

Version 8.0

Upper Level  
**SSAT Practice Test #2**

(If possible, please print me double-sided!)

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- Parent's and student's first and last names
- Email address associated with your Test Innovators account
- Estimated official SSAT date
- Any additional questions and concerns related to the SSAT

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## Interested in timing feedback?

Use our **online bubble sheet** as you take your paper test!

On a fast-paced test like the SSAT, **time management is one of the most critical skills to master**. To receive timing feedback, just follow these instructions:

1. Log into your account at SSATpracticetest.com.
2. Click **View Dashboard** on your *Welcome* page.
3. Click the banner for the test you've printed out.
4. Select **Score Paper** for the first section you'll be working on.

| SSAT MIDDLE<br>Practice Test #1 <a href="#">view</a> |   |            |  |
|--|---|------------|--|
| 25 min   | Writing Sample<br>2 Prompts                           | →<br>Start |  |
| 30 min   | Quantitative Section #1<br>0 of 25 questions complete | →<br>Start | <br>Score Paper |
| 40 min   | Reading Section<br>0 of 40 questions complete         | →<br>Start | <br>Score Paper |

5. Read the instructions and click **Begin Section** when you're ready!

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## Writing Sample Tips

Upper Level test-takers are given 25 minutes to respond to one of two prompts. Upper Level students are given a choice between a personal essay prompt and a general essay prompt.

Your official SSAT writing sample will not be graded but is sent to the admissions offices of the schools to which you apply.

Read each prompt carefully and decide which you prefer and think will be *easier to answer*. You can then organize what you plan to say before you begin writing (paper for outlining your writing sample will be provided at the official exam).

We recommend that for either prompt, you start by deciding on your main point (your thesis) and then outlining your essay (we have provided some lines under “Notes.”) Your essay should have an introduction with your main point, 2-3 body paragraphs of evidence supporting your main point, and a summarizing conclusion. Decide what your supporting evidence paragraphs will be before you begin writing.

Remember to make sure your handwriting can be read. Stay within the margins of the answer sheets. If you wish to change something you have written you may neatly strike through the words you want to “delete.” You are given 2 lined pages; however, you do not need to entirely fill both pages.

If you have time, we recommend that you read over what you have written. Often when students write quickly, they make careless mistakes. Here are some helpful Test Innovators reminders:

- ✓ Check to make sure you have not left out any words.
- ✓ Look over your spelling. Are there any words that don't look right to you?
- ✓ Have you capitalized words in odd places or forgot to capitalize proper nouns?
- ✓ Does your comma use look okay?
- ✓ Have you used complete sentences? Remember not to connect two full sentences with a comma.
- ✓ Did you use the correct spelling of homophones such as *there/their/they're*, *your/you're*, and *two/to/too*?

Be your own editor and good luck!

*~Test Innovators*









**QS****2****Section 2**  
**Quantitative (Math) Section**

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**25 Questions****Time: 30 minutes**

In this section, each question is followed by five answer choices. You may write in the test booklet. For each answer you choose, fill in the corresponding bubble on your answer document.

Note: In this section, you can assume that the figures that accompany the questions are accurately drawn EXCEPT when the question states that a particular figure is not drawn to scale.

SAMPLE QUESTION:

Sample Answer(A) (B)  (C) (D) (E)

$$1,567 - 382 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

- (A) 1,075
- (B) 1,083
- (C) 1,185
- (D) 1,195
- (E) 1,243

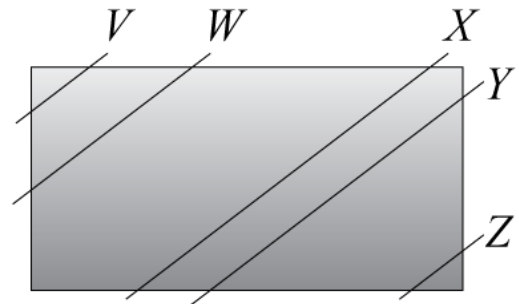
The correct answer is 1,185, so choice C is darkened.

