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SSAT Upper Level Practice Test November 2023

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Questions only. The answer key is not included. Work under timed conditions, then check any question you're unsure about with a step-by-step explanation.

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Section 1 Writing Sample

TOPIC: All that glitters is not gold.

ASSIGNMENT: Do you agree or disagree with the topic? Illustrate your opinion with specific examples from your life, from literature or history, or from current events.

Section 2 Quantitative Skills

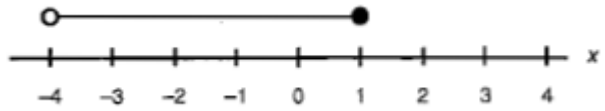
1. If the vertices of a triangle are A (1, 3), B (3, -4), and C (1, -4), find its area.

(A) 10
(B) 7
(C) 9
(D) 12
(E) 8

2. Simplify $3>\sqrt{8} - \sqrt{18}$.

(A) $2\sqrt{3}$
(B) $4\sqrt{3}$
(C) $3\sqrt{2}$
(D) $3\sqrt{5}$
(E) $4\sqrt{2}$

3. Describe the following line graph.



(A) -4 > x > 1
(B) -4 < x < 1
(C) -4 ≤ x ≤ 1
(D) -4 < x ≤ 1
(E) 1 < x ≤ -4

4. Mitch drives for 30 minutes at 50 miles per hour. He then drives for an additional 45 minutes at 60 miles per hour. How many miles did he drive altogether?

(A) 60 miles
(B) 80 miles
(C) 50 miles
(D) 65 miles
(E) 70 miles

5. An ocean-going cargo ship has a capacity of 800 tons. If it sails from Los Angeles to Hong Kong carrying five-eighths of its capacity and returns carrying three-fifths of its capacity, how many tons did it carry round-trip?

(A) 650 tons
(B) 760 tons
(C) 980 tons
(D) 870 tons
(E) 840 tons

6. A circle has a diameter of 10”, with a radius OC. If another circle with a radius of 6” is drawn with the center at the middle of radius OC, at how many points do the two circles intersect?

(A) 3

(B) 4
(C) 2
(D) 0
(E) 1

7. Excluding 1, what is the difference between the sum of the prime factors of 35 and 30?
(A) 5
(B) 4
(C) 2
(D) 3
(E) 5

8. If a, b, and c are consecutive odd integers in the given order and c = 11, what is the product of *a* and *b*?
(A) 55
(B) 45
(C) 72
(D) 87
(E) 63

9. Simplify $\frac{a\sqrt{42}}{b\sqrt{7}}$.
(A) $\frac{a}{b}\sqrt{6}$
(B) $a\sqrt{6}$
(C) $ab\sqrt{7}$
(D) $\frac{b}{a}\sqrt{7}$
(E) $ab\sqrt{6}$

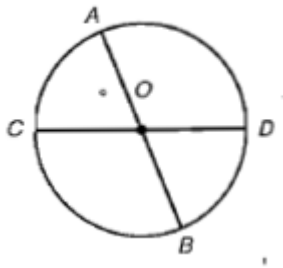
10. Julissa drives from Central City to Marbury, a distance of 154 miles. If she leaves Central City at 8 A.M. and arrives in Marbury at 10:45 A.M., what is her average rate of speed?
(A) 58 mph
(B) 62 mph
(C) 54 mph
(D) 56 mph
(E) 59 mph

11. If x and y are negative integers and y > x, which of the following statements is true?
(A) xy <0
(B) x + y > 0
(C) xy > 0
(D) y - x < 0
(E) $\frac{y}{x} < 0$

12. Find the value of the expression 3rs - 2t when r = 2, s = 3, and t= 4.
(A) 12

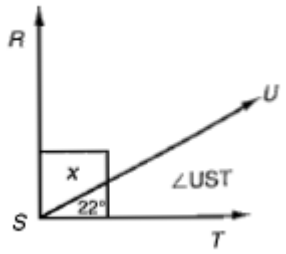
(B) 10
(C) 14
(D) 8
(E) 18

13. O is the center of the circle. Which of the following statements is true?



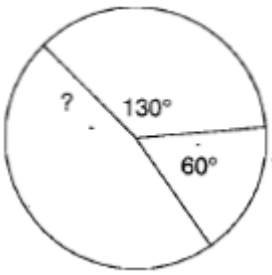
(A) AB > CD
(B) CO < OB
(C) AB - OB = DO
(D) CD - OB < OD
(E) CD > OA + OC

14. $\overline{SR}$ is perpendicular to $\overline{ST}$. m$\angle TSU$ = 22°. Find x.



(A) 54°
(B) 66°
(C) 22°
(D) 68°
(E) 48°

15. If two central angles of a triangle are 60 and 130°, find the measure of the other angle.



(A) 60°
(B) 170°
(C) 65°
(D) 95°

(E) 85°

16. Mary Lou is pumping oxygen into an emergency room at the rate of 3 cubic meters per minute. If the room is 9 meters long by 6 meters wide by 4 meters high, how long will it take for the room to be filled with oxygen?

(A) 64 minutes
(B) 72 minutes
(C) 86 minutes
(D) 44 minutes
(E) 58 minutes

17. The ABC Construction Company charges $2.58 a square foot to cement a driveway. At this rate, what is the cost of cementing a driveway 11 feet by 34 feet? Round off your answer to the nearest dollar.

