AI Homework Helper

SSAT Upper Level Practice Test 2024-2025 Test 5

2024-2025 Test 5 · 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.

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1. ANALOGOUS:
   A anachronistic
   B oppositional
   C comparable
   D apologetic
   E seamless

2. OPINE:
   A argue
   B suppose
   C lament
   D criticize
   E stall

3. ZENITH:
   A full
   B whole
   C bottom
   D affirmation
   E culmination

4. CACOPHONY:
   A symphony
   B noise
   C silence
   D humor
   E rudeness

5. INFER:
   A imply
   B connect
   C reply
   D conclude
   E calculate

6. PROMULGATE:
   A declare
   B appreciate
   C depreciate
   D promise
   E facilitate

7. UNMITIGATED:
   A absolute
   B unkempt
   C unusual
   D allowable
   E qualified

8. BERATE:
   A begin
   B end
   C score
   D scold
   E compliment

9. TUTELAGE:
   A destruction
   B construction
   C guidance
   D neglect
   E building

10. LOQUACIOUS:
    A talkative
    B standoffish
    C loud
    D shy
    E quiet

11. PROVINCIAL:
    A experienced
    B rustic
    C preservable
    D collectable
    E original

12. RANCOR:
    A odor
    B rank
    C kindness
    D unhappiness
    E hatred

13. ABET:
    A wager
    B offer
    C befall
    D encourage
    E enunciate

14. FLIPPANT:
    A moveable
    B offhanded
    C legitimate
    D planned
    E regulated

15. MALAPROPISM:
    A health
    B disease
    C misuse
    D malnutrition
    E abuse

16. SANCTIMONIOUS:
    A bossy
    B unintelligent
    C hypocritical
    D truthful
    E honest

17. ABYSMAL:
    A tiny
    B terrible
    C terrific
    D small
    E empty

18. DISPARAGE:
    A belittle
    B envelope
    C entwine
    D reduce
    E encourage

19. ADVERSARIAL:
    A occupational
    B opulent
    C oppositional
    D incorrect
    E fluent

20. EGREGIOUS:
    A cyclical
    B irrelevant
    C important
    D deplorable
    E delusional

21. GERIATRIC:
    A old
    B problematic
    C puzzling
    D young
    E accredited

22. HOSTILE:
    A helpful
    B inclined
    C intuitive
    D relatable
    E aggressive

23. JARGON:
    A pardon
    B proffer
    C terminology
    D directions
    E reflections

24. KNAVE:
    A hero
    B helper
    C assistant
    D sidekick
    E scoundrel

25. NOVEL:
    A aged
    B original
    C traditional
    D historical
    E updated

26. QUANDARY:
    A predicament
    B celebration
    C qualify
    D calibration
    E workplace

27. VIABILITY:
    A vitality
    B newness
    C suitability
    D visibility
    E workable

28. WAIVE:
    A respond
    B shake
    C suspend
    D shield
    E repel

29. SCRUTINIZE:
    A falter
    B intellectualize
    C encounter
    D repeat
    E examine

30. SCRUPULOUS:
    A sentimental
    B moral
    C emotional
    D dishonest
    E empowering

31. Translucent is to opaque as
    A sheer is to visible.
    B askew is to misalign.
    C vibrant is to dull.
    D hefty is to weighty.
    E tandem is to concurrent.

32. Monotonous is to tedious as
    A impasse is to stalemate.
    B amature is to professional.
    C dissonance is to agreement.
    D participate is to abstain.
    E imperfect is to precise.

33. Beagle is to dog as
    A poodle is to wolf.
    B farmer is to crop.
    C glove is to baseball.
    D apartment is to dwelling.
    E fish is to pond.

34. Catastrophe is to confusion as
    A sanctuary is to fear.
    B death is to sorrow.
    C battle is to strategy.
    D barbarism is to cruelty.
    E anthology is to assortment.

35. Plead is to beg as
    A resist is to capitulate.
    B feasible is to strategy.
    C complex is to apparent.
    D hilarious is to comedy.
    E wane is to dwindle.

36. Stoic is to responsive as
    A violate is to breach.
    B squander is to waste.
    C reprehensible is to disgraceful.
    D dilate is to narrow.
    E superlative is to transcendent.

37. Orator is to speak as
    A anthology is to variety.
    B liar is to embellish.
    C fertilizer is to drain.
    D adviser is to apprentice.
    E friend is to companion.

38. Nemesis is to adversary as
    A introvert is to extrovert.
    B celebration is to condolence.
    C vibrant is to dull.
    D calamity is to calm.
    E belligerent is to obnoxious.

39. Synchronize is to watches as
    A psychology is to introvert.
    B offensive is to defensive.
    C refute is to argument.
    D abbreviation is to specialization.
    E enchantment is to bewitched.

40. Marauder is to pilfer as
    A fugitive is to evade.
    B spiritual is to corporal.
    C collaborate is to share.
    D empirical is to theorize.
    E animosity is to aggression.

41. Deserter is to duty as
    A miscreant is to hero.
    B adherent is to rule.
    C offender is to order.
    D apostate is to religion.
    E guard is to escapee.

