AI Homework Helper

SSAT Upper Level Practice Test November 2022

November 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?

Get the answer and a step-by-step explanation free at aihomeworkhelper.tech

Free download from aihomeworkhelper.tech. SSAT is a registered trademark of the Enrollment Management Association, which is not affiliated with and does not endorse this site.

Part 1

Writing the essay

Topic: Money is a good servant, but a dangerous master.
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.

Part 2

Multiple choice

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

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

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

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

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

6. THESIS
(A) guess
(B) hypothesis
(C) debate
(D) theme

(E) definition

7. HABITAT
(A) sleep
(B) cushion
(C) yam
(D) promise
(E) home

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

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

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

11. BATTERY
(A) ambush
(B) corner
(C) precarious
(D) group
(E) delirium

12. PATIENT
(A) tolerant
(B) irregular
(C) leisure
(D) multiple
(E) military

13. PAINSTAKING
(A) disease
(B) scrupulous
(C) delicate
(D) medicine
(E) generic

14. PRELUDE
(A) symphony
(B) soprano
(C) postlude
(D) beginning
(E) drama

15. REVERENCE
(A) nonfiction
(B) simplicity
(C) respect
(D) love
(E) glory

16. UNUSUAL
(A) ordinary
(B) rare
(C) pedantic
(D) sincere
(E) common

17. NOISE
(A) music
(B) locomotive
(C) sound
(D) siren
(E) crowd

18. EXPRESS
(A) verbalize
(B) quickly
(C) overnight
(D) careful
(E) holster

19. KIND
(A) significant

(B) quality
(C) equal
(D) hermitage
(E) good

20. CLANDESTINE
(A) dated
(B) secret
(C) overt
(D) exclusive
(E) fortunate

21. HAPPY
(A) wild
(B) delighted
(C) forthright
(D) satisfied
(E) scuttle

22. FRACTION
(A) splinter
(B) sect
(C) piece
(D) share
(E) slice

23. GREAT
(A) historical
(B) famous
(C) hearth
(D) renown
(E) immense

24. TALENTED
(A) gifted
(B) musical
(C) artistic
(D) dramatic
(E) reputable

25. PSEUDONYM
(A) falsehood
(B) forgery

(C) elephant
(D) pen name
(E) writer

26. ECCENTRIC
(A) trustworthy
(B) truthful
(C) prompt
(D) earnest
(E) unusual

27. PRISONER
(A) contain
(B) penal
(C) judge
(D) captive
(E) justice

28. LITTLE
(A) periphery
(B) minute
(C) multiple
(D) confection
(E) gladden

29. ROBUST
(A) florid
(B) contained
(C) healthy
(D) considerable
(E) weak

30. SPHERE
(A) plane
(B) balloon
(C) orb
(D) radial
(E) horizon

31. Height is to mountain as
(A) depth is to trench.
(B) shade is to tree.
(C) weight is to age.
(D) speed is to highway.

(E) mineral is to mine.

32. Oblivious is to awareness as
(A) comatose is to consciousness.
(B) serene is to composure.
(C) erudite is to knowledge.
(D) adroit is to skill.
(E) invigorate is to energy.

33. Bellwether is to barometer as
(A) proselyte is to spark plug.
(B) panhandler is to kill.
(C) embezzler is to abduct.
(D) cynosure is to magnet.
(E) morass is to catalyst.

34. Act is to action as
(A) therapy is to thermometer
(B) oblivion is to obvious
(C) liturgy is to literature
(D) image is to imagine
(E) bowl is to bowdlerize.

35. Bibulous is to drink as
(A) rapacious is to clothing.
(B) gluttonous is to food.
(C) altruistic is to money.
(D) vegetarian is to meat
(E) controversy is to reconcile.

36. Venison is to deer as veal is to
(A) calf.
(B) cow.
(C) steer.
(D) sheep.
(E) lamb.

37. Cursory is to superficial as
(A) dismal is to cheerful.
(B) approbation is to consecration.
(C) death is to victory.
(D) desultory is to aimless.
(E) heroism is to reward.

38. Bacchus is to drink as
(A) Orpheus is to Eurydice.
(B) Amazon is to ruler.
(C) Diana is to hunt.
(D) Zeus is to Olympus.
(E) Plato is to Aristotle.

39. Bald is to hairy as
(A) small is to tiny.
(B) broad is to fat.
(C) anemic is to robust.
(D) fatuous is to loud.
(E) repetitive is to redundant.

40. Gold is to Midas as
(A) bird is to eagle.
(B) devil is to Satan.
(C) hero is to conquest.
(D) wisdom is to Athena.
(E) genius is to Shakespeare.

41. Philanthropist is to generous as
(A) dentist is to teeth.
(B) iconoclast is to conformist.
(C) rider is to horse.
(D) teacher is to educated.
(E) plagiarist is to robber.

