AI Homework Helper

SSAT Upper Level Practice Test 2024-2025 Test 3

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WHAT'S INSIDE

Verbal	60 questions
Quantitative	50 questions
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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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1. WANE:
   A elevate
   B develop
   C decrease
   D relocate
   E swell

2. ABHOR:
   A hate
   B adore
   C love
   D remember
   E relegate

3. RECALCITRANT:
   A accountable
   B responsible
   C predictable
   D rebellious
   E memorable

4. INTRANSIGENT:
   A stubborn
   B moveable
   C hard
   D stunning
   E curiousvv

5. VISCOUS:
   A round
   B sticky
   C stable
   D flexible
   E villainous

6. MUNDANE:
   A amusing
   B tasteless
   C exceptional
   D interesting
   E ordinary

7. ZANY:
   A quick

B wacky
C slow
D intelligent
E wise

8. DIURNAL:
   A circular
   B weekly
   C daily
   D yearly
   E flat

9. STAUNCH:
   A stinks
   B small
   C loyal
   D tiny
   E lovely

10. TRACTABLE:
    A friendly
    B reliant
    C stubborn
    D controllable
    E uneasy

11. VAPID:
    A rapid
    B engaging
    C soothing
    D obvious
    E boring

12. BOMBASTIC:
    A hot
    B grandiose
    C heavy
    D brilliant
    E militant

13. NEPOTISM:
    A generosity
    B selfishness
    C favoritism

D instinct
E sleeplessness

14. MIRTH:
    A fury
    B fragility
    C burdensome
    D amusement
    E awareness

15. JETTISON:
    A discard
    B disrupt
    C reject
    D accommodate
    E repeat

16. HARANGUE:
    A hurry
    B disagree
    C dangle
    D choose
    E rant

17. WRY:
    A wet
    B ironic
    C wordy
    D intentional
    E funny

18. KINESTHETIC:
    A movement
    B slow
    C miserable
    D speedy
    E agreeable

19. RHETORIC:
    A letters
    B abuse
    C songs
    D eloquence

E poetry

20. CONGENIAL:
    A pleasant
    B fulfilling
    C elemental
    D complicated
    E oppositional

21. UNCANNY:
    A metallic
    B extraordinary
    C bleak
    D humorous
    E different

22. PRATTLE:
    A droppings
    B delicacies
    C disagreement
    D instability
    E chatter

23. ELUCIDATE:
    A downplay
    B elongate
    C clarify
    D determine
    E stall

24. FLUMMOX:
    A stimulate
    B confuse
    C calcify
    D flatter
    E understand

25. GREGARIOUS:
    A introverted
    B kind
    C important
    D sociable
    E professional

26. CONVIVIAL:
    A unanswered
    B undetermined
    C cheerful
    D clear
    E provable

27. LUCRATIVE:
    A boastful
    B slippery
    C costly
    D profitable
    E specific

28. ONEROUS:
    A entitled
    B colorful
    C many
    D singular
    E difficult

29. QUELL:
    A focus
    B extinguish
    C enlighten
    D stand
    E intensify

30. RAPPORT:
    A compatibility
    B warmth
    C consideration
    D atonement
    E bravery

31. Painting is to gallery as
    A alley is to receptacle.
    B scalpel is to operating room.
    C harmony is to melody.
    D feast is to famine.
    E brittle is to fragile.

32. Invention is to ingenious as
    A mundane is to celebration.
    B computer is to obsolete.
    C border is to boundary.
    D exasperating is to ordeal.
    E library is to quiet.

33. Composed is to frenzied as
    A porous is to impermeable.
    B reinstate is to restore.
    C optional is to imperative.
    D consecutive is to orderly.
    E relaxed is to content.

34. Conundrum is to perplexity as
    A extravagant is to flamboyant.
    B innovator is to imitator.
    C condemnation is to praise.
    D decimation is to construction.
    E professed is to suppressed.

35. Excruciating is to pleasing as
    A intellectual is to cognitive.
    B illusionary is to abstract.
    C contemptible is to infamous.
    D tasteful is to insipid.
    E rehearsed is to practiced.

36. Salmon is to fish as
    A deluded is to insightful.
    B elemental is to supplemental.
    C congratulations is to commendations.
    D decisiveness is to demarcation.
    E insightful is to deluded.

37. Radiation is to sunburn as
    A rain is to galoshes.
    B star is to twinkling.
    C riverbed is to sand.
    D cold is to frostbite.
    E wound is to laceration.

38. Exploit is to manipulate as
    A thoughtful is to inconsiderate.
    B explore is to peruse.
    C conversion is to convert.
    D reformation is to destruction.
    E customary is to unusual.

39. Stanza is to poem as
    A idol is to statue.
    B movement is to symphony.
    C glossary is to index.
    D title is to book.
    E outline is to silhouette.

40. Enrich is to destroy as
    A nourish is to sustain.
    B upset is to aggravate.
    C competition is to contention.
    D motivate is to encourage.
    E fierce is to amicable.