**STOP. Do not go on  
until told to do so.**

1.  $753 \div 7$
- (A)  $\frac{700}{7} + 53$
- (B)  $\frac{7}{7} + \frac{5}{7} + \frac{3}{7}$
- (C)  $\frac{700}{7} + \frac{50}{7} + \frac{3}{7}$
- (D)  $\frac{7}{7} \times \frac{5}{7} \times \frac{3}{7}$
- (E)  $\frac{75}{7} \times \frac{3}{7}$
2. Rachel surveys 270 people and asks if they wear contacts or eyeglasses regularly. Exactly 132 people respond that they wear contacts regularly and 177 people respond that they wear eyeglasses regularly. Assuming each person wears at least one of these two options regularly, how many people regularly wear both contacts and eyeglasses?
- (A) 39
- (B) 45
- (C) 93
- (D) 138
- (E) 231
3.  $\frac{35,324}{713}$  is closest to which of the following?
- (A) 50
- (B) 500
- (C) 750
- (D) 3,600
- (E) 36,000
4. If the points  $(-1, 4)$  and  $(1, -2)$  are on a line that is perpendicular to the line  $y = kx + b$ , what is the value of  $k$ ?
- (A)  $-4$
- (B)  $-3$
- (C)  $-\frac{1}{3}$
- (D)  $\frac{1}{3}$
- (E) 3
5. If  $X + 23 = 31$  and  $9 + Y = 14$ ,  $X - Y =$
- (A)  $-3$
- (B) 2
- (C) 3
- (D) 8
- (E) 11
6. An airport with 4 runways has 400 planes take off or land each day. After building another runway, the airport has an additional 120 planes take off or land each day. How many more planes take off or land each day per runway after the new runway was built than before?
- (A) 4
- (B) 20
- (C) 30
- (D) 40
- (E) 80

7. A car dealer is selling two types of cars. SUVs cost \$25,000 each and sedans cost \$18,000. If the car dealer sells 15 cars in a month for a total of \$312,000, how many SUVs did the car dealer sell?
- (A) 6  
 (B) 9  
 (C) 12  
 (D) 15  
 (E) It cannot be determined from the information given.
8.  $0.050 \times 30.00 =$
- (A) 0.015  
 (B) 0.15  
 (C) 1.5  
 (D) 15  
 (E) 150
9. What is the average rate of change of the function  $f(x) = -x^2 + 4x - 2$  over the interval  $x = -1$  to  $x = 2$ ?
- (A)  $-7$   
 (B)  $\frac{-5}{3}$   
 (C) 2  
 (D) 3  
 (E)  $\frac{10}{3}$
10. In the addition of the four-digit numbers shown, the letters  $Q$ ,  $R$ ,  $S$ , and  $T$  each represent a unique single digit. Which of the following could be the sum of  $Q$ ,  $R$ , and  $T$ ?
- $$\begin{array}{r} Q R S T \\ + R R S S \\ \hline 4 7 0 9 \end{array}$$
- (A) 7  
 (B) 8  
 (C) 11  
 (D) 13  
 (E) It cannot be determined from the information given.
11. Which of the following is equivalent to the rational expression  $\frac{28ab^4c^2}{16a^3b^3c}$ ?
- (A)  $\frac{3bc^2}{2a^3}$   
 (B)  $\frac{7bc}{4a^2}$   
 (C)  $\frac{7a^4b^7c^3}{4}$   
 (D)  $\frac{2bc}{a^2}$   
 (E)  $2a^4b^7c^3$

