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SSAT Upper Level Practice Test 2024-2025 Test 2

2024-2025 Test 2 · 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. AMBIVALENT:
   A agreeable
   B incorrect
   C angry
   D contradictory
   E positive

2. ZEALOT:
   A fanatic
   B leader
   C fantasy
   D excitement
   E freeloader

3. MAUDLIN:
   A horrible
   B sentimental
   C meek
   D weak
   E ugly

4. BANAL:
   A common
   B rare
   C similar
   D interesting
   E historical

5. VAGRANT:
   A obvious
   B resident
   C guest
   D family
   E operates

6. NUANCE:
   A loudness
   B pettiness
   C subtlety
   D silliness
   E effortless

7. CHAGRIN:
   A happiness
   B annoyance
   C helplessness
   D sadness
   E gratefulness

8. SQUARE:
   A topic
   B prediction
   C settlement
   D agreement
   E objection

9. SAGACITY:
   A stupidity
   B experience
   C wisdom
   D knowledge
   E forgetfulness

10. DOGMATIC:
    A practical
    B organized
    C honest
    D fanatical
    E inspirational

11. UNABASHED:
    A bold
    B smart
    Cuninjured
    D small
    E destructive

12. IMPLACABLE:
    A compliant
    B understanding
    C unyielding
    D easygoing
    E irresponsible

13. SERENDIPITY:
    A strength
    B luck
    C toughness
    D humor
    E misfortune

14. EGALITARIAN:
    A urban
    B suburban
    C unfair
    D friendly
    E democratic

15. PERNICIOUS:
    A damaging
    B unhealthy
    C bothersome
    D irritable
    E forthright

16. DUPLICITOUS:
    A foolish
    B creative
    C deceptive
    D duplicate
    E familial

17. MELODRAMATIC:
    A casual
    B calm
    C formal
    D theatrical
    E chaotic

18. CAPRICIOUS:
    A dependable
    B impulsive
    C predictable
    D trustworthy
    E unpleasant

19. VIGOR:
    A fatigue
    B liveliness
    C anger
    D motivation
    E introduction

20. MOROSE:
    A playful
    B dumb
    C excited
    D gloomy
    E plentiful

21. FALLACY:
    A failure
    B truth
    C lessening
    D belief
    E falsehood

22. FURTIVE:
    A secretive
    B fabulous
    C bland
    D spicy
    E furious

23. INDOLENT:
    A unintelligent
    B quiet
    C lazy
    D stubborn
    E outgoing

24. TUMULTUOUS:
    A traditional
    B hectic
    C orderly
    D dirty
    E bashful

25. INNOCUOUS:
    A brave
    B cowardly
    C threatening
    D harmless
    E blatantly

26. SPORADIC:
    A systematic
    B typical
    C empty
    D royal
    E irregular

27. INTREPID:
    A lukewarm
    B unafraid
    C intelligent
    D quick
    E downward

28. PEEVISH:
    A cranky
    B sad
    C joyful
    D terrible
    E affordable

29. LACONIC:
    A talented
    B famous
    C complicated
    D distant
    E brief

30. PLACATE:
    A embolden
    B accuse
    C excite
    D soothe
    E encase

31. Vindicate is to unsubstantiated as
    A punish is to adjudicate.
    B timid is to invent.
    C fearless is to excel.
    D modify is to invariable.
    E protect is to hazardous.

32. Steadfast is to inflexible as
    A feline is to dog.
    B meticulous is to precise.
    C isolation is to hermit.
    D delegate is to represent.
    E flamboyant is to reticent.

33. Liver is to filtration as
    A skin is to protection.
    B heart is to respiration.
    C soul is to body.
    D bone is to marrow.
    E eyes are to oscillation.

34. Leniency is to clemency as
    A insecure is to lethargic.
    B confusing is to lucid.
    C accuse is to refute.
    D irritate is to soothe.
    E robust is to vigorous.

35. Bustle is to pandemonium as
    A glorify is to denigration.
    B warm is to polar.
    C whimsical is to hilarious.
    D chivalrous is to kind.
    E paradoxical is contradiction.

36. Incriminate is exonerate as
    A tenacity is to beneficial.
    B encumber is to promote.
    C advantageous is to reward.
    D pugnacious is to aromatic.
    E obstinate is to disagreeable.

37. Lion is to pride as
    A pig is to unclean.
    B hedgehog is to array.
    C nest is to bird.
    D egg is to chicken.
    E pod is to whale.

38. Recidivism is to reformation as
    A stalemate is diabolical.
    B reiteration is to dialogue.
    C relapse is to convalescence.
    D cacophony is to hush.
    E blustery is to gale.

39. Ambassador is to diplomacy as
    A scholar is to student.
    B physician is to hospital.
    C traitor is to authenticity.
    D philanthropist is to charity.
    E geologist is to earth.

40. Destitute is to indigence as
    A refined is to raw.
    B unfettered is to imprisoned.
    C lithe is to bulky.
    D pummel is to caress.
    E sincere is to genuine.

41. Referee is to whistle as
    A judge is to gavel.
    B podium is to speaker.
    C physician is to stethoscope.
    D investigator is to clue.
    E rod is to fisherman.

