhyme
(D) praise
(E) death

32. Verify is to true as
(A) signify is to cheap
(B) purify is to clean
(C) terrify is to confident
(D) ratify is to angry
(E) mortify is to relaxed

33. Inflate is to bigger as
(A) revere is to lower
(B) elongate is to shorter
(C) fluctuate is to longer
(D) meditate is to higher
(E) diminish is to smaller

34. Bellow is to fury as
(A) snicker is to hatred
(B) hiss is to joy
(C) giggle is to dread
(D) yawn is to excitement
(E) gasp is to surprise

35. Ratify is to yes as
(A) loom is to no
(B) eradicate is to yes
(C) veto is to no
(D) stifle is to yes
(E) goad is to no

36. Dialogue is to playwright as
(A) farce is to buffoon
(B) narrative is to character
(C) overture is to composer
(D) pact is to humorist
(E) clarification is to beneficiary

37. Walk is to legs as
(A) blink is to eyes
(B) chew is to mouth
(C) dress is to hem
(D) cover is to book
(E) grind is to nose

38. Medley is to miscellaneous as
(A) truce is to hostile
(B) luster is to dull
(C) fledging is to inexperienced
(D) remnant is to partial
(E) insobriety is to laudatory

39. Basketball is to hoop as
(A) pool is to cue
(B) croquet is to wicket
(C) hockey is to puck
(D) tennis is to net
(E) baseball is to bat

40. Plague is to malady as
(A) bystander is to participant
(B) timidity is to coward
(C) anecdote is to narrative
(D) emblem is to dialogue
(E) perjury is to homicide

41. Succor is to assistance as prerogative is to
(A) objective
(B) quandary
(C) nonchalance
(D) privilege
(E) credibility

42. Gigantic is to size as
(A) substantial is to mass
(B) marginal is to volume
(C) bankrupt is to money
(D) despondent is to cheerfulness
(E) heartrending is to humor

43. Druggist is to pharmacy as
(A) ballerina is to tutu
(B) hand is to glove
(C) waiter is to restaurant
(D) coach is to team
(E) child is to father

44. Collie is to dog as
(A) mare is to stallion
(B) milk is to cow
(C) fly is to parasite
(D) sheep is to grass
(E) tarantula is to spider

45. Dismantle is to assemble as
(A) shirk is to malinger
(B) pamper is to mistreat
(C) mar is to disfigure
(D) rant is to rave
(E) abound is to teem

46. Gaudy is to tasteful as
(A) massive is to volume
(B) meager is to abundant
(C) impartial is to objectivity
(D) chronological is to time
(E) nutritious is to health

47. Havoc is to devastation as
(A) clarification is to mystification
(B) surplus is to shortage
(C) comely is to homely
(D) turmoil is to uproar
(E) timidity is to audacity

48. Vicious is to righteous as
(A) mellow is to favorable
(B) hospitable is to hostile
(C) vindictive is to ecstatic
(D) gigantic is to mammoth
(E) lax is to slack

49. Rite is to ceremony as
(A) magnitude is to size
(B) affliction is to blessing
(C) clamor is to silence
(D) pall is to clarity
(E) agitation is to calm

50. Lethargic is to energy as
(A) despondent is to melancholy
(B) leisurely is to relaxation
(C) notorious is to infamy
(D) mellow is to wrath
(E) lavish is to extravagance

51. Drip is to gush as
(A) cry is to laugh
(B) curl is to roll
(C) stream is to tributary
(D) dent is to destroy
(E) bend is to angle

52. Flu is to malady as
(A) finale is to overture
(B) felony is to misdemeanor
(C) fun is to farce
(D) flea is to parasite
(E) fire is to hearth

53. Enfranchise is to slavery as
(A) equation is to mathematics
(B) liberate is to confine
(C) bondage is to subjugation
(D) appeasement is to unreasonable
(E) anatomy is to physiology

54. Union jack is to vexillology as
(A) toad is to ornithology
(B) turtle is to microbiology
(C) handwriting is to graphology
(D) friend is to home economics
(E) algae is to zoology

55. Topaz is to yellow as
(A) diamond is to carat
(B) jeweler is to clarity
(C) sapphire is to red
(D) amethyst is to purple
(E) amber is to blue

56. Lumen is to brightness as
(A) candle is to light
(B) density is to darkness
(C) nickel is to metal
(D) inch is to length
(E) color is to hue

57. Chronological is to time as
(A) virtual is to truth
(B) abnormal is to value
(C) marginal is to knowledge
(D) ordinal is to place
(E) coincidental is to health

58. Clumsy is to botch as
(A) wicked is to insinuate
(B) strict is to pamper
(C) willful is to heed
(D) clever is to eradicate
(E) lazy is to shirk

59. Fugitive is to flee as
(A) parasite is to foster
(B) braggart is to boast
(C) sage is to stifle
(D) bystander is to procure
(E) firebrand is to quibble

60. Morbid is to unfavorable as
(A) reputable is to favorable
(B) maternal is to unfavorable
(C) disputatious is to favorable
(D) vigilant is to unfavorable
(E) lax is to favorable