(A) $965
(B) $966
(C) $961
(D) $964
(E) $963

18. What happens to the area of a triangle when its base is doubled and its height is tripled?

(A) it is doubled
(B) it is tripled
(C) it is quadrupled
(D) it is increased fivefold
(E) it is increased sixfold

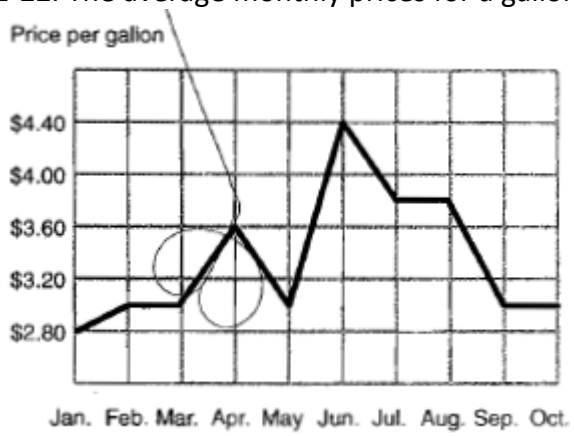
19. If the following sets of numbers represent the three sides of various triangles, select the scalene triangle.

(A) 4, 4, 4
(B) 6, 7, 7
(C) 8, 11, 8
(D) 5, 6, 7
(E) 6, 9, 6

20. The temperature is 90°F at 3 P.M. If it decreases by 40 percent by midnight and then increases by 26 percent by 10 A.M. the next day, what is the temperature at 10 A.M.? Round off to the nearest degree.

(A) 68°F
(B) 54°F
(C) 66°F
(D) 42°F
(E) 58°F

21-22. The average monthly prices for a gallon of regular gasoline are indicated in the chart.



21. Find the average price of a gallon of gasoline for the months of April and August.

(A) $3.10
(B) $3.40
(C) $3.70
(D) $4.10
(E) $3.50

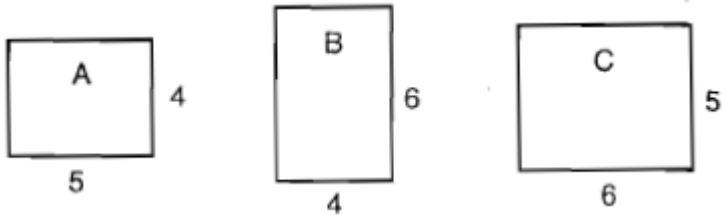
22. How much was the steepest drop in the average price per gallon of gasoline between two consecutive months?

(A) $.40
(B) $.60
(C) $.30
(D) $.80
(E) $.50

23. The measure of the vertex angle of an isosceles triangle is 50°. Find the measure of an exterior angle to one of the base angles of the triangle.

(A) 65°
(B) 125°
(C) 115°
(D) 80°
(E) 75°

24. Examine the figures and choose the best answer.



(A) Area A is greater than area C.
(B) Area A is greater than area B.
(C) Area B is greater than area C.
(D) Area C is less than area A.
(E) Area B is less than area C.

25. The Missoula Manatees scored 12, 7, 10, 6, and 9 runs in their last five games. If they want to maintain an average of 9 runs per game for six games, how much do they have to score on their next game?

(A) 6
(B) 8
(C) 10
(D) 4
(E) 12

Section 3 Reading Comprehension Skills

UFO enthusiasts often attempt to prove the existence of aliens. They show fuzzy photos of floating white cigars and point to oddities in the way the world works as proof that “we are not alone.” They also point to the mysterious Anasazi culture. The Anasazi, historians say, were an ancient Native American tribe located near the desert area we now call Area 51 that suddenly began experiencing a huge cultural revolution. Some people attribute such miraculous cultural growth to a decision to farm beans, but others prefer to give credit to assistance to friendly aliens.

Now, alien fans can add some weight to their argument that aliens exist—from the writings of Washington Irving. Irving (1783-1859) wrote the first fiction works in the colonial America. Among other things, Irving wrote about the history of New York and mythological stories; he also wrote satires, a powerful tool given the fledgling nation's political turmoil. However, he is best known for his stories, like “The Legend of Sleepy Hollow” and “Tales of a Traveler.”

Of Irving's ouvre, it is Irving’s “Rip Van Winkle” to which UFO fans should direct their attention, for the argument has been made that Van Winkle's twenty-year sleep is actually a ease of alien abduction. As odd as this sounds, the ease deserves some investigation.

1. What is the function of paragraph two?
(A) to hook the reader's attention so that s/he will continue reading
(B) to move the discussion from the introduction to the highlight of the article
(C) to give a detailed argument that "Rip Van Winkle" describes a UFO abduction
(D) to tell biographical information about Washington Irving
(E) to tell the story of "The Legend of Sleepy Hollow"

2. Which of the following events happened around the time of Irving's lifetime?
(A) the Civil War
(B) the Vietnam War
(C) World War I
(D) the American Revolution
(E) World War II

3. Which of the following inferences can be made about the Anasazi?
(A) The beans probably gave them additional energy and cultural stability.
(B) They lived near New England.
(C) They all disappeared mysteriously.
(D) They sacrificed children to the aliens.
(E) They migrated freely until the 1980s.