42. Clarity is to glass as
    A pint is to water.
    B cord is to wood.
    C karat is to gold.
    D flour is to pound.
    E wind is to velocity.

43. Assuage is to exacerbate as
    A succumb is to concede.
    B adaptable is to rigid.
    C substandard is to unsatisfactory.
    D shimmering is to scintillating.
    E foolish is to asinine.

44. Tobacco is to nicotine as
    A baguette is to flour.
    B arboretum is to plants.
    C ocean is to whale.
    D fingernail is to keratin.
    E coffee is to caffeine.

45. Facetious is to clever as
    A bogus is to genuine.
    B amplify is to minimize.
    C emigration is to influx.
    D skeptical is to trusting.
    E plausible is to possible.

46. Declare is to declaration as
    A comply is to compilation.
    B renounce is to announcement.
    C revoke is to revocation.
    D reaffirm is to confirm.
    E assess is to reassess.

47. Oncologist is to physician as
    A teacher is professor.
    B hygienist is to dentist.
    C pianist is to flutist.
    D geophysicist is to scientist.
    E decathlete is to soccer.

48. Complementary is to mutual as
    A native is to indigenous.
    B museum is to library.
    C permissive is to strict.
    D customary is to arbitrary.
    E jealous is to secure.

49. Sedative is to sleep as
    A attempt is to strive.
    B ambulate is to run.
    C drought is to rain.
    D inoculation is to immunity.
    E epidemic is to germ.

50. Antagonist is to aggressive as
    A flood is to destruction.
    B aficionado is to confident.
    C attribute is to retribute.
    D culinarian is to restaurant.
    E pilot is to aviary.

51. Sheep is to forage as
    A hiker is to laden.
    B ditch is to deep.
    C thief is to plunder.
    D cellar is to dark.
    E squabble is to angry.

52. Ostentatious is to swagger as
    A buffalo is to stampede.
    B hobble is to lame.
    C water is to fall.
    D playground is to skip.
    E furtive is to skulk.

53. Antiquated is to contemporary as
    A new is to old.
    B modern is to old-fashioned.
    C faded is to fresh.
    D hip-hop is to jazz.
    E teenager is to infant.

54. Moist is to sodden as
    A hot is to cold.
    B desiccate is to sodden.
    C summer is to winter.
    D tepid is to hot.
    E absorbent is to repellent.

55. Before is to misgivings as
    A epilogue is to prologue.
    B after is to regret.
    C prevent is to advent.
    D waxing is to waning.
    E rain is to snow.

56. Infinitesimal is to miniscule as
    A prodigious is to astronomical.
    B tactile is to fingers.
    C melodious is to discordant.
    D microscope is telescope.
    E anticipation is to dreading.

57. Appetizer is to entrée as
    A adulthood is to childhood.
    B degree is to study.
    C rain is to cloud.
    D thunder is to lightning.
    E trailer is to feature.

58. Scoundrel is to saint as
    A conclude is to terminate.
    B vigorous is to robust.
    C decrepit is to sprightly.
    D prohibit is to ban.
    E optional is to voluntary.

59. Cello is to orchestra as
    A theater is to stage.
    B word is to letter.
    C team is to player.
    D stamen is to flower.
    E residence is to lodging.

60. Physician is to otoscope as
    A wrench is to plumber.
    B photographer is tripod.
    C whisk is to chef.
    D dentist is to hygienist.
    E phlebotomist is to blood.

61. Marissa ran 8 miles in 42 minutes. Which other runner ran at the same rate?
    A Micah ran 3.5 miles in 20 minutes.
    B Mia ran 4.8 miles in 25.2 minutes.
    C Maurice ran 18 miles in 52 minutes.
    D Mahir ran 2 miles in 21 minutes.

62. If 132(3x + 1) = 35, what is the value of x?
    A 6
    B 4
    C $3\frac{1}{3}$
    D -4
    E -6

63. Choose the inequality that represents the following: The difference of six times a number and 3 less than its square is greater than 36
    A $6x - (x^2 - 3) > 36$
    B $6 - x(x^2 - 3) > 36$
    C $6(x + 3) - x^2 < 36$
    D $6x - (x-3)2 > 36$
    E $6(x-3) - x^2 < 36$

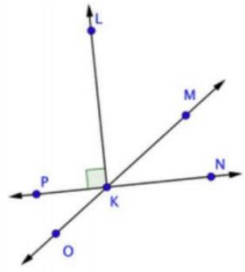
64. If you write out all of the unique factors of 136, what is the median?
    A 33.75
    B 17
    C 12.5
    D 12
    E 8

65. Simplify the following expression: $(\frac{2}{3})^{-3}$.
    A 8/27
    B 17
    C 6/9
    D 9/6
    E 27/8

66. Miranda ordered 4 pizzas for $13.99 each and 4 sodas for $2.00 each. There is an 8% sales tax applied to the order. What is the total amount Miranda paid including tax?
    A $60.44
    B $63.96
    C $68.44
    D $69.08

