AI Homework Helper

SSAT Upper Level Practice Test April 2023

April 2023 · Grades 8-11 · Free PDF

WHAT'S INSIDE

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

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.

SECTION 1

1. NOVICE
(A) burden
(B) agreement
(C) beggar
(D) beginner
(E) expression

2. FABRICATE
(A) stitch
(B) fasten
(C) falsify
(D) deter
(E) decorate

3. FRIENDLY
(A) congenital
(B) amiable
(C) sanctimonious
(D) ambivalent
(E) responsive

4. GENRE
(A) proposal
(B) category
(C) purpose
(D) principle
(E) generation

5. SUMMIT
(A) conference
(B) valley
(C) essence
(D) nadir
(E) outline

6. DEFTLY
(A) wilfully
(B) closely
(C) quickly
(D) randomly
(E) skillfully

7. PROSPER
(A) accomplish
(B) strive
(C) affect
(D) gather
(E) thrive

8. SPURN
(A) cross
(B) return
(C) betray
(D) reject
(E) hinder

9. COMPLIMENTARY
(A) secondary
(B) free
(C) charming
(D) attractive
(E) matched

10. VISAGE
(A) encounter
(B) station
(C) face
(D) bandage
(E) wound

11. RESPITE
(A) pause
(B) presumption
(C) recluse
(D) blockage
(E) susceptibility

12. REGRETFUL
(A) bewildered
(B) credulous
(C) desultory
(D) contrite
(E) dubious

13. FRUGAL
(A) inadequate
(B) shrewd
(C) economical
(D) balanced

(E) equitable

14. IMPLY
(A) suggest
(B) implore
(C) greet
(D) reminisce
(E) appeal

15. INCITE
(A) insist
(B) dispel
(C) maintain
(D) assert
(E) provoke

16. MEAGER
(A) paltry
(B) stunted
(C) timid
(D) sloppy
(E) frigid

17. PREDICTION
(A) predecessor
(B) forecast
(C) predicament
(D) prejudice
(E) display

18. FACET
(A) goal
(B) endeavor
(C) tactic
(D) aspect
(E) ambition

19. ABSOLVE
(A) admonish
(B) accede
(C) opine
(D) clear
(E) affirm

20. DESTROY
(A) inveigh
(B) subvert

(C) rescind
(D) sanction
(E) abjure

21. MOURN
(A) replete
(B) whimper
(C) argue
(D) disapprove
(E) grieve

22. POISONOUS
(A) dangerous
(B) hurtful
(C) toxic
(D) devious
(E) ruthless

23. APLOMB
(A) omen
(B) ascent
(C) epitome
(D) confidence
(E) atonement

24. CORROBORATION
(A) confirmation
(B) announcement
(C) bulletin
(D) tribulation
(E) ordeal

25. ERRATIC
(A) mistaken
(B) immaculate
(C) unpredictable
(D) opportune
(E) inadvertent

26. CREDIBLE
(A) languid
(B) believable
(C) forthright
(D) fallible
(E) enviable

27. ABSCOND
(A) abolish
(B) choose
(C) leave
(D) remove
(E) steal

28. CALM
(A) rest
(B) inspire
(C) exalt
(D) soothe
(E) commend

29. IRRITABLE
(A) voluble
(B) timorous
(C) transitory
(D) turgid
(E) petulant

30. TRAVESTY
(A) disaster
(B) mockery
(C) misfortune
(D) adage
(E) opinion

31. Safe is lo dangerous as
(A) taste is to smell
(B) bland is to spicy
(C) dry is to fire
(D) multiplication is to divide
(E) lazy is to exercise

32. Star is to sky as
(A) mountain is to valley
(B) cloud is to sun
(C) fish is to ocean
(D) dream is to sleep
(E) fit is to shoe

33. Cut is to wound as
(A) storm is to snow
(B) brick is lo building
(C) drink is to thirst
(D) save is to money
(E) cry is to tears

34. Camera is to picture as
(A) breeze is to fan
(B) paint is to frame
(C) brush is to hair
(D) phone is to call
(E) horse is to gallop

35. Lumens is to brightness as
(A) velocity is to speed
(B) decibel is to volume
(C) pint is to liquid
(D) mile is to kilometer
(E) measure is to depth

36. Book is to writer as
(A) needle is to doctor
(B) cavity is to dentist
(C) truck is to driver
(D) crop is to farmer
(E) script is to actor

37. Frigid is to tropical as
(A) raw is to cooked
(B) detergent is to clean
(C) snow is to sunshine
(D) sleek is to stylish

(E) beach is to sandy

38. Los Angeles is to California as
(A) Phoenix is to New Mexico
(B) Philadelphia is to Pittsburgh
(C) Houston is to Texas
(D) state is to country
(E) Denver is to America