4. According to the article, for which of his writings was Irving famous?
(A) "Tale of a Tub"
(B) "Old Mother Hubbard"
(C) "The Headless Horseman"
(D) "Rip Van Winkle"
(E) "The Life of Washington"

5. Which of the following best describes the author's tone?
(A) rude but informative
(B) knowledgeable but playful
(C) Conceited but angry
(D) Skeptical but pious
(E) Sarcastic but rigorous

6. The author's main purpose in writing this piece is_____.
(A) to embarrass Washington Irving's successors
(B) to get the reader interested in reading mythology
(C) to bring to light a little-known theory about Irving's work
(D) to argue that aliens do not exist
(E) to refute the argument that George Washington believed in alien life.

In the 1980s, theaters presented a new animated film called Anastasia. It told the story of a young, poverty-stricken Russian girl who comes to find out that she is the long-lost Princess Anastasia, daughter of Czar Nicholas II. By the end of the movie, she ascends her throne as a benevolent ruler. But fans of that movie must face an unpleasant truth: Either the writers got it all wrong, or they intentionally ignored history. On July 17, 1918, Anastasia, along with the rest of her family, was murdered before she reached the age of 18; there were no survivors. And although the film correctly targets Rasputin as a disreputable villain, it nevertheless caricatures his character and his ambitions.

It's time to set the record straight.

Rasputin, born Grigory Yefimovisc Novykh, was born in Siberia in 1872. He came from poverty-stricken, illiterate people, and he soon earned for himself a bad reputation for his wild lifestyle; indeed, his nickname “Rasputin” means debauched. For a time, Rasputin studied at a monastery, but he came to believe that the only means of salvation came through indulging one’s appetites. He then became a wandering, self-proclaimed holy man, and he traveled extensively, even into Greece and Jerusalem. Upon his return to Russia, Rasputin traveled to St. Petersburg. There he met Czar Nicholas II and his family. Unbelievably, despite his salacious lifestyle and his distaste for bathing, Rasputin ingratiated himself with the Czarina. For whatever reason, Rasputin proved repeatedly that he could comfort the crown prince Alexis, who was afflicted with hemophilia.

Naturally, his close relationship with the ruling family threw a sour taste into the mouths of-the Russian nobility. They eventually plotted against Rasputin with" the goal of engineering his death. On December 29, 1916, a nobleman invited Rasputin to his home for drinks and conversation. There, he poisoned Rasputin^ drink and waited for him to die. Rasputin proved stronger than anticipated, and so the noble and his friends tried to shoot him instead. Again, Rasputin clung to life. Finally, the nobles had to drag him down to the river and drown him.

Rasputin had his drawbacks. He was selfish. He was corrupt. He was politically ambitious. However, he does not deserve to be represented as he is in Anastasia.

7. The author's intent in writing this passage is_____.
(A) to further confound the information people have about Anastasia and her family
(B) to desecrate Rasputin's reputation
(C) to praise the film Anastasia for its historical accuracy
(D) to restore a little dignity to a powerful historical figure
(E) to talk about Czar Nicholas II and his family

8. When were Anastasia and her family murdered?
(A) 1872
(B) 1890
(C) 1916
(D) 1918
(E) 1929

9. What did Rasputin consider himself?
(A) a politician
(B) a holy man
(C) a czar
(D) a noble
(E) a spy

10. Who, according to the article, had hemophilia?
(A) Anastasia
(B) the czar
(C) the czarina
(D) The crown prince
(E) Rasputin

11. The author writes this passage with
(A) humility
(B) fear
(C) anxiety
(D) serenity
(E) outrage

Turning and turning in the widening gyre
The falcon cannot hear the falconer;
Things fall apart; the center cannot hold;
Mere anarchy is loosed upon the world,
The blood-dimmed tide is loosed, and everywhere
The ceremony of innocence is drowned;
The best lack all conviction, while the worst
Are full of passionate intensity ...

—William Butler Yeats (1920)

12. Which of the following events take place in this poem?
(A) The volcanoes are beginning to explode.
(B) The falcon cannot hear the falconer.
(C) The animals cannot find their way home.
(D) The people cannot see the sun.
(E) The tidal wave dashes the shore to pieces.

13. What is let loose upon the world?
(A) the blood-dimmed tide
(B) the widening gyre
(C) the falconer
(D) the ceremony of innocence
(E) mere anarchy

14. What cannot hold?
(A) the moon
(B) the tide
(C) the center
(D) the world
(E) the worst

15. This poem tries to express the_____.
(A) fine skill of falconry
(B) understandable injustice of death
(C) great joy about life
(D) deep pessimism about the world
(E) appreciation for anarchy as a political system

16. Why do you think that the author uses words like “blood-dimmed,” “anarchy,” and “drowned innocence”?
(A) to give a happy tone to the poem
(B) to give a sad tone to the poem
(C) to give a menacing tone to the poem
(D) to give a light-hearted tone to the poem
(E) to give a proud tone to the poem

Scattered across the United States are countless statues of men on horseback. You can find them in cemeteries, in parks, and outside public service buildings. Normally, these statues depict men in uniform sitting astride horses. The main difference among these statues are the position the horses hold; they rear back on their hind legs with both hooves in the air, or hold one hoof aloft, or plant all four hooves firmly on the ground.