SECTION 2

1. How many odd numbers are there between the numbers 0 and 10?

A. 3
B. 4
C. 5
D. 6
E. 7

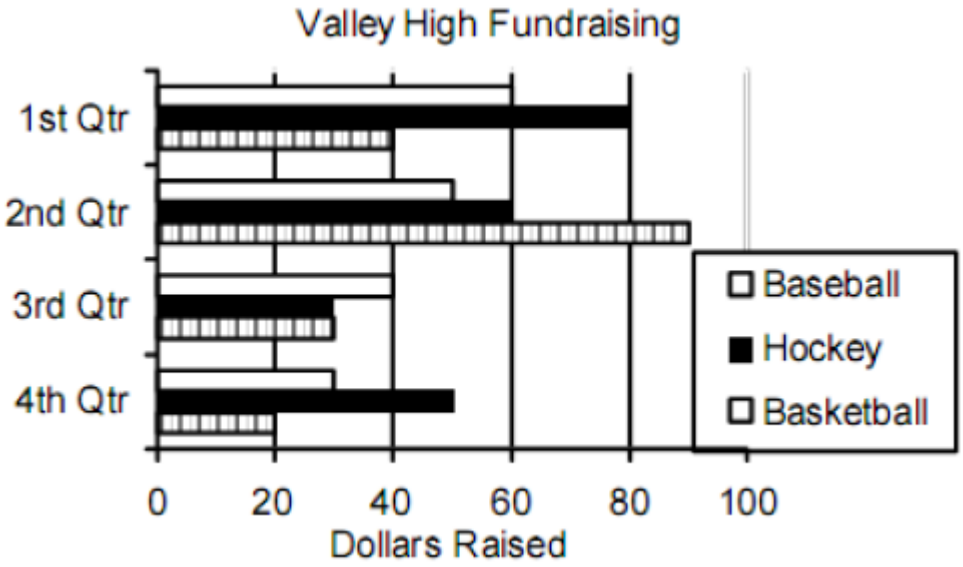
2. If a number is subtracted by 5, the difference is 1. If the same number is divided by 2, the answer is?

A. 0
B. 1
C. 2
D. 3
E. 4

3. Which number comes next in the sequence of 1, 4, 9, 16 ?

A. 17
B. 19
C. 23
D. 24
E. 25

Questions 4---6 refer to the graph below.



4. What is the average amount the baseball team raised per quarter?

A. $30
B. $40
C. $45
D. $55

E. $60

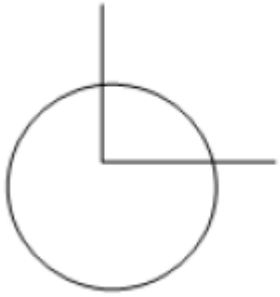
5. How much did all three teams raise for the 4th quarter in total?

A. $75
B. $80
C. $90
D. $100
E. $150

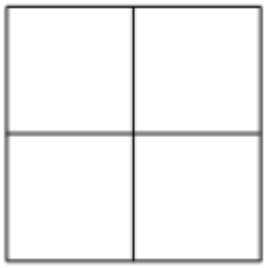
6. During which quarter did the teams raised the most funds together?
A. First
B. Second
C. Third
D. Fourth
E. Not enough information given

7. Which of the following figure CANNOT be drawn without lifting the pencil or retracing?

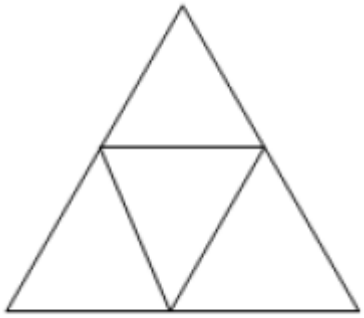
A.



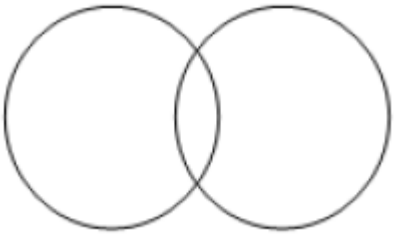
B.



C.



D.



E. None of the above

8. If (M+N)×4=28 and both M and N are non-zero whole numbers, then M could NOT be

A. 1
B. 3
C. 5
D. 7
E. Not enough information given

9. What is the eighth term in the sequence 0, 1, 1, 2, 3, 5, …?

A. 13
B. 21
C. 34
D. 55
E. 89

10. At the Fantastic Zoo, the ratio of tigers to leopards is 5 to 1. Which of the following could NOT be the total number of tigers and leopards at the zoo?

A. 6
B. 16
C. 18
D. 36
E. 60

11.

$$\begin{array}{r} 5A3 \\ \times \quad 101 \\ \hline 52,\,823 \end{array}$$

In the multiplication problem above, A represents which digit?

