AI Homework Helper

SSAT Upper Level Practice Test 2024-2025 Test 1

2024-2025 Test 1 · Grades 8-11 · Free PDF

WHAT'S INSIDE

Verbal	60 questions
Quantitative	50 questions
Reading	40 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?

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1. PERSUADE:
   A convince
   B search
   C copy
   D phony
   E inquire

2. IMPETUOUS:
   A pleasant
   B forceful
   C uneasy
   D easy
   E impulsive

3. CIRCUITOUS:
   A direct
   B square
   C indirect
   D elegant
   E measured

4. VENAL:
   A wrong
   B fair
   C corrupt
   D authentic
   E baseless

5. GERMINATE:
   A separate
   B sprout
   C grow
   D reach
   E imitate

6. HUBRIS:
   A glee
   B depression
   C determination
   D arrogance
   E expertise

7. FORTUITOUS:
   A unfortunate
   B skillful
   C formidable
   D lucky
   E excitement-seeking

8. JUDICIOUS:
   A nonsensical
   B ostentatious
   C brilliant
   D delicious
   E reasonable

9. ENERVATING:
   A weakening
   B energizing
   C centralizing
   D strengthening
   E weaving

10. MERCENARY:
    A forgiving
    B expensive
    C money-grubbing
    D musical
    E fortunate

11. UBIQUITOUS:
    A invisible
    B unbelievable
    C scant
    D rare
    E everywhere

12. DILIGENT:
    A lazy
    B persistent
    C silent
    D divisive
    E ongoing

13. PERFUNCTORY:
    A routinely
    B mandatory
    C rarely
    D perfectly
    E untimely

14. CAMARADERIE:
    A villainous
    B traitor
    C companionship
    D heroic
    E defamatory

15. REFUTE:
    A disprove
    B predict
    C disagree
    D argue
    E save

16. ABATE:
    A increase
    B debilitate
    C rise
    D decrease
    E release

17. SUPERFLUOUS:
    A fluid
    B fantastic
    C recessive
    D excessive
    E expected

18. BENEVOLENT:
    A respectable
    B talented
    C happy
    D delighted
    E charitable

19. QUANTIFY:
    A fortify
    B count
    C build
    D number
    E unnerve

20. ADULATION:
    A devotion
    B affliction
    C friendship
    D disagreement
    E failure

21. OUTLIER:
    A camper
    B receptor
    C player
    D complexion
    E exception

22. DIVERGENT:
    A divine
    B persuasive
    C conflicting
    D preventative
    It is proven

23. ORTHODOX:
    A traditional
    B exceptional
    C proud
    D modern
    E intentional

24. LUSTER:
    A wetness
    B dullness
    C roughness
    D shine
    E odor

25. NEOPHYTE:
    A expert
    B worker
    C beginner
    D veteran
    E compliant

26. VIRULENT:
    A poisonous
    B healthy
    C violent
    D nutritious
    E apparent

27. URBANE:
    A old-fashioned
    B inferior
    C familiar
    D terrible
    E sophisticated

28. VACUOUS:
    A vindictive
    B empty
    C full
    D tired
    E environmental

29. HYPOTHESIS:
    A prediction
    B theory
    C element
    D generate
    E discussion

30. TENUOUS:
    A strong
    B sentimental
    C average
    D weak
    E smart

31. Artist is to imaginative as
    A essential is to requisite.
    B confident is to comprehensible.
    C comedian is to jovial.
    D magnificent is to exploited.
    E monk is to gregarious.

32. Multitude is to crowd as
    A ceremony is to service.
    B station is to terminal.
    C prayer is to cathedral.
    D assistance is to obstruction.
    E myriad is to few.

33. Hinder is to assist as
    A extraneous is to insignificant.
    B legacy is to legend.
    C reticent is to resembling.
    D lucid is to confusing.
    E lethargic is to sluggish.

34. Unsuspecting is to naive as
    A contagious is to epidemic.
    B strategic is to designed.
    C catastrophic is to celebratory.
    D sanctified is to marred.
    E antiquity is to novelty.

35. Throne is to monarch as
    A captain is to army.
    B equity is to owner.
    C office is to incumbent.
    D employee is to supervisor.
    E company is to president.

36. Inaccurate is to erroneous as
    A dominion is to subjugation.
    B elongate is to abbreviate.
    C monotonous is to tedious.
    D contemporary is to antique.
    E reverence is to corpulent.

37. Wavelength is to color as
    A frequency is to pitch.
    B diameter is to circumference.
    C angle is to acuteness.
    D power is to generate.
    E string is to vibration.

38. Calisthenics is to strong as
    A timid is to engage.
    B protect is to alert.
    C decide is to shrew.
    D drink is to thirsty.
    E learn is to knowledgeable.

39. Salutation is to letter as
    A emotion is to friendliness.
    B residence is to address.
    C disagreement is to consensus.
    D applause is to encore.
    E telegram is to information.

40. Apron is to apparel as
    A hair is to wig.
    B finger is to glove.
    C sun is to umbrella.
    D dustjacket is to book.
    E uniform is to costume.

41. Fallacious is to fabricate as
    A retaliate is to barbaric.
    B ambivalent is to vacillate.
    C charitable is to reciprocate.
    D aggravate is to moody.
    E mitigate is to condone.