42. Blinding is to dim as
    A credulous is to convinced.
    B reliable is to disprove.
    C match is to player.
    D famished is to hungry.
    E slouch is to alertness.

43. Antidote is to poisoning as
    A aversion is to fondness.
    B antibiotic is to infection.
    C antibody is to bruise.
    D purgative is to eating.
    E series is to episode.

44. Bird is to migrate as
    A curator is to conserve.
    B residence is to address.
    C bear is to hibernate.
    D debate is to rebuttal.
    E iris is to sight.

45. Strut is to ostentatious as
    A stoop is to arrogant.
    B beggarly is to servile.
    C recoil is to lazy.
    D regale is to entertain.
    E conceal is to secret.

46. Indelible is to erasure as
    A reflective is to light.
    B enumeration is to number.
    C impermeable is to distilled.
    D stimulation is to nerve.
    E Illegible is to reading.

47. Sonnet is to poem as
    A rectangle is to quadrilateral.
    B sphere is to circle.
    C tub is to shower.
    D academy is to student.
    E novel is to biography.

48. Decompose is to decay as
    A storage is to supply.
    B challenging is to knowledge.
    C speckled is to striated.
    D incorporated is to founded.
    E untangled is to knotted.

49. Vivid is to monochromatic as
    A illusion is to mirage.
    B effervescent is to unenthusiastic.
    C catastrophic is to devastating.
    D ludicrous is to ridiculous.
    E congruence is to equivalence.

50. Philanthropist is to charitable as
    A monotony is to exciting.
    B priest is to spontaneous.
    C recluse is to isolated.
    D colonial is to royalty.
    E dissenter is to agreeable.

51. Placate is to appease as
    A resolution is to inquiry.
    B verbose is to loquacious.
    C glorification is to degradation.
    D celestial is to terrestrial.
    E doubt is to verify.

52. Whimsical is to comics as
    A fragile is to sturdy.
    B rural is to metropolitan.
    C flexible is to lumber.
    D parched is to waterlogged.
    E solemn is to funeral.

53. Oxygen is to water as
    A hydrogen is to helium.
    B water is to soil.
    C sodium is to salt.
    D potassium is to apple.
    E nitrogen is to phosphorous.

54. Humid is to arid as
    A professional is to skillful.
    B pretentious is to phony.
    C obligation is to commitment.
    D mature is to infantile.
    E frigid is to frosty.

55. Intermittent is to sporadic as
    A impulsive is to spontaneous.
    B treacherous is to threatening.
    C pernicious is to obsolete.
    D menial is to notorious.
    E ominous is to knowledgeable.

56. Judiciary is to impartial as
    A angel is to miscreant.
    B philanthropist is to selfish.
    C tandem is to solitary.
    D prisoner is to confined.
    E celebration is to solemn.

57. Mist is to downpour as
    A paltry is to insignificant.
    B exacerbate is to rectify.
    C amiable is to amorous.
    D liar is to deceive.
    E advent is to arrival.

58. Incredulous is to incredible as
    A gaiety is to gloom.
    B squander is to accumulate.
    C immutable is to variable.
    D energetic is to lethargic.
    E indolent is to slothful.

59. Arrange is to bouquet as
    A merchandise is to sell.
    B flowers is to smell.
    C wind is to clock.
    D expedition is to trip.
    E rehearse is to play.

60. Lizard is to reptile as
    A custodian is to diligent.
    B convert is to change.
    C customary is to usual.
    D delegate is to represent.
    E granite is to rock.

61. Harper works at an office from 9 a.m. - 5 p.m. daily. On any given day, she spends 10 minutes of each hour not on the computer. What fraction of the day does she spend on the computer?
    A 2/3
    B 5/6
    C 1/6
    D 3/4
    E 8/9

62. 45x4 is equal to which of the following?
    A 7x5x5
    B 2x18x5
    C 5x12x4
    D 6x9x5
    E 2x9x12

63. What is the greatest common factor (GCF) of the following?
    2x2x2x3x3x3x5x7x7x11 and 2x2x3x5x7x11
    A 2x2x3x5x7x11
    B 2x2x3x5x7
    C 2x3x3x7
    D 2x5x7x11
    E 2x2x5x7x11

64. If $7^y = 343$, then y = ?
    A 6
    B 5
    C 4
    D 3
    E 2

65. Solve: $\frac{\sqrt{169}\sqrt{4}}{\sqrt{25}}$ = ?

A 26/5
B 26/25
C 52/5
D 52/25
E 13/25

66. What time was it 45 hours and 15 minutes before 2:45 p.m.?
    A 6:00 p.m.
    B 11:30 a.m.
    C 5:45 p.m.
    D 10:30 a.m.

E 5:30 p.m.