Legend has it that you can look at statues of men on horseback, anywhere in the United States, and know how they died. If the rider sits atop a horse with one hoof held up, then that person was wounded in battle and later died of his wounds. If the horse rears back on both hind legs, then that person died in battle. And if the horse stands on all four hooves, the rider died of natural causes.

Unfortunately, this story is a load of horse manure. It's pretty to think that all sculptors adhered to this rule, but they did not. A simple scan across the horse-and-rider statues will prove this point. In fact, the lore generally is true only for Civil War battlefields.

17. You are in a graveyard located in Los Alamos, New Mexico. You see many statues of men on horseback. One in particular catches your attention; it is made of bronze, and the man sits astride a horse reared back on both hind legs. You infer that_____.

(A) this man died in battle
(B) this man was wounded in battle and later died
(C) this man died of natural causes
(D) this man was a public servant
(E) this man liked horses

18. In what sort of publication would you likely find this article?

(A) a science text
(B) an almanac
(C) a book of trivia
(D) a history book
(E) a comic book

19. The best title for this passage would be_____.

(A) Urban Legends Explained
(B) Ripley's Believe It or Not
(C) Secrets of Civil War Battlegrounds
(D) The Story of the Civil War
(E) The Art of Making Statues

20. The author's tone can be described as_____.

(A) heavyhanded
(B) mathematical
(C) dour
(D) lighthearted
(E) loquacious

It has been said that “History is written by the winners,” and to a certain extent this statement is true. If nothing else, history has a very selective memory. As we study the events of World War II, stories continue to surface. Some of these are happy; others are sad. Still others are merely intriguing.

One such story is that of Vasili Zeitsev, who fought for the Russian army against the invading Germans. Zeitsev, a deer hunter from the Urals, became a hero for his marksmanship; in one ten-day period, he shot 40 Germans. He was so good a shot, and so demoralizing for German soldiers, that the Germans shipped in their own sharpshooter, Colonel Heinz Thornwald, for the express purpose of killing Zeitsev. Unfortunately for Thornwald, Zeitsev proved the better soldier. Thornwald, after attempting a shot, stuck up his head for a quick look around; Zeitsev took the advantage and eliminated Thornwald. By the end of the war, Zeitsev alone defeated 242 Germans before he was blinded by a land mine.

Anyone interested in Zeitsev’s story can watch the recent film Enemy at the Gates, starring Joseph Fiennes, Jude Law, and Ed Harris. Even though some details have been changed, for example the inclusion of a love triangle, the movie is quite exciting and informative.

21. How many Germans did Zeitsev kill?
(A) 142
(B) 242
(C) 342
(D) 442
(E) 542

22. What does the phrase “History is written by the winners” mean?
(A) The losers, because of their suffering, arc more interesting to listen to.
(B) The soldiers, because of their sacrifice, are ignored.
(C) The winners, because they are now more powerful, can control information flow.
(D) The generals, because of their military skill, can remain silent.
(E) The artists, because of their skill, will listen to the soldiers.

23. What ended Zeitsev’s career?
(A) He stepped on a land mine and blew himself up.
(B) He went deaf after standing too near a tank when it fired its shot.
(C) He drowned in the attack on Normandy.
(D) He was blinded by a land mine.
(E) He was paralyzed when the cavalry stampeded his tent.

24. Zeitsev was _____.
(A) American
(B) French
(C) German
(D) neutral
(E) Russian

25. The author intended_____.
(A) to anger the reader
(B) to relate an interesting historical tidbit
(C) to plug the movie Enemy at the Gates
(D) to praise the Germans
(E) to document the story of Heinz Thornwald

26. What can we infer from Thornwald’s defeat?
(A) If Thornwald had aimed to the left, Zeitsev would be dead.
(B) If Zeitsev had been more careful about checking his shot, Thornwald would be alive.
(C) If Thornwald had not eaten 15 minutes before making his shot, Zeitsev would be alive.
(D) If Thornwald had not joined the German army, Zeitsev would not have joined the Russian army.
(E) If Thornwald had been more careful about checking to see whether he hit, Zeitsev might not have gotten a shot.

27. Because of his great aim, which of the following jobs was Zeitsev assigned?
(A) sniper
(B) radio man

(C) gunner
(D) pilot
(E) cook

Anyone who has lived in the United States for any length of time has seen, or heard of, graffiti. Graffiti is the scrawled artwork that defaces public buildings, street signs, and roadways. The subjects depicted by graffiti artists range widely; sometimes the graffiti is just gang names and logos, other times it is the artist's name. Sometimes the graffiti is vaguely attractive, but more often than not, it is just a mass of obscene words.

Linguists will tell you that the term graffiti comes from the Italian word graffito, which means to scratch. Artists will tell you that the art form (They call it an art form!) dates back to the dawn of humanity; even the cave men used graffiti on their cave walls, and don't forget the caricature of Jesus on the Domus Gelotiana in Rome, now on display in a museum.

These modern, politically correct yahoos would have you believe the garbage we sec scrawled on sidewalks and mailboxes every day is somehow contributing to our quality of life. By ridding ourselves of these "urban artworks," they say, we are discriminating against those whose artistic ideals are different from ours.