12. What are the solutions to the equation  $x^2 - 7x + 12 = 0$ ?
- (A)  $-3, -4$   
 (B)  $5, -7$   
 (C)  $-6, 2$   
 (D)  $3, 4$   
 (E)  $2, 5$
13. The ratio of oranges to apples in a basket is 3:4. If 6 oranges were taken from the basket and 6 apples were added to the basket, the ratio of the number of oranges to apples would be 1:6. How many more apples than oranges are there in the original basket?
- (A) 3  
 (B) 4  
 (C) 9  
 (D) 12  
 (E) 14
14. Walter has  $Z$  goldfish more than his best friend. His best friend has 23 goldfish. How many goldfish does Walter have?
- (A)  $23 + Z$   
 (B)  $23Z$   
 (C)  $\frac{Z}{23}$   
 (D)  $23 - Z$   
 (E)  $Z - 23$
15. An isosceles triangle has an angle measuring  $64^\circ$ . What could be the measure of another angle in the triangle?
- (A)  $26^\circ$   
 (B)  $32^\circ$   
 (C)  $48^\circ$   
 (D)  $52^\circ$   
 (E)  $116^\circ$
16. The shaded region in the figure below is divided by lines  $V$ ,  $W$ ,  $X$ ,  $Y$ , and  $Z$ . The area between  $V$  and  $W$  is  $15\text{m}^2$ , between  $W$  and  $Y$  is  $25\text{m}^2$ , between  $X$  and  $Z$  is  $35\text{m}^2$ , and between  $W$  and  $Z$  is  $50\text{m}^2$ . What is the area, in square meters, between  $X$  and  $Y$ ?



- (A) 20  
 (B) 15  
 (C) 25  
 (D) 10  
 (E) It cannot be determined from the information given.

17. The average cost of three water bills is \$44.00 and the average cost of two electric bills is \$98.50. What is the average cost of all five bills?
- (A) \$57.63  
 (B) \$65.80  
 (C) \$71.25  
 (D) \$76.70  
 (E) \$80.33
18. If 60% of  $W$  is 20, what is 120% of  $2W$ ?
- (A) 40  
 (B) 60  
 (C) 80  
 (D) 100  
 (E) 120

19. Find the perimeter of the irregular shape in Figure 3.

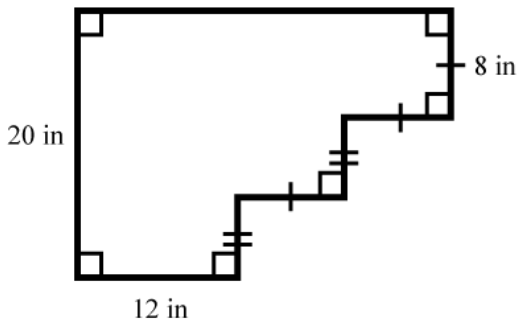
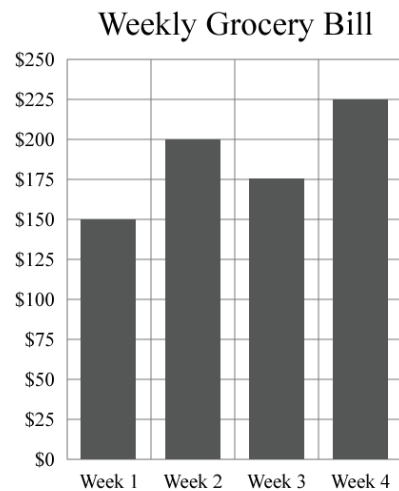


Figure 3

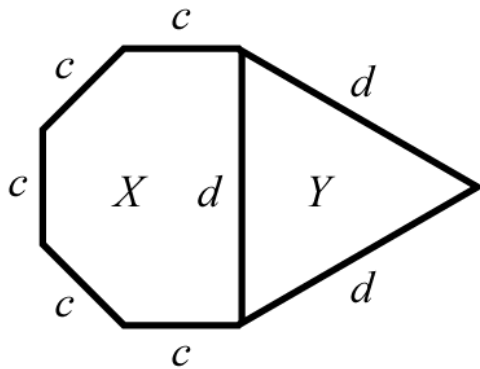
- (A) 40 in  
 (B) 68 in  
 (C) 80 in  
 (D) 84 in  
 (E) 96 in

20. Noah lives 8 miles north of the park and Savannah lives 6 miles west of the same park. How far is Noah's house from Savannah's house?
- (A) 2 miles  
 (B) 10 miles  
 (C) 14 miles  
 (D) 50 miles  
 (E) It cannot be determined from the information given.
21. What was the percent increase in the weekly grocery bill from Week 1 to Week 2?