42. Gregarious is to misanthropic as
    A subversive is to iconoclastic.
    B reminiscent is to fantasize.
    C culminate is to germinate.
    D salubrious is to honorable.
    E advantageous is to helpful.

43. Benefactor is to recipient as
A emotional is stoic.
B odorous is to candor.
C enmity is to animosity.
D heiress is to inherit.
E consternation is to congestion.

44. Imperative is to as compulsory as
A tragic is to hilarious.
B exploitation is to explanatory.
C narcissistic is to philanthropist.
D insufficient is to excessive.
E frazzled is to disconcerted.

45. Boundary is to perimeter as
A fence is to yard.
B sound is to cacophony.
C obsolete is to innovate.
D sedative is to stimulant.
E relativity is to proximity.

46. Sarcastic is to mocking as
A motionless is to animate.
B diffident is to politician.
C derisive is to sardonic.
D daydream is to concentration.
E worthiness is to ruthless.

47. Understatement is to hyperbole as
A praise is to vilify.
B sardonic is to tactile.
C radiation is to emit.
D alluring is to appealing.
E musical is to melody.

48. Sanctuary is to protection as
A synopsis is to summary.
B collection is to anthology.
Canthropology is to status.
D catastrophe is to calamity.
E vulnerable is to tiger.

49. Silent is to taciturn as
    A feasibility is to impossibility.
    B indiscriminate is to discerning.
    C brittle is to malleable.
    D capitulate is to succumb.
    E diligent is to careless.

50. Express is to inhibit as
    A defy is to disobey.
    B calm is to agitate.
    Cengage is to participate.
    D song is to tune.
    E feign is to dissimulate.

51. Inferior is to paltry as
    A prodigious is to insignificant.
    B advent is to conclude.
    C exacerbate is to rectify.
    D aggravate is to assuage.
    E appease is to placate.

52. Joey is to kangaroo as
    A lioness is to lion.
    B rooster is to hen.
    C elephant is to cub.
    D kit is to fox.
    E goose is to gosling.

53. Sequester is to isolate as
    A euphoric is to wretched.
    B glorification is to denigration.
    C insipid is to dreary.
    D refinement is to contortion.
    E meticulous is to disheveled.

54. Pleasure is to smile as
    A aspirin is to relief.
    B pain is to grimace.
    C excited is to cry.
    D suffering is to joy.
    E love is to hate.

55. Gills are to fish as
    A paw is to feline.
    B whale is to blowhole.
    C wing is to robin.
    D lung is to lion.
    E trunk is to elephant.

56. Conjecture is to speculation as
    A tasteless is to savory.
    B reticent is to reluctant.
    C grumble is to cranky.
    D comply is to revolt.
    E devoted is to detached.

57. Mnemonic is to memorize as
    A story is to dramatic.
    B speech is to eloquent.
    C stimulant is to awake.
    D harmony is to melody.
    E challenge is to know.

58. Denigrate is to praise as
    A sweltering is to inferno.
    B infinitesimal is to small.
    C deceased is to departed.
    D soothing is to intoxicating.
    E fascinate is to offend.

59. Troubling is to traumatic as
    A active is to exuberant.
    B nostalgic is to modern.
    C foreign is to native.
    D unfortunate is to unlucky.
    E explosion is to experiment.

60. Soldier is to courageous as
    A medicinal is to subscription.
    B nurse is to careless.
    C nurturing is to guard.
    D inventor is to dull.
    E teacher is to instructive.

61. The length of a stick is 2/3 yards. The stick is cut into 4 equal pieces. What is the length of each piece in simplest form?

A $2\frac{2}{3}$ yards

B 6 yards

C 1/6 yards

D $4\frac{2}{3}$ yards

E 8/3 yards

62. Muhammad is writing survey questions about people's vegetable-eating habits during the day. Which question below is a statistical question he should include in his survey?

A Do you eat vegetables?

B Do you like spinach?

C What is your favorite vegetable?

D How many vegetables do you buy at the store or market each week?

E How many servings of vegetables do you eat during the day?

63. Which of the following nets will form a cube?

A I only

B IV only

C I and IV

D II and III

E I, III, IV



64. Plot the points A (-7, -3), B (-3, 8), C (6, -3). Then determine the area of the triangle formed by ABC.

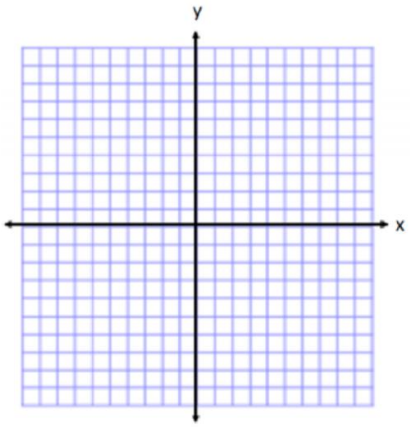
A 30 square units

B 35.75 square units

C 60.5 square units

D 71.5 square units

E 143 square units



65. Which expression is not equal to 10x - 15?

A 5x + 5x-5-5-5

B 5x + 5x - 5 + 10

C 5(2x - 3)

D 5x + 5x - (5 + 5 + 5)

E (5x)2 + (-3 x 5)

66. Hailey went hiking. She started the hike at an elevation of 243 feet. She then climbed down 782 feet. When she was ready to leave, she climbed back up 118 feet. What was Hailey's elevation at the end of the hiking trip?
    A 657 feet
    B 421 feet
    C 421 feet
    D 657 feet
    E 1143 feet