67. Express 123,456 x 1,000,000 in scientific notation:
    A 1.23456×10^{11}
    B 12.3456×10^{12}
    C 123.456×10^{10}
    D 0.0123456×10^{12}
    E 0.123456×10^{11}

68. What is the value of $5xy - y^2$ if $x = 4$ and $x/y = 2$?
    A 36/4
    B 39/4
    C 38
    D 36
    E 24

69. What is the value of q in the following equation? q- (3/4) q = 5
    A 9
    B 10
    C 15
    D 20
    E 25

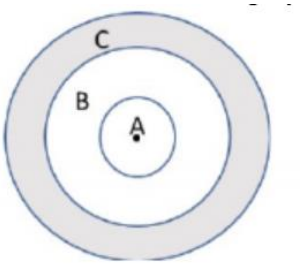
70. Find the solution to the inequality: $-(8x+3)/3 \leq 7$
    A $x \leq -3$
    B $x \geq -3$
    C $x \leq 3$
    D $X \leq -9$ 4
    E -9 4

71. If Natalie flips a quarter three times, what is the probability of getting a heads all three times?
    A 1/6
    B 1/8
    C 1/2
    D 1/3
    E 1/12

72. The square shown has a perimeter of 24 cm. If the area of the shaded portion of the diagram is 21 cm^2, what is the area of the hidden section?
    A 15 cm^2
    B 12 cm^2
    C 9 cm^2
    D 6 cm^2

E 3 cm²

73. Circle A has a radius that is one-third of Circle B. Circle B has a radius two-thirds of Circle C. If the diameter of Circle B is 12 units, what is the area of the grey shaded area?

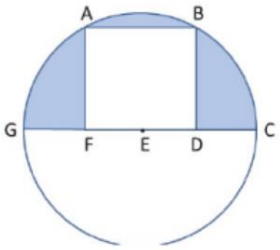


A 36p
B 45p
C 77p
D 72π
E 84p

74. Tanya bought cone-shaped plastic cups for an art project. How much liquid fits inside each cup if the height equals double the radius and the diameter is 6 inches?

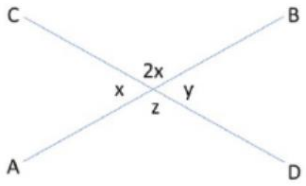
A 15π in³
B 12π in³
C 18π in³
D 24π in³
E 20π in³

75. The base of Square ABDF is half of the diameter of Circle E, If the circumference of the circle is 16t, what is the area of the shaded region?



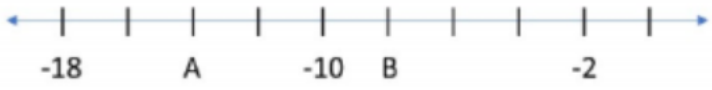
A 64p - 48
B 64π - 64
C 64π - 32
D 32π - 32
E 32p - 64

76. Which of the following is true given that AB intersects CD ?



A x = 120°
B y = 120°
C z = 60°
D 2x = 180°
E z = 120°

77. On the number line below, the tick marks are equally spaced.What is the value of A B?



A -6
B 6
C -12
D 12
E -22

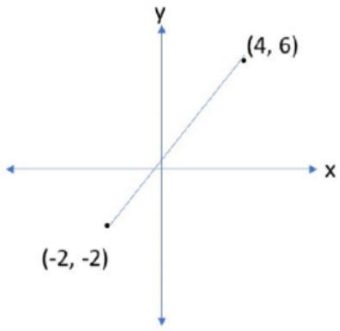
78. On the number line below, Y is between Points X and Z. If Y is 7 units away from Point X, how far is Y from the midpoint of YZ ?

A 6
B 7
C 8
D 9
E 10



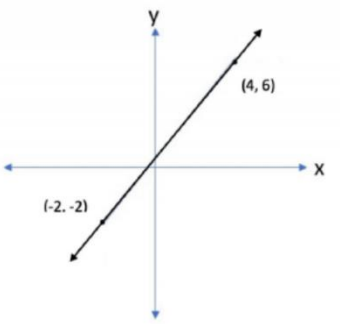
79. Find the length of the line shown in the figure below.

A 8
B 10
C 9
D 11
E 7



80. What is the equation for the line graphed below?

A y = 4/3 x + 2/3
B y = 4/3 x - 2/3
C y =- 4/3 x + 2/3
D y =- 4/3 x − 2/3
E y = x



81. Which expression is equal to $4r^2 + 3r - 10$

A (r-2)(4r + 5)
B (r + 2)(4r + 5)
C (r + 2)(4r-5)
D (r-2)(4r-5)
E (r + 2)(-4r + 5)

82. Simplify: $\sqrt{64x^5y^8z}$

A $8x^2y^4z$
B $8x^5y^4z$
C $8x^2y^4\sqrt{z}$
D $8x^3y^4\sqrt{z}$
E $8x^2y^4\sqrt{xz}$

83. Which of the following numbers is between 1/5 and 1/6 ?

A 0.16
B 0.18
C 0.21
D 0.22
E 0.24

84. A poll asked 500 people: What is your favorite sport to watch on TV?

Favorite Sport to Watch on TV	% Surveyed
Golf	12%
Baseball	15%
Football	43%
Basketball	30%

How many people said that football was their favorite sport to watch on TV?