39. Menu is to diner as catalog is to
(A) cashier
(B) order
(C) seller
(D) purchase
(E) shopper

40. Cuff is to collar as mouse is to
(A) keyboard
(B) cheese
(C) cat
(D) trap
(E) rodent

41. Snake is to belly as
(A) monkey is to tail
(B) bear is to hands
(C) horse is to legs
(D) pig is to snout
(E) person is to feet

42. Carat is to diamond as
(A) calorie is to heat
(B) liquid is to volume
(C) perimeter is to inches
(D) unit is to measurement
(E) gram is to pound

43. Book is to read as data is to
(A) analyze
(B) prove
(C) submit
(D) foretell
(E) conclude

44. Burnish is to polish as
(A) search is to find

(B) wash is to rinse
(C) peel is to scrape
(D) shine is to glisten
(E) reinforce is to strengthen

45. Fresh is to rancid as
(A) heat is to boil
(B) ripe is to rotten
(C) molten is to lava
(D) shed is to discard
(E) cooked is to burnt

46. Fire is to heat as
(A) cold is to snow
(B) lamp is to light
(C) cool is to breeze
(D) wax is to melt
(E) music is to listen

47. Browsing is to shopping as
(A) skimming is to reading
(B) nodding is to agreeing
(C) walking is to running
(D) hiking is to climbing
(E) seeing is to recognizing

48. Recital is to pianist as exhibit is to
(A) museum
(B) clay
(C) auction
(D) artist
(E) gallery

49. Song is to medley as
(A) series is to book
(B) collection is to displays
(C) gumball is to machines
(D) picture is to collage
(E) survey is to lists

50. Exercise is to sweat as
(A) wander is to meander
(B) reduce is to budget
(C) harvest is to produce
(D) accept is to refuse
(E) vote is to confirm

51. Stamen is to flower as
(A) computer is to monitor
(B) lens is to eye
(C) socket is to cord
(D) spiral is to notebook
(E) pillow is to sleep

52. Map is to cartographer as
(A) club is to golfer
(B) book is to librarian
(C) car is to mechanic
(D) building is to architect
(E) cake is to baker

53. Baby is to crawling as
(A) rock is to skipping
(B) trout is to fishing
(C) frog is to jumping
(D) parent is to driving
(E) bird is to nesting

54. Eraser is to chalkboard as
(A) mop is to floor
(B) keyboard is to computer
(C) ballpoint is to pen
(D) towel is to soap
(E) machine is to washing

55. Eager is to fervent as
(A) tedious is to bored
(B) glum is to sad
(C) pleased is to ecstatic
(D) enraged is to mad
(E) remorse is to sorrow

56. Bread is to moldy as
(A) whisker is to hairy
(B) disease is to sickly
(C) blood is to scab
(D) steel is to rusty
(E) running is to sweaty

57. Dog is to collie as lizard is to
(A) cage
(B) chameleon
(C) reptile

(D) pet
(E) desert

58. Chisel is to carving as
(A) thread is to sewing
(B) clay is to sculpting
(C) wheel is to driving
(D) blender is to mixing
(E) recipe is to cooking

59. Drop is to break as
(A) spill is to tip
(B) stumble is to fall
(C) adorn is to decorate
(D) stitch is to sew
(E) drive is to crash

60. Ruby is to red as amber is to
(A) brown
(B) green
(C) pink
(D) blue
(E) purple

SECTION 2

1. If 6+ 12 + __= 5 + 11 + 6, then__=

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

2. 4x3x6x2is equal to the product of 24 and

(A) 6
(B) 7
(C) 8
(D) 9
(E) 11

3. If 2/3 of a number is 24, then 1/4 of the same number is

(A) 20
(B) 16
(C) 13
(D) 12
(E) 9

4. A box of chocolates has 45 pieces. If 9 pieces have nuts in them, what percent of the chocolates are without nuts?

(A) 20%
(B) 45%
(C) 79%
(D) 80%
(E) 84%

5. In the Northshore Swimming Club, 6 of 48 members arc females. What is the ratio of females to all club members?

(A) $\frac{3}{16}$
(B) $\frac{1}{15}$
(C) $\frac{1}{4}$
(D) $\frac{1}{8}$
(E) $\frac{1}{12}$

6. Two numbers together add to 375. One number is twice the size of the other. What are the two numbers?

(A) 25, 50
(B) 50,100
(C) 75,150
(D) 95,190

(E) 125,250

7. $6\ ^{3}/_{4}\%$ =
(A) 67.5
(B) 6.75
(C) 0.675
(D) 0.0675
(E) 0.00675

8. A club collected $1,085.00. If 75% of that membership dues, how much money came from sources other than membership?
(A) $271.25
(B) $338.75
(C) $365.75
(D) $425.05
(E) $442.25