67. What is the least whole number greater than 3π? (Note: $\pi \approx 3.14$)
    A 3
    B 4
    C 6
    D 9
    E 10

68. What is the greatest whole number less than $5\sqrt{2}$?(Note: $\sqrt{2} \approx 1.41$)
    A 10
    B 9
    C 8
    D 7
    E 6

69. Calculate $2^{-6} \times 2^{3}$
    A 2^{-18}
    B 2^{-9}
    C 2^{-3}
    D 2^{-2}
    E 2

70. Calculate $\frac{3^{8}}{3^{-2}}$
    A 3^{-16}
    B 3^{10}
    C 3^{6}
    D 3^{-4}
    E 3^{4}

71. The area of a square marble tile is 1/16 ft². What is the length of the tile?
    A 1/4 ft
    B 1/16 ft
    C 1/8 ft
    D 1/2 ft
    E 1/32 ft

72. The mass of Venus is 4.87×10^{24} kg, and the mass of Neptune is 1.02×10^{26} kg. About how many times is the mass of Neptune greater than the mass of Venus?
    A 2
    B 5
    C 20
    D 50
    E 200

73. Simplify the expression below.

$$\frac{0.008 \times 2{,}000{,}000}{4{,}000 \times 0.000000004}$$

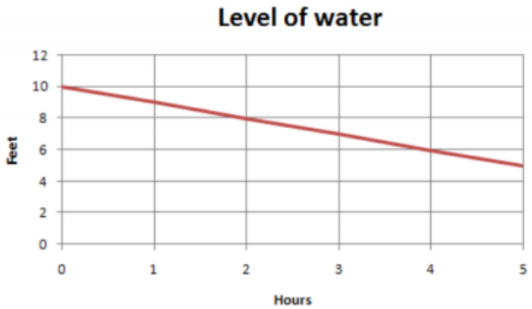
    A 10^{-9}
    B 10^{-3}
    C 10^{1}
    D 10^{9}
    E 10^{3}

74. Mia and Ava work as babysitters. Their earnings are shown in the graph and table below. Compare their earnings.
    A Mia earns twice as much as Ava.
    B Ava earns twice as much as Mia.
    C Mia earns as much as Ava.
    D Ava earns twenty times as much as Mia.
    E Mia earns twenty times as much as Ava.



Ava's earnings						
Hours	0	1	2	3	4	5
Dollars	0	10	20	30	40	50

75. What is the equation of the line in the graph below?
    A y = -x
    B y = x
    C y = -x + 2
    D y = 10 + x
    E y = 10 - x



76. Solve for x. 2 - 6x + 9 = 4x - 1 + 2x

A x = 1
B x = 2
C x = 4
D x = 5
E x = 6

77. How many solutions does the equation below have? 4x - 3 - 2x + 56-3x + 2 + 5x

A 0
B 1
C 2
D 4
E infinitely many

78. Solve for x. $\frac{x}{2} = \frac{x-3}{x-5}$

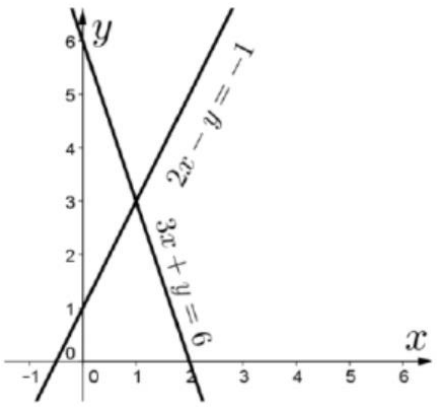
A x = 3 or x = 5
B x = 1 or x = 6
C x = -5 or x = -3
D x = 2 or x = 1/2
E x = 1/3 or x = 1/5

79. Solve for x. $\frac{x+3}{2} - 1 = x - \frac{x-1}{2}$

A -3
B no solution
C 1
D infinitely many solutions
E-1

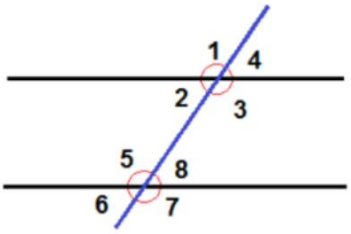
80. Solve the system of linear equations using the graph below.

2x - y = -1
3x + y = 6
A (0,1)
B (0,6)
C (1,3)
D (2,0)
E (3,1)



81. Jamal is creating a scale drawing of his home. The first floor has an area of 1,200 square feet. He plans to scale down the lengths of the sides from 10 ft. to 1 in. What is the area of the scale drawing?
A 12 feet
B 120 square feet
C 12 square feet
D 120 square inches
E 12 square inches

82. Two parallel lines are cut by a transversal. Which angles are alternate interior angles?
A $\angle 5 \; and \; \angle 7$
B $\angle 8 \; and \; \angle 3$
C $\angle 4 \; and \; \angle 6$
D $\angle 2 \; and \; \angle 8$
E $\angle 1 \; and \; \angle 2$



83. Five of six numbers have a sum of 55, The average of all six numbers is 11, What is the sixth number?
A 11
B 10
C 9
D 8
E 7