41. Deter is to reject as
    A universal is to ubiquitous.
    B delegate is to abrogate.
    C advantage is to disadvantage.
    D dismal is to brilliant.
    E blaring is to subtle.

42. Anticipate is to anticipation as
    A infantile is to mature.
    B inhibit is to prohibit.
    C declare is to declaration.
    D indict is to accuse.
    E recommend is to declare.

43. Enmity is to hostility as
    A extol is to commemorate.
    B corpulent is to slender.
    C deplore is to approve.
    D discredit is to lament.
    E pungent is to pleasant.

44. Princess is to royalty as
    A spontaneous is to combustion.
    B unique is to distinctive.
    C monotony is to musk.
    D priest is to pious.
    E introvert is to extrovert.

45. Duplication is to replication as
    A pungent is to attraction.
    B vilify is to sterilize.
    C chic is to vogue.
    D simplistic is to convoluted.
    E infallible is to susceptible.

46. Climber is to pinnacle as
    A diver is to swimmer.
    B pilgrim is to sanctuary.
    C driver is to freeway.
    D voting is to pollster.
    E debacle is to mistake.

47. Occupied is to room as
    A votes is to election.
    B arctic is to tropical.
    C perfection is to flaw.
    D vacuum is to fan.
    E stars is to cosmos.

48. Melancholy is to anguish as
    A pleased is to euphoric.
    B crucial is to insignificant.
    C dreadful is to appeal.
    D modest is to conservative.
    E calm is to placid.

49. Pigment is to color as
    A soil is to sand.
    B aluminum is to silver.
    C stitching is to cloth.
    D manure is to fertilizer.
    E spice is to flavor.

50. Arcane is to esoteric as
    A glorify is to belittle.
    B permissive is to strict.
    C advent is to arrival.
    D enrage is to subdue.
    E inevitable is to unlikely.

51. Manual is to maneuver as
    A indict is to excuse.
    B infantile is to mature.
    C comprehensible is to coherent.
    D vision is to visionary.
    E strategy is to tactic.

52. Enact is to repeal as
    A pester is to disturb.
    B agitate is to placate.
    C lively is to vivid.
    D reinstate is to restore.
    E poise is to graceful.

53. Aficionado is to enthusiastic as
    A pretentious is to genuine.
    B humongous is to gigantic.
    C frugal is to thrifty.
    D aesthetic is to ugly.
    E remedial is to supplement.

54. Degradation is to dilapidation as
    A extrovert is to introvert.
    B unusual is to customary.
    C boisterous is to clamorous.
    D unobtrusive is to conspicuous.
    E succinct is to redundant.

55. Confusion is to delirium as
    A unconsciousness is to coma.
    B exercise is to amnesia.
    C paralysis is to disturbed.
    D fever is to serene.
    E marathon is to endurance.

56. Canal is to river as
    A shore is to ocean.
    B skyline is to metropolis.
    C woods is to forest.
    D reservoir is to lake.
    E meadow is to plain.

57. Money is to pittance as
    A gemstone is to necklace.
    B food is to morsel.
    C novel is to library.
    D mansion is to haughty.
    E poverty is to gluttony.

58. Fatigue is to yawning as
    A banquet is to hunger.
    B enmity is to peace.
    C despondence is to crying.
    D deluge is to desiccate.
    E trauma is to surprise.

59. China is to Asia as
    A London is to England.
    B Washington, DC is to United States.
    C Kenya is to Brazil.
    D Asia is to Africa.
    E Brazil is to South America.

60. Weeping is to tears as
    A smile is to humorous.
    B discontent is to malcontent.
    C breathing is to carbon dioxide.
    D obedient is to training.
    E thoughtful is to considerate.

61. A box contains 10 orange balls, 5 green balls, 8 pink balls, and 7 purple balls. What is the probability that a randomly selected ball is orange?
    A 2/3
    B 1/6
    C 1/2
    D 1/3
    E 1/10

62. What is the median of all prime numbers under 30?
    A 14
    B 13
    C 12
    D 11
    E 10

63. All of the following quotients are equal EXCEPT
    A 2:3
    B 3÷ 9/2
    C 4÷6
    D 53/10
    E 6÷9

64. Bryn attempted 20 baskets during her basketball game. She made only 9 of them. What percent of baskets did she make?
    A 54%
    B 45%
    C 36%
    D 17%
    E 18%

65. Frito-Lay can produce 800 bags of chips every 4 minutes. At this rate, how many bags of chips can they produce in 1 hour.
    A $53\frac{1}{3}$
    B 1,600
    C 3,200
    D 6,400
    E 12,000

66. Two adjacent angles in a parallelogram measure 3x° and 7x°.What is the value of x?
    A 10°
    B 18°
    C 24°
    D 36°
    E 45°

67. Which of the following could be the lengths of the sides of a triangle?
    A 1, 2, 3
    B 2, 4, 7
    C 6, 8, 15
    D 5, 7, 12
    E 4, 9, 11