E $71.96

67. If the measure of ZMKL is 45°, what is the measure of ∠NKO?



A 120°
B 125°
C 130°
D 135°
E 140°

68. Solve: $166 - 7\frac{5}{8}$

A $159\frac{3}{8}$

B $158\frac{3}{8}$

C $157\frac{3}{8}$

D $156\frac{3}{8}$

E $155\frac{3}{8}$

69. Find the area of a parallelogram with vertices at (2, 0), (8, 0), (2, -4) and (8, -4).
A 24 units²
B 32 units²
C 18 units²
D 23 units²
E 19 units²

70. If segment BC is 1 more than three times the length of segment AB and AB = CD, what is the length of CD if BC = 22?
A 5
B 6
C 7
D 8
E 9



71. A hat contains 2 blue balls, 6 black balls, 9 orange balls, and 8 yellow balls. A ball is selected at random. What is the probability the ball will be black or orange?
A 16/25
B 14/25
C 10/25
D 4/5
E 3/5

72. Look at the data set below. Which number, if added to the set, would not change the mode? 10, 7, 9, 8, 9, 10, 8, 11, 9, 7, 6, 11
    A 11
    B 10
    C 8
    D 7
    E 6

73. Solve: 24 is 12% of what number?
    A 2.88
    B 20
    C 22
    D 200
    E 288

74. What is the slope of the line passing through (5, -2) and (2, 10)?
    A 1/4
    B -4
    C -1/4
    D 4
    E 0

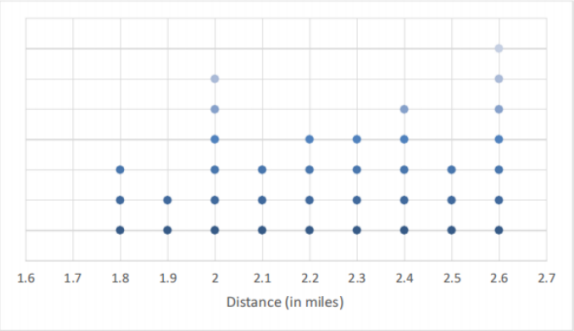
75. How many rectangles in the figure below?
    A 36
    B 24
    C 18
    D 16
    E 9



76. Solve the polynomial equation by factoring. 7x2 + 12x - 27 = 0
    A (3,-9/7)
    B (-3, 7/9)
    C (-3,9/7)
    D (-1/3,9/7)
    E (3,7/9)

77. If the fraction 1/7 can be written as the repeating decimal $0.\overline{142857}$.
    What is the digit in the 100th decimal place?
    A 2
    B 4
    C 5
    D 7
    E 8

78. The graph below shows the distance hikers covered while hiking for one hour on a mountain.



How many hikers covered a distance of more than 2 miles in an hour?

A 37
B 31
C 29
D 26
E 23

79. What fraction is equivalent to $\sqrt{\frac{3x}{121}}$ when x = 12

A 36/121
B 1/2
C 6/12
D 15/121
E 6/11

80. Rob has a log that measures 26 feet long. He plans to cut it equally into four pieces. How many inches will each piece measure?

A 6.5
B 78
C 92
D 104
E 312

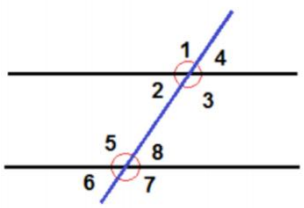
81. Which of the following is equivalent to the expression below?

$(5x^2 + 7x - 3) - (3x^2-4)$

A $2x^2 + 7x + 1$
B $8x^2 + 7x + 1$
C $2x^2 + 7x - 7$
D $8x^2 + 7x - 7$
E $2x^2 + 7x + 7$

82. If the average of 3 consecutive even integers is 34, what is the largest integer?
    A 30
    B 32
    C 34
    D 36
    E 38

83. Two parallel lines are cut by a transversal. Which angles are corresponding angles?
    A ∠5 and ∠7
    B ∠8 and ∠3
    C ∠4 and ∠6
    D ∠2 and ∠8
    E ∠1 and ∠5



84. What is the quotient of 18 and 20?
    A 90
    B 9
    C 0.9
    D 0.09
    E 0.99

85. Order from least to greatest: 13%, 0.88, 3/4, 24.8%, 6/5, 0.7
    A 0.88, 13%, 24.8%, 0.7, 3/4, 6/5
    B 13%, 24.8%, 0.7, 3/4, 0.88, 6/5
    C 6/5, 0.88, 3/4, 13%, 0.7, 24.8%
    D 6/5, 0.88, 3/4, 0.7, 24.8%, 13%
    E 13%, 24.8%, 3/4, 0.7, 0.88, 6/5

86. Find the product. Simplify your answer.$-(3/4\ m^{-5})(28m^{7})$
    A $-7m^{12}$
    B $21m^{2}$
    C $-10m^{-2}$
    D $-21m^{2}$
    E $-21m^{-2}$

87. What is 0.9% written in scientific notation?
    A 9×10^{-3}
    B 0.9×10^{-2}
    C 9×10^{-4}
    D 0.9×10^{-3}
    E 9×10^{3}