42. Exhale is to lung as
(A) exhume is to corpse.
(B) pump is to heart.
(C) think is to brain.
(D) perspire is to skin.
(E) caste is to tongue.

43. Nazis arc to Nuremburg as
(A) judge is to jury.
(B) guard is to prison.
(C) communist is to Marx.
(D) persecute is to prosecution.
(E) gun is to death.

44. Politics arc to bribe as
(A) parking is to meter.

(B) business is to contract.
(C) examinations are to cheat.
(D) nesting is to leaving.
(E) painting is to commission.

45. Fraud is to cheater as
(A) infatuation is to love.
(B) obsession is to interest.
(C) impostor is to impersonator.
(D) ignominy is to disloyalty.
(E) castigation is to praise.

46. Bacon is to pound as
(A) gun is to lead.
(B) dime is to silver.
(C) ceiling is to chandelier.
(D) eggs are to dozen.
(E) puppet show is to puppet

47. Impeach is to dismiss as
(A) arraign is to convict.
(B) accuse is to charge.
(C) imprison is to jail.
(D) plant is to sow.
(E) absent is to present.

48. Limousine is to car as
(A) house is to cave.
(B) railroad is to bus.
(C) fur is to animal.
(D) mansion is to house.
(E) stone is to pebble.

49. Warts are to moles as mildew is
(A) dirt.
(B) grass.
(C) weeds.
(D) alcohol.
(E) gold.

50. Bass is to soprano as
(A) art is to music.
(B) light is to shading.

(C) govern is to dictate.
(D) low is to high.
(E) chorus is to solo.

51. Braid is to hair as wind is to
(A) run.
(B) movie
(C) joke.
(D) bow.
(E) clock.

52. Blade is to grass as
(A) air is to gas.
(B) grain is to sand.
(C) metal is to rod.
(D) plane is to leaves.
(E) roof is to house.

53. Athlete is to training as
(A) mercenary is to money.
(B) porpoise is to sea.
(C) student is to studying.
(D) child is to parent.
(E) adult is to child.

54. Novel is to author as
(A) rain is to flood.
(B) form is to shape.
(C) light is to switch.
(D) opera is to composer.
(E) song is to tape.

55. Miser is to gold as
(A) engine is to caboose.
(B) toastmaster is to dinner.
(C) general is to victories.
(D) prison is to criminal.
(E) button is to zipper.

56. Horse is to centaur as
(A) Pegasus is to fly.
(B) cat is to lion.
(C) unicorn is to tapestry.
(D) worm is to snake.

(E) fish is to mermaid.

57. Bat is to ball as
(A) stove is to pan.
(B) foot is to pedal.
(C) cheater is to seats.
(D) glove is to hand.
(E) fist is to mitt.

58. Ignition is to start as
(A) radio is to antenna.
(B) shut is to door.
(C) brake is to stop.
(D) air is to tire.
(E) gas is to tank.

59. Touch is to push as
(A) water is to milk.
(B) angry is to choleric.
(C) glass is to water.
(D) translucent is to opaque.
(E) sip is to gulp.

60. Bananas are to bunch as
(A) capon is to rooster.
(B) ram is to ewe.
(C) chicken is to duck.
(D) lettuce is to head.
(E) surgeon is to operation.

Quantitative (Math) 1

1. Which of the following is a multiple of both 4 and 5?

(A) 10
(B) 45
(C) 50
(D) 60
(E) 90

2. Four less than a number is two thirds of that number. What is the number?

(A) 12
(B) 4
(C) $\frac{12}{5}$
(D) $\frac{5}{3}$
(E) 6

3. On a test with 25 questions, Mark scored an 84%. How many questions did Mark answer correctly?

(A) 22
(B) 21
(C) 16
(D) 5
(E) 4

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

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

5. The perimeter of a square with a side length of 4 is how much less than the perimeter of a rectangle with sides of length 6 and width 4?

(A) 8
(B) 6
(C) 4
(D) 2
(E) 0

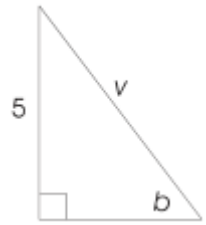
6. Which of the following is most nearly 40% of $19.95?
(A) $8.00
(B) $4.00
(C) $14.50
(D) $12.00
(E) $6.75

7. One fifth of a class chose electricity for the topic of a science project. If 2 students chose this topic, how many students are in the class?
(A) 20
(B) 10
(C) 8
(D) 5
(E) 2

8. Don is 5 years older than Peter is. In 5 years, Don will be twice as old as Peter is now. How old is Peter now?
(A) 5
(B) 10
(C) 15
(D) 25
(E) 35

9. If p pieces of candy cost c cents, 20 pieces of candy will cost
(A) $\frac{pc}{20}$ cents.
(B) $\frac{20c}{p}$ cents.
(C) $20pc$ cents.
(D) $\frac{20p}{c}$ cents.
(E) $20 + p + c$ cents.