- (A) 20%  
 (B) 25%  
 (C) 33%  
 (D) 50%  
 (E) 75%

22. In the figure, if the perimeters of hexagonal region  $X$  and triangular region  $Y$  are each equal to 90, then  $c - d =$

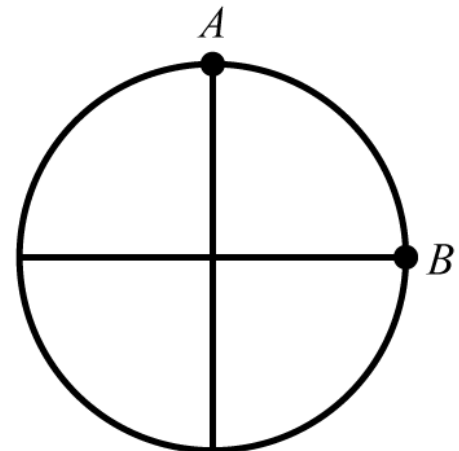


- (A)  $-18$   
 (B)  $-15$   
 (C)  $0$   
 (D)  $42$   
 (E)  $45$
23. Fatima needs to buy picture frames for her club's craft project. If the frames are sold in packages of 9 and there are 48 people in her club, how many frames should she buy to have one for each person?
- (A) 6  
 (B) 9  
 (C) 27  
 (D) 48  
 (E) 54

24. If  $b < 12$ , then  $2b + 6$  could be

- (A) 28  
 (B) 30  
 (C) 32  
 (D) 34  
 (E) 36

25. In the figure shown, how many different paths can be drawn from point  $A$  to point  $B$  without using a vertex more than once per path or retracing?



- (A) 10  
 (B) 8  
 (C) 6  
 (D) 5  
 (E) 4





**RS**

**3**

**Section 3**  
**Reading Section**

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**40 Questions**

**Time: 40 minutes**

Read each passage carefully and decide on the basis of the passage which one of the five answer choices best answers each question.

**STOP. Do not go on  
until told to do so.**

Questions 1-5

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Anna's hummingbird, a green jewel of a bird, was named in 1929 after a French duchess. This miraculous creature weighs less than a nickel and has a heart rate higher than any other vertebrate, 1,260 beats per minute. Its tiny size makes retaining heat very difficult. It is an animal much better suited to sunny, warm climates than to colder weather. Its reliance on flowers to provide high-energy sugar to its diet also makes it better suited to warmer environments where wild flowers thrive.

Despite these challenges, Anna's hummingbird now lingers in Western Washington State all winter long, enduring cold rain, snow, and nighttime temperatures of 0° to 5° Celsius. Wildlife ecologist Gregory A. Green explains this incredible story of winter survival in the Pacific Northwest.

In North America, not until the 1930s did Anna's spend the winters any farther north than San Francisco, California, where winter temperatures remain a balmy 7° to 15° Celsius. The extension northward of Anna's winter range is due to environmental changes and the bird's ability to adapt. Urban development has replaced evergreen forests with lush, diverse flower gardens, ideal for these birds whose main source of energy is flower nectar. Another form of sustenance comes from nectar feeders full of sugary syrup that many urban residents enjoy hanging for hummingbirds. In addition to these sources of high-energy calories, these resourceful birds eat insects and spiders for protein. In winter they require less food as their habits become more sedentary.