9. A right angle is an angle that measures
(A) exactly 90°
(B) greater than 90°
(C) less than 90°
(D) 45°
(E) 30°

10. In the equilateral triangle shown, what is the measure of each angle?



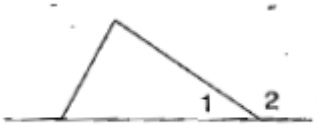
(A) 60°
(B) 90°
(C) 120°
(D) 140°
(E) 180°

11. If $12a + 4a - 7a = 27$, a =
(A) 1
(B) 2
(C) 3
(D) 4
(E) 5

12. It costs *n* dollars to buy 10 boxes of crackers. At the same rate, how many dollars will it cost to buy 25 boxes of crackers?

(A) 2.5*n*
(B) 25*n*
(C) 2*n*/5
(D) 5*n*/2
(E) 250*n*

13. In the figure below, if $\angle 1$ is 33°, what is the measure of $\angle 2$?

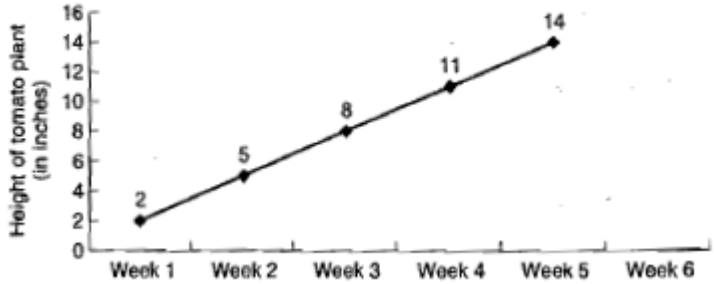


(A) 56°
(B) 110°
(C) 130°
(D) 147°
(E) 180°

14. Paul has a garden that is 4 meters by 7 meters. If he uses 2 ounces of fertilizer per square meter, how many ounces must he use?

(A) 21 oz
(B) 42 oz
(C) 44 oz
(D) 50 oz
(E) 56 oz

15. Steve is measuring the growth of a tomato plant. The chart below indicates his measurements for the past five weeks. Based on the information in the chart, what should he predict will be the height of the plant at week 6?



(A) 15 inches
(B) 17 inches
(C) 18 inches
(D) 21 inches
(E) 24 inches

16. A student buys a sandwich for 80 cents, milk for 20 cents, and pie for 30 cents. How much does the meal cost?

(A) $1.00
(B) $1.20
(C) $1.30

(D) $1.40
(E) $1.50

17. On a test with 75 questions, Cassidy answered 45 correctly. What percent did she answer correctly?

(A) 60%
(B) 72%
(C) 84%
(D) 89%
(E) 92%

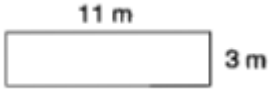
18. Which of the following is NOT equal to a whole number?

(A) $\frac{16}{4}$
(B) $6 \times \frac{2}{3}$
(C) $4 \div \frac{1}{4}$
(D) $\frac{1}{3} \times 4$
(E) $3 + 2$

19. Jake spent one-fifth of his life in school. If he is now 55, how many years did he spend in school?

(A) 9
(B) 11
(C) 13
(D) 15
(E) 17

20. What is the perimeter of the following rectangle?



(A) 12m
(B) 18m
(C) 24m
(D) 28m
(E) 30m

21. Bobby's test scores for social studies are 93,76,91,83, and 72. What is his average score?

(A) 83
(B) 87
(C) 91
(D) 93
(E) 94

22. Riverside School has 150 fewer students than twice the number of students at Hillside School. If Riverside School has 500 students, how many students attend Hillside School?

(A) 125
(B) 150
(C) 250
(D) 300
(E) 325

23. A ladder is placed against a building. If the ladder makes a 55° angle with the ground, what is the measure of the angle that the ladder makes with the building?

(A) 25°
(B) 30°
(C) 35°
(D) 40°
(E) 45°

24. Ashley buys 48 apples. There are 12 Red Delicious apples and 16 Granny Smith apples. What fraction of the apples are not Red Delicious or Granny Smith?

(A) $\frac{1}{5}$
(B) $\frac{1}{4}$
(C) $\frac{1}{3}$
(D) $\frac{5}{12}$
(E) $\frac{7}{12}$

25. What is the total cost of a $750 television, including an 8% sales tax?

(A) $765
(B) $784
(C) $79,218
(D) $810
(E) $824

SECTION 3

Volcanoes are mountains, but they are very different from other mountains; they are not formed by folding and crumpling or by uplift and erosion. Instead, volcanoes arc built by the accu- mulation of their own eruptive products--lava, bombs (crusted over lava blobs), ashflows, and tephra (airborne ash and dust). A volcano is most commonly a conical hill or mountain built around a vent that connects with reservoirs of molten rock below the surface of the Earth. The term volcano also refers to the opening or vent through which the molten rock and associated gases are expelled.