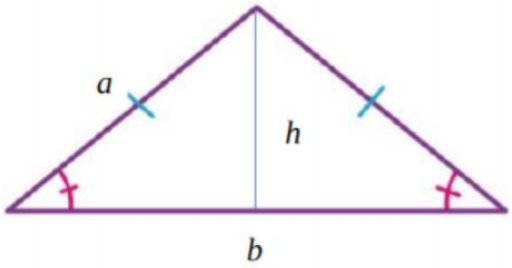
88. Kortlyn is getting ready for her first day of school. She has 5 pairs of pants, 4 shirts, and 5 pairs of shoes to choose from. How many different outfits can Kortlyn choose from if she wears only one of each item?
    A 3
    B 5
    C 20
    D 25
    E 100

89. Solve for x: -4x - y = 13
    A x = 4y + 13
    B x = y/4 + 13
    C x = $\frac{y-13}{-4}$
    D x = $\frac{y+13}{-4}$
    E x = -y/4 - 13

90. What is the value of the thousands digit in the standard form of 2.7048×10^5?
    A 0 thousand
    B 2 thousand
    C 4 thousand
    D 7 thousand
    E 8 thousand

91. A half-gallon of milk costs $2.50, Our family drinks 3 gallons of milk per week. The cost of 3 gallons can be determined by multiplying $2.50 by which of the following?
    A 1/2
    B 2
    C 3
    D 5
    E 6

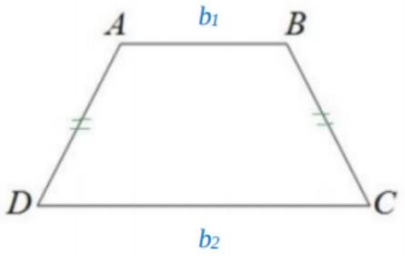
92. The isosceles triangle shown below has a perimeter of 32 inches and a base of 12 inches. What is the area of the triangle?
    A 18 in²
    B 32 in²
    C 48 in²
    D 60 in²
    E 120 in²



93. What is 12% of 15% of 360?
A 0.648
B 6.48
C 648
D 6,480
E 64,800

94. Which inequality represents all possible solutions of $2y + 9 \leq 5y + 15$
A $y \leq 2$
B $y \geq 2$
C $y \leq -2$
D $y \geq -2$
E $y \leq 0$

95. If the area of the isosceles trapezoid below is 240, where b1 = 15 and b2 = 25, what is the length of leg AD?
A 10
B 11
C 12
D 13
E 14



96. Solve and simplify the following: $\sqrt[3]{24} + \sqrt[3]{81}$

A 5

B $2\sqrt[3]{3} + 3\sqrt[3]{3}$

C $3\sqrt[3]{3} + 6$

D $5\sqrt[3]{3}$

E $6\sqrt[3]{3}$

97. What is the equation of the function displayed in the table below?
A $y = 3x + 1$
B $y = 3x$
C $y = \frac{1}{3}x + 1$
D $y = -3x + 1$
E1 1 $y = \frac{1}{3}x + \frac{1}{3}$

x	y
-3	-8
0	1
2	7
5	16

98. How many solutions does the equation $6(x + 1) - x = 5x + 6$ have?
    A 0
    B 1
    C 2
    D 3
    E There are infinitely many solutions.

99. A Pythagorean Theorem is any set of three numbers a, b, and c such that $a^2 + b^2 = c^2$, Which of the following sets is NOT a Pythagorean Triple?

    A $\sqrt{25}$, 12, 13

    B 6,8,10

    C $\sqrt{81}$, 12, 15

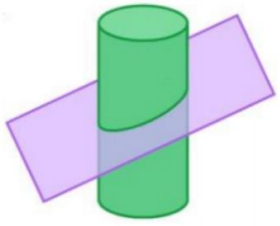
    D $\sqrt{7}$, $\sqrt{11}$, $\sqrt{18}$

    E 3,4,6

100. What is the measure of each interior angle of a regular pentagon?
    A 45°
    B 90°
    C 108°
    D 120°
    E 145°

101. Find the intersection of the lines $y = 3x + 2$ and $y = 4x - 9$
    A (-4, 12)
    B (11, 35)
    C (7, -8)
    D (5, 11)
    E (35, 11)

102. What shape is made by the cross-section of the figure below?
    A square
    B ellipse
    C circle
    D cylinder
    E sphere



103. How many kilometers are there in 56 meters?

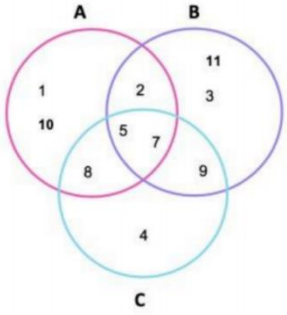
A 56,000
B 5,600
C 5.6
D 0.56
E 0.056

104. What is the area, in square centimeters, of a circle with circumference of 18π ?

A 9 cm^2
B 18π cm^2
C 36π cm^2
D 81π cm^2
E 324π cm^2

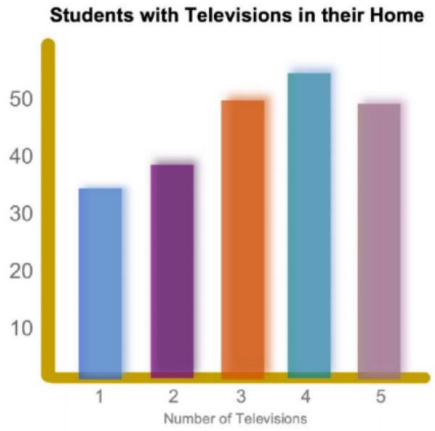
105. Look at the Venn diagram below. How many integers are in the union of Set B and C?