Well, I say, our ideals arc different—and theirs arc wrong. Art does not deface property. Art is not vulgar. Art is not commercialism for gangland activities. And I urge you to join my opinion.

28. From what language does the word graffiti come?
(A) English
(B) Russian
(C) Italian
(D) Latin
(E) Hebrew

29. In what context arc you likely to find this kind of writing?
(A) the headlines
(B) the opinions/editorial page
(C) the gossip columns
(D) the sports page
(E) the real estate section

30. 'Which position does the author likely endorse?
(A) The city should set aside funding for grants to graffiti artists so they can continue their work.
(B) The Museum of Modern Art should consider having a showcase for graffiti art.
(C) Young children should be allowed to express their artistic impulses on sidewalks and school buildings.
(D) Urban artists should create their own wrapping paper design.
(E) Graffiti artists should receive jail sentences.

31. In what place docs this author likely live?
(A) a rural town in Mississippi
(B) a village in eastern Kentucky
(C) New York City
(D) the seaside in Florida
(E) a resort in Alaska

32. With what emotion does the author write?
(A) satisfaction
(B) joy
(C) fear
(D) exasperation
(E) sorrow

Students study the theory of communism in school. They know that it was created and popularized by Marx and Engels. They know that it advocates putting the state's needs above the individual's needs. They know many of the Russian leaders—like Stalin, Khrushchev, and Gorbachev.

What they may not realize is that, in the late 1890s, many great European and American thinkers adamantly advocated communism. This was a time during which one could sec class division taking place. At that time, people generally fit into one of two categories; either they were rich, or striving to be rich, or they were dirt poor. The poor desired to be rich, and the rich had no desire to come into any contact with the poor. Communism offered a way out for the poor at the expense of the wealthy; classlessness offered a hopeful future for many.

Take, for example, British author H. G. Wells. Wells, one of the first science fiction writers, wrote The Time Machine with the tenets of communism firmly in mind. The Time Machine warns about what will happen if society continues to split into two factions—the rich and the poverty-stricken. The book shows the poverty-stricken class finally rising up and taking revenge upon the rich. By contrast, Wells argues, communism, with its classless society, offers a much more hopeful future.

Another writer who favored communism was American author John Steinbeck. In his The Grapes of Wraths for example, he sets up a story in which poverty-stricken folk are offered a dream—the American Dream—that will never come true for them. Steinbeck holds capitalism accountable for the poverty and despair that exists in the world. He does this by depicting the horrible events that befall the Joad family on their way to find work in California. Bankers take over their farm. Their car breaks down, and salesmen try to gyp them out of their cash. The Joads can't find work in California because there is always someone willing to work at a lower wage. All of these traumas, Steinbeck insinuates, will come true under capitalism. Steinbeck offers only one harmonious event for the Joads: a camp that runs on the principles of communism.

33. According to the passage, what text did John Steinbeck write?
(A) Marx and Engels
(B) The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn
(C) The Time Machine
(D) Communism: The Way to Go
(E) The Grapes of Wrath

34. Which statement outlines the organization of these four paragraphs?
(A) An introduction and an example with two opposite claims.
(B) A conclusion, two supporting paragraphs, and an introduction.
(C) An introduction, a claim, and two supporting paragraph-long examples.
(D) Two claims with a supporting example.
(E) An introduction, two supporting paragraphs, and a conclusion.

35. We can infer from the passage that the author_____.
(A) is neutral
(B) is a communist
(C) is a capitalist
(D) is a novelist
(E) is poor

36. The author sets out to_____.
(A) argue that communism is an evil theory
(B) give an explanation as to why people once took a great interest in communism
(C) advocate a return to communism
(D) recommend some good books to read
(E) eradicate capitalism from the world

If you are a fan of such shows as Days of Our Lives or Passions, you are enjoying a dramatic tradition over a thousand years old. Any fan of a soap opera knows that certain trademark characters will be a part of the show, whether or not you want them to be. Every soap opera has a naive, innocent character (usually female) who runs into trouble with an evil, conniving, manipulative character (also usually female) who has set her sights on the innocent character's boyfriend. Every soap opera, additionally, has an earnest young man who, because he is in love with the naive, innocent character, finds himself in conflict with a calculating, boastful man. These recurring character types are modern versions of archetypes created by commedia dell'arte.

Commedia dell'arte evolved from the standards set by Roman comedies that became particularly popular during the Renaissance. Roman comedy had become highly formalized, and it used six main types of characters around whom the story unfolded. These characters included the Sweet Young Thing (a naive, innocent, young female character), the Miles Gloriosus (the superficially bold but secretly cowardly soldier), the Old Man (who takes a highly inappropriate interest in the Sweet Young Thing), the Old Woman (usually a nurse or chaperone of the Sweet Young Thing), the Brave Young Man (who eventually weds the Sweet Young Thing), and the Clever Slave (who comically but cleverly aids the Brave Young Man and the Sweet Young Thing in their attempts to escape the evil clutches of the Old Man).

Commedia dell'arte adopted these main characters, in particular the Clever Slave (often called the zanni) and the Brave Young Man and the Sweet Young Thing (also called The Lovers or Harlequin and Columbine) and expanded their number. Eventually, a typical commedia dell'arte company consisted of 10 or 12 actors, each specializing in one or two character types, who ad-libbed performances. Over time, people grew tired of these stereotypical characters, and drama turned to more realistic depictions of human traumas. Nevertheless, remnants of commedia dell'arte exist--such as those in modem soap operas, as we shall see as we analyze some modern day examples.