84. Solve the following: $(\sqrt{81} \times \sqrt{49}) - 2^3$.

A55
B 56
C 57
D 58
E 59

85. Given a right triangle with a base of 5 yards and a height of 12 yards, what is the length of the hypotenuse?
A 12
B 13
C 14
D 15
E 16

86. Find the product. Simplify your answer. $(2r^3)(-8r^4)$
    A $16r^{12}$
    B $-16r^{12}$
    C $16r^7$
    D $-16r^7$
    E $-16r$

87. Solve the system of linear equations below.
    $-2x - y = 1$
    $x + 3y = 7$
    A (-2,3)
    B (-2,1)
    C (-1,3)
    D (1,7)
    E (-1,-3)

88. Mother is 22 years older than her daughter. Four years ago, Mother was 3 times older than her daughter. How old is Mother?
    A 22
    B 26
    C 33
    D 37
    E 39

89. There are 25 cars and bikes in the parking lot. Together they have 60 wheels. How many cars are in the parking lot?
    A 4
    B 5
    C 6
    D 15
    E 20

90. If $f(x) = (x-1)/2 - 1$, what must the value of x be so that $f(x) = 0$?
    A 1
    B 2
    C 3
    D $-1\frac{1}{2}$
    E -3

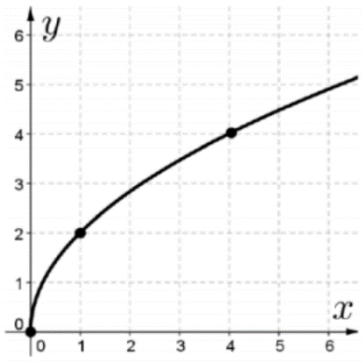
91. How many radians is 45°?
    A π/2
    B π/3
    C π/4
    D π/5
    E π/6

92. Simplify the expression. Assume all variables are positive. $(27m)^{\frac{2}{3}}$
    A $3m^{\frac{2}{3}}$
    B $6m^{\frac{2}{3}}$
    C $9m^2$
    D $6m^{\frac{1}{3}}$
    E $9m^{\frac{2}{3}}$

93. Factor out the greatest common factor. $12n^4 - 4n^3$
    A $4n^3$
    B $4n^2$
    C 4n
    D 4
    E n

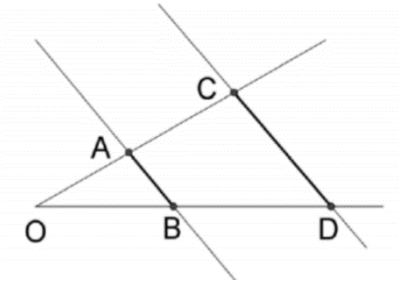
94. The taxi driver charges $6 to start and $4 for every mile driven. Which function represents the total cost of y, depending on the number of miles x?
    A y = 4x
    B y = 6x
    C y = 4x + 6
    D y = 6x + 4
    E y = 4x + 6x

95. How would you describe the functional relationship between two quantities by analyzing the graph below?
    A constant
    B linear
    C decreasing
    D nonlinear
    E identity



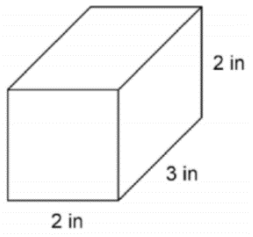
96. Look at the picture below. If OA: OC = OB: OD= 3:2, and AB = 5, what is the length of CD?

A 2
B 3
C 5
D 10/3
E 15/2



97. The iron brick in the picture below costs $36, What is the price of in^3 of iron?

A $3
B $7
C $12
D $29
E $36

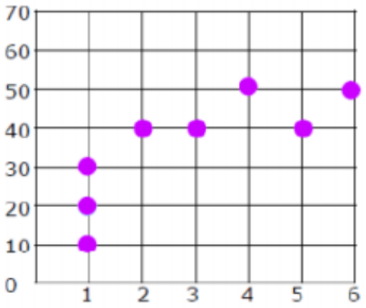


98. Solve for t: $4 - 2t + 3 \times 2 = 0$

A0
B -3
C 5
D 7
E 10

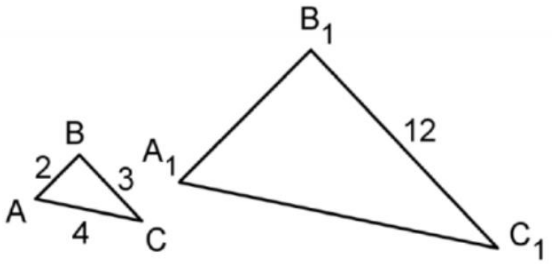
99. Which of the following is a description of the graph below?

A The graph is linear.
B The graph is nonlinear.
C The graph is constant.
D The graph is an ellipse.
E None of the above.



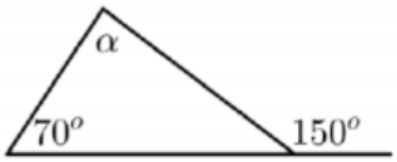
100. In the picture below $\triangle ABC$ is transformed into $\triangle A_1B_1C_1$ by sequences of dilation and translation. What is the perimeter of $\triangle A_1B_1C_1$?