10. Durant's Trading Company earned profits of $750,000 in 1990. In 1998, their profit was $4,500,000. The profit from 1998 was how many times as great as it was in 1990?
(A) 2
(B) 4
(C) 6
(D) 10
(E) 60



11. If b = 45°, then v^2 =
(A) 64
(B) 50
(C) 25
(D) 10
(E) It cannot be determined.

12. A pet goat eats 2 pounds of oats and 1 pound of grass each day. When the goat has eaten a total of 30 pounds, how many pounds of grass has been eaten?
(A) 6
(B) 8
(C) 10
(D) 30
(E) 60

13. If 3x – 9 = 18, what is x ÷ 9?
(A) 6
(B) 3
(C) 0
(D) 9
(E) 1

14. One half the difference between the number of degrees in a rectangle and the number of degrees in a triangle is
(A) 360
(B) 240
(C) 180
(D) 90
(E) 45

15. A zoo has 4 times as many gorillas as tigers. There are 4 more tigers than there are zebras at the zoo. If z represents the number of zebras，in terms of r，how many gorillas are in the zoo?
(A) 4z
(B) z + 4
(C) z + 8
(D) 4z + 4
(E) 4z + 16

16. If cats sleep $\frac{3}{4}$ of every day, how many full days would a cat sleep in a four-day period?

(A) $\frac{1}{4}$

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

(C) 1

(D) 3

(E) 4

17. What is the least number that can be added to 2,042 to produce a result divisible by 9?

(A) 1

(B) 2

(C) 3

(D) 5

(E) 6

18. An art club of 5 boys and 4 girls makes craft projects. If the girls average 2 projects each and the boys average 3 projects each, what is the total number of projects produced by this group?

(A) 5

(B) 9

(C) 22

(D) 23

(E) 26

19. The area of a rectangle with width 3 and length 8 is equal to the area of a triangle with base 6 and height of

(A) 1

(B) 2

(C) 3

(D) 4

(E) 8

Questions 20 and 21 refer to the following definition: For all real numbers r and s, r ♣ s = (r × s) – (r + s).

20. 10 ♣ 2 =

21. If $L(4 \clubsuit 3) = 30$, then L =

(A) 3
(B) 4
(C) 5
(D) 6
(E) 7

22. Jessie scores an 88, 86, and 90 on her first 3 exams. What must she score on her fourth exam to receive an average of 91?
(A) 92
(B) 95
(C) 98
(D) 99
(E) 100

23. Solve for x: $3x - 8 = 10x - 13$
(A) $\frac{5}{7}$
(B) $-\frac{5}{7}$
(C) –35
(D) –3
(E) 3

24. If the price of a handbag is $75.00 before a discount of 15%, what is the final discounted price?
(A) $11.25
(B) $60.00
(C) $63.75
(D) $75.00
(E) $86.25

25. Find the height of a triangle whose base is 15 inches and whose area is 75 square-inches.
(A) 5 inches
(B) 5 square inches
(C) 10 inches
(D) 10 square inches
(E) 20 inches

Reading Comprehension

Passage 1

Most people living between 1400 and 1600 lived in complete ignorance of science. They continued to accept superstitions and nonsensical beliefs and lived in a world in which spirits, demons, and witches were very real for them. Even professional men were not noted for their use of reason. One French playwright, Molière, had so little faith in the knowledge of doctors that he made one of the characters in a play say: "What will you do, sir, with four physicians? Is not one enough to kill any one body?"

Certainly the majority of men and women—educated or not—were not constantly "scientific" in their attitudes. Talented individuals, rather than the mass of people, were responsible for the gains in the sciences. These individuals did outstanding work, not only in science and medicine but also in the field of invention (the application of abstract scientific principles to produce something of concrete use). Johann Gutenberg (c. 1390-1468), a German, was one of several people who helped advance the art of printing in a practical way. He constructed a workable press about the middle of the fifteenth century. By that date, paper and printer's ink were available for the printing process.

Gutenberg must not he called the "inventor" of the printing press. Printing developed too gradually for any one man to receive all of the credit. People living in China and Korea had movable type as early as the eleventh century A.D., and several Europeans in the Rhineland area of Germany experimented with printing during the early fifteenth century.