Deep within the Earth it is so hot that some rocks slowly melt and become a thick flowing substance called magma. Because it is lighter than the solid rock around it, magma rises and collects in magma chambers. Eventually some of the magma pushes through vents and fissures in the Earth's surface and a volcanic eruption occurs. Magma that has erupted is called lava.

Some volcanic eruptions are explosive and others are not. How explosive an eruption is depends on how runny or sticky the magma is. If magma is thin and runny, gases can escape easily from it. When this type of magma erupts, it flows out of the volcano. Because they move slowly enough for people to get out of their way, lava flows rarely kill people. They can, however, cause considerable destruction to buildings in their path. If magma is thick and sticky, gases cannot escape easily. Pressure builds up until the gases escape violently and explode. In this type of eruption, the magma blasts into the air and breaks apart into pieces called tephra. Tephra can range in size from tiny particles of ash to house-size boulders. Large-sized tephra typically falls back to the ground on or close to the volcano and progressively smaller fragments are carried away from the vent by wind. Volcanic ash, the smallest tephra fragments, can travel hundreds to thousands of kilometers downwind from a volcano.

1. A primary difference between volcanoes and other mountains is in
(A) their height
(B) their ruggedness
(C) their age
(D) where they are located
(E) how they are formed

2. A volcanic eruption is likely to be most explosive if magma
(A) is thin and runny
(B) is thick and sticky
(C) rises and collects in magma chambers
(D) pushes out through Assures in the Earth's surface
(E) becomes lava

3. The author uses italic print primarily to
(A) emphasize words that are used in an unusual way
(B) indicate words that are difficult to pronounce
(C) point out foreign words
(D) highlight important terms that are defined in the text
(E) indicate words that are not necessary to understanding the passage

4. All of the following can be explicitly answered by the passage EXCEPT:
(A) What factors contribute to hot temperatures deep inside the Earth?
(B) Why are some volcanic eruptions explosive while others are not?
(C) As dangerous as eruptions can be$_t$ why do lava flows rarely kill people?
(D) Why does magma rise and collect in chambers?
(E) Why does pressure build up in magma that is thick and sticky?

5. This passage would most likely appear in
(A) a newspaper
(B) a science textbook
(C) an adventure novel
(D) a travel brochure
(E) a safety manual

6. Which of the following statements is NOT true of tephra?
(A) It can range in size from tiny particles of ash to huge boulders.
(B) It can travel thousands of kilometers from a volcano.
(C) It can be found trapped in magma.
(D) Large tephra falls on or close to a volcano.
(E) It is the term for rock fragments erupted into the air by volcanoes.

I am one of those who believe that it is the mission of this war to free every slave in the United States. I am one of those who believe that we should consent to no peace which shall not be an Abolition peace. I am, moreover, one of those who believe that the work of !he American Anti-Slavery Society will not have been completed until the black men of the South, and the black men of the North, shall have been admitted, fully and completely, into the body politic of America. I look upon slavery as going the way of all the earth. It is the mission of the war to put it down.

I know it will be said that I ask you to make the black man a voter in the South. It is said that the colored man is ignorant, and therefore he shall not vote. In saying this, you lay down a rule for the black man that you apply to no other class of your citizens. If he knows enough to be hanged, he knows enough to vote. If he knows an honest man from a thief, he knows much more than some of our white voters. If he knows enough to take up arms in defence of this Government and bare his breast to the storm of rebel artillery, he knows enough to vote.

All I ask, however, in regard to the blacks, is that whatever rule you adopt, whether of intelligence or wealth, as the condition of voting for whites, you shall apply it equally to the black man. Do that, and I am satisfied, and eternal justice is satisfied; liberty, fraternity, equality, are satisfied, and the country will move on harmoniously.

7. According to Douglass, the mission of the Civil War is to
(A) destroy the Confederacy
(B) punish the rebel soldiers
(C) end slavery
(D) preserve the Union
(E) create a new class of citizens

8. Douglass believes the work of the Anti-Slavery Society should not be considered complete until
(A) slavery is abolished
(B) black men in the South are able to vote
(C) blacks can move freely between the South and the North
(D) black men of the North and South have the right to vote
(E) all conditions for voting are ended

9. What does Douglass mean by calling for black men to be admitted “fully and completely into the body politic of America” (lines 9-10)?
(A) They must have the same rights and privileges as all other citizens.
(B) They must be able to vote.
(C) They must be able to run for office.
(D) They must take up arms to defend the Government.
(E) They must be considered a separate class of citizens.