A 9
B 18
C 27
D 32
E 36



101. What is the measure of a in the triangle below?

A 70°
B 80°
C 90°
D 130°
E 220°



102. Solve the following expression:

$12 + 3x + 2xy^2 - 4x^2y + 8x - 7xy^2 + 11x^2y - 9$

A $5x^2y + 7xy^2 + 11x + 3$
B $7x^2y + 5xy^2 + 11x - 3$
C $-5x^2y + 7xy^2 + 11x + 3$
D $7x^2y - 5xy^2 + 11x + 3$
E $-5x^2y + 7xy^2 - 11x + 3$

103. In similar triangles ABC and DEF, AB = 10, CA = 6, DE = 35, and EF = 28, What is the length of FD?

A 28
B 21
C 20
D 18
E 8

104. What is the maximum value of the quadratic function below? $f(x) = -(x^2+3)$

A -3
B -1
C 0
D 1
E 3

105. Mason rolls two cubes numbered 1 through 6, What is the probability that neither cube results in a "1"?

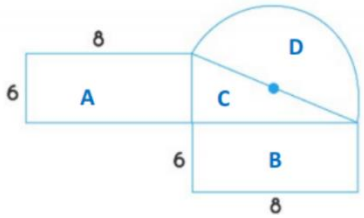
A 1/6
B 5/6
C 1/5
D 20/36
E 25/36

106. What is the quotient when you divide $2x^3 - 5x^2 - 8x + 15byx - 3$?

A x - 5
B $x^2 + 2x + 5$
C $x^2 + 4x - 5$
D $2x^2 - x + 5$
E $2x^2 + x - 5$

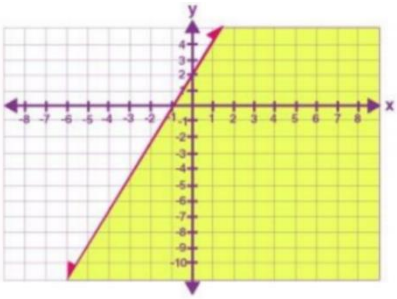
107. What is the area of the irregular shape below? Use 3.14 for π.

A 135.7 units²
B 159.25 units²
C 198.5 units²
D 277 units²
E 434 units²



108. What is the linear inequality from the graph below?

A $y \leq -2x + 2$
B $y > 2x + 2$
C $y \leq 2x + 2$
D $y < -2x + 2$
E $y \geq 2x + 2$



109. Solve for x: $\sqrt{2x - 3} = 5$.

A 14
B 11
C 8
D 4
E 1

110. What is cos 45 °?

A $\sqrt{2}$
B $\frac{2}{\sqrt{2}}$
C $\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$
D $\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$
E $\frac{1}{2}$

Passage A

In 1895, Albert Einstein took an exam to get into college. He failed all the non-science parts of the test. Yet Einstein went on to become one of the world's best-known geniuses. Winston Churchill struggled in school and failed sixth grade. He went on to win a Nobel Prize and be elected prime minister of the United Kingdom twice. Whoopi Goldberg struggled to read and write and eventually dropped out of high school. She went on to win every major award for excellence in show business: the Oscar, Emmy, Tony, and Grammy. These stories show us that intelligence is more complex than something that can be measured by schoolwork and tests. In fact, intelligence is so

complex that scientists cannot even agree on how to define it. Some people think of intelligence as the ability to solve problems, learn new things, or adapt to new situations. Others think of intelligence as the ability to cope in the world. It is often seen as the same as being good at reading, writing, and math. These are the subjects that schools tend to focus on. But people can be intelligent in a variety of different ways.

111. The author's main purpose in this passage is to
A prove intelligence does not mean what most think.
B criticize the way schools measure intelligence.
C offer examples of what intelligence means.
D highlight the difficulty of measuring intelligence.
E demonstrate that intelligence is relative.

112. Which of the following statements about the author's attitude toward education is supported by the passage?
A Schoolwork is a measure of success.
B Success is possible without much education.
C Testing in schools in inadequate.
D Schools sometimes teach the wrong skills.
E Schoolwork and tests are only guidelines.

113. Which quality of "intelligence" does the author of this passage focus on?
A How fascinating it is.
B How complex it is.
C How innate it is.
D How commonplace it is.
E How scare it is.

114. It may be inferred from the passage that the author equates intelligence with
I genius
II He looks
III success
A I only
B II only
C III only
D I and II only
E I, II and III

115. This passage would most likely be found in
A a newspaper.
B a novel.
C a personal letter.
D a biography.
E an encyclopedia.

Passage B

The vocabulary used to refer to online sharing trends is unstable, with users adopting and spreading terms that may misrepresent what they name. Humans understand new phenomena in the world by comparing them to what we already know. That can be problematic, as the old and new phenomena will not be the same. Take the word meme, for example. It originated in the work of a biologist (Richard Dawkins, in his 1976 book "The Selfish Gene") to describe something that spreads like a gene, only by cultural rather than biological means. But this definition is based on foreign borrowing and on a metaphor-rather than on observation of how content spreads. A better definition is one that acknowledges the qualities of memes – for example, noting that users often modify them as they spread them.

So, it is with the concept of the media virus. Users and popular media outlets refer **incessantly** to media "viruses" and "viral" media. But viruses are biological phenomena. Can cultural phenomena really behave the same way? Theorists have written critically of the notions behind the concept of "viral media"; what they offer instead is the notion of spreadability.

This relates to concepts related to the notion of "The People Formerly Known as the Audience." In the 20th century, advertising depended on one broadcasting outlet keeping the eyes of audiences directly on that broadcaster's content. In the age of social media, though, users are not looking at that one broadcaster or television station; they are looking at each other.