A. 0
B. 1
C. 2
D. 4
E. 6

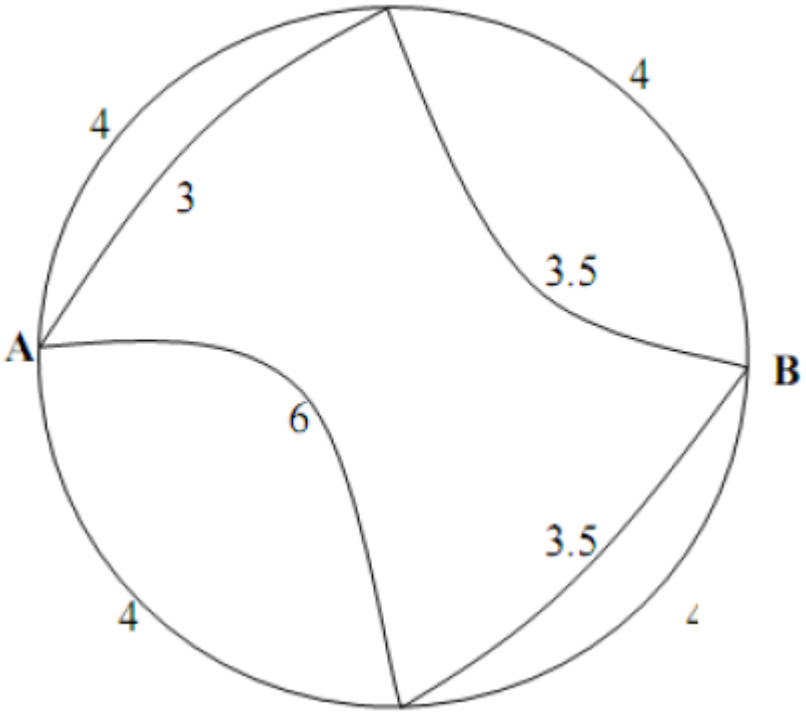
12. Two people can paint two houses in three days. How many people are needed to paint three houses in three days?

A. 1.5
B. 2
C. 2.5
D. 3
E. 4

13. An airplane with a capacity of 200 passengers has 68 percent of its seats filled. What is the number of passengers?

A. 34
B. 68
C. 106
D. 136
E. 168

Questions 14---16 refers to the following figure.



14. How many different paths are there from A to B, that takes on a distance of 7.5?

A. 1
B. 2
C. 3
D. 4
E. 5

15. Harry is in a hurry. He wants to travel a path from A to B that is shorter than 7.5. How many choices does he have?

A. 4
B. 3
C. 2
D. 1
E. 0

16. John wants to start from A, travel all the paths exactly once, then come back to A. How much distance will he need to travel?

A. 29
B. 30.5
C. 32
D. Not enough information is given.
E. It is impossible to do.

17. Cindy bought a dress at 50% discount off the sale price, which is already $20 off the regular price. She paid $35. How much was the regular price of the dress?

A. $30
B. $50
C. $70
D. $90
E. $110

18.



If an empty wine glass is placed up-side down, as shown above, which of the following describes all the points where the glass touches the table?

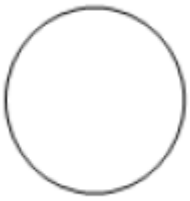
A.



B.



C.



D.



E.



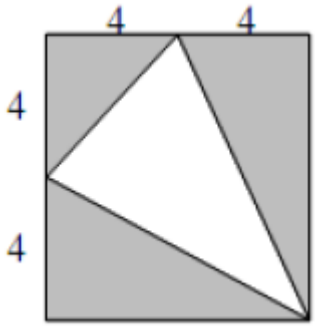
19. A person started at point A. He traveled 2 km north, 2 km east, 2 km south, and 3 km west. How far is he from where he started?

A. 1 km north
B. 3 km west
C. 2 km south
D. 1 km east
E. 1 km west

20. Cities X and Y are separated by a distance of 20 km. Jim left City X and biked the first half of this distance at a speed of 10 km/hour, then he walked the rest of the distance. If Jim took 3 hours to travel from X to Y, how fast does he walk?

A. 3.3 km/hour
B. 5 km/hour
C. 6.7 km/hour
D. 10 km/hour
E. Not enough information given

21.



In the above figure, what is the area of the UNSHADED region, if *DFGH* is a square?

A. 8
B. 12
C. 16
D. 24
E. 28

22. If $f + g$ is divisible by 9, which of the following must also be divisible by 9?
A. $(7\times f)+(7\times g)$
B. $9+(f\times g)$
C. $f + g\div 9$
D. $8\times(f+ g)+1$
E. $(f+ g)\div 9$

23. How many numbers can be found between the numbers 1 and 100 that contains the digit 3?
A. 10
B. 11
C. 19
D. 20
E. 21

24. What is the median of the following set of numbers: {5, 7, 2, 9, 4, 3, 7, 6, 1, 5, 4, 7, 8, 9}?
A. 4
B. 5
C. 5.5
D. 6
E. 7

25. What is the average of the number of hours in a day, days in a year, and years in a decade?
A. 10
B. 24
C. 365
D. 150
E. 133

SECTION 3

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

1. The "end" mentioned most likely refers to

A Chopin's retirement from public life
B the decline of Chopin's genius
C the invalidism caused by his illness
D Chopin's death in 1849
E the end of the concert tour

2. Performing while seriously ill with tuberculosis, Chopin surprised the audience with his

A frail appearance
B polish
C loss of control
D violence
E energetic playing

3. The author would most likely agree that

A Chopin was made seriously ill by widespread misinterpretation of his music
B Chopin's behavior alternated between extreme self-control and violent outbursts
C Chopin's character was a commendable blend of sensitivity and restraint
D the delicacy of Chopin's playing was due in large part to his health problems
E Chopin prolonged his life in spite of his illness by keeping active

4. Which of the following questions is answered by the passage?

A When did Chopin's genius reach its peak?
B Did Chopin's compose much of the music he played?
C How does Chopin's music mirror the times in which he lived?
D How long was Chopin ill with tuberculosis?
E How did Chopin compare with other pianists of his day?