A 215
B 220
C 250
D 280
E 285

85. Solve: $5\frac{1}{2} \div \frac{9}{2} = ?$

A $\frac{3}{4}$

B $\frac{8}{9}$

C $1\frac{2}{9}$

D $1\frac{3}{9}$

E $5\frac{1}{9}$

86. Riley's piggy bank has only nickels and quarters. If she has twice the number of nickels than quarters and the total in her piggy bank is $6.65, how many nickels does she have?

A 19
B 38
C 18
D 39
E 40

87. When the number 9 is multiplied by M, the result is the same as when 20 is added to 5 times M. What is the value of M?
    A 0
    B 4
    C 5
    D 18
    E 20

88. The sum of 3 consecutive positive integers is 15, What is the product of these numbers?
    A 15
    B 30
    C 60
    D 120
    E 180

89. There are 28 pieces of milk chocolate and white chocolate in a box. Which could be the ratio of milk chocolate to white chocolate in the box?
    A 1:5
    B 1:7
    C 1:14
    D 2:3
    E 1:6

90. Solve:1/2 (1/4 + 1/3) + 1/7
    A 52/21
    B 5/7
    C 6/7
    D 1
    E $1\frac{4}{7}$

91. Solve: $23.45 \times 10^{-2} + 0.7655 =$
    A 2345.766
    B 1
    C 10
    D 1.1
    E 1.01

92. Tickets to the ballet increase as it gets closer to the date of the performance. If tickets start at $80 per person and increase by 15% and then 10%, what is the final cost?
    A $92.00
    B $100.00

C $101.20
D $102.10
E $108.00

93. Sabrina and Melissa sold a total of 360 Girl Scout Cookies. If Sabrina sold three times as many cookies as Melissa, what percent of the 360 cookies did Sabrina sell?
A 75%
B 90%
C 120%
D 66.60%
E 25%

94. A security guard works the night shift from 8 p.m.: 8 a.m. at a Factory. He takes a 5-minute bathroom break during every 2-hour interval. What fraction of his workday is spent on a bathroom break?
A 1/12
B 1/9
C 1/24
D 1/15
E 1/5

95. A soda machine holds 8 rows of 6 cans each. The soda delivery man has 864 soda cans he needs to put in the machines on Monday. How many machines will be filled to capacity?
A 17
B 18
C 19
D 20
E 21

96. What is the greatest common factor of 70 and 42?
A 14
B 7
C 6
D 3
E 2

97. If $5^x+2^y = 41$, what is 2xy if x and y are both positive integers?
A 24
B 25
C 22
D 14
E 16

98. What is the ratio of the number of even numbers to the number of odd numbers between 1-51 (inclusive)?
    A 24:25
    B 25:26
    C 26:27
    D 25:27
    E 1:1

99. $(2.56 \times 10^4) \div (1.28 \times 10^2) = ?$
    A 1.28×10^2
    B 2×10^3
    C 20×10^2
    D 2×10^2
    E 0.2×10^4

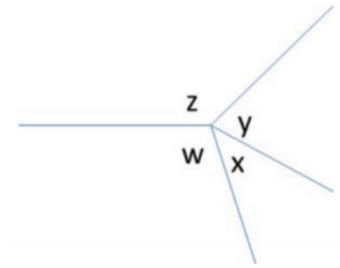
100. When a number "x" is divided by 3, the result is the same as 5 less than twice the number. What is the value of x?
    A 3
    B 1
    C -3
    D -1
    E -15/7

101. Amelia packed 5 shirts and 2 pants for her trip. If 1 outfit consists of 1 shirt and 1 pair of pants, how many different outfit combinations are possible?
    A 10
    B 9
    C 8
    D 7
    E 6

102. The face of one side of a cube has a perimeter of 32 units. What is the volume of the cube?
    A 496 units^3
    B 500 units^3
    C 512 units^3
    D 516 units^3
    E 524units^3

103. If 2x = y, w = 100°and z = 140°, what is the value of x + w + z?

A 240°
B 250°
C 260°
D 280°
E 300°



104. Which is the slope of the line represented by the equation y=(4/7) x - 8 ?

A -8
B 8
C -4/7
D 4/7
E 7/4

105. A chessboard has 64 squares (8 rows and 8 columns). If all of the perimeter squares were painted blue, how many squares would be blue?

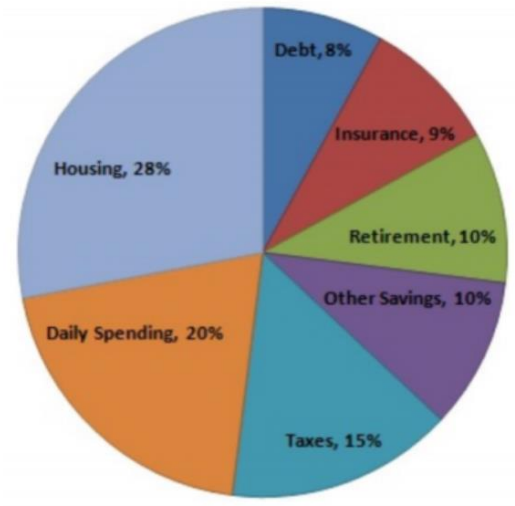
A 32
B 30
C 28
D 26
E 24

106. Find the seventh number in the sequence: -15, - 4, 7, 18 ...

A 40
B 41
C 47
D 50
E 51

107. The Smith Family brings home $5,000 per month and allocates it into the following categories in the pie chart below. How much money do they spend each month on housing and insurance?