And with limitless choices and content online vying for their attention, to attract views you have to convince users to share your content with their public: their families, "friends," and networking contacts.

116. It is most accurate to state that in the context of online sharing, the author presents
    A facts but no conclusion about the accuracy of terminology.
    B a conclusion about the accuracy of terminology and facts to support it.
    C an unsupported conclusion about the accuracy of terminology.
    D neither facts nor conclusions but examples of the accuracy of terminology.
    E the case for the accuracy of terminology to be questioned by users.

117. Based on the passage, how did Richard Dawkins most likely create the term "meme"?
    A He borrowed it from a book called "The Selfish Gene."
    B He joined the words "me, me" to represent selfishness.
    C He condensed the meaning of "metaphorical gene".
    D He pattered the Greek word mimema (imitate) on the English word "gene".
    E He used a biological process to describe a cultural phenomenon.

118. When the author says "incessantly" (paragraph 2), his tone could best be described as
    A concerned
    B accepting

C critical
D resigned
E skeptical

119. In "The People Formerly Known as the Audience," the author is suggesting that in terms of social media
A the word "audience" is inapplicable.
B audiences are more discerning than in the past.
C there are multiple, discrete audiences.
D audiences have more choice than ever before.
E advertisers have to work harder to attract audiences.

120. The author offers explanations for each of the following "unstable" vocabulary words EXCEPT
A meme.
B virus.
C viral media.
D audience.
E friends.

Passage C

Microorganisms represent the fundamentals of life and interact with almost every facet of it. Yet, for the majority of their existence, they have been largely ignored or rather unseen by humans. The unraveling of the complex interactions between all life forms is an endless duty and seems to generate more questions than answers. However, the cracks in knowledge produced by peering into the unknown offer insight into our life and the world around us. These minute creatures have shaped Earth's evolution since their dawn almost three-and-a-half billion years ago and continuously affect our environment and health. The importance of the planet's collection of microbes is realized more and more each day, and our unceasing investigation of them will surely unlock secrets of life we could never imagine.

The study of microbiomes is fairly **novel** in the context of understanding and applying their communal existence to ourselves and our surroundings. Though scientists have recognized symbiotic relationships and traditionally focused on individual microbes and their interactions with human health, environmental impact, industrial applications, etc., their respective communities and influence as a whole in these areas have only just begun to be explained. That is in no small part due to the daunting task of cataloging the immense and complex interplay between the multitude of different microorganisms in a given environment, though rapid advances in technology have begun to ease analysis.

121. Based on the passage, the author would most likely agree that
A ignorance is bliss.
B nothing stays the same.
C out of sight is out of mind.
D great things come in small packages.
E you shouldn't judge a book by its cover.

122. Which sentence best summarizes the speaker's main point in this passage?
A Our understanding of the interactions between microorganisms and their environments has been slow in part because of the scale of the task.
B Scientists rarely consider more than one microorganism at a time, limiting their knowledge of the impact of others.
C Microorganisms have been evolving for three-and-a-half billion years, making it hard to pinpoint their origins and environmental impacts.
D Technology is responsible for decoding the complex relationships between microorganisms and humans in recent years.
E The role of microorganisms in the world continually generates further questions, resulting in a failure to answer fundamentals.

123. Based on the context of the passage, the underlined word "novel" most nearly means
A original.
B unique.
C innovative.
D recent.
E complex.

124. Based on the passage "the cracks in knowledge" surrounding microorganisms are being filled through
A research.
B classification.
C experimentation.
D education.
E analysis.

125. According to the passage, research into microorganisms has largely focused on
A symbiosis.
B the environment.
C individual species.
D human microbes.
E single organisms.

Passage D

The splendor falls on castle walls
And snowy summits, old in story;
The long light shakes across the lakes,
And the wild cataract leaps in glory.
  Blow, bugle, blow, set the wild echoes flying;
  Blow, bugle; answer, echoes, dying, dying, dying.
O, hark! O, hear! how thin and clear,
And thinner, clearer, farther going!
O, sweet and far from cliff and scar,
The horns of Elfland, faintly blowing!
  Blow, let us hear the purple glens replying;
  Blow, bugle; answer, echoes, dying, dying, dying.
O, love, they die in yon rich sky;
They faint on hill or field or river.
Our echoes roll from soul to soul,
And grow forever and forever.
  Blow, bugle, blow, set the wild echoes flying;
  And answer, echoes, answer, dying, dying, dying.

126. Which of the following best summarizes the main idea of this poem?
  A Everything fades in the end.
  B Elven horns carry very far.
  C We all believe in magic.
  D Sound is very evocative.
  E Memory endures.

127. When the author refers to "splendor" in line 1, he most nearly means
  A magic.
  B light.
  C sunset.
  D talent.
  E awe.

128. The author uses the word "shakes" in line 3 in order to
  A imply the light moves slowly.
  B evoke ripples on the water.
  C suggest trembling excitement.
  D reveal his nervousness.
  E indicate the age of the dying light.

129. The refrain changes from stanza to stanza. To what does the first line of the second refrain refer?
  A the bugle

B the mountains
C the elves
D the echo
E the narrator's love

130. The chief contrast in the poem is between
A the physical and spiritual.
B light and dark.
C love and hate.
D life and death.
E sound and solitude.