The invention of printing was one of the greatest achievements in the history of civilization. Books could now be published

in large numbers and sold at lower costs. Remember that in the Middle Ages each book was copied by hand on expensive parchment (made from the stretched skin of a sheep or goat). A monk, illustrating and decorating the pages as he went, would take months or years on a single hook. When paper was introduced to Europe, books became cheaper, but they were still very scarce. Movable type meant that each letter or type was a tiny engraving. The letters could be arranged in words, then sentences, then a whole page. After ink had been applied to the type and many impressions of the page made, the type was disassembled and could be used over and over. Hundreds or thousands of copies of each book or newspaper or sheet could easily be printed. Books declined in price as a result, and the number of people who could afford to buy books increased greatly.

Statistics show the importance of the printing press. In 1400, when each book was copied by hand and was very expensive, few men could afford to buy books. Yet by 1966 over 300 million paperback books were bought annually in the United States alone! The printed page became a major bond in communication.

1. Which one of the following areas is NOT mentioned as a birthplace of printing?
(A) The Rhineland
(B) China
(C) Korea
(D) Germany
(E) France

2. Which one of the following did most people living between 1400 and 1600 NOT believe in?
(A) Science
(B) Witches
(C) Superstition
(D) Spirits
(E) Demons

3. Which invention allowed the creation of books in great number?
(A) Parchment
(B) Printing press
(C) Typewriter
(D) Movable type
(E) Printer s ink

4. The best meaning of the word "disassembled'' (line 56) is
(A) taken apart.
(B) put together.
(C) a large gathering.
(D) destroyed.
(E) erased.

5. The best title for this passage is
(A) “The Problems of the Dark Ages.”
(B) “Great Progress in Invention.”
(C) “The Story of Gutenberg.”
(D) “Inventions Across the Continents.”
(E) “The Ignorance of the Dark Ages.”

Passage 2

Bananas ripe and green, and gingerroot,
Cocoa in pods and alligator pears.
And tangerines and mangoes and grapefruit,
Fit for the highest prize at parish fairs.
Set in the window, bringing memories
Of fruit trees laden by low-singing rills,
And dewy dawns, and mystical blue skies
In benediction over nunlike hills.
My eyes grew dim, and I could no more gaze;
A wave of longing through my body swept,
And, hungry for the old, familiar ways,
I turned aside and bowed my head and wept.

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

7. In lines 7 and 8, the poet uses the words “mystical,” “benediction,” and “nunlike” to create which of the following images?
(A) A collection of fruit in a store
(B) A church fair
(C) An almost religious experience
(D) A forest
(E) A stage set

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

9. What is the best meaning of “rills” in line 6?
(A) Singers
(B) Trees
(C) Winds
(D) Streams
(E) Birds

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

Passage 3

Is Earth flat or round? Until 1522, most people believed Earth was flat. In that year one of Magellan's ships completed the first trip all the way around Earth. Long before the explorer Magellan, however, early scientists thought that Earth was shaped like a ball. In geometry the ball shape is called a sphere, so the earth scientists said that Earth is spherical.

The spherical model of Earth is based on such evidence as the following:

The mast of a ship was the first part to appear over the horizon. It was the last part to disappear. The traditional cry of the lookout in a sailing vessel is, “I see a mast.”

When ships sailed north or south, sailors observed that the nighttime sky changed in appearance. The North Star rose higher in the sky as they sailed northward. It sank in the sky as they sailed southward. The position of the North Star changed so gradually and so evenly that it could only be explained in one way. The ship was sailing on a spherical surface. When ships sailed far enough south, constellations such as the Big Dipper could no longer be seen, but new ones such as the Southern Cross appeared in the sky. Would this be true on a flat Earth?

An eclipse of the moon occurs when Earth s shadow falls on the moon. During an eclipse of the moon, the edge of Earth's shadow as it moves across the moon is always the arc of a circle. Only a sphere casts a circular shadow, no matter what position it is in.

The evidence listed above is, of course, still visible today, although a lookout is much more likely to see a smokestack than a mast. But now everyone can see the evidence. Many photographs of Earth have been taken by orbiting spacecraft. Other photographs of Earth have been taken from the moon by the Apollo astronauts.

11. In the context of the passage, the word “constellation" (line 25) most likely means
(A) a group of planets.
(B) a number of spheres.
(C) a pattern of stars.
(D) the Big Dipper.
(E) the North Scar.

12. When a ship sails north, the North Star
(A) stays in the same place in the sky.
(B) rises higher in the sky.
(C) sinks lower in the sky.
(D) becomes the Southern Cross.
(E) changes shape.

13. In the paragraph describing an eclipse of the moon, we can infer that the
(A) earth is flat.
(B) moon is closer to the earth than the sun.
(A) earth is in shadow.
(C) moon has an orbit.
(D) earth is spherical.

14. The title that best expresses the idea of this passage is
(A) “Magellan’s Trip Around the World.”
(B) “What We Need from the Moon.”
(C) “Science Has AH the Answers.”
(D) “The Earth Is Spherical.”
(E) “The Meaning of a Lunar Eclipse.”