A $1,850
B $1,400
C $1,900
D $1,800
E $1,950,



108. Four consecutive multiples of 6 have a sum of 84, What is the greatest of these numbers?
A 32
B 30
C 24
D 18
E 12

109. In how many ways can the letter of the word "FOCUS" be rearranged?
A 115
B 117
C 120
D 123
E 125

110. Which of the following is divisible by 3?
A 4563
B 4562
C 4573
D 4571
E 4556

Passage A

Products and processes have historically been designed for cradle to grave. That is, design has only considered the product from the point of manufacture to disposal. With growing awareness of environmental impacts and companies' tendency to externalize costs, there has been a shift in thinking about design in terms of cradle to cradle, or from the point of **acquisition** of raw materials to the point of recycle and reuse. Cradle to cradle design requires a shift in thinking about traditional manufacturing, recycling, and **environmentalism**. Cradle to cradle design encourages us not to choose the least environmentally damaging approach but rather to create and design a better approach. Cradle to cradle design encourages the integration of nature into the design process with a goal of zero waste. Products and processes integrating this design philosophy can receive Cradle to Cradle certification- a multi-attribute, continuous improvement **methodology** that evaluates products, systems, and operations across five quality categories: material health, material reutilization, renewable energy and carbon management, water **stewardship**, and social fairness. It evaluates components and finished items for wide range of goods, for both consumer and commercial products, including electrical and electronic, toys and juvenile products, and **hardlines** such as sports equipment.

111. According to the passage, there has been a shift in thinking about design
A in order to make products suitable every generation.

B as consumers are more aware of external costs.
C in order to promote more recycling.
D because people are more environmentally conscious.
E in order to produce products that last longer.

112. Which of the followings is the best title for this selection?
A Modern Design Concepts
B Cradle to Cradle Design
C Aiming for Zero Waste
D A 5-Aspect Approach
E A Shift from Tradition

113. Based on the passage, it may be inferred that "bringing nature into the design process" includes all of the following EXCEPT
A social fairness.
B water stewardship.
C material reutilization.
D renewable energy.
E material health.

114. Which of the following words from the passage suggests that this selection is from a trade journal?
A acquisition
B environmentalism
C methodology
D stewardship
E hardlines

115. In the context of the passage, with which of the following statements would the author most likely agree?
A We need to stop making disposable products.
B Goods made from natural materials centuries ago were made to last.
C Design must encompass what happens after the end of a product's useful life.
D Products need to be fair, functional, and free of any environmental impact.
E The recent trend for repurposing and upcycling is a positive one.

Passage B

Most Native American origin stories assert that Native nations have always called the Americas home; however, some scholars believe that between nine and fifteen thousand years ago, a land bridge existed between Asia and North America that we now call Beringia. The first inhabitants of what would be named the Americas migrated across this bridge in search of food. When the glaciers melted, water engulfed Beringia, and the Bering Strait was formed. Later settlers came by boat across the narrow strait. (The fact that Asians and Native Americans share genetic markers on a Y chromosome lends credibility to this migration theory.) Continually moving southward, the settlers eventually populated both North and South America, creating unique cultures that ranged from the highly complex and urban Aztec civilization in what is now Mexico City to the woodland tribes of eastern North America. Recent research along the west coast of South America suggests that migrant populations may have traveled down this coast by water as well as by land. Researchers also believe that about ten thousand years ago, humans began the domestication of plants and animals, adding agriculture as a means of sustenance to hunting and gathering techniques. With this agricultural revolution, and the more abundant and reliable food supplies it brought, populations grew and people were able to develop a more settled way of life, building permanent settlements.

116. We can infer from the passage that "Beringia"

A is a Native American name.
B had a number of different names.
C was originally called something else.
D had no particular name to start with.
E was only named when the theory was proven.

117. The main purpose of this passage is to

A highlight a difference of opinion A between scholars and Native Americans.
B describe migratory routes across the Americas.
C suggest how people first came to America.
D discuss similarities between Asians and Native Americans.
E review the progress of humans from hunter-gatherers to settled people.

118. Which of the following may be inferred about the people who first came to America in search of food?

I. They were likely hunting animals that found the land bridge.
II. They were unable to catch sufficient fish to survive.
III. They were coping with an Ice Age which made food scarce.
IV. They found conditions in North America better than in Asia.

A I only
B II only
C IV only

D III and IV only
E I, III and IV only

119. A key driver in the development of a more settled way of life in the Americas was
A agriculture.
B water transport.
C permanent settlements.
D the end of the Ice Age.
E larger populations.