5. When discussing Chopin, the author's tone in this passage could best be described as

A admiring
B brusque
C ironic
D hesitant
E anguished

6. This passage deals primarily with Chopin's

A musical compositions
B musical performance
C debilitating illness
D aristocratic personality
E romantic fervor

The Mahto band kept to a certain order when they traveled on the plain. And so Wanagi, the young seer, walked in back of the leader. They assigned this place in the procession of seventy persons to the one who carries the smoldering wood, the source of a cooking fire for these twelve Mahto families upon their arrival at the summer campground.

The grandfathers had said that only good hands----hands that never kill-----shall hold these smoldering remains of the winter campfire, a symbol of the continuity of the people. And that the Matho women. When they start their new campfires from these embers, shall offer thanks to Pte-----the one and the herd-----for Pte, the true meat, shall sustain each generation of Dakota.

7. This passage is primarily about
A a Native American seer named Wanagi
B the significance of fire to the Dakota
C status symbols among Native Americans
D the military history of the Dakota
E the westward migration of the Dakota

8. According to the passage, all of the following are part of the rituals of the Mahto EXCEPT the
A order in which they walk
B role of the person who carries the embers
C source of fire for the new campfires
D size of their families
E prayers that are offered when the campfire is stared

9. According to the passage, the smoldering wood must be
A kept safe from other tribes
B carried only by a male
C prayed over by the tribe as a group
D use only in ceremonies
E carried by someone who has never killed

10. The embers Wanagi carries symbolize which of the following to the Dakota?
I. The beginning of hunting season
II. The thankfulness of Pte
III. The wisdom of their leader
IV. The continuity of their people
A I only
B II only
C IV only
D III and IV only
E I, II, and IV only

11. The attitude of the writer toward the subject is
A calculating
B respectful
C casual
D accusing
E cautious

The following speech was delivered by Susan B. Anthony at her trial in 1873.

Friends and **fellow-citizens**: **I stand before you tonight under indictment** for the alleged crime of having voted at the last Presidential election[1872], without having a lawful right to vote. It shall be my work this evening to prove to you that in thus voting, I not only committed no crime, but, instead, simply exercised my citizen's rights, guaranteed to me and all United States citizens by the National Constitution.

It was we, the people; not we, the White male citizens; nor yet we, the male citizens; but we, the whole people, who formed the Union. And we formed it, not to give the blessings of liberty, but to secure them. Not to the half of ourselves but to the whole people-women as well as men. And it is a downright mockery to talk to women of their enjoyment of the blessings of liberty, while they are denied the use of the only means of securing them…—the ballot…

The only question left to be settled now is: Are women persons? And I hardly believe any of our opponents will have the hardihood to say they are not. Being persons, then, women are citizens; and no State has a right to make any law, or to enforce any old law, that shall abridge their privileges or immunities.

12. Anthony's use of "fellow-citizens" is ironic for which of the following reasons?
A She was not fully a citizen because she had no right to vote.
B The audience included people not of her sex, race, or religion.
C Most of the citizens in the audience were females
D Those in the audience who were her friends were not necessarily citizens.
E At that time women were not allowed to make speeches on public issues.

13. What does Anthony mean by "I stand before you tonight under indictment"?
A She had been framed by her opponents.
B She was already in jail.
C She had been falsely accused of voting in the last election
D She was on trial and might be sent to prison.
E She had been allowed to speak by special permission

14. How does Anthony's speech reflect the idea in a speech by Abraham Lincoln in which he defended "government of the people, by the people, for the people"
A It points out that all citizens should be able to elect their government
B It shows that educated women can solve the problems of government
C It shows that women can have only a theoretical interest in affairs of state.
D It shows that by voting Anthony was over reaching her rights as a citizen.
E It demonstrates that laws in violation of the Constitution are null and void.

15. Why does Anthony say that women's right to vote is guaranteed by the Constitution?

A The Constitution explicitly gave women the right to vote
B One of the blessings of liberty is being allowed to vote
C The Constitution gave states the power to authorize women to vote.
D Only children and criminals were denied the right to vote
E The Constitution begins, “We, the people,” which includes women.

16. The purpose of Anthony’s speech was to
A Influence the women on the jury in her favor
B Prove that the right to vote would produce
C Demonstrate that she and other women had the right to vote
D Only children and criminals were denied the right to vote.
E The Constitution begins, “We, the people,” which includes women.

In New England, Canada, and the western part of Europe, the summer of 1816 was extraordinarily cold. A meteorological record for New Haven, kept since 1779, records June 1816 as the coldest June in that City, with a mean temperature that would ordinarily be expected 200 miles north of the city of Quebec. In New England the loss of the staple crop of corn caused much hardship. The calamity of 1816 is an interesting case history of the far-reaching effects a catastrophe can have on human affairs.

The chain of events began in 1815 with an immense volcanic eruption in the Dutch East Indies(now Indonesia), when Mount Tambora threw an immense amount of fine dust into the atmosphere. This eruption, which was considerably larger than the better-known one of Krakatoa in1883, reduced the height of Mount Tambora by 4,200 feet and ejected 25 cubic miles of debris. Ships at sea encountered large islands of floating pumice from Mount Tambora as much as four years after the event. The dust circled the earth in the high stratosphere for several years, reflecting sunlight back into space. Because the amount of sunlight reaching the ground was reduced, temperatures on earth were lowered.