A 11
B 10
C 9
D 8
E 7



106. How many more students have 3 televisions in their home compared to those that only have 1 television in their home?

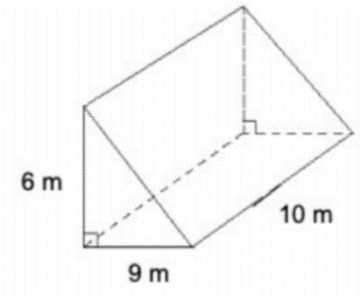
A 15
B 20
C 25
D 30
E 35



107. What is the slope of the line perpendicular to $3x - 6y = 12$?

A 2
B -1/2
C 0
D 1/2
E -2

108. What is the volume of the right triangular prism below?



A 135 m^3
B 270 m^3
C 90 m^3
D 540 m^3
E 180 m^3

109. Estimate the quotient of 97,964 and 417

A 100
B 200
C 250
D 300
E 500

110. What is the value of the underlined digit? 3<u>1</u>4,368.079

A 100 thousand
B 10 thousand
C 1 thousand
D 1 hundred
E 1 thousandth

Passage A

There's a view, still widely held, that what makes human beings special-what distinguishes us from the "beasts of the field"— is that we are rational. What does rationality consist of? That's a **vexed** question, but one possible response goes roughly like this: we manifest our rationality by engaging in activities that involve reasoning-making claims and backing them up with reasons, acting in accord with reasons and beliefs, drawing inferences from available evidence, and so on. This reasoning activity can be done well and it can be done badly; it can be done correctly or incorrectly. Logic is the discipline that aims to distinguish good reasoning from bad.

Good reasoning is not necessarily effective reasoning. In fact, bad reasoning is pervasive and often extremely effective. **Consider Hitler**. He persuaded an entire nation to go along with a variety of proposals that were not only false but downright evil. But if you examine it critically, his reasoning does not pass logical muster. Hitler's arguments were effective but not logically correct. Moreover, his persuasive techniques go beyond reasoning in the sense of backing up claims with reasons. Hitler relied on threats, emotional manipulation, and unsupported assertions; there are many rhetorical tricks one can use to persuade.

111. The main purpose of this passage is to
A explain how humans differ from other species.
B distinguish rationality from logic.
C define logical reasoning.
D provide evidence of reasoning.
E suggest why Hitler was so effective.

112. Based on the context of the passage, the underlined word "vexed" most nearly means
A dangerous.
B interesting.
C provoking.
D irritating.
E problematic.

113. The second paragraph
A suggests that logic is the determiner of effective reasoning.
B shows that effective reasoning is not necessarily good reasoning.
C demonstrates that good reasoning must be logical.
D illustrates that good reasoning is not necessarily effective reasoning.
E emphasizes that logic is limited by our view of right and wrong.

114. When the author says, "Consider Hitler."(paragraph 2), his tone could best be described as
A didactic.
B excited.
C engaging.
D persuasive.
E remote.

115. It is most accurate to state that the author present S
A a conclusion about the relationship between logic and reasoning.
B a series of steps in the process of making logical decisions.
C the case for logic being a means to an end.
D one view of the role of logic in reasoning.
E an unsupported claim about the value of logic.

Passage B

We are shaped not only by the cultures with which we are surrounded but by our personalities and by the choices we make. Nowhere is this more apparent than in Amin Malouf's book, In the Name of Identity: Violence and the Need to Belong (1988). The author is a prime example of the people we meet everywhere today: the ones belonging not to one cultural group, nor even one nation, but to several at once. He was born in Beirut in 1949. His maternal grandfather was a Maronite Christian from a Lebanese village and his maternal grandmother was a Turk. His mother was born in Cairo, where his parents went to find work, and while his cousins attended the American school, Malouf's mother was a strict Catholic and sent him to a French Jesuit school. By the time he graduated, Malouf was already crossing national, regional, philosophical, and religious boundaries.

In writing on identity, Malouf bases his ideas on his own background, arguing that everyone has a mixture of **affinities**, and belongs to many groups at once, which both joins them and separates them from other cultural groups in the same time and place. Awareness of those loyalties, Malouf says, is essential in understanding how circumstances and experiences affect identity and how these lead to conflict.

He constructed an identity check-up diagrammatically represented by overlapping circles-circles within circles-an interconnecting, interlacing figure, mapping relationships, shared backgrounds and beliefs, differences and similarities, convergence, and divergence. His own identity check-up highlights the multi-cultural nature of the global citizen. He is an Arab, an identity he shares with 300 million people. He speaks French, a traitshared by 76 million people. He is also Lebanese, a characteristic he shares with 4 million people. He is a Christian Lebanese, like 1.5 million other people. With each aspect of Malouf's life, the categories become smaller, narrower, and less vague until there is a category of one: Amin Malouf.