120. The author's tone may best be described as
A disinterested.
B cautious.
C respectful.
D enthusiastic.
E skeptical.

Passage C

Culture can be material or nonmaterial. Metro passes and bus tokens are part of material culture, as are the buses, subway cars, and the physical structures of the bus stop. Think of material culture as items you can touch-they are tangible. Non-material culture, in contrast, consists of the ideas, attitudes, and beliefs of a society. These are things you cannot touch. They are intangible. You may believe that a line should be formed to enter the subway car or that other passengers should not stand so close to you. Those beliefs are intangible because they do not have physical properties and cannot be touched.

Material and nonmaterial aspects of culture are linked, and physical objects often symbolize cultural ideas. A metro pass is a material object, but it represents a form of nonmaterial culture, namely, capitalism-paying for transportation. Clothing, hairstyles, and jewelry are part of material culture, but the appropriateness of wearing certain clothing for specific events, such as black at funerals, reflects nonmaterial culture. A school building belongs to material culture symbolizing education, but the teaching methods and educational standards are part of education's nonmaterial culture.

As people travel from different regions to entirely different parts of the world, certain material and nonmaterial aspects of culture become dramatically unfamiliar. What happens when we encounter different cultures? As we interact with cultures other than our own, we become more aware of the differences and commonalities between others and our own. If we keep our sociological imagination awake, we can begin to understand and accept the differences. Body language and hand gestures vary around the world, but some body language seems to be shared across cultures: When someone arrives home later than permitted, a parent or guardian meeting them at the door with folded arms and a frown on their face means the same in the U.S. as it does in Ghana.

121. What is the main difference between the first and second paragraphs in their discussion of mate rial and non-material culture?

A The first paragraph gives examples of material objects and the second does not.

B The second paragraph gives instances of non-material culture, while the second does not.

C The first paragraph focuses on the differences of material and non-material culture and the second on their connectedness.

D The first paragraph defines the meaning of the terms and the second elaborates on the definitions.

E The second paragraph focuses on symbolism in culture and not on the material objects themselves.

122. Based on the passage, all of the following objects represent a common cultural idea, EXCEPT

A the American flag.

B a broken mirror.

C the Statue of Liberty.

D a wooden table.

E a white dove.

123. The first sentence of the third paragraph could best be summed up as describing

A popular culture.

B culture shock.

C oral culture.

D culture group.

E native culture.

124. According to the author, cultural awareness means we are more likely to

A accept differences between cultures.

B recognize differences between cultures.

C understand similarities between cultures.

D notice similarities between cultures.

E become aware of our own social imagination.

125. Overall, which question does the passage attempt to answer?

A Does culture evolve?

B How do people adjust to different cultures?

C Why are there similarities in body language across cultures?

D How important is material culture?

E What is culture?

Passage D

Lines on the loss of the "Titanic" by Thomas Hardy

In a solitude of the sea Deep from human vanity, And the Pride of Life that planned her, stilly couches she.
Steel chambers, late the pyres
Of her salamandrine fires,
Cold currents thrid, and turn to rhythmic tidal lyres.
Over the mirrors meant
To glass the opulent
The sea-worm crawls-grotesque, slimed, dumb, indifferent.
Jewels in joy designed
To ravish the sensuous mind
Lie lightless, all their sparkles bleared and black and blind.
Dim moon-eyed fishes near
Gaze at the gilded gear
And query: "What does this vaingloriousness down here?"...
Well: while was fashioning
This creature of cleaving wing,
The Immanent Will that stirs and urges everything
Prepared a sinister mate
For her-so gaily great-
A Shape of Ice, for the time far and dissociate.
And as the smart ship grew
In stature, grace, and hue
In shadowy silent distance grew the Iceberg too.
Alien they seemed to be:
No mortal eye could see
The intimate welding of their later history.
Or sign that they were bent
By paths coincident
On being anon twin halves of one august event,
Till the Spinner of the Years
Said "Now!" And each one hears,
And consummation comes, and jars two hemispheres.

126. As it is used in line 2, "deep" most nearly means
A far.
B secret.
C hidden.
D profound.
E bottomless.

127. In line 21, "A Shape of Ice, for the time far and dissociate," refers to the iceberg that struck the Titani c as being

A unexpected.
B extreme.
C out-of-place.
D massive.
E isolated.

128. The author uses which of the following techniques?
I. alliteration
II. rhyme
III. enjambment

A I only
B III only
C I and I
D II and III
E I, II, and III

129. The "Spinner of the Years" most nearly means
A God.
B time.
C fate.
D posterity.
E the author.

130. The author apparently believes that the Titanic ultimately sank because of
A bad luck.
B sabotage.
C weather.
D pride.
E incompetence.

Passage E

I have heard it asserted by some, that as America has flourished under her former connection with Great Britain, the same connection is necessary towards her future happiness, and will always have the same effect. Nothing can be more fallacious than this kind of argument. We may as well assert that because a child has thrived upon milk, that it is never to have meat, or that the first twenty years of our lives is to become a precedent for the next twenty. But even this is admitting more than is true; for I answer roundly that America would have flourished as much, and probably much more, had no European power taken any notice of her. The commerce by which she hath enriched herself are the necessaries of life and will always have a market while eating is the custom of Europe.