17. This main purpose of this passage is to

A Report the meteorological record of frigid temperatures in New Haven in June, 1816

B Discuss the transformation of much Mount Tambora into 25 cubic miles of debris

C Point out the delayed effect of a large volcanic eruption on air temperatures in distant places

D Determine the effect of adverse weather onditions on staple crops

E Discuss the pollution of oceans caused by large volcanic eruptions

18. Mount Tambora's eruption apparently caused hardship in New England primarily by

A Reducing the available sunlight

B Dropping pumice in the water

C Coating the crops with ash

D Covering the land with debris

E Burning the crops for several years

19. The author cites temperatures in New Haven in June of 1816 as an illustration of the

A Need to find ways of preventing natural disasters

B Bad effects human intervention can have on natural phenomena

C Importance of scientific weather forecasting

D Usefulness of early meteorological records

E Extensive effects of such catastrophes as volcanic eruptions

20. The tone of the passage indicates that the author considers the migration of

volcanic dust in the stratosphere to be

A exaggerated
B necessary
C disappointing
D fascinating
E insignificnat

21. Which of the following is the author most likely to discuss next?

A Causes of the eruption of Mount Tambora
B More details from the case history of the calamity of 1816
C A comparison of Mount Tambora and Krakatoa
D New methods of reducing volcanic water pollution
E The formation of islands out of volcanic pumice

22. The passage names all of the following places as being affected by the 1815 eruption of Mount Tambora EXCEPT

A Canada
B Dutch East Indies(Indonesia)
C the western part of Europe
D Krakatoa
E New England

A wind sways the pines,
And below,
Not a breath of wild air
Still as the mosses that glow

On the flooring and over the lines
Of the roots here and there
The pine-tree drops its dead;
They are quiet as under the sea
Overhead, overhead
Rushes life in a race,
As the clouds chase;
And we go,
And we drop like the fruits of the tree,
Even we,
Even so.

—George Meridith
The Victorian Age, by Bowyer and Brooks.

23. In this poem, our busy lives are compared to which of the following?
I. The mosses that glow
II. The clouds blowing past
III. Activity under the sea

A I only
B II only
C III only
D I and II only
E I, II, and III

24. “The pine-tree drop its dead” suggests that
A Wind has damaged the tree beyond repair
B The tree will will no longer produce cones
C The tree is dying and falling over
D Pine trees do not change color
E Pine needles and cones fall from the tree

25. In this poem, the wind above and the stillness below most probably represent
A The sky and the sea
B Restlessness and contentment
C Happiness and sadness
D Human life and death
E Youth and old age

26.With which of the following statements about death would the speaker be most likely to agree?

A People should try not to think about death.

B Having no appreciation of nature is like being dead.

C Death is an inevitable part of life

D Death often comes suddenly and unannounced

E Death usually comes when life is quiet and still

I am not sure that I can draw an exact line between wit and humor, but I am positive that humor is the more comfortable and livable quality. Humorous persons, if their gift is genuine, are always agreeable companions and they sit through the evening best. They have pleasant mouths turned up at the corners. To those corners the great Master of marionettes has fixed the strings and holds them with nimble fingers that twitch them at the slightest jest. But the mouth of a merely witty person is hard and sour until the moment of its discharge, Nor is the flash from a witty person always comforting, whereas a humorous person radiates a general pleasure and is like another candle in the room.

27. According to the author, a humorous person is like
A An expensive gift
B A loaded gun
C An usual puppet
D A comforting light
E A mechanical toy

28. The author uses the analogy of marionettes to illustrate the humorous people
A Are never forgotten
B Smile frequently
C Control their companions
D Surprise their friends
E Attract many friends

29. The author implies that witty people are likely to make remarks that are
A sentimental
B emotional
C displeasing
D irrelevant
E explanatory

30. Which of the following best expresses the author's main point?
A It is more pleasant to be with humorous people than with witty people.
B Humor is more difficult to achieve than wit.
C Humorous people make friends easily.
D Humor and wit are genuine gifts.
E Witty people are not usually humorous, but humorous people are usually witty.

Electroconvulsive therapy(ECT) dates back to 1938, when two Italian psychiatrists, searching for a treatment for schizophrenia, used electricity to cause convulsions in a disturbed patient. The violent shaking seemed to improve his condition. Soon ECT became a common treatment for severe psychotic illnesses both in Europe and in the United States.

With the introduction in the 1950's of strikingly effective antipsychotic drugs such as chlorpromazine, the popularity of shock treatment began to wane. The decline was hastened by growing concern about the safety and effectiveness of ECT and by charges that it was being used too often and too indiscriminately in hospitals and mental institutions that were little more than "shock mills."