37. The author wants to make the point that
(A) soap operas are a complete waste of time
(B) commedia dell'arte is a modem art form
(C) Days of our Lives is the best soap opera on TV
(D) old things can sometimes be recreated in new ways
(E) commedia dell'arte was a highly scripted art form

38. The character in commedia dell'arte who is a secret coward is the_____.
(A) Sweet Young Thing
(B) Miles Gloriosus
(C) Clever Slave
(D) Old Man
(E) Brave Young Man

39. What is the purpose of paragraph one?
(A) to tell about the commedia dell'arte
(B) to discuss the latest plot developments of Days of Our Lives
(C) to talk about specific commedia dell'arte characters
(D) to engage the reader's attention
(E) to waste the reader's time

40. What is the name of the pair of lovers in commedia dell'arte?
(A) Romeo and Juliet
(B) Abbot and Costello
(C) Punch and Judy
(D) Betty and Veronica
(E) Harlequin and Columbine

Section 4 Verbal Skills

1. FOE
(A) author
(B) warrior
(C) poet
(D) spy
(E) enemy

2. FRACTION
(A) piece
(B) break
(C) breach
(D) disagreement
(E) opposing side

3. DISCARD
(A) reject
(B) acquire
(C) offend
(D) play
(E) amass

4. EMPLOY
(A) deceive
(B) use
(C) trick
(D) pay
(E) fall

5. CONTORT
(A) twist
(B) accompany
(C) legislate
(D) dine
(E) diet

6. EXALT
(A) elevate
(B) breathe
(C) insult
(D) denigrate
(E) fatigue

7. SOMNOLENT
(A) liquid
(B) flexible
(C) spartan
(D) fluid
(E) sleepy

8. TERRAIN
(A) land
(B) water
(C) justice
(D) storm
(E) atmosphere

9. MEDDLESOME
(A) nosy
(B) noisome
(C) confusing
(D) addled
(E) unbalanced

10. BOON
(A) interruption
(B) explosion-
(C) gift
(D) deviation
(E) fool

11. STERN
(A) stem
(B) sterile
(C) stout
(D) strict
(E) stressed

12. DUBIOUS
(A) welcome
(B) slow
(C) random
(D) doubtful
(E) hearty

13. FALLACY
(A) plunge
(B) credit
(C) fancy
(D) style
(E) error

14. ABODE
(A) home
(B) augury
(C) container
(D) design
(E) prediction

15. INDEFATIGABLE
(A) unknown
(B) friendless
(C) inflated
(D) undefinable
(E) tireless

16. TOXIC
(A) void
(B) free
(C) poisonous
(D) concealing
(E) hidden

17. MALICIOUS
(A) odorous
(B) spiteful
(C) inedible
(D) atypical
(E) hungry

18. CONTOUR
(A) expedition
(B) incarceration
(C) texture
(D) duty
(E) outline

19. HERALD
(A) announcer
(B) paper
(C) tribute
(D) monarch
(E) jester

20. AVARICE
(A) snow
(B) beauty
(C) envy
(D) serenity
(E) greed

21. COLOSSAL
(A) misplaced
(B) sloppy
(C) grieving
(D) gigantic
(E) clumsy

22. AFFABLE
(A) friendly
(B) fiery
(C) unintelligent
(D) casual
(E) truculent

23. AMBULATORY
(A) injured
(B) walking
(C) conservative
(D) scientific
(E) medical

24. ANTITHESIS
(A) control
(B) formula
(C) statement
(D) similarity
(E) opposite

25. CRUDE
(A) physical
(B) refined
(C) crass
(D) mental
(E) weak

26. CHIDE
(A) scold
(B) wager
(C) nick
(D) chip
(E) bet

27. FOIBLE
(A) bone
(B) feeling
(C) being
(D) sport
(E) weakness

28. ALOOF
(A) reserved
(B) intelligent
(C) diligent
(D) dogged
(E) alien

29. INNOCUOUS
(A) repugnant
(B) immune
(C) medical
(D) harmless
(E) sharp

30. VERACIOUS
(A) lawful
(B) legal
(C) true
(D) mature
(E) angry

31. Dark is to light as_____.
(A) big is to heavy
(B) dean is to dirty
(C) bar is to soap
(D) pure is to immaculate
(E) simple is to easy

32. Negative is to positive as_____.

(A) valley is to mountain
(B) dominant is to overbearing
(C) height is to weight
(D) neutral is co flat
(E) ocean is to sea

33. Pack is to suitcase as_____.
(A) jump is to plane
(B) fuel is to car
(C) read is to magazine
(D) eat is to restaurant
(E) buy is to groceries

34. Bus is to car as whale is to_____.
(A) fish
(B) plankton
(C) dolphin
(D) ocean
(E) ship

35- Tile is to mosaic as_____ .
(A) tire is to car
(B) sand is to box .
(C) musician is to orchestra
(D) flower is to plant
(E) colony is to ant

36. Golf is to course as_____ .
(A) hockey is to net
(B) football is to goal
(C) course is to basketball
(D) baseball is to diamond
(E) volleyball is to spike