68. In the xy- coordinate plane, what is the slope of a line that is parallel to the line with the equation 2x + 6y = 1
    A -1/3
    B -3
    C 1/6
    D -2
    E 1/2

69. Which expression is equivalent to $(\frac{3}{x+2})(\frac{2}{x+3})$

    A $\frac{5}{2x+5}$

    B $\frac{6}{x^2+6}$

    C $\frac{5}{2x+6}$

    D $\frac{6}{x^2+5x+6}$

    E $\frac{6}{x^2+x+6}$

70. Which inequality represents ALL possible solutions of $x/2 \geq -4$?
    A $x \geq -8$
    B $x \leq 4$
    C $x \leq -4$
    D $x \geq 1$
    E $x \leq -8$

71. Rafael has x PlayStation games. His best friend has one third as many games as Rafael. In terms of x, how many games does Rafael's best friend have?
    A 3x
    B x + 1/3
    C 2x + 1/3
    D 1/3x + x
    E 1/3x

72. What is the value of the following expression?
1.5 + 2/3 + 3 × 9/16-1/8
    A 1.5
    B 1.6
    C 1.25
    D 1.75
    E 1.85

73. If we start with 384 humans and half of them turn into zombies every 10 minutes, how many zombies do we have after an hour?
    A 6
    B 48
    C 96
    D 192
    E 378

74. Together, Eugene and Andy scored 75% of the 96 points scored during their team's basketball game. Eugene scored 50% of the points that Andy did. How many points did Andy score?
    A 48 points
    B 24 points
    C 36 points
    D 50 points
    E 72 points

75. Alex mixed 5 oz of strawberry juice with 3 oz of pineapple juice. Alex's mom had the same amount of juice, but hers is in a 1 to 1 ratio of strawberry to pineapple juice. If they mix their drinks, what is the new ratio (expressed as a fraction)?
    A 9/8
    B 9/7
    C 5/4
    D 4/3
    E 2/3

76. Given $6a - b^2 = 11^o$, If b + a = 7, then what is abc, if a, b, and c are all positive integers?
    A 6
    B 8
    C 9
    D 10
    E 11

77. What is the value of $\frac{\sqrt{81}}{3\sqrt{3}}$

A 1

B $2\sqrt{3}$

C $\frac{3}{\sqrt{3}}$

D $\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}$

E 3

78. Colton has a jar full of 158 pennies and nickels. If the jar contains $3.70, how many more pennies does he have than nickels?

A 49
B 50
C 51
D 52
E 53

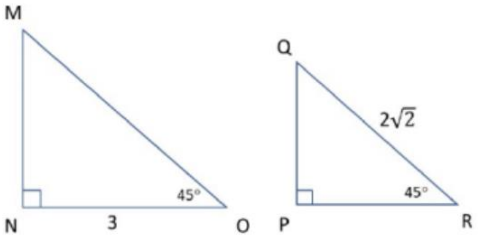
79. Triangles MNO and QPR are similar. What is the length of side MO?

A $3\sqrt{2}$

B $2\sqrt{2}$

C $4\sqrt{2}$

D 3
E 2

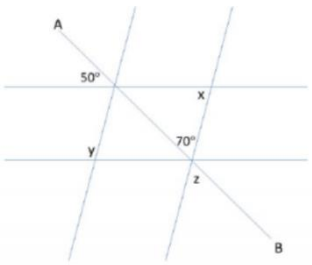


80. What is the volume of a cylinder with a radius of 3 units and a height of 6 units?

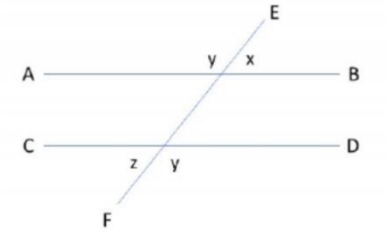
A 18π
B 36π
C 54π
D 72π
E 84π

81. In the diagram below, we are given two sets of parallel lines intersected by a third line AB. What is the value of x + y + z?

A 220°
B 230°
C 240°
D 250°
E 260°



82. What is the value of x from the diagram below, if AB and CD are parallel and z = 40°?



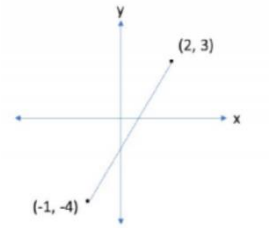
A 20°
B 30°
C 35°
D 40°
E 45°

83. On the number line below, the tick marks are equally spaced. What is the value of X + Y?



A 12
B 14
C 16
D 18
E 20

84. What is the slope of the line show below? Figure is not drawn to scale.

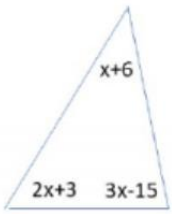


A 7/3
B -1/2
C 8/3
D 4/3
E 3

85. Arrange the following fractions from smallest to biggest: 10/3, 11/4, 12/5, 13/6
A 10/3, 11/4, 12/5, 13/6
B 13/6, 12/5, 11/4, 10/3
C 10/3, 11/4, 13/6, 12/5
D 12/5, 13/6, 11/4, 10/3
E 12/5, 11/4, 13/6, 10/3