Every individual is just that: an individual sharing some characteristics with others, but never sharing them all with anyone. This is how Malouf defines "identity."

116.The details in the first paragraph primarily serve to

A give a brief biography of Amin Malouf, the writer the author mentions.

B support the author's claim that Malouf is a prime example of a global citizen.

C suggest a reason why groups we identify with both connect and separate us.

D foreshadow the information about Malouf's language and nationality.

E provide background to the statistics in the third paragraph.

117.The author mentions all of the following aspects of identity EXCEPT

A wealth.

B location.

C race.

D language.

E religion.

118.Based on the passage, with which of the following statements would Malouf most likely agree?

A Speaking multiple languages makes someone a global citizen.

B Violence erupts when loyalty to one group outweighs loyalty to another.

C People are no longer defined by the country to which they belong.

D Conflict can be avoided if we understand what shapes identity.

E Everyone wants to belong but is ultimately alone.

119.According to the passage, identity is shaped by

I. circumstances

II. history

III. belief

A II only

B I and II

C II and III

D I and II

E I, II and III

120.As it is used in paragraph 2, the underlined word "affinities" most nearly means

A similarities.

B attitudes.

C obligations.

D characteristics.

E loyalties.

Passage C

My brother had, in 1720 or 1721, begun to print a newspaper. It was the second that appeared in America and was called the "New England Courant". The only one before it was the "Boston News-Letter". I remember his being dissuaded by some of his friends from the undertaking, as not likely to succeed, one newspaper being, in their judgment, enough for America. At this time (1771), there were not less than five and twenty. He went on, however, with the undertaking; and after having worked in composing the types and printing off the sheets, I was employed to carry the papers through the streets to the customers.

He had some ingenious men among his friends, who amused themselves by writing little pieces for this paper, which gained it credit and made it more in demand; and these gentlemen often visited us. Hearing their conversations, and their accounts of the approbation their papers were received with, I was excited to try my hand among them; but being still a boy, and suspecting that my brother would object to printing anything of mine in his paper if he knew it to be mine, I contrived to disguise my hand; and, writing an anonymous paper, I put it in at night under the door of the printing-house. It

was found in the morning and communicated to his writing friends when they called in as usual. They read it, and commented on it in my hearing; and I had the exquisite pleasure of finding it met with their approbation, and that in their different guesses at the author, none were named but men of some character among us for learning and **ingenuity**.

121. According to the author, why did his brother's friends think his newspaper would fail?
A He couldn't write.
B He knew nothing about newspapers.
C The notion of newspapers was too new.
D The Boston Newsletter was already in circulation.
E There were already twenty-five newspapers being printed.

122. What was the author's first job in the undertaking?
A critic
B writer
C printer
D financier
E delivery boy

123. What was largely responsible for the newspaper becoming a success?
A the reputation of its contributors
B the nature of its readership
C the author's ability to sell newspapers
D the brother's skill at printing
E the type of articles in it

124. According to the passage, how did the author get his brother to print his first contribution?
A He said one of his brother's friends wrote it.
B He didn't tell him and printed it himself.
C He allowed his brother to rewrite it.
D He signed it using a pen name.
E He changed his handwriting.

125. In the context of the passage, the underlined word "ingenuity" most nearly means
A resourcefulness.
B creativity.
C initiative.
D cunning.
E inventiveness.

Passage D

Again the woods are odorous, the lark
Lifts on upsoaring wings the heaven gray
That hung above the tree-tops, veiled and dark,
Where **branches** bare disclosed the empty day.
After long rainy afternoons an hour
Comes with its shafts of golden light and flings
Them at the windows in a radiant shower,
And rain drops beat the panes like timorous wings.
Then all is still. The stones are crooned to sleep
By the soft sound of rain that slowly dies;
And cradled in the branches, hidden deep
In each bright bud, a slumbering silence lies.

126. Which title best expresses the main idea of this poem?
    A Rain
    B Evening
    C Spring
    D Sleep
    E Dawn

127. When the speaker says "the lark / lifts on upsoaring wings the heaven gray" he most nearly means
    A the lark hovers above the treetops.
    B the lark soars into skies that are dark.
    C the lark lifts its wings, which are gray.
    D the lark's flight uplifts the speaker.
    E the lark heralds a clearing sky.

128. The "branches bare disclosed the empty day" (line4) reveals that
    A the trees have no leaves yet.
    B the speaker has nothing to do.
    C the days are long and boring.
    D the branches part to show the sky.
    E the speaker can see little of the surroundings.

129. All the following references are repeated EXCEPT
    A rain.
    B birds.
    C concealment.
    D sleep.
    E scent.

130. The tone of the poem could best be described as
A anxious.
B soothing.
C bitter.
D impassive.
E wistful.

Passage E

"Appeal of June 18" by Charles de Gaulle

(This marked the beginning of the French Resistance in World War II.)