15. The deduction that the earth is round is based on all of the following EXCEPT the
(A) observation of eclipse.
(B) observations of sailors.
(C) observation of constellations.
(D) observations of philosophers.
(E) observations of astronauts.

Passage 4

Each town is built in a given site and situation. If the surrounding terrain is mountainous, a town's accessibility and, therefore, much of its potential growth are limited. Most of our large cities have grown on fairly flat land. Here they have ready accessibility as well as the important advantage of the low cost of developing and servicing flat land. Thus, topographic differences between towns, affecting accessibility and cost, can help some communities grow at the expense of others.

Nevertheless, landforms are more often important in determining how (that is, in what shape) towns and cities grow than why they grow. For example, Amsterdam, a city virtually built on water, and San Francisco, which is built on steep hills and surrounded on three sides by water, continue to grow and prosper. Each of these has developed a unique character, partly because of its physical setting. In the early clays of town building, when sites were chosen for defense (for example, the island location of Montreal), the landforms limited the towns' outward growth. Although these original limitations have ceased to affect any but the downtown areas, some modern communities must still adapt to their sites. The outposts of western Newfoundland, which are limited to a narrow strip of land between the mountains and the ocean, provide one picturesque example.

It has often been observed by conservationists chat cities such as Vancouver, Toronto, and Los Angeles have grown at the expense of some of our best farmland. This phenonienon does not mean, however, that good soils are a prerequisite for urban growth. Many of these cities were originally agricultural market towns and grew because farming prospered. Only when transportation improvements enabled long-distance

shipping of food could the city afford to
45 “bite off the land that feeds it.” The ease and low cost of building on flat land were also significant factors.

An example of this conflict between urban and agricultural land uses is found in
50 the Niagara Peninsula fruit belt of Ontario. This district has both sandy, well-drained soils and a moderate climate suited for tender-fruit growing， a very rare combination in Canada. However, the soils and climate,
55 combined with its proximity to the Toronto-Hamilton urban industrial complex, make this region ideal for urban growth. As a result, some of the most valuable and irreplaceable farmland in southern Ontario
60 has been taken out of production and built on.

A pleasant climate has played a significant role in the growth of some towns and cities. Many Florida cities have pros-
65 pered because of an almost year-round tourist trade. Arizona's warm dry winters attract many people, often with respiratory diseases, to Tucson, Phoenix, and other urban centers. The famous climate of
70 southern California has been one of the major factors in its rapid urbanization and general population growth. Much of the California boom was also due to the fact that the film and airplane industries located there
75 to take advantage of the sunshine and warm winters. Thus, some urban growth can best be explained by environmental factors.

16. The main idea of this passage is
(A) important cities arc built by water.
(B) a town should be built on flat land.
(C) Los Angeles grew at the expense of farmland.
(D) climate is crucial to urban growth.
(E) town growth is affected by environmental factors.

17. From this passage one can assume that a "conservationist" (lines 34-35) is interested in
(A) the creation of cities.
(B) determining the growth of cities.
(C) the best use of land.
(D) transportation of goods and services.
(E) the creation of parks.

18. What is most unusual about the Niagara Peninsula?
(A) Its mountains and desert
(B) Its warm, dry winters
(C) Its location to cultural centers
(D) Its sandy soil and moderate climate
(E) Its abundance of flat land

19. In building a town today, which of the following can be inferred to be least important based on the passage?
(A) Accessibility
(B) Flat land
(C) Climate
(D) Transportation
(E) Defense

20. The best title of this passage is
(A) "Population Growth."
(B) "Great Cities of the World."
(A) "The Suburb Versus the Inner City."
(C) "Vancouver, Toronto, and Los Angeles: Great Cities."
(D) "Environment and Its Effects on City Growth."

Passage 5

A single flow'r he sent me, since we met.
All tenderly his messenger he chose;
Deep-hearted, pure, with scented dew still
wet—One perfect rose.
I knew the language of the floweret;
“My fragile leaves,” it said, “his heart enclose.”
Love long has taken for his amulet
One perfect rose
Why is it no one ever sent me yet
One perfect limousine, do you suppose?
All no, it's always just my luck to get
One perfect rose.

21. What is the tone of the first two stanzas?
(A) Sarcastic
(B) Ironic
(C) Angry
(D) Irritated
(E) Serious

22. Which word changes the meaning of the poem?
(A) Tenderly (line 2)
(B) Floweret (line 5)
(A) Scented (line 3)
(C) Language (line 5)
(D) Limousine (line 10)

23. The first two lines of stanza two use of the following literary devices?
(A) Alliteration
(B) Realism
(C) Personification
(D) Dialect
(E) Hyperbole

24. The best meaning for “scented” (line 3) is
(A) attractive to the sense of smell.
(B) wet.
(C) rose colored.
(D) attractive Co couch.
(E) pure.