86. Mildred's elementary school teacher is 7 years less than the square of her age. If her teacher is 57 years old, how old is Mildred?
A 7
B 8
C 9
D 10
E 11

87. What is the value of x in the triangle below?



A 29
B 30
C 31
D 36
E 37

88. Gretchen is supposed to read for 45 minutes a day, 7 days a week. If she averages 42 minutes a day for the first 5 days of the week, what does she need to average on the last 2 days to still read for an average of 45 minutes for the week?
    A 26.25 minutes per day
    B 38 minutes per day
    C 49.25 minutes per day
    D 50 minutes per day
    E 52.5 minutes per day

89. What is the value of the expression (1.4 x 10-6)(7 x 108) in standard form?
    A 0.098
    B 0.98
    C 9.8
    D 98
    E 980

90. Using nickels and dimes only, how many different ways can you make $0.35?
    A 6
    B 5
    C 4
    D 3
    E 2

91. If today is Wednesday, what day of the week was it 71 days ago?
    A Monday
    B Tuesday
    C Wednesday
    D Thursday
    E Friday

92. How many grams are there in 500 kilograms?
    A 0.5
    B 5
    C 50
    D 50,000
    E 500,000

93. What percent of 40 is 12?
    A 30%
    B 25%
    C 48%
    D 28%
    E 34%

94. What is the greatest common factor of 24 and 28?
    A 8
    B 7
    C 6
    D 5
    E 4

95. If $x^2 + y = 5$, x and y are integer constants and $1<y<x$, then what is xy?
    A 4
    B 5
    C 2
    D 1
    E 0

96. Amanda drank 1/3 of her coffee while it was still hot. She drank 1/2 of it when it was cold and threw out the rest. What is the ratio that she drank of hot vs cold?
    A 1:6
    B 3:2
    C 2:3
    D 6:1
    E 1:2

97. What is the value of the underlined digit?0.325
    A 5 tenths
    B 5 hundred
    C 5 hundredths
    D 5 thousand
    E 5 thousandths

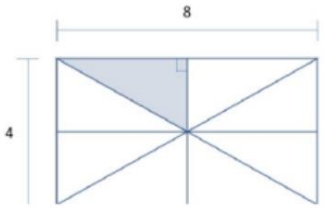
98. 0.000123 is the same as:
    A 1.23×10^{-3}
    B 12.3×10^{-5}
    C 123×10^{-7}
    D 0.123×10^{-2}
    E 0.0123×10^{-4}

99. If $abc \neq 0$, then $\frac{a^3b^4c^2}{a^5b^2c^3} = ?$
    A $\frac{b^4}{a^5}$
    B $\frac{b^2}{a^2}$
    C $\frac{b^2}{a^{-2}c^{-1}}$

D $\frac{b^2}{a^2c}$

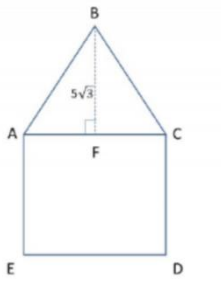
E $\frac{a^2c}{b^2}$

100. The diagram below is formed using 8 symmetric triangles. What is the ratio of the shaded area to the area of the rectangle?



A 1:2
B 1:4
C 1:6
D 1:8
E 1:10

101. Equilateral triangle ABC sits atop Square ACDE. If BF = then what is the perimeter of figure ABCDE? $5\sqrt{3}$ units,



A 10 units
B 20 units
C 30 units
D 40 units
E 50 units

102. A cubic box measures 2 ft on each side. What is the maximum number of smaller cubic boxes of 8 inches can fit inside?

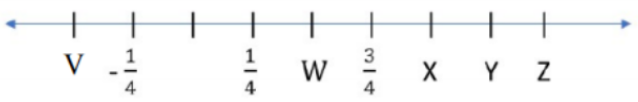
A 27
B 24
C 21
D 16
E 8

103. If Circle X has a radius of 4 units. What is the circumference of Circle X?

A 2π
B 4π
C 6π
D 8π
E 16π

104. On the number line below, the tick marks are equally spaced. Which letter represents the number 1.25 on the number line?

A Z
B X
C Y
D W
E V



105. The top side of a square lies on the coordinates (0, 4) and (4, 4). What are the coordinates for the other 2 points?