Butshe has protected us, say some. Alas! We have boasted the protection of Great

Britain, without considering, that her motive was INTEREST not ATTACHMENT; and that she did not protect us from OUR ENEMIES on OUR ACCOUNT; but from HER ENEMIES on HER OWN ACCOUNT. France and Spain never were, nor perhaps ever will be, our enemies as AMERICANS, but as our being the SUBJECTS OF GREAT BRITAIN.

But Britain is the parent country, say some. Then the more shame upon her conduct. But Europe, and not England, is the parent country of America. This new World hath been the asylum for the persecuted lovers of civil and religious liberty from EVERY PART of Europe.

Asto government matters, it issimply not in the power of Britain to do this continent justice: The business of it will soon be too weighty, and intricate, to be managed with any tolerable degree of convenience, by a power, so distant from us, and so very ignorant of us; for if they cannot conquer us, they cannot govern us. To be alwaysrunning three or four thousand miles with a tale or a petition, waiting four or five months for an answer, which when obtained requires five orsix more to explain it in, will in a few years be looked upon as folly and childishness-There was a time when it was proper, and there is a proper time for it to cease.

131. In the last sentence of paragraph 1, the author's comment about the custom of eating in Europe lends a tone which may best be described as
A scathing.
B sympathetic.
C incredulous.
D concerning.
E awed.

132. In the second paragraph, the author claims that Britain's protection of America is
A illusory.
B self-interest.
C necessary.
D unnecessary.
E complex.

133. The author's references to parent and child are an example of
A a simile.
B a metaphor.
C symbolism.
D an extended metaphor.
E a hyperbole.

134. According to the author, British governance of America is impractical for all of the following reasons EXCEPT
A Britain is too far away from America.
B Britain doesn't understand the American public.

C Britain is too busy with conflicts in France and Spain.
D Britain is not big enough to deal with the scale of America.
E Britain hasn't the capacity to unravel the complex nature of its government.

135. The main idea of this selection is
A America's fear of British reprisals.
B Britain's interference in America's affairs.
C America's increasing commercial power.
D Britain's paternal attitude toward America.
E America's readiness for independence.

Passage F

OUR tables of chronology usually date the Roman Empire from the year 27 B.C. when Octavius, Caesar's nephew, then consul for the seventh time, assumed the name of Augustus and was declared Imperator. This is a very mechanical way of fixing a date; and it has the striking disadvantage of omitting from the list of Roman Emperors the man who himself created the Empire. Octavius inherited it, and always said that he did; the great first Emperor of Rome was Gaius Julius Caesar, whether we fix the date of his accession at the time when he crossed the Rubicon, or accepted the dictatorship for an indefinite term in 49, or received the permanent title of Imperator, or that of Dictator for life in 44. For those five years and a half he was the Supreme Master of Rome; during that time he worked and created as never any mortal did before or after him, and as a worker and creator he still, after two thousand years, lives in the memory of the nations-the first, and the unique, Imperator Caesar.

In the intervals of seven great campaigns, which allowed him to stay not more than fifteen months altogether in the capital of his empire, he regulated the destinies of the world for time present and to come, from fixing the boundary line between civilization and barbarism, down to removing the rain-pools in the streets of the capital, and yet with leisure enough at his command to follow attentively the prize-pieces in the theatre and confer the chaplet on the victor with verses improvised.

In that short space of time, Caesar made very great changes in the **aspect** of Rome; while other men had built temples or theatres, he with a statesman's clear intuition of what was for the public good, had, from far away in Gaul, set on foot the plan for a new Forum, -a measure whose utility was so conspicuous that five Emperors, the best rulers Rome ever had, imitated it in following reigns until in the heart of the city was an area three times the size of the ancient Forum Romanum. He also laid plans for a vast theatre (completed by Octavian/Augustus after Caesar's murder), built the Basilica Julia, and the Temple of Venus, and well as repairing and seeing maintained the vast network of roads that spread from and led to Rome.

136. The main purpose of this passage is to
A list some of Julius Caesar's more notable achievements.
B point out an omission in the accepted history of Rome.

C identify the Empire period in Rome's history.
D explain how the Forum Romanum was rebuilt.
E chronicle the life and times of Julius Caesar.

137. In last sentence in paragraph 1, the author's tone could best be described as
A impassioned.
B incredulous.
C astonished.
D skeptical.
E admiring.

138. In the second paragraph, the author implies that Caesar was able to run the proto-empire
A despite long absences due to military service.
B although many details should have been left to subordinates.
C between composing various works of literature.
D while still finding time to watch all the latest plays.
E even though the boundaries of the capital were new.

139. As it is used in the passage, the underlined word "aspect" most nearly means
A prosperity.
B outlook.
C reputation.
D look.
E plan.

140. This passage would most likely be found in
A an archaeology magazine.
B a letter from a professor to a student.
C the foreword to a novel about Caesar.
D an encyclopedia entry on the Forum Romanum.
E a website for tourists about Julian remains in Rome.