10. The purpose of Douglass's speech was to
(A) inform members of the society of the horrors of slavery
(B) convince listeners to adopt fair and equal voting requirements
(C) inform listeners of the progress of the war
(D) convince members of the society chat slavery should be ended
(E) explain how the right to vote would create harmony

The great Pullman was whirling onward with such dignity of motion that a glance from the window seemed simply to prove that the plains of Texas were pouring eastward. Vast flats of green grass, dull-hued spaces of mesquite and cactus, little groups of frame houses, woods of light and tender trees, all were sweeping into the east, sweeping over the horizon, a precipice.

A newly married pair had boarded this coach at San Antonio. The man's face was reddened from many days in the wind and sun, and a direct result of his new black clothes was that his brick-colored hands were constantly performing in a most conscious fashion. From time to time he looked down respectfully at his attire. He sat with a hand on each knee, like a man waiting in a barber's shop. The glances he devoted to other passengers were furtive and shy.

The bride was not pretty, nor was she very young. She wore a dress of blue cashmere, with small reservations of velvet here and there and with steel buttons abounding. She continually twisted her head to regard her puff sleeves, very stiff, straight, and high. They embarrassed her. It was quite apparent that she had cooked, and that she expected to cook, dutifully. The blushes caused by the careless scrutiny of some passengers as she had entered the car were strange to see upon this plain, under-class countenance, which was drawn in placid, almost emotionless lines.

They were evidently very happy. “Ever been in a parlor-car before?” he asked, smiling with delight.

“No,” she answered, “I never was. It’s fine, ain’t it?”

“Great! And then after a while we'll go forward to the diner and get a big layout. Finest meal in the world. Charge a dollar.”

“Oh, do they?” cried the bride. “Charge a dollar? Why, that's too much—for us—ain’t, it, Jack?”

“Not this trip, anyhow,” he answered bravely. “We’re going to go the whole thing.”

—Stephen Crane from
“The Bride Comes to Yellow Sky”

11. The tone of the passage suggests that the author regards the newly married couple with
(A) embarrassment
(B) disrespect
(C) sympathy
(D) sorrow
(E) scorn

12. Which word best describes the newlywed couple?
(A) well-to-do
(B) sad
(C) frightened
(D) unsophisticated
(E) unpleasant

13. When this passage takes place, the bride and groom are most probably
(A) in a hotel
(B) at a train station
(C) on a stagecoach
(D) in a diner
(E) on a train

14. As it is used in line 18, the word “furtive” most nearly means
(A) stealthy
(B) steady
(C) focused
(D) friendly
(E) unabashed

15. The narrator of this story is
(A) the groom
(B) the bride
(C) a participant in the story
(D) an outside observer
(E) an adult looking back on his life

16. The main purpose of this passage is to
(A) express an opinion
(B) analyze information
(C) introduce characters and setting
(D) resolve a crisis
(E) set up a conflict between two characters

17. By saying, “It was quite apparent that she had cooked, and that she expected to cook, dutifully,” the author is suggesting that the bride
(A) expects to eat out regularly
(B) has led a life of hard work
(C) has never eaten in a restaurant before

(D) wants to learn more about cooking
(E) will learn to cook her husband's favorite foods

Over two decades ago, scientists in the Agricultural Research Service Vegetable Crops Research Unit at Madison, Wisconsin, began a quest to breed carrots packed with beta-carotene – an orange pigment used by the body to create vitamin A. Thanks largely to their work, today's carrots provide consumers with 75 percent more beta-carotene than those available 25 years ago.

The researchers, led by plant geneticist Philipp Simon, haven't limited themselves to the color orange. They've selectively bred a rainbow of carrots -purple, red, yellow, even white. Scientists are learning that these plant pigments perform a range of protective duties in the human body.

Red carrots derive their color mainly from lycopene, a type of carotene believed to guard against heart disease and some cancers. Yellow carrots accumulate xanthophylls, pigments similar to beta-carotene that support good eye health. Purple carrots possess an entirely different class of pigments—anthocyanins—which act as powerful antioxidants.

While colored carrots arc unusual, they're not exactly new. “Purple and yellow carrots were eaten more than 1,000 years ago in Afghanistan and 700 years ago in western Europe,” says Simon. “But the carrot-breeding process has gone on intensively for just 50 years.”

In nature, different strains of carrots contain varying types and amounts of carotenoids—the pigments responsible for orange, yellow, and red colors. To assist seed companies and growers who wish to produce nutrient-rich carrots, Simon and his lab are working to map all the genes that play a part in synthesizing carotenoids in major carrot lines. Simon now knows of 20 genes that are involved. But determining a particular gene's role in generating carotenoids is not that straightforward.