25. What event is being described in the poem?
(A) A dream
(B) A mixed reaction to a gift
(C) A tale of miscommunication
(D) The story of all love affairs
(E) A tale of a flower-delivery service

Passage 6

The major intellectual change of the eighteenth century was the widespread acceptance among educated people of the idea that reason could achieve solutions to problems of many kinds, whether scientific or social. It is easy to see the origins of this attitude in the rationalism of Descartes, the scientific method of Francis Bacon, the achievements of Newton and other seventeenth-century scientists, and the writing of John Locke on psychology.

The Enlightenment thinkers applied Newtonian methods to problems in such areas as psychology and education, government, religion, law codes, treatment of criminals, the slave trade, and economic life. They acted on the assumption chat the universe operated according to natural law, similar to the all-embracing law of gravitation, which Newton had discovered. They believed that individuals, using a rational approach, could discover these natural laws. As in science, this would not necessarily be easy, for these laws had been obscured by an accumulation of centuries-old customs, prejudices, and superstitions, which did not accord with natural laws. However, with education and a clear-headed approach, people could rid themselves of their superstitions and prejudices. Then reform in many areas of human relations could bring laws and customs into a harmonious relationship in a naturally orderly universe.

What has just been said is a very broad generalization. Not all thinkers in the eighteenth century had unquestioning faith in reason and natural law. There were limits to human reasoning powers, as some pointed out. Emotion, or feelings, also played a great part in governing human behavior. These thinkers were not in the majority, but they were read and respected.

The majority attitude described above

was basically optimistic in the outlook toward life. It saw people as moving forward, making progress toward a better life (and even toward perfection) through use of reason. Some writers felt that progress was almost inevitable under these circumstances. Others thought it was necessary to work for progress along many different lines. Those who denied that the use of reason was the answer to all problems were viewed as skeptics. The faith in progress caused eighteenth-century individuals to undertake many crusades for reform—the elimination of slavery, the end of religious intolerance, the reform of criminal codes, and the guarantee of permanent world peace, for example.

26. Which of the following is NOT an element of “natural law”?
(A) Superstition
(B) Rationalism
(C) The scientific method
(D) Reason
(E) Observation and discovery

27. Someone who believes in ''natural law would suggest humans should NOT be guided by
(A) intellect.
(B) the wish for an orderly universe.
(C) a sense of optimism.
(D) science.
(E) emotions.

28. The best meaning of -inevitable" (line 49) is
(A) rational.
(B) reasonable.
(C) necessary.
(D) impossible.
(E) improbable.

29. The best title for this passage is
(A) “The Newtonian Age.”
(B) “Reason Versus Emotion.”
(C) “Descartes, Bacon, and Locke.”
(D) “Faith in Progress.”
(E) “Ideas in the Age of Enlightenment.”

30. An “enlightened” approach to government would yield all of the following EXCEPT
(A) a constitution.
(B) separation of powers.
(C) the rule of law.
(D) totalitarianism.
(E) democracy.

Passage 7

Although land and soil arc generally thought to be renewable, several problems limit their renewability. One problem is that the areas with the most fertile soil are often the areas with the greatest population density. Few crops are grown in mountain areas, deserts, or polar regions; few people live in those same areas. Most crops are grown on level land in moderate climates. Most people live on fairly level land in moderate climates. In some areas of the world， the conflict between land for housing and land for crops is a critical problem. In Japan, about 85 percent of the land surface is mountainous. The amount of land suitable for fanning is, therefore, quite limited. The bulk of the Japanese population, including farmers, lives in the same 15 percent of the country. As a result, the conflict between using land for housing and for farming is a critical one.

A second problem in land and soil use is soil depletion. Crop plants use certain nutrients in the soil, as do natural grasses. When natural grasses die, the nutrients are returned to the soil. When crops are harvested, however, the nutrients are removed from the soil. In time, the soil can become so lacking in nutrients that it will no longer grow a usable crop. The problem of soil depletion can be managed through good farming practices. Fields can be left to rest. A crop can be allowed to return to the soil. Or, the kind of crop grown on a field can be changed from year to year. These practices are not always followed, however, because they can be very expensive in the short term.

A third problem in soil use is desertification. This occurs in areas where plant cover has been removed by fanning or by farm animals. When this happens, the bare soil can be easily removed by wind or rain, like the soil in a desert. The lost soil is

difficult to replace. The land has become nonrenewable.

Salinization is a problem in desert areas. With water, some desert soils are very fertile. However, water brought in to irrigate a desert contains minerals. The dry air of the desert causes water to evaporate rapidly. When this happens, minerals in the water, such as salt, are left behind on the soil surface. In time, the soil surface has so much mineral matter that crops can no longer he grown. Such soil is difficult to reclaim.