A (0, -4) and (4, -4)
B (0, 0) and (4, 0)
C (0, 2) and (4, 2)
D (0, 8) and (8, 8)
E (-4, 4) and (0,0)

106. Which expression is equivalent to x + (x+4)/2 - (x-2)/2

A x + 3
B x + 1
C 2X + 1/2
D $\frac{3x+2}{2}$
E 3X - 1

107. If -36 = x - 6, what is the value of x?

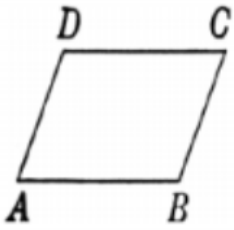
A 30
B 6
C 0
D -6
E -30

108. Which value of x is a solution to the inequality 4x + 5 < 5x - 13?

A -18
B -2
C 2
D 18
E 20

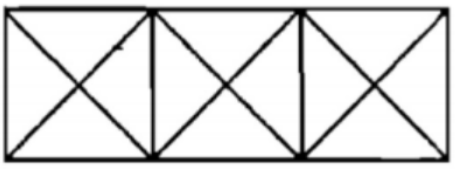
109. Given parallelogram ABCD, if the measure of angle C is 56°, what could be the measure of another angle?

A 136°
B 124°
C 112°
D 68°
E 34°



110. How many triangles are in the following figure?

A 32
B 28
C 24
D 18
E 12



Passage A

Maritime trade dates back to prehistoric times. The first maritime trade routes are attributed to the Austronesian people, around 1500 BC, who, living in a region with over 20,000 small and larger islands, had been seafarers for thousands of years. The Austronesian trade network expanded as far as East Africa, the Arabian Peninsula, South- and South-East Asia and China. It facilitated the spread of Asian spices and Chinese goods to the west, as well as the spread of Hinduism and Buddhism to the east. This led to what would later become known as the Maritime Silk Road.

Later on, in Greco-Persian and Greco-Roman times, extensive maritime trade networks developed in the Mediterranean and, after the annexation of Egypt, with India via the Red Sea. Further north, the Hanseatic network between the North Sea, Celtic and Baltic ports gained importance after about 1200 AD. During the "Age of discovery," starting in the 15 th century, the profitable spice trade gradually became an important **driver** of long-distance maritime transport. Worldwide trade took off after the discovery of the Americas and led to a dense present-day network of waterborne trading routes.

111. According to the passage, what is the most likely reason that the Austronesian trade network expanded as far as Asia?
A the sheer number of islands making travel easy
B the long history of seafaring in the region
C the opening of the Maritime Silk Route
D the purchase of spices for trade
E the spread of religion

112. The author says that ancient trade routes developed into "what would later become known as the Maritime Silk Road." He most nearly means that
A it took 1500 years for the name to stick.
B the people that used it never called it that.
C ships taking that route mainly carried silks.
D the road was not a road at all, but a sea route.
E there was also an overland route called the Silk Road.

113. It may be inferred from the second paragraph that maritime trade in the Mediterranean was heavily influenced by the
A Austronesians.
B Greeks.
C Romans.
D Persians.
E Egyptians.

114. Trade in Northern Europe most likely gained prominence in
A prehistory.
B Roman times.

C the medieval period.
D The Age of Discovery.
E the present day.

115. As it is used in paragraph 2, the underlined word "driver" most nearly means
A influencer.
B machine.
C factor.
D handler.
E element.

Passage B

A fire broke out in the kitchen of a house in Chicago, Illinois. A team of firefighters kicked down the door of the house. They stood in the living room as they sprayed water at the fire in the kitchen. Strangely, the fire would not go out. One of the firefighters had a feeling that something was very wrong. "Get out, now!" he ordered. The team ran out of the house. Moments later, the floor they had been standing on in the living room collapsed.

A researcher who studies decisions talked to the firefighter about what was going through his mind and found out that the firefighter had noticed three strange things: water was not putting out the fire, the living room was unusually hot, and the fire was unusually quiet. The researcher believed that the firefighter's intuition recognized this pattern and knew that the situation was not safe. A part of his brain beyond his own awareness knew that the fire was also in the basement making the living room unusually hot and the fire unusually quiet.

Intuition, is, therefore, a very important factor in decision-making and has long been a valued part of many First Nations cultures. It is recognized as one of many ways of knowing. Knowledge can be passed down from our elders, gained from experience, and revealed to us through dreams, visions, and intuition-that ability to know something without any proof, sometimes called "gut feeling," "instinct," or "sixth sense." For hundreds of years, intuition has had a reputation among scientists. It has often been seen as inferior to reason. But these days, many researchers see intuition as our brain's way of taking a shortcut based on our memories and knowledge.

116. In the first paragraph, what technique does the author use to distinguish the example of the fire in Chicago, with the explanation that follows?
A verb tense
B imagery
C hyperbole
D metaphors
E sentence length

117. Which title best expresses the main idea of this selection?
A Listen to Your Heart.
B Gut instinct: Fact or Fiction?
C The Science Behind Intuition.
D Sixth Sense or Common Sense?
E A Shortcut to Learning.

118. Which of the following statements about the author's attitude toward science is best supported by t he passage?
A There are many things that scientists can't yet explain.
B Scientists frequently dismiss ideas they can't test.
C Research is the only way to gain scientific knowledge.
D Scientists are logical, methodical people.
E Science isn't always exact.