Aside from enhancing the nutritional value of carrots—as well as onions, garlic, and cucumbers—researchers at Simon's laboratory also work to improve the vegetable's culinary quality and appeal.

With their compelling health benefits and a thumbs-up from taste testers, Simon's colorful carrots will be a great addition to supermarket

produce aisles once consumers create a demand for them.

18. The main purpose of this passage is to
(A) explain why carrots can be various colors
(B) point out the health benefits of carotenoids
(C) report on enhancements to the nutritional value of carrots
(D) explore ways to increase carrot production
(E) encourage people to buy carrots of various colors

19. The author's tone can best be described as
(A) argumentative
(B) emotional
(C) sentimental
(D) informative
(E) optimistic

20. According to the passage, carrots have been bred in all of the following colors EXCEPT:
(A) yellow
(B) green -
(C) white
(D) red
(E) purple

21. The type of carotene that gives carrots a red color is
(A) lycopene
(B) xanthophyll
(C) anthocyanin
(D) beta-carotene
(E) antioxidant

22. Which of the following is true of colored carrots?
(A) They first appeared about 50 years ago.
(B) They do not equal regular carrots in nutritive value.
(G) They are not as tasty as traditional carrots.
(D) They were first bred by scientists at the Agricultural Research Service Vegetable Crops Research Unit.
(E) They derive their color from varying types and amounts of carotenoids.

23. This passage can best be described as
(A) a short story
(B) a biography
(C) a research report
(D) propaganda
(E) an editorial

From the outskirts of the town,
Where of old the mile-stone stood,
Now a stranger, looking down
I behold the shadowy crown
Of the dark and haunted wood
Is it changed, or am I changed?
Ah! the oaks are fresh and green,
But the friends with whom I ranged
Through their thickets arc estranged
By the years that intervene.
Bright as ever flows the sea,
Bright as ever shines the sun,
But alas! they seem to me
Not the sun that used to be,
Not the tides that used to run.

—Henry Wadsworth Longfellow
"Changed”

24. The author's tone is best described as
(A) lighthearted
(B) optimistic
(C) nostalgic
(D) hostile
(E) humorous

25. This poem is written from the point of view of
(A) a frightened child
(B) a disinterested adult
(C) a sympathetic outside observer
(D) a sad observer of a transformation
(E) an adult recalling a childhood dream

26. In line 5, the author most probably refers to the woods as "haunted" in order to
(A) make the narrator seem foolish and superstitious
(B) hint at the narrator's acceptance of death
(C) reveal the narrator's belief in spirits
(D) set a dark and gloomy mood
(E) indicate the woods were filled with memories

27. Which of the following best expresses the theme of this poem?
(A) the power of the sun
(B) the passage of time
(C) the fluctuation of the tide
(D) autumn
(E) nature's renewal

The Statue of Liberty was a gift to the people of the United States from the people of France in recognition of the friendship established between the two nations during the American Revolution. Over the years, the Statue of Liberty has come to symbolize freedom and democracy, as well as this international friendship.

Sculptor Frederic Auguste Bartholdi was commissioned to design a sculpture with the year 1876 in mind for completion, to commemorate the centennial of the American Declaration of Independence. Alexandre Gustave Eiffel (designer of the Eiffel Tower) was called in to address the structural issues of Bartholdi's colossal sculpture. The Statue was a joint effort between America and France and it was agreed upon that the American people would build the pedestal, and the French people would be responsible for the Statue and its assembly here in the United States. Lack of funds was a problem on both sides of the Atlantic Ocean. In France, public fees, various forms of entertainment, and a lottery were among the methods used to raise funds. In the United States, benefit theatrical events, art exhibitions, auctions and prize fights helped to provide the needed funds. When fundraising for the pedestal lagged, Joseph Pulitzer (noted for the Pulitzer Prize) used the editorial pages of his newspaper *The World* to aid in the fundraising effort. Pulitzer's campaign of harsh criticism against both the rich, who had failed to finance the pedestal construction, and the middle class, who were content to rely upon the wealthy to provide the funds, was successful in motivating the people of America to donate.

Financing for the pedestal was completed in August 1885, and pedestal construction was finished in April of 1886. The Statue was completed in France in July 1884 and arrived in New York Harbor in June, 1885, on board the French frigate *Isere*. In transit, the Statue was reduced to 350 individual pieces and packed in 214 crates. The Statue was re-assembled on her new pedestal in four months time. On October 28, 1886, in front of thousands of spectators. President Grover Cleveland accepted the Statue On behalf of the United States. She was a centennial gift ten years

late.