The leaders who, for many years, were at the head of French armies, have formed a government. This government, alleging our armies to be undone, agreed with the enemy to stop fighting. Of course, we were subdued by the mechanical, ground, and air forces of the enemy. Infinitely more than their number, it was the tanks, the airplanes, and the tactics of the Germans which made us retreat. It was the tanks, the airplanes, and the tactics of the Germans that surprised our leaders to the point to bring them there where they are today.

But has the last word been said? Must hope disappear? Is defeat final? No!

Believe me, I speak to you with full knowledge of the facts and tell you that nothing is lost for France. The same means that overcame us can bring us to a day of victory. For France is not alone! She is not alone! She is not alone! She has a vast Empire behind her. She can align with the British Empire that holds the sea and continues the fight. She can, like England, use without limit the immense industry of United States.

This war is not limited to the unfortunate territory of our country. This war is not finished by the battle of France. This war is a worldwide war. All the faults, all the delays, and all the suffering do not prevent there to be, in the world, all the necessary means to one day crush our enemies. Vanquished today by mechanical force, we will be able to overcome it in the future by a superior mechanical force. The destiny of the world is here. I, General de Gaulle, currently in London, invite the officers and the French soldiers who are located in British territory or who would come there, with their weapons or without their weapons, I invite the engineers and the special workers of armament industries who are located in British territory or who would come there, to put themselves in contact with me.

Whatever happens, the flame of the French resistance must not be extinguished and will not be extinguished.

131. What is the author's attitude toward the French government?
A contemptuous
B indifferent
C envious
D admiring
E bewildered

132. It may be inferred from the passage that the United States would most likely supply the French resistance with
A soldiers.
B ships.
C engineers.
D arms.
E advice.

133. The tone of the passage could best be described as
A angry.
B defiant.
C optimistic.
D reflective.
E pleading.

134. Which technique does the author use to get his message across?
A personification
B hyperbole
C repetition
D metaphor
E simile

135. The author's main purpose in this passage is to
A criticize his government.
B criticize the enemy.
C praise British efforts.
D thank America.
E gather support.

Passage F

The fear that English-speaking Americans were being outnumbered by a Hispanic population that was not forced to assimilate was sharpened by the concern that far too many people were illegally emigrating from Latin America to the United States. The Comprehensive Immigration Reform Act proposed by Congress in 2006 sought to simultaneously strengthen security along the U.S.-Mexico border (a task for the Department of Homeland Security), increase the number of temporary "guest workers" allowed in the United States, and provide a pathway for long-term U.S. residents who had entered the country illegally to gain legal status. It also sought to establish English as a "common and unifying language" for the nation. The bill and a similar amended version both failed to become law.

With unemployment rates soaring during the Great Recession (2007-2009), anxiety over illegal immigration rose, even while the incoming flow slowed. State legislatures

in Alabama and Arizona passed strict new laws that required police and other officials to verify the immigration status of those they thought had entered the country illegally. In Alabama, the new law made it a crime to rent housing to undocumented immigrants, thus making it difficult for these immigrants to live within the state. Both laws have been challenged in court, and portions have been deemed unconstitutional or otherwise blocked.

Beginning in October 2013, states along the U.S.-Mexico border faced an increase in the immigration of children from a handful of Central American countries. Approximately fifty-two thousand children, some unaccompanied, were taken into custody as they reached the United States. A study by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees estimated that 58 percent of those migrants, largely from El Salvador and Honduras, were propelled towards the United States by poverty, violence, and the potential for exploitation in their home countries. Because of a 2008 law originally intended to protect victims of human trafficking, these Central American children are guaranteed a court hearing. Predictably, the crisis has served to underline the need for comprehensive immigration reform.

136. According to the passage, the failed act of 2006 intended to do all of the following EXCEPT
A strengthen the Department of Homeland Security.
B make English an official language.
C issue more temporary visas.
D increase U.S.-Mexico border security.
E legalize long-term illegal immigrants.

137. It may be inferred from the passage that hostility towards illegal immigrants increases when
A they come from Latin America.
B laws requiring police checks are in force.
C times are hard for Americans.
D they are unable to speak English.
E they enter via Mexico.

138. Which title sums up the main point of the passage?
A Fear of Immigrants Reaches New Heights
B Unconstitutional Laws Challenged in Southern States
C Language Issues a Prime Concern for Immigrants
D Complete Review of Immigration Law Now Urgent
E Children are the Hidden Victims of Border Control

139. When the author says "predictably" (last paragraph), his tone could best be described as
A angry.
B resigned.

C curious.
D concerned.
E cynical.

140. It seems most likely that this selection is from
A a sociology textbook in a chapter about the legal status of refugees.
B an essay by a sociology student about human rights in border detention centers.
C a biography from a former congressman who contributed to the failed 2006 act.
D a report from the United Nations on immigration concerns in the U.S.
E a newspaper article on the state of immigration in the U.S.