119. Which of the following is NOT listed as an example of knowing?
A dreams
B experience
C intuition
D inspiration
E visions

120. Which of the following would the author most likely discuss next?
A How the brain can mimic clairvoyance.
B Why some cultures ignore intuition as being inexplicable.
C How the firefighter from Chicago explained his actions.
D Why intuition is especially well-D developed in those that do dangerous jobs.
E How lack of proof does not always mean something is untrue.

Passage C

One of the pleasantest things in the world is going a journey; but I like to go by myself. I can enjoy society in a room; but out of doors, nature is company enough for me. I am then never less alone than when alone. I cannot see the wit of walking and talking at the same time. When I am in the country, I wish to vegetate like the country. I am not for criticizing hedgerows and black cattle. I go out of town in order to forget the town and all that is in it. There are those who for this purpose go to watering-places and carry the metropolis with them. I like more elbow room, and fewer encumbrances. I like solitude, when I give myself up to it, for the sake of solitude; nor do I ask for

"a friend in my retreat,
Whom I may whisper that solitude is sweet."

The soul of a journey is liberty, perfect liberty, to think, feel, do just as one pleases. We go a journey chiefly to be free of all impediments and of all inconveniences; to leave ourselves behind, much more to get rid of others. It is because I want a little breathing-space to muse on indifferent matters, where Contemplation

"May plume her feathers and let grow her wings,
That in the various bustle of resort
Were all too ruffled, and sometimes impair'd"

that I absent myself from the town for a while, without feeling at a loss the moment I am left by myself.

121. Based on the context of the passage, the narrator primarily equates travel with
A loneliness.
B freedom.
C excitement.
D pleasure.
E watering places.

122. The author's attitude to those who "carry the metropolis with them" may best be described as
A disparaging.
B astonished.
C accepting.
D amused.
E curious.

123. The author quotes poetry in order to
A suggest he's educated.
B interest the reader.
C succinctly make a point.
D add a reflective tone.
E support his opinions.

124. The author uses all of the following literary techniques EXCEPT
A personification.
B simile.
C quotations.
D hyperbole.
E repetition.

125. This passage would most likely be found in
A a blog.
B a newspaper.
C a short story.
D a personal letter.
E an autobiography.

Passage D

His weary glance, from passing by the bars, Has grown into a dazed and vacant stare; It seems to him there are a thousand bars And out beyond those bars the empty air. The pad of his strong feet, that ceaseless sound Of supple tread behind the iron bands, Is like a dance of strength circling around, While in the circle, stunned, a great will stands. But there are times the pupils of his eyes Dilate, the strong limbs stand alert, apart, Tense with the flood of visions that arise Only to sink and die within his heart.

126. The poem can be best summarized as conveying a sense of
A anger.
B claustrophobia.
C loneliness.
D injustice.
E hopelessness.

127. Which of the following pairs of lines most suggests that the subject has been behind bars for a long time?
A His weary glance, from passing by the bars, / Has grown into a dazed and vacant stare;
B It seems to him there are a thousand B bars / And out beyond those bars the empty air.
C The pad of his strong feet, that C ceaseless sound / Of supple tread behind the iron bands,
D Is like a dance of strength circling around, While in the circle, stunned, a great will stands.
E But there are times the pupils of his eyes / Dilate, the strong limbs stand alert, apart,

128. We can infer that the creature behind bars is
A a human.
B a bird of prey.
C a horse.
D a big cat.
E an elephant.

129. When the speaker refers to "visions" in stanza 3, he most nearly means
A ideas.
B images.
C dreams.
D premonitions.
E hallucinations.

130. The author repeats all of the following ideas EXCEPT
A strength.
B lost
C bars.
D shock.
E vision.

Passage E

The following is from a speech by General Douglas MacArthur, May 12, 1962, at West Point.

Duty, Honor, Country: unbelievers will say they are but words, but these are some of the things they do. They build your basic character. They make you strong enough to know when you are weak, and brave enough to face yourself when you are afraid. They teach you to be proud and unbending in honest failure, but humble and gentle in success; not to substitute words for actions, not to seek the path of comfort, but to face the stress and spur of difficulty and challenge; to learn to stand up in the storm but to have compassion on those who fall; to master yourself before you seek to master others; to learn to laugh, yet never forget how to weep.

You are the leaven which binds together the entire fabric of our national system of defense. From your ranks come the great captains who hold the nation's destiny in their hands the moment the war tocsin sounds. The Long Gray Line has never failed us. Were you to do so, a million ghosts in olive drab, in brown khaki, in blue and gray, would rise from their white crosses thundering those magic words: Duty, Honor, Country.

This does not mean that you are war mongers. On the contrary, the soldier, above all other people, prays for peace, for he must suffer and bear the deepest wounds and scars of war. But always in our ears ring the ominous words of Plato, that wisest of all philosophers: "Only the dead have seen the end of war."

The shadows are lengthening for me. The twilight is here. My days of old have vanished, tone and tint. They have gone glimmering through the dreams of things that

were. Their memory is one of wondrous beauty, watered by tears, and coaxed and caressed by the smiles of yesterday. I listen vainly, but with thirsty ears, for the **witching** melody of faint bugles blowing reveille, of far drums beating the long roll. In my dreams I hear again the crash of guns, the rattle of musketry, the strange, mournful mutter of the battlefield. But in the evening of my memory, always there echoes and re-echoes: Duty, Honor, Country.