37. Coat is to jacket as chair is to_____.
(A) stool
(B) table
(C) couch
(D) counter
(E) sofa

38. Modest is to vanity as innocent is to_____.
(A) happiness
(B) reason
(C) fear
(D) guilt
(E) purity

39. Recluse is to publicity as_____.
(A) pragmatist is to practicality
(B) politician is to votes
(C) anarchist is to order
(D) spider is to web
(E) equivocator is to hunger

40. Zoo is to animals as_____.
(A) school is to education
(B) prison is to policemen
(C) circus is to tightrope
(D) letter is to mailbox
(E) factory is to workers

41. Blossom is to bloom as_____.
(A) fruit is to tree
(B) quiver is to vibrate
(C) run is to hide
(D) fast is to slow
(E) wax is to wane

42. Desert is to arid as_____.
(A) sand is to beach
(B) saturated is to desiccated
(C) wet is to dry
(D) continent is to unexplored
(E) rainforest is to humid

43. Hero is to villain as antagonist is to_____.
(A) character
(B) protagonist
(C) mentor
(D) companion
(E) sidekick

44. Zebra is to skunk as_____.
(A) rhinoceros is to hippopotamus
(B) horse is to cow
(C) leopard is to Dalmatian
(D) mammoth is to wool
(E) dinosaur is to bird

45. Grizzly is to bear as_____.
(A) butter is to bur
(B) night is to mare
(C) mint is to herb
(D) spear is to pepper
(E) puppy is to dog

46. Square is to pentagon as_____.
(A) triad is to chord
(B) quartet is to quintet
(C) circle is to sphere
(D) multiply is to divide
(E) cube is to root

47. Recess is to play as breakfast is to_____.
(A) dress
(B) pancakes
(C) juice
(D) eat
(E) lunch

48. Walk is to stroll as_____.
(A) run is to race
(B) sing is to orate
(C) converse is to chat
(D) dance is to twirl
(E) rattle is to roll

49. Helter is to skelter as_____.
(A) wishy is to washy
(B) in is to out
(C) back is to forth
(D) mish is to mash
(E) harem is to scarem

50. Odd is to agenda as_____.
(A) strange is to tent
(B) plan is to point
(C) weird to wired
(D) quirky is to schedule
(E) list is to nomination

51. Drill is to hole as blender is to_____.
(A) flour
(B) batter
(C) eggs
(D) milk
(E) blades

52. Sanitary is to clean as_____.
(A) empathy is to ethereal
(B) heinous is to inane
(C) elegy is to copious
(D) cogent is to haphazard
(E) earnest is to serious

53. Imagination is to thought as_____.
(A) song is to bird
(B) music is to sound
(C) art is to painting
(D) theatre is to auditorium
(E) engineering is to train

54. Parade is to march as_____.
(A) circus is to walk
(B) swim is to meet
(C) meet is to eat
(D) race is to run
(E) sweat is to sweet

55. Record is to document as_____.
(A) excel is to feign
(B) excuse is to pardon
(C) conceal is to exempt
(D) inundate is to wilt
(E) challenge is to venture

56. Financial is to money as psychological is to_____.
(A) mind
(B) spirit
(C) body
(D) academics
(E) psychiatric

57. Pencil is to lead as_____.
(A) pen is to paper
(B) tube is to straw
(C) stem is to pith
(D) graphite is to mineral
(E) wood is to mill

58. Monday is to Thursday as_____.
(A) February is to May
(B) eight is to six
(C) March is to May
(D) 12:00 is to 1:00
(E) first is to third

59. Bath is to water as_____.
(A) soap is co tub
(B) tub is to popcorn
(C) popcorn is to movie
(D) movie is to picture
(E) picture is to frame

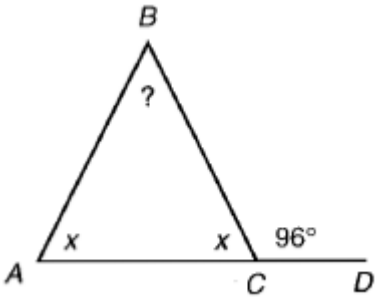
60. Fiend is co friend as_____.
(A) enemy is to foe
(B) hart is to wart
(C) tuck is to truck
(D) height is to weight
(E) monster is to critic

Section 5 Quantitative Skills

1. Find the quotient of 2.112 and 0.6.

(A) 2.54
(B) 0.349
(C) 3.52
(D) 4.118
(E) 2.47

2. Sides *AB* and *BC* in △ABC are equal in measure. If the exterior angle at *C* measures 96°, find the measure of angle *B*.



(A) 18°
(B) 24°
(C) 12°
(D) 16°
(E) 19°

3. The price of a computer dropped 10% and then dropped another 20% of the reduced price. What percent of the original price was the computer selling for after the second drop?

(A) 72%
(B) 87%
(C) 56%
(D) 67%
(E) 48%

4. Determine the value of *x* in the equation 62 + 2(8 - x) = 72.

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

5. What is the greatest common factor of 70 and 14?

(A) 10
(B) 7
(C) 15
(D) 14
(E) 28

6. Ruben, Shelly, and Malcolm have recorded a hit song. If Ruben gets 2/5 of the income and Shelly gets 1/3 and they earn $300,000, how much does Malcolm get?