Passage G

Long-term changes in vegetation in arid and semi-arid regions have been caused by agriculture (including domestic-animal grazing), road-building, wood-gathering, and military and recreational activities. These changes produce national and global desertification when productivity declines or ecosystems show a long-term change such as the invasion of pre- existing grasslands by shrubs.

One indicator of desertification is salinization, the buildup of salts in the soil caused by evaporation of irrigation water from poorly drained land. As the water evaporates, it leaves progressively more salts, derived both from the water and from fertilizers, at the surface. As salts accumulate in the soil, crops fail to grow, and the lands, already cleared of their natural vegetation, are then abandoned to accelerated wind erosion.

Deterioration of forested lands is another long-term problem. Removal of timber and clearing of land for grazing and agricultural uses has long since stripped much of the world's easily accessible native forests in temperate climates. Now these enterprises have shifted to steeper terrain, which is highly **sensitive** to erosion, and to tropical rainforests, with negative consequences to streams and soils. In the U.S. Pacific Northwest, clearcutting of old-growth forest in steep terrain results not only in rapid erosion but also in degradation of an additional land area, comparable to or larger than the clearcut area itself, from exposure of forest edges to wind, water pollution, down-stream erosion and sedimentation, and microclimate changes.

Desertification, deforestation, and many agricultural practices contribute to serious national and global soil degradation. Nations have thrived or failed historically according to the ability of their land to sustain agricultural productivity. Soil degradation and loss exacerbate the global problem of food scarcity in the face of a growing population.

141. Which use of land is the most significant cause of long-term changes in vegetation?
    A farming and agriculture.
    B transport.
    C timber.
    D armed forces.
    E leisure.

142. According to the passage, salinization is accelerated by
    A desertification.
    B excess water.
    C irrigation of crops.
    D excess fertilizer.
    E wind erosion.

143. Clearcutting in steep terrain produces all of the following effects EXCEPT
    A erosion.
    B water pollution.
    C global warming.

D wind damage.
E sedimentation.

144. Which word could replace the underlined word "sensitive" without changing the meaning?
A sympathetic
B susceptible
C problematic
D responsive
E permeable

145. The author's purpose in writing this passage is to
A inform.
B persuade.
C instruct.
D describe.
E warn.

Passage H

Buck is taken from his home during the Klondike gold rush and trained to pull a sledge.

Day after day, for days unending, Buck toiled in the traces. He swiftly lostthe fastidiousness which had characterized his old life. His **development (or retrogression)** was rapid. His muscles became hard as iron, and he grew callous to all ordinary pain. He achieved an internal as well as external **economy**. He could eat anything, no matter how loathsome or indigestible; and, once eaten, the juices of his stomach extracted the last least particle of nutriment; and his blood carried it to the farthest reaches of his body, building it into the toughest and stoutest of tissues. Sight and scent became remarkably keen, while his hearing developed such acuteness that in his sleep he heard the faintest sound and knew whether it heralded peace or peril. He learned to bite the ice out with his teeth when it collected between his toes; and when he was thirsty and there was a thick scum of ice over the water hole, he would break it by rearing and striking it with stiff fore legs. His most conspicuous trait was an ability to scent the wind and forecast it a night in advance. No matter how breathlessthe air when he dug his nest by tree or bank, the wind that later blew inevitably found him to leeward, sheltered and snug.

And not only did he learn by experience, but instincts long dead became alive again. The domesticated generations fell from him. In vague ways he remembered back to the youth of the breed, to the time the wild dogsranged in packsthrough the primeval forest and killed their meat as they ran it down. It was no task for him to learn to fight with cut and slash and the quick wolf snap. In this manner had fought forgotten ancestors. They quickened the old life within him, and the old tricks which they had stamped into the heredity of the breed were his tricks. They came to him without effort or discovery, as though they had been his always. And when, on the still cold nights, he pointed his

nose at a star and howled long and wolflike, it was his ancestors, dead and dust, pointing nose at star and howling down through the centuries and through him. And his cadences were their cadences, the cadences which voiced their woe and what to them was the meaning of the stiffness, and the cold, and dark.

146. The author refers to Buck's "development (or retrogression)." The juxtaposition of these two opposit es suggests that
A the author isn't sure how to describe Buck's changes.
B he made progress at some tasks but lacked progress in others.
C what we think of progression, Buck thought of as a step backward.
D what Buck regarded as progress; we would see as a retrograde step.
E his progress coincided with his return to a more primitive, wolf-like state.

147. As it is used in the passage, the underlined word "economy" most nearly means
A competence.
B efficiency.
C prudence.
D thrift.
E calm.

148. According to the passage, Buck had an uncanny ability to
A fight.
B find food.
C pull a load.
D find shelter.
E detect threats.

149. The author's main point in the second paragraph is that the changes that overcame Buck
A were natural and instinctive.
B he had learned from his ancestors.
C were the result of deep unhappiness.
D he already knew but had forgotten.
E were copied from wolves.

150. Based on the passage, all of the following could be used to describe Buck EXCEPT
A strong.
B razilian
C aggressive.
D clever.
E mail alert.