131. The author's purpose in the first paragraph is primarily to
A express his understanding of "Duty, Honor, Country."
B describe the function of the military academy at West Point.
C suggest why the mantra "Duty, Honor, Country" is mere rhetoric.
D explain the purpose of the training the troops undergo.
E elaborate on the role of the perfect soldier.

132. The author's reference to "white crosses" is an allusion to
A check marks on military records.
B crossed webbing belts on military uniforms.
C swords crossed in military salute.
D grave markers in military cemeteries.
E painted marks on military parade grounds.

133. The speech is written from the point of view of a general
A leading his troops into battle.
B exhorting recruits to join the service.
C encouraging trainees to do their best.
D praising soldiers for a military success.
E reluctantly leaving the forces.

134. Based on the passage, with which of the following quotations from Air Force Public Affairs' speeches would the General most likely agree?
A Service before self is why we owe all of our veterans a debt of gratitude.
B We commemorate the foresight, courage, and sacrifices of our past leaders.
C We fight reluctantly because we know the cost.
D American [Servicemen]: the most D dedicated, professional, and powerful military force in the world.
E Never forget those proud patriots E who made the ultimate sacrifice in defense of liberty's blessings.

135. As it is used in paragraph 3, the underlined word "witching" most nearly means
A charming.
B alluring.
C treacherous.
D haunting.
E distant.

Passage F

A busy commuter train station might seem like a very individualized place. Tens of thousands or hundreds of thousands of strangers flow through with a singular purpose: to get where they need to go. Throngs of people cluster in tight bottlenecks until they burst through corridors and stairways and tunnels to reach the next stage of their journey. In some stations, walking against the crowd can be a tedious, nearly impossible process. And cutting across a river of determined commuters can be almost dangerous. Things are fast, relentless, and necessary.

But are those hundred thousand or, in the case of Tokyo's Shinjuku station, 3.5 million people really acting individually? It may seem surprising, but even with those numbers, strangers from across cities can synch up on the same schedules, use the same doors, take one leg of the trip together every day before separating into different directions. After just a few months, faces can become familiar, and senses can be tuned. An experienced commuter can tell where another person is going according to their pace and whatever announcement just went out; they may slow up a bit to let the other person pass, or hold a door open just a bit longer than usual, certain that someone will grab the handle behind them. Many regulars don't need to check the schedule board; they sense whether a train is running late or whether a track has changed simply by the movement of the crowd.

And then the customs develop: Which side to walk on, how fast to go, where to stand. How much space should you leave between people on the escalator? When you board early, which seat should you take? When you see someone running for the train, do you jam the closing door with your foot? How does the crowd treat people who ask for food or money? What's the risk level in telling someone to be quiet? Very few of these behaviors are taught. None are written down. But the transit hub, that pocket of constant flow, is an echo of its society. It takes on some aspects of the city and country around it, but its people also form an informal group of their own.

136.The passage is mainly about

A overcrowding at train stations.

B the behavior of habitual commuters.

C individuals at Shinjuku station.

D survival instincts in transit hubs.

E how city and countryside merge.

137.This passage would most likely be found in

A a newspaper report on transport.

B a fiction novel set in Japan.

C a train enthusiast's magazine.

D a social studies journal.

E a children's encyclopedia.

138. According to the second paragraph, commuters
A act instinctively, attuned to their surroundings.
B mimic each other's behavior, due to familiarity.
C read the movements of the crowd before boarding.
D conform to the etiquette required in train stations.
E sense which train someone will take by how fast they walk.

139. To which of the questions the author asks in the third paragraph is an answer implied in the second?
A How much space should you leave between people on the escalator?
B When you board early, which seat should you take?
C When you see someone running for the train, do you jam the closing door with your foot?
D How does the crowd treat people who ask for food or money?
E What's the risk level in telling someone to be quiet?

140. The author would most likely agree that
A train travel is complex and dangerous.
B we learn how to behave through watching commuters.
C a transit hub is a microcosm of the world outside.
D train passengers as a group behave informally.
E society operates on a series of unwritten rules.

Passage G

Specialization in a particular small job allows workers to focus on the parts of the production process where they have an advantage. People have different talents and interests, so they will be better at some jobs than at others. The particular advantages may be based on educational choices, which are in turn shaped by interests and talents. Only those with medical degrees qualify to become doctors, for instance. For some goods, geography affects specialization. It is easier to be a wheat farmer in North Dakota than in Florida, but easier to run a tourist hotel in Florida than in North Dakota. If you live in or near a big city, it is easier to attract enough customers to operate a successful dry-cleaning business or movie theater than if you live in a sparsely populated rural area. Whatever the reason, if people specialize in the production of what they do best, they will be more effective than if they produce a combination of things, some of which they are good at and some of which they are not.