31. The passage is mainly about the
A use of antipsychotic drugs in the United States
B future of electroconvulsive therapy
C history of electroconvulsive therapy
D disadvantages of using antipsychotic drugs
E comparative uses of electroconvulsive therapy in Europe and in the United States

32. According to the passage, one of the reasons that ECT became unpopular was that
A the general public was concerned about its emotional side effects
B there were accusations of excessive and careless use
C most patients conditions deteriorated soon after treatment
D many doctors were untrained, in its use
E most doctors preferred to use new counseling techniques

33.The style of the passage is most like that found in a
A personal letter
B novel about psychiatrists
C psychology's manual
D psychology textbook
E patient's diary

34.The author's attitude toward ECT may best be described as one of
A enthusiastic optimism
B objective criticism
C sarcastic exaggeration
D sincere nostalgia
E angry condemnation

35.It can be inferred from the passage that ECT?
A was used more widely in Europe than in the United States
B is still popular in most parts of the United States
C was an extremely expensive treatment

D is the most effective treatment for psychotic illness
E is less effective than chlorpromazine

The village of Gorna-Sushitsa perches on an open slope facing out over tobacco fields. Below is the hazy Struma Valley, and beyond, Greece and Yugoslavia. Behind the village rise the rugged peaks of the Pirin. Mountains have a special meaning to Bulgarians, whose novelists and poets romanticized the exploits of the Haiduks, or Bulgarian outlaws, who harassed the ruling Turks in the mountainpasses. The Turkish Ottoman Empire dominated Bulgaria for five centuries, conscripting boys into the Janissaries-the sultan's elite troops-and women into the harem. Toward the end of Ottoman rule, the empire had become inefficient and corrupt, a situation that encouraged the assertion of a Bulgrian identity. However, when the uprising finally exploded in 1876, the Ottoman soldiers quickly crushed the Bulgarian peasants and their few cannons of hollowed cherry logs.

36. The passage is primarily about the
A works of Bulgarian novelists and poets
B scenic beauty of the Bulgarian countryside
C conflicts between Bulgarians and Ottomans
D advantages and disadvantages of the Ottoman influence in Bulgaria
E corruption within the Ottoman Empire

37. The village of Gorna-Sushitsa is located
A in Bulgaria
B in Turkey
C in the Struma Valley
D on the highest peak of the Pirin
E in a tobacco field

38. According the passage, which of the following is true of Bulgarian novelists and poets?
A They spread false rumors about Turkish harassment
B They treated the outlaws unjustly in their writings.
C They refused to take on active part in the struggle for liberation
D They fantasized about outlaws who never existed
E They glorified the outlaws who harrassed

39.The Ottoman Turks fostered the "assertion of a Bulgarian identity" by
A secretly encouraging the Bulgarians to rebel
B reminding the Bulgarians of the glorious past
C being incompetent in their ability to rule
D indicating their unwillingness to rule Bulgaria any longer
E giving the Bulgarian leaders positions of national omportance

40. The passage implies that the Bulgarians
A outnumbered other minorities in the Ottoman Empire

B had poor military equipment and not much of it
C had a strong military force but poor leadership
D worked their way up to posts of command in the Ottoman Empire
E had much support from the Ottoman Empire for an uprising

SECTION 4

1. A glass of cold water is placed on a table at room temperature. If it starts at a temperature of 1°C and increases to 21°C in the course of 4 hours, what is the average rise in temperature per hour?

A. 3°
B. 4°
C. 5°
D. 6°
E. 7°

2. In the number 234.56, which digit is the tenths place?

A. 2
B. 3
C. 4
D. 5
E. 6

3. There are 9 classes in a school. 6 classes have 8 boys and 9 girls each. 3 classes have 9 boys and 7 girls each. What is the girl to boy ratio in the school?

A. 8:9
B. 9:7
C. 17:16
D. 16:17
E. 1:1

4. Order these fractions from least to greatest: 1/3, 8/12, 4/9, 2/11

A. 1/3, 4/9, 8/12, 2/11
B. 4/9, 8/12, 2/11, 1/3
C. 8/12, 2/11, 1/3, 4/9
D. 2/11, 1/3, 4/9, 8/12
E. 1/3, 4/9, 2/11, 8/12

5. If 9 percent of 3×Y is 54, what is 11 percent of Y/2?

A. 54
B. 27
C. 22
D. 11
E. 9

6. The Martial Art club has 4 instructors for 16 trainees who have elementary level skills and 2 other instructors for 8 trainees with advanced level skills. What is a trainee to instructor ratio in the club?

A. 4:1

B. 2:5
C. 30:6
D. 3:5
E. 4:7

7. Bob had $12,500 in savings last year and received 6 percent interest. How much interest did Bob earn last year?

A. $700
B. $725
C. $750
D. $775
E. $800

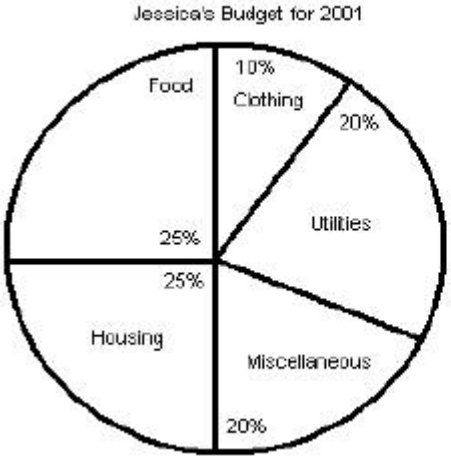
8. Solve for 45 - 3c + 8d if c=2 and d=3.

A. 53
B. 57
C. 59
D. 61
E. 63

9. An instrument store gives a 10% discount to all students off the original cost of an instrument. During a back to school sale additional 15% is taken off the discounted price. Julie, a student at the local high school, purchases a flute for $306. How much did it originally cost?