(A) $90,000
(B) $250,000
(C) $210,000
(D) $80,000
(E) $110,000

7. On the real number line, if the distance between two numbers is 5.6, which of the following sets correctly represents the two numbers?

(A) 4.7 and 11.3
(B) 9.5 and 1.8
(C) 12.4 and 6.5
(D) 9.3 and 3.7
(E) 2.4 and 5.9

8. Find the value of $5.3 \times 10^3 - 1.3 \times 10^2$.

(A) 3,450
(B) 5,170
(C) 1,300
(D) 5,400
(E) 4,260

9. Twenty-four students in a class are right-handed and six are left-handed. If these figures represent the entire class, what percent is left-handed?

(A) 15%
(B) 25%
(C) 20%
(D) 30%
(E) 35%

10. Henry receives a salary of $530 per week. Jose gets 30% more than Henry. If they both receive $70 per week raises, how much will Jose be earning?

(A) $650
(B) $458
(C) $548
(D) $568
(E) $759

11. A ticket to the movies is $8.00. If the price increases 10% this year and 20% the following year, how much will a movie ticket be at the end of two years?

(A) $9.48
(B) $10.12
(C) $976
(D) $10.56
(E) $12.43

12. The three-digit number 49x is divisible by 4 with no remainders. If the sum of the digits is divisible by 5 with no remainders, what is the number?
(A) 492
(B) 497
(C) 493
(D) 498
(E) 491

13. Two-thirds of what number is equal to 7 less than 5 squared?
(A) 12
(B) 18
(C) 27
(D) 24
(E) 20

14. Simplify $\sqrt[3]{64a^3b^9}$.
(A) $4ab^3$
(B) $4a^3b$
(C) $16a^3b$
(D) $16ab^3$
(E) $4a^2b^2$

15. If x= $\frac{4}{5}$, y=$\frac{2}{3}$, and z =$\sqrt{3}$, find the value of 10x - 9y – $4z^2$.
(A) 4
(B) -8
(C) -10
(D) 6
(E) 7

16. Which of the following statements is false?
(A) $3^2 + 6 \leq 3(5 + 2)$
(B) 4x5-2 > 3
(C) $2(8 + 3) < (3 + 4)^2$
(D) $5(8 - 5) \geq (5 \times 3)$
(E) $4^3 - 3^2 < 5(6 + 2) + 3^3$

17. Simplify 4|-3|-2|-5|.
(A) 3
(B) -2
(C) 2
(D) -3
(E) 1

18. Select the set of values for x and y that will make the statement 3x + 5 <y true.
(A) (2, 6)
(B) (4, 8)

(C) (3, 10)
(D) (2, 5) .
(E) (1, 9)

19. Add: (4c – 6b + 7a) + (5c -3a- 8b)
(A) 1a + 11b - 11c
(B) 4a - 14b + 9c
(C) 1a - 11b + 11c
(D) -1a - 11b + 11c
(E) 4a - 2b + 9c

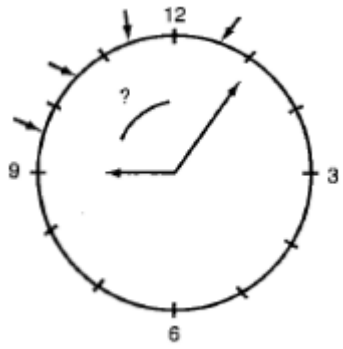
20. Mildred weighs x - 3 pounds. Her brother, Hector, weighs 8 pounds more than Mildred while her sister, Stacey, weighs 12 pounds less than Hector. Find their total weight.
(A) 4x-5
(B) 5x+3
(C) x+ 12
(D) 3x-5
(E) 2x+5

21- Simplify -2|5| × 3|-4|.
(A) 100
(B) 120
(C) -120
(D) -80
(E) 70

22. The height of the front door on a blueprint of a one-family house measures $\frac{3}{4}$ ". If the actual door is 8 feet tall, what is the ratio of the blueprint diagram to the actual dimensions of the house?
(A) 2/65
(B) 1/96
(C) 2/55
(D) 1/128
(E) 3/13

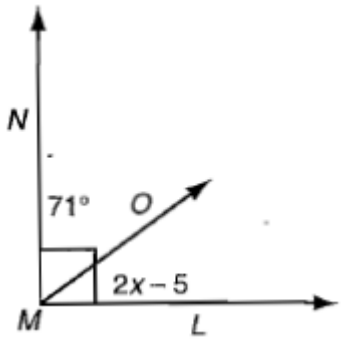
23. If is *a* positive even integer and *b* and *c* are the following consecutive integers, which of the following statements is false?
(A) *ab* is even
(B) *a* + *b* is odd
(C) *ac* is odd
(D) *b* + *c* is odd
(E) *c* - *a* is even

24. Find the measure of the angle between the hour hand and the minute hand when a clock reads 9:05. Select the closest answer.



(A) 120°
(B) 150°
(C) 90°
(D) 110°
(E) 130°

25. In the diagram, $\overrightarrow{MN}$ is perpendicular to $\overrightarrow{ML}$, $\angle$NMO measures 71°, and $\angle$LMO is represented by 2x - 5. Determine the value of *x*.



(A) 16°
(B) 18°
(C) 24°
(D) 32°
(E) 12°