28. According to the passage, the Statue of Liberty was intended to celebrate the
(A) centennial of the Declaration of Independence
(B) end of the Civil War
(C) end of hostilities between France and the United States
(D) start of the twentieth century
(H) dawn of a new era of international cooperation

29. In line 13, which word can be substituted for "address" without changing the meaning of the sentence?
(A) speak to
(B) focus on
(C) forward
(D) lecture
(E) label

30. From his actions, it can be inferred that Joseph Pulitzer's attitude toward the Statue of Liberty was
(A) openly hostile
(B) extremely cautious
(C) enthusiastically supportive
(D) completely neutral
(E) overly critical

31. According to the passage, the Statue of Liberty symbolizes
I. democracy
II. freedom
III. international friendship
IV. a treaty between the United States and France
(A) I only
(B) II only
(C) I and III only
(D) I, II, and lll only
(E) I, II, III, and IV

32. According to the passage, all of the following are true EXCEPT:
(A) The United States agreed to finance and build the pedestal.
(B) Bartholdi needed help with structural issues of the statue.
(C) Joseph Pulitzer was instrumental in raising money for the pedestal.
(D) The designer of the Eiffel Tower was called in to help raise funds for the project.
(E) The statue was completed in France before the pedestal was fully funded.

33.The main purpose of the passage is to
(A) inform the reader about the history of the Statue of Liberty
(B) describe how Bartholdi designed the Statue of Liberty
(C) compare fundraising efforts in the United States and France
(D) defend the use of newspaper editorials to help raise funds for the project
(E) explain how the Statue was assembled on her pedestal

34.This passage would most likely appear in a

(A) short story
(B) novel
(C) newspaper
(D) engineering journal
(E) textbook

At the end of what seemed a tedious while, I had managed to pack my head full of islands, towns, bars, “points,” and bends; and a curiously inanimate mass of lumber it was, too. However, inasmuch as I could shut my eyes and reel off a good long string of these names without leaving out more than ten miles of river in every fifty, I began to feel that I could take a boat down to New Orleans if I could make her skip those little gaps. But of course my complacency could hardly get start enough to lift my nose a trifle into the air, before Mr. Bixby would think of something to fetch it down again. One day he turned on me suddenly with this settler:—

“What is the shape of Walnut Bend?”

He might as well have asked me my grandmother’s opinion of protoplasm. I reflected respectfully, and then said I didn’t know it had any particular shape. My gunpowdery chief went off with a bang, of course, and then went on loading and firing until he was out of adjectives.

I had learned long ago that he only carried just so many rounds of ammunition, and was sure to subside into a very placable and even remorseful old smooth-bore as soon as they were all gone. That word “old” is merely affectionate; he was not more than thirty-four. I waited. By and by he said,—

“My boy, you've got to know the shape of the river perfectly. It is all there is left to steer by on a very dark night Everything else is blotted out and gone. But mind you, it hasn't the same shape in the night that it has in the day-time.”

“How on earth am I ever going to learn it, then?”

“How do you follow a hall at home in the dark? Because you know the shape of it. You can’t see it.”

“Do you mean to say that I've got to know all the million trifling variations of shape in the banks of this interminable river as well as I know the shape of the front hall at home?"

“On my honor you’ve got to know them better than any man ever did know the shapes of the halls in his own house.”

“I wish I was dead!”

—Mark Twain from Life on the Mississippi

35. When the. narrator says, “my complacency could hardly get start enough to lift-my nose a trifle into the air, before Mr. Bixby would think of something to fetch it down again," he means:
(A) Whenever the narrator picked his head up, Mr. Bixby was there to tell him to keep his eyes on the river.
(B) Just as he thought he was learning the river, Bixby would demonstrate how little the narrator actually knew.
(C) No one can name all the islands, towns, bars, points, and bends of the Mississippi River.
(D) No other pilot knew the river as well as Mr. Bixby did.
(E) The narrator could never hope to know the river as well as Bixby did.

36. Why does the narrator compare Bixby's question about the shape of Walnut Bend to asking about his grandmother's opinion of protoplasm?
(A) Only his grandmother could answer Bixby’s question.
(B) Both are questions that have no real answer.
(C) Both are questions the narrator cannot answer.
(D) Walnut Bend has the same shape as protoplasm.
(E) Bixby does not know the narrator's grandmother.