A. $325
B. $375
C. $400
D. $408
E. $425

Questions 10---12 refers to the following figure.



Jessica's Monthly Earnings from January 2001 to June 2001

January	$2578
February	$2432
March	$2668
April	$2490
May	$2622
June	$2555

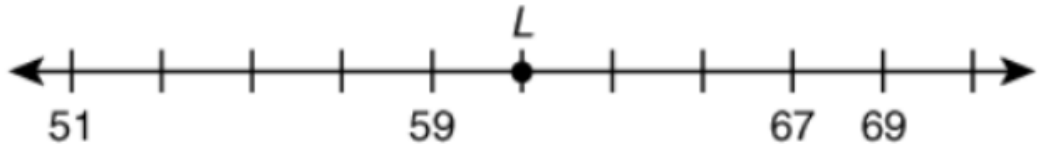
10. How much money did Jessica's budget allow for housing in April of 2001?
A. $617.80
B. $620.92
C. $622.50
D. $626.38
E. $633.20

11. What was the average amount of money that Jessica's budget allowed for clothing the first six months of 2001?
A. $249.90
B. $250.40
C. $251.32
D. $253.33
E. $255.75

12. If Jessica only spent 20% instead of the 25% allotment for food in May of 2001, how much did she save?
A. $131.10
B. $144.30
C. $148.32
D. $152.22
E. $153.33

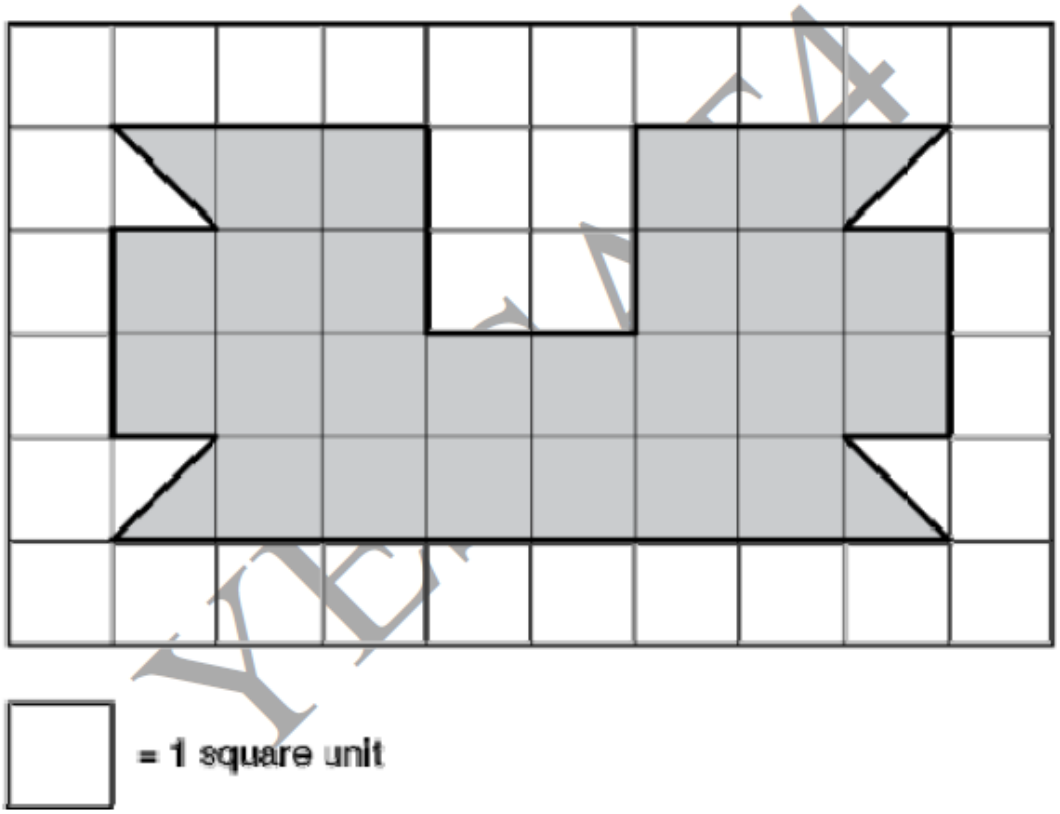
13. Jonathan can type a 20 page document in 40 minutes, Susan can type it in 30 minutes, and Jack can type it in 24 minutes. Working together, how much time will it take them to type the same document?
A. 5 minutes
B. 10 minutes
C. 15 minutes
D. 18 minutes
E. 20 minutes