Passage G

The villa seems to be the simplest of Roman domestic buildings to understand-after all, we continue to use the Latin term "villa" to conjure up a luxurious retreat in the country or at the seashore. We find evidence of the ancient Roman villa in both archaeological remains and in ancient texts. Taken together, this would seem to suggest a fairly uniform and monolithic body of architecture, while the reality is quite different. In some ways, the Roman villa is a **conundrum**. This is especially true in the earlier phases of these types of developments, where questions of origins and influence remain hotly debated. As a building type, the villa manages to simultaneously seem instantly understandable and completely enigmatic.

The earliest examples of buildings grouped into this category, sometimes referred to by the term villa rustica (country villa), are mostly humble farmhouses in Italy. These rural structures tend to be associated with agriculture or viticulture (grapes) on a small scale. The villa form-and the term itself-then comes to be appropriated and applied to a whole range of structures that persist across both the Republican and Imperial periods, continuing into Late Antiquity. One thing that all villas tend to have in common is their extra-urban setting-the villa is not an urban structure but rather a rural one. Thus, we most often find them in rural, suburban, or coastal settings most often. In ideological terms, the country (rus) provided relief from the hectic pressures of the city (urbs), and thus the villa became associated with rural getaways. According to Pliny the Elder, the villa urbana was located within easy distance of the city, while the villa rustica was a permanent country estate staffed with slaves and a supervisor and used for agricultural production, notably processing grapes to make wine and processing olives to produce olive oil. Even opulent villas often had a pars rustica, the working or productive part of the building. Latin authors like Cato the Elder and Varro made recommendations, based on agrarian ideology, as to how these rustic villas should be built, appointed, and managed.

141. As it is used in paragraph 1, the underlined word "conundrum" most nearly means
A myth.
B questionable.

C surprise.
D problem.
E mystery.

142. The statement "the villa manages to simultaneously seem instantly understandable and completely enigmatic" (last sentence, paragraph 1) is
A an irony.
B a metaphor.
C a personification.
D a paradox.
E the idiom.

143. What evidence does the passage provide to support the following statement? "The villa is not an urban structure."
A the fact villas are found on the coast
B the presence of a pars rustica
C works from Cato the Elder
D their use as getaways
E a definition from Pliny

144. Which of the following would the author most likely discuss next?
A specific villas and their functions
B the layout of a typical villa urbana
C changes in later buildings of this type
D what villas looked like outside Italy
E archaeological evidence found in villas

145. This passage would most likely be found in
A a guidebook about Italy.
B a daily newspaper.
C a specialist magazine.
D a school textbook.
E a biography of Varro.

Passage H

I became aware of a loud and gradually increasing sound, like the moaning of a vast herd of buffaloes upon an American prairie; and at the same moment, I perceived that what seamen term the chopping character of the ocean beneath us was rapidly changing into a current which set to the eastward. Even while I gazed, this current acquired a monstrous velocity. Each moment added to its speed--to its headlong impetuosity. In five minutes, the whole sea, as far as Vurrgh, was lashed into

ungovernable fury; but it was between Moskoe and the coast that the main uproar held its sway. Here the vast bed of the waters, seamed and scarred into a thousand conflicting channels, burst suddenly into frenzied convulsion--heaving, boiling, hissing, gyrating--in gigantic and innumerable vortices and all whirling and plunging on to the eastward with a rapidity which water never elsewhere assumes, except in precipitous descents.

In a few minutes more, there came over the scene another radical alteration. The general surface grew somewhat more smooth, and the whirlpools, one by one, disappeared while prodigious streaks of foam became apparent where none had been seen before. These streaks, at length, spreading out to a great distance, and entering into combination, took unto themselves the motion of the subsided vortices and seemed to form the germ of another vaster. Suddenly-- very suddenly--this assumed a distinct and definite existence in a circle of more than a mile in diameter. The edge of the vortex was represented by a broad belt of gleaming spray; but no particle of thisslipped into the mouth of the terrific funnel, whose interior, as far as the eye could fathom it, was a smooth, shining, and jet-black wall of water, inclined to the horizon at an angle of some forty-five degrees, speeding dizzily round and round with a swaying and sweltering motion, and sending forth to the winds an appalling voice, half shriek, half roar, such as not even the mighty cataract of Niagara ever lifts up in its agony to Heaven.

The mountain trembled to its very base, and the rock rocked. I threw myself upon my face and clung to the scant herbage in an excess of nervous agitation.
"This," said I at length, "can be nothing else than the great whirlpool of the maelstrom."

146.The narrator likens the sound of the maelstrom to the
A drumming of hooves.
B lowing of cattle.
C roar of the wind.
D hiss of waves.
E shriek of Niagara.

147.The author uses all of the following to describe the maelstrom EXCEPT
A a circle.
B a vortex.
C a funnel.
D a gyration.
E a whirlpool.

148.On seeing the maelstrom, which choice best characterizes how the narrator feels?
A awe-inspired
B anxious
C terrified
D surprised
E fascinated

149. Which of the following questions is answered by the passage?
    A Where is the maelstrom located?
    B What causes the maelstrom?
    C How often does the maelstrom occur?
    D Can ships avoid the maelstrom?
    E How does weather affect the maelstrom?

150. This passage would most likely be found in
    A a report.
    B a biography.
    C a textbook.
    D a newspaper.
    E a novel.