37.What is the meaning of “gunpowder” in line 19?
(A) loud
(B) smoky
(C) strong
(D) explosive
(E) gritty

38.Which of the following best describes the narrator’s reaction to the information that he will need to know the shape of the river perfectly even at night?
(A) anger
(B) regret
(C) amazement
(D) enthusiasm
(E) despair

39. The tone of this passage can best be described as
(A) humorous
(B) serious
(C) angry
(D) analytical
(E) tense

40. This passage can best be described as
(A) a news item
(B) propaganda
(C) an autobiography
(D) a research report
(E) a textbook excerpt

SECTION 4

1. What is 2% of 5,000?

(A) 10
(B) 80
(C) 100
(D) 105
(E) 110

2. 3.5 x 0.93 =

(A) 2.886
(B) 2.965
(C) 3.255
(D) 3.311
(E) 3.405

3. Which of the following Is NOT equal to a whole number?

(A) $\frac{32}{4}$
(B) $4 \times \frac{8}{16}$
(C) $8 \div \frac{1}{8}$
(D) $\frac{5}{12} \times 8$
(E) 6.4 + 11.6

4. 62 $^1/_2$% =

(A) 625
(B) 62.5
(C) 6.25
(D) 0.625
(E) 0.0625

5. It costs *m* dollars to buy 60 nails. At the same rate, how many dollars will it cost to buy 24 nails?

(A) $\frac{m}{5}$
(B) $\frac{2m}{5}$
(C) 2*m*
(D) 5*m*
(E) 10*m*

6. If $^5/_{12}$ of a number is 50, then $^1/_2$ of the same number is

(A) 72
(B) 70
(C) 64
(D) 60
(E) 56

7. $4^2 + 3(2 - 6) =$
(A) 4
(B) 12
(C) -4
(D) -8
(E) -12

8. What is the mean of the following numbers? 24, 36, 18, 30, 90, 690
(A) 48
(B) 64
(C) 148
(D) 152
(E) 160

9. If $\frac{2}{25} = \frac{n}{500}$, what is *n* ?
(A) 20
(B) 40
(C) 60
(D) 80
(E) 100

10. If 6×8÷___=5×4 + 4, then___=
(A) 2
(B) 3
(C) 4
(D) 5
(E) 6

11. 48 ÷ 6 x 8 x 8 is equal to the product of 16 and
(A) 16
(B) 18
(C) 24
(D) 28
(E) 32

12. $2 + {}^4/_5 =$
(A) 2.225
(B) 2.16
(C) 2.24
(D) 2.45
(E) 2.40

13. At the amusement park, Karen uses $^1/_3$ of her tickets for rides and $^1/_6$ of her tickets for food. What fraction of her tickets is left?
(A) $\frac{1}{6}$

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

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

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

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

14. $12 + 3^3/_4 =$

(A) $1\frac{4}{5}$

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

(C) $2\frac{7}{16}$

(D) $3\frac{1}{5}$

(E) $3\frac{9}{13}$

15. Rosa buys a blouse for $23.95. The sales tax is 6.5%. What is the total cost of the blouse, including the sales tax?

(A) $24.35
(B) $24.78
(C) $25.20
(D) $25.51
(E) $26.92

16. Kyle can ride his bike 30 km in 2 hours. At the same rate, how far can he ride in 7 hours?

(A) 90 km
(B) 105 km
(C) 125 km
(D) 130 km
(E) 150 km

17. The distance around a rectangular park is 1 mile. If the width of the park is 880 feet, what is its length?

(A) 720 ft
(B) 840 ft
(C) 1,250 ft
(D) 1,510 ft
(E) 1,760 ft

18. $10\times(0.38+3.5)+5.2=$

(A) 15.25
(B) 24.15
(C) 32.40
(D) 44
(E) 46.5

19. Daryl rents a computer by the hour. The rental company charges $25 + $6 per hour. Which equation represents this situation?

(A) $25+6h$
(B) $6h-25$
(C) $6(25+h)$
(D) $\frac{6}{h} + 25$
(E) $h + \frac{25}{h}$

20. The temperature at midnight was -12°C. It rose 2°C each hour. What was the temperature at 11:00 A.M.?

(A) -2°C
(B) 4°C
(C) 8°C
(D) 10°C
(E) 12°C

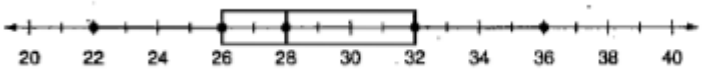
21. How many yards are in 4 miles?

(A) 6,460
(B) 6,720
(C) 6,884
(D) 7,040
(E) 7,225

22. What is 231,000 written in scientific notation?

(A) $2.31x10^{-3}$
(B) $2.31x10^{3}$
(C) 2.31 xlO^{4}
(D) $2.31x10^{5}$
(E) $231x10^{3}$

23. What is the median of the set of data shown in this box-and-whisker plot?



(A) 22
(B) 26
(C) 28
(D) 32
(E) 36

24. What is the next term in this sequence?

1, 4, 16, 64,...

(A) 80
(B) 128
(C) 144
(D) 160

(E) 256

25. What is the mode of the set of data shown in this stem-and-leaf plot?

Stem	Leaf
11	4 4
12	3 6
13	2 3 4 7
14	
15	8 9
16	0 5 8

(A) 114
(B) 134
(C) 158
(D) 158.5
(E) 168

SECTION 5

Topic Haste makes waste.

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