31. Which one of the following is NOT a problem in land and soil use?
(A) Salinization
(B) Desertification
(C) Soil depletion
(D) Natural grasses
(E) Population density

32. From the passage we can infer which of the following?
(A) Soil depletion is too difficult a problem to control.
(B) Desertification only occurs in mountainous areas.
(C) In the future the Japanese may have difficulty growing enough crops for the people.
(D) Soil depletion increases nutrients in the land.
(E) Salinization is good for crops.

33. The best meaning of salinization is
(A) an increase of water in the desert.
(B) detoxification.
(C) plant cover removed by farm animals.
(D) the loss of nutrients.
(E) an increase of minerals and soil due to lass of water.

34. The best title for this passage is
(A) “Problems in Land and Soil Use.”
(B) “Desertification and Salinization.”
(C) “Japan and Its Land.”
(D) “The Best Crops to Grow.”
(E) “How to Renew the Land.”

35. A solution to all the problems mentioned in the passage would be
(A) good farming practices.
(B) developing a better import system.
(C) setting wind screens around farms.
(D) growing all food in moderate climates.
(E) changing one’s diet.

Passage 8

Whose woods these are I think I know
His house is in the village, though;
He will not see me stopping here
To watch his woods fill up with snow.
My little horse must think it queer
To stop without a farmhouse near
Between the woods and frozen lake
The darkest evening of the year.
He gives his harness bells a shake
To ask if there is some mistake.
The only other sound's the sweep
Of easy wind and downy flake.
The woods arc lovely, dark and deep.
But I have promises to keep,
And miles to go before I sleep.
And miles to go before I sleep.

36. The speaker's horse “must think it queer to stop” because
(A) the horse is used to completing its journey.
(B) it is late at night.
(C) it is too cold.
(D) they have run out of food.
(E) the horse is cold.

37. What is the author’s purpose in repeating the last line twice?
(A) To reinforce the rhyme
(B) To catch the attention of the horse
(C) To show the contrast between the village and the farm
(D) To add meaning to the word “sleep”
(E) To wake the reader

38. The woods seem to have a special meaning for the speaker. Which is most likely?
(A) He is interested in buying them.
(B) He wants to build a new house there.
(C) They seem to pull him in.
(D) He is thinking about their owner in the village.
(E) He is interested in farming.

39. Which literary technique is used to define the relationship between the speaker and the horse?
(A) Alliteration
(B) Rhyme
(A) Irony
(C) Exaggeration
(D) Contrast

40. The best meaning for “downy” in line 12 is
(A) frozen.
(B) soft.
(C) clean.
(D) wind-swept.
(E) cold.

Quantitative (Math) 2

1. What is 0.03 expressed as a percent?
(A) 30%
(B) 3%
(C) 0.3%
(D) 0.03%
(E) 0.003%

2. What is 72 expressed as the product of prime factors?
(A) (2)(3)
(B) (2)(3)(12)
(C) (2)(2)(2)(3)(3)
(D) (8)(9)
(E) (6)(6)(2)

3. Fred invested $4,000 at a simple interest rate of 5.75%. What is the total value of his investment after one year?
(A) $200
(B) $230
(C) $4,200
(D) $4,230
(E) $4,400

4. The area of a circle is the same as the area of a square whose side is 5 centimeters. The radius of the circle is closest to
(A) 25 centimeters.
(B) 3 centimeters.
(C) 3 square centimeters.
(D) 8 centimeters.
(E) 16 centimeters.

5. Solve for x: $7x - 3 = 4x + 6$
(A) 3
(B) -1
(C) 4
(D) 2
(E) -4

6. The length of a side of a square is represented by $x + 2$, and the length of a side of an equilateral triangle is represented by $2x$. If the square and the equilateral triangle have equal perimeters, find x.
(A) 24
(B) 16

(C) 12
(D) 8
(E) 4

7. A bag has five green marbles and four blue marbles. If one marble is drawn at random, what is the possibility that it is NOT green?

(A) $\frac{1}{9}$

(B) $\frac{4}{9}$

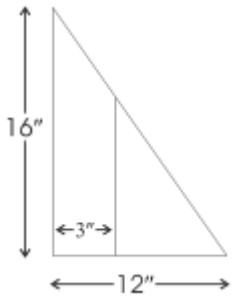
(C) $\frac{5}{9}$

(D) $\frac{5}{20}$

(E) $\frac{4}{20}$

8. The expression $\sqrt{126}$ is equivalent to:

(A) $4\sqrt{2}$
(B) $4+\sqrt{2}$
(C) $9\sqrt{2}$
(D) $3\sqrt{2}$
(E) $9+\sqrt{2}$



9. In the accompanying figure, the legs of a right triangle are 16 inches and 12 inches. Find the number of inches in the length of the line segment parallel to the 16-inch side and 3 inches from it.