Passage E

The American Revolution was the birth of a nation; it was the creation of a great free republic based upon traditions of personal liberty which theretofore had been confined to a **single little island** but which it was purposed should spread to all mankind. And the singular fascination of American history is that it has been a process of constant re-creation, of making over again in each generation the thing which was conceived at first. From generation to generation, strangers have had to be indoctrinated with the principles of the American family, and the wonder and the beauty of it all have been that the **infection** has been so generously easy. The principles of liberty are united with the principles of hope. Every individual, as well as every nation, wishes to realize the best thing that is in him, the best thing that can be conceived out of the materials of which his spirit is constructed. It has happened in a way that fascinates the imagination that we have not only been augmented by additions from the outside but that we have been greatly stimulated by those additions. Living in the easy prosperity of a free people, knowing that the sun had always been free to shine upon us and prosper our undertakings, we did not realize how hard the task of liberty is and how rare the privilege of liberty is; but men were drawn out of every climate and out of every race because of an irresistible attraction of their spirits to the American ideal. They thought of America as lifting, like that great statue in the harbor of New York, a torch to light the pathway of men to the things that they desire, and men of all sorts and conditions struggled toward that light and came to our shores with an eager desire to realize it, and a hunger for it such as some of us no longer felt, for we were as if satiated and satisfied and were indulging ourselves after a fashion that did not belong to the ascetic devotion of the early devotees of those great principles. Strangers came to remind us of what we had promised ourselves and, through ourselves, had promised mankind. All men came to us and said, "Where is the bread of life with which you promised to feed us, and have you partaken of it yourselves?" For my part, I believe that the constant renewal of these people out of foreign stocks has been a constant source of reminder to these people of what the inducement was that was offered to men who would come and be of our number

131. The "single little island" the author refers to is most likely
    A Britain.
    B Ireland.
    C Ellis Island.
    D Staten Island.
    E Liberty Island.

132. As it is used in the passage, the underlined word "infection" most nearly means
    A absorption.
    B corruption.
    C adoption.
    D disease.
    E surrender.

133. Which of the following statements about the author's attitude toward liberty is supported by the passage?
    A America has always represented liberty.
    B Liberty is fragile.
    C Without hope there can be no liberty.
    D Liberty is taken for granted.
    E Immigrants reinforce notions of liberty.

134. This passage was probably written in
    A 2015
    B 1915
    C 1815
    D 1715
    E 1615

135. The author compares the attraction of the American ideal with
    A the Statue of Liberty.
    B a long-held dream.
    C a symbol of hope.
    D a light in the darkness.
    E the bread of life.

Passage F

If we were to measure the future of the telegraph by what it has already accomplished, we should predict for it an indefinite extension. Less than twenty years ago, the first line was built in the United States. Though it extended only from Washington to Baltimore, it was begun in doubt and completed with difficulty. Thence it stretched itself out first to Philadelphia and New York, then to other principal cities, and afterward along the great thoroughfares. On the other side of the sea, it advanced from city to city and from one market to another. At first, laid with hesitation underneath the rivers, it was next carried beneath narrow seas and, at last, plunged into the ocean and passed from continent to continent. Compare its feeble beginning with its achievement of to-day. Think of the uncertainty with which, after weary months upon dusty Maryland roads, the last link of that first line was closed, and then think of **the exultation** with which great ships in mid-ocean brought up from the bottom of the sea a cable lost two miles down, and the problem was forever solved.

The Atlantic, the most dangerous and difficult of all the seas, has been crossed. In the Pacific, you may pass easily from island to island till you reach the shores of Eastern Asia. They're an American company that will take it up and extends it from side to side of the central Flowery Land. And an English company is about to cross the straits which divide Australia from the elder continent. Indeed, I think there will be a telegraph-office wherever there is now a post-office and that messages by the telegraph will pass almost as frequently as messages by the mail.

Then the different races and nations of men will stand, as it were in the presence of one another. They will know one another better. They will act and react upon one another. They may be moved by common sympathies and swayed by common interests. Thus the electric spark is the true Promethean fire, which is to kindle human hearts. Then will men learn that they are brethren, and that it is not less their interest than their duty to cultivate good-will and peace throughout all the earth?

136. Which quality of "the telegraph" does the author of this passage focus on?

A The wonder of its technology
B The speed of its spread worldwide
C The slowness of its land-based start
D Its humble but hopeful origins
E Its ability to bring people together

137. In the first paragraph, the information about telegraph lines serves to

A emphasize the gradual spread across America and beyond.
B justify the 'feeble beginning' of the telegraph.
C illustrate the difficulties of connecting distant cities.
D compare the spread of the telegraph with that of roads.
E suggest a parallel with the spread of the internet.

138. It can be inferred from the passage that one of the most difficult aspects of the telegraph was

A convincing people to use it.
B crossing Maryland.
Claying subsea cables.
D reaching Australia.
E opening post offices.

139. The author of the passage would most likely agree that
A communication is the key to peace.
B progress is not always positive.
C invention is its own reward.
D slow and steady wins the race.
E investment requires risk.

140. In paragraph 1, "the exultation" is the result of connecting
A Baltimore and Washington.
B New York and Maryland.
C Australia and England.
D Britain and America.
E America and Asia.