Furthermore, workers who specialize in certain tasks often learn to produce more quickly and with higher quality. This pattern holds true for many workers, including assembly line laborers who build cars, stylists who cut hair, and doctors who perform heart surgery. In fact, specialized workers often know their jobs well enough to suggest innovative ways to do their work even faster and better. A similar pattern often operates within businesses. In many cases, a business that focuses on one or a few products is

more successful than firms that try to make a wide range of products.

Specialization also allows businesses to take advantage of economies of scale, which means that for many goods, as the level of production increases, the average cost of producing each individual unit declines. For example, if a factory produces only 100 cars per year, each car will be quite expensive to make on average. However, if a factory produces 50,000 cars each year, then it can set up an assembly line with huge machines and workers performing specialized tasks, and the average cost of production per car will be lower. The ultimate result is that society as a whole can produce and consume far more than if each person tried to produce all of his or her own goods and services.

141. According to the passage, specialization is affected by all of the following EXCEPT
A talent.
B education.
C character.
D geography.
E interests.

142. Based on the passage, with which of the following statements would the author most likely agree?
A An hour in the morning is worth two in the evening.
B To be Jack-of-all-trades is to be master of none.
C A poor workman blames his tools.
D Too many cooks spoil the broth.
E Many hands make light work.

143. What reason does the passage give for the claim that workers who specialize in certain tasks work f aster and produce higher standards?
A They become expert.
B They concentrate better.
C They are more innovative.
D They follow a process.
E They need fewer skills.

144. Based on the passage, which of the following is an example of "economies of scale"?
A A clothing manufacturer sews jackets from plain cloth and then dyes them.
B A company makes earphones more cheaply by finding components overseas.
C A publishing company switches from traditional working to printing-on-demand.
D A baking company starts producing sheet cakes instead of individual muffins.
E A hairdresser offers home visits as well as salon cuts in the area around her hometown.

145. It is most accurate to state that, in terms of the value of specialization, the author presents

A an unsupported conclusion.

B facts but no conclusion.

C the case for it being necessary for society.

D just a description.

E a conclusion supported by facts.

Passage H

To an American visiting Europe, the long voyage produces a state of mind peculiarly fitted to receive new and vivid impressions. The vast space of waters that separates the hemispheres is like a blank page in existence. There is no gradual transition. In traveling by land there is a continuity of scene and a connected succession of persons and incidents, that carry on the story of life, and lessen the effect of absence and separation. We drag, it istrue, "a lengthening chain," at each remove of our pilgrimage; but the chain is unbroken: we can trace it back link by link; and we feel that the last still grapples us to home. But a wide sea voyage severs us at once. It makes us conscious of being cast loose from the secure anchorage of settled life, and sent adrift upon a **doubtful** world. It interposes a gulf, not merely imaginary, but real, between us and our homes-- a gulf subject to tempest, and fear, and uncertainty, rendering distance palpable, and return precarious.

I said that at sea all is vacancy; I should correct the expression. To one given to day- dreaming, and fond of losing himself in reveries, a sea voyage is full of subjects for meditation: but then they are the wonders of the deep, and of the air, and rather tend to abstract the mind from worldly themes. I delighted to loll over the quarter-railing, or climb to the maintop, of a calm day, and muse for hours together on the tranquil bosom of a summer's sea; to gaze upon the piles of golden clouds just peering above the horizon, fancy them some fairy realms, and people them with a creation of my own;-- to watch the gentle undulating billows, rolling their silver volumes to die on those happy shores.

There was a delicious sensation of mingled security as I looked down from my giddy height on the monsters of the deep at their uncouth gambols. Shoals of porpoises tumbling about the bow of the ship, the grampus slowly heaving his huge form above the surface; or the ravenous shark, darting, like a specter, through the blue waters. My imagination would conjure up all that I had heard or read of the watery world beneath me; of the **finny herds** that roam its fathomless valleys; of the shapeless monstersthat lurk among the very foundations of the earth; and of those wild phantasms that swell the tales of fishermen and sailors.

146. The first paragraph primarily
A describes the sense of freedom felt at sea.
B explains why long voyages open the mind.
C suggests that sea voyages require great courage.
D highlights the difference between sea and land travel.
E indicates that long sea voyages induce separation anxiety.

147. The underlined word "doubtful" (paragraph 1) most nearly means
A uncertain.
B unfamiliar.
C uncompromising.
D unfriendly.
E unpromising.

148. According to the author, the "blank page" of the sea
A lulled him to sleep.
B made rest uncomfortable.
C gave him the chance to daydream.
D enabled the climbing of the ship's masts.
E caused speculation on where waves went.

149. When the author mentions "the finny herds" (paragraph 3) he is most likely referring to
A sea horses.
B porpoises.
C urchins.
D sharks.
E fish.

150. The point of view from which the passage is told can best be described as that of
A a curious observer.
B an anxious traveler.
C a determined adventurer.
D an excited passenger.
E a reluctant sailor.