14. What number does point *L* best represent on the number line below?
Mark your answer.



A. 60
B. 64
C. 61
D. 63
E. 62

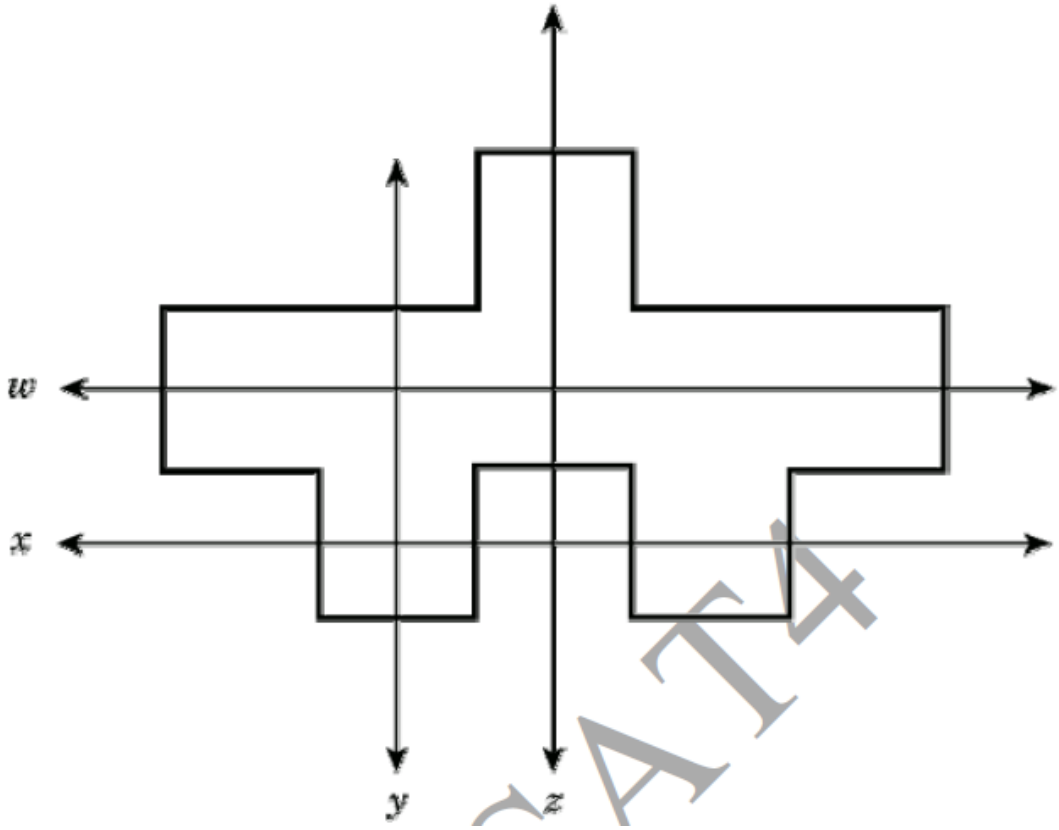
15. Look at the shaded figure below.



What is the area of the shaded figure? Mark your answer.

A. 22 square units
B. 24 square units
C. 26 square units
D. 32 square units
E. 64 square units

16. In the figure below, which line best represents a line of symmetry? Mark your answer.



A. Line *w*
B. Line *x*
C. Line *y*
D. Line *z*
E. None

17. Mr. Johnson's company built 4 office buildings. Each building had 43 windows and 21 doors. What was the total number of windows on these 4 office buildings? Mark your answer.

A. 162
B. 68
C. 84
D. 172
E. 256

18. A school bus had 16 seats. There were 2 children sitting on each seat. At the first bus stop 8 children got off the bus. How many children were left on the bus? Mark your answer.

A. 26
B. 24
C. 8
D. 6

E. 2

19. For a class activity Mrs. Gaona asked Tanya to write down a number. Then Mrs. Gaona wrote a new number next to it using a certain rule. The table below shows the number Mrs. Gaona wrote next to each number Tanya wrote.

Class Activity

Tanya's Number	Mrs. Gaona's Number
3	7
4	8
9	
10	14
12	16

What number did Mrs. Gaona write if Tanya's number was 9? Mark your answer.

A. 15
B. 9
C. 6
D. 13
E. 15

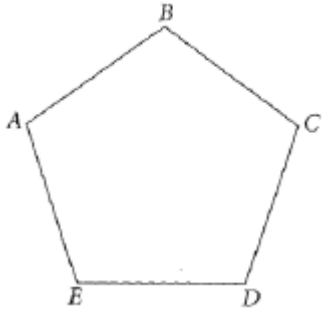
20. In triangle ABC, AB=BC and (C's measure is 65°.) What is the measure of angle B?

A. 40°
B. 50°
C. 60°
D. 65°
E. 75°

21. What is the average (arithmetic mean) of 4x + 5, 7x-6, and -8x+2?

A. x + 1
B. $x + \frac{1}{3}$
C. 3x + 1
D. $3x + \frac{1}{3}$
E. $3x + 3\frac{1}{3}$

22.



In pentagon ABCDE shown above, each side is 1 centimeter. If a particle starts at point A and travels clockwise 183 centimeters along ABCDE, the particle will stop on which point?

A. A
B. B
C. C
D. D
E. E

23. A business is owned by 9 women and 1 man, each of whom owns an equal share. If one of the women sells $\frac{1}{2}$ of her share to the man, and another woman keeps $\frac{1}{5}$ of her share and sells the rest to the man, what fraction of the business will the man own?

A $\frac{1}{2}$

B $\frac{1}{3}$

C $\frac{11}{32}$

D $\frac{7}{8}$

E $\frac{23}{100}$

24.



$x \neq 0$

Which of the following expressions describes the indicated values on the number line above ?

A $x \geq 1$
B $x \leq 1$
C $x \geq |1|$
D $|x| \geq 1$
E $|x| \leq 1$

25. In a certain set of numbers, the ratio of integers to nonintegers is 1:4. What percent of the numbers in the set are integers?

A 20%
B 25%
C 40%
D 75%
E 80%