Passage G

Many people confuse legal and ethical compliance. They are, however, totally different and call for different standards of behavior. The concepts are not interchangeable in any sense. The law is needed to establish and maintain a functioning society. Without it, our society would be in chaos. Compliance with these legal standards is **strictly** mandatory: If we violate these standards, we are subject to punishment as established by the law. Therefore, compliance represents only a minimum. Ethical observance goes beyond this baseline and reveals the principles of an individual business leader or a specific organization. Ethical acts are generally considered voluntary and personal-often based on our perception of or stand on right and wrong.

Utilitarianism suggests that an ethical action is one whose consequence achieves the greatest good for the greatest number of people. So if we want to make an ethical decision, we should ask ourselves who is helped and who is harmed by it. Focusing on consequences in this way generally does not require us to take into account the means of achieving the end, however. That fact leads us to the second theory about what constitutes ethical conduct: deontology. This essentially suggests that it is the means that lend nobility to the ends. Deontology contends that each of us owes certain duties to others (deon is a Greek word for duty or obligation) and that certain universal rules apply to every situation and bind us to these duties. In this view, whether our actions are ethical depends only on whether we adhere to these rules, making the means the determiner of what is ethical. The third approach to ethics is called virtue theory, and it focuses on the character of the decision-maker. Someone with integrity makes ethical

decisions. In other words, if a two-year-old is taught to take care of and return borrowed toys even though this runs contrary to every instinct they have, they may continue to perfect their ethical behavior so that at age forty, they can be counted on to safeguard the tens of millions of dollars investors have entrusted to their care as their broker.

141. The author's main purpose in this passage is to
A argue that beliefs of right and wrong are individual, not societal.
B explain the difference between legal behavior and ethical behavior.
C compare different notions on what constitutes ethical behavior.
D suggest that companies may be legal without always being ethical.
E discuss how certain behaviors may be deemed less than ethical.

142. It can be inferred from the passage that the author believes that
A legal standards are the foundation on which company ethics are built.
B ethical standards and legal standards are complimentary.
C ethical standards and legal standards are generally at odds.
D legal standards are superior to personal ethics, affecting everyone.
E ethical standards are superior to the standards required by law.

143. As it is used in the passage, the underlined word "strictly" most nearly means
A wholly.
B stringently.
C compulsorily.
D undoubtedly.
E faithfully.

144. According to the passage, the theory which is closest to the concept of legal compliance is
I Utilitarianism
II Deontology
III Virtue Theory
A I only
B II only
C I and II only
D II and III only
E I, II, and III

145. In adopting a utilitarian approach to ethics which of the following would be most useful in determi ning if the actions of a company's CEO were ethic al?
A an examination of the law of the country where the action took place
B an investigation into the CEO's moral character and background
C an evaluation of the decisions that led up to the CEO's actions
D an analysis of the impact of the decision on those affected by it
E an inspection of the company's finances as a motive for the decision

Passage H

The day was intensely pure: one of those incomparable bits of California winter, warm and balmy and full of white sparkling sunshine, redolent of all the purest influences of the spring, and at the same time enlivened with one of the most bracing windstorms conceivable. Delicious sunshine came pouring over the hills, lighting the tops of the pines and setting free a steam of summery fragrance that contrasted strangely with the wild tones of the storm. The air was mottled with pine-tassels and bright green plumes that went flashing past in the sunlight like birds pursued. But there was not the slightest dustiness; nothing less pure than leaves, and ripe pollen, and flecks of withered bracken and moss. I heard trees falling for hours at the rate of one every two or three minutes: some uprooted, partly on account of the loose, water-soaked condition of the ground; others broken straight across, where some weakness caused by fire had determined the spot.

The gestures of the various trees made a delightful study. Young sugar pines, light and feathery as squirrel-tails, were bowing almost to the ground; while the grand old patriarchs, whose massive boles had been tried in a hundred storms, waved solemnly above them, their long, arching branches streaming fluently on the gale, and every needle thrilling and ringing and shedding off keen lances of light like a diamond. The Douglas Spruces, with long sprays drawn out in level tresses, and needles massed in a gray, shimmering glow, presented a most striking appearance as they stood in bold relief along the hilltops. The madroños in the dells, with their red bark and large glossy leaves tilted every way, reflected the sunshine in throbbing spangles like those ones so often seen on the rippled surface of a glacier lake. But the Silver Pines were now the most impressively beautiful of all. Colossal spires two hundred feet in height waved like supple golden-rods chanting and bowing low as if in worship while the whole mass of their long, tremulous foliage was kindled into one continuous blaze of white sun-fire. The force of the gale was such that the most steadfast monarch of them all rocked down to its roots with a motion plainly perceptible when one leaned against it. Nature was holding a high festival, and every fiber of the most rigid giants thrilled with glad excitement.

146. In the first paragraph, the author appeals to all of the senses EXCEPT
A sight.
B sound.
C touch.
D taste.
E smell.

147. Which type of plant are referred to as a patriarchs?
A goldenrods
B madroños
C sugar pines
D silver pines
E Douglas Spruces

148. The author compares pine tassels to
    A decorations.
    B the wind.
    C feathers.
    D leaves.
    E birds.

149. The tone of the passage may best be described as
    A exuberant.
    B awestruck.
    C concerned.
    D encouraging.
    E playful.

150. Which aspect of the windstorm does the author focus on?
    A its cause
    B its impact on trees
    C how it changes the light
    D its ability to invigorate him
    E the destruction that follows