(A) 16
(B) 12
(C) 9
(D) 15
(E) 10

10. On a map, 2 inches represent 15 miles. How many miles would 5 inches represent?

(A) 6

(B) 8
(C) 30
(D) $37\frac{1}{2}$
(E) 75



11. Three congruent squares arc arranged in a row. If the perimeter of ABCD is 80, the area of A BCD is
(A) 240
(B) 320
(C) 640
(D) 300
(E) 160

12. Express as a ratio in simplest form: 5 feet to 3 inches
(A) $\frac{5}{3}$
(B) $\frac{3}{5}$
(C) $\frac{60}{3}$
(D) $\frac{1}{20}$
(E) $\frac{20}{1}$

13. What is the slope of the line that passes through the point (2, 6) and the point (7, -7)?
(A) $-\frac{13}{5}$
(B) $\frac{5}{13}$
(C) $-\frac{1}{5}$
(D) $\frac{13}{5}$
(E) $\frac{21}{7}$

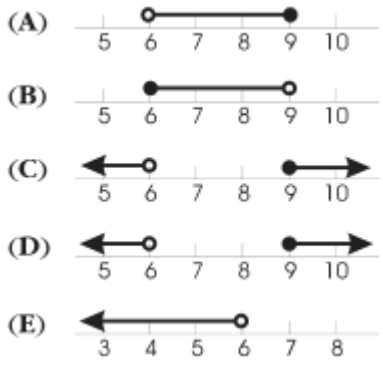
14. 423,252 × 835,234 =
(A) 353,534,359,987
(B) 983,414,460,968
(C) 989,353,414,426
(D) 353,514,425,972
(E) 353,514,460,968

15. If points A, B, C, and D are collinear, and C is the midpoint of $\overline{AB}$, and B is the midpoint of $\overline{AD}$, and the length of $\overline{AD}$ is 24, what is the length of $\overline{CD}$?

(A) 12
(B) 24
(C) 18
(D) 6
(E) It cannot be determined.

16. If x = 4 on the graph of y = -5x + 4, what does y equal?
(A) -1
(B) 5
(C) -5
(D) 16
(E) -16

17. What is the graph of the inequality $6 < x \leq 9$?



18. What is $3x^5$ divided by $4x^7$?
(A) $7x^{12}$
(B) $12x^{12}$
(C) $\frac{3}{4x^2}$
(D) $12x^{35}$
(E) $\frac{4x^2}{3}$

19. Express 0.075 as a percent.

(A) 75%
(B) 7.5%
(C) 0.75%
(D) 0.075%
(E) 8%

20. A scale model of a cube has sides that are one fortieth of the length of the original. If the scale model required three gallons of paint to coat, how much paint is required to coat the original with the same thickness of paint?

(A) $\frac{40}{3}$ gallons
(B) 7,280 gallons
(C) 4,800 gallons
(D) 240 gallons
(E) 120 gallons

21. Dinner (plus tax and tip) cost $93-60. The tax rate is 5% and Mr. Simmons left a 15% tip. Both tax and tip arc calculated on the base amount of the check. What was the base amount of Mr. Simmons's bill?

(A) $78.00
(B) $113.32
(C) $77.41
(D) $112.00
(E) $81.30

22. What is the area of a square whose diagonal is 6?

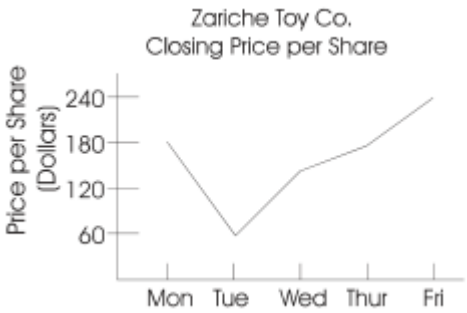
(A) 36
(B) 24
(C) 18
(D) 12
(E) $6\sqrt{2}$

23. Which fraction lies between $\frac{2}{3}$ and $\frac{4}{5}$?

(A) $\frac{5}{6}$
(B) $\frac{17}{20}$
(C) $\frac{7}{10}$
(D) $\frac{13}{15}$

(E) $\frac{9}{10}$

24. The circumference of a circle whose diameter is 7 inches is approximately
(A) 22 inches.
(B) 28 inches.
(C) 38 inches.
(D) 154 inches.
(E) 14 inches.



25. Josie bought 16 shares of Zariche stock at the closing price Monday and sold them at the closing price on Friday. What was Josie's profit on this investment?
(A) $60
(B) $96
(C) $600
(D) $960
(E) None of the above