As a testament to the adaptability of these tiny birds, to survive cold nights, a hummingbird can enter a torpor, dropping its body temperature from about 40° to about 9° Celsius and reducing its respiration rate from 245 breaths per minute to 6. It can even suspend its breathing for up to five minutes. During torpor, its metabolic rate can drop 300 times lower than while flying. To prepare for nighttime torpor, the bird converts sugar or syrup into fat during the day. A cold night can cause this tiny bird to lose 16 percent of its body weight as it burns its fat to avoid freezing.

1. The passage is primarily concerned with explaining
  - (A) the nutritional benefits of nectar feeders to hummingbirds in colder climates.
  - (B) the effect of nighttime temperatures along the west coast of the U.S. on Anna's hummingbird.
  - (C) the hibernation habits of Anna's hummingbird.
  - (D) why hummingbirds sometimes fail to migrate seasonally.
  - (E) how a particular bird species has been able to extend its winter range into colder climates.
2. According to the passage, the loss of forest habitat to urban development has
  - (A) threatened many species, including Anna's hummingbird.
  - (B) helped Anna's hummingbird extend its habitat.
  - (C) increased the quantity of time Anna's hummingbird spends in torpor.
  - (D) reduced the natural food supply of Anna's hummingbird.
  - (E) decreased hummingbirds' reliance on nectar feeders.
3. The passage implies that Anna's hummingbird has been able to extend its range due to
  - (A) environmental change and the birds' adaptation.
  - (B) access to higher-protein foods.
  - (C) environmental sustainability.
  - (D) climate change and the bird's ability to gain body weight.
  - (E) the artificially sweetened diet provided by well-meaning home owners.
4. In line 22, "sedentary" most nearly means
  - (A) vigorous.
  - (B) animated.
  - (C) inactive.
  - (D) repetitive.
  - (E) aloof.

5. The passage provides information to answer which question?
- (A) What are some ways that Anna's hummingbird is well adapted to its environment?
  - (B) Why do people with flower gardens additionally feed Anna's hummingbird?
  - (C) Why do hummingbirds have such a high heart rate?
  - (D) How is Anna's hummingbird able to migrate such long distances up and down the west coast of the U.S.?
  - (E) Prior to 1930, for how many months a year was Anna's Hummingbird absent from the Pacific Northwest?

Questions 6-9

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**“Climbing” by Amy Lowell, 1874 - 1925**

High up in the apple tree climbing I go,  
With the sky above me, the earth below.  
Each branch is the step of a wonderful stair  
Line Which leads to the town I see shining up there.

5 Climbing, climbing, higher and higher,  
The branches blow and I see a spire,  
The gleam of a turret, the glint of a dome,  
All sparkling and bright, like white sea foam.

10 On and on, from bough to bough,  
The leaves are thick, but I push my way through;  
Before, I have always had to stop,  
But to-day I am sure I shall reach the top.

15 Today to the end of the marvelous stair,  
Where those glittering pinnacles flash in the air!  
Climbing, climbing, higher I go,  
With the sky close above me, the earth far below.

6. Which of the following conclusions can best be drawn about the speaker in the poem?
- (A) She has tried to climb the apple tree before.
  - (B) She feels indifferent to the world.
  - (C) She longs to escape the circumstances of her life.
  - (D) She wants to live in a tower.
  - (E) She is a realist.
7. What literary device is used in line 8?
- (A) Metaphor
  - (B) Simile
  - (C) Hyperbole
  - (D) Personification
  - (E) Irony
8. The mood of the passage is
- (A) decadent
  - (B) cheerful
  - (C) aspirational
  - (D) triumphant
  - (E) dismissive
9. What is the speaker's location at the end of the passage?
- (A) In a stairwell
  - (B) Looking down at a tower
  - (C) Hovering in the air
  - (D) In the boughs of a tree
  - (E) In a castle

## Questions 10-15

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Throughout human history, the physical principles governing the world have been examined by scientists and philosophers alike. How do matter and energy interact? Can we predict the movement of the smallest parts of the universe, like atoms, and the largest, such as planets and stars?

5 At the end of the 1800s, the leading Western worldview regarding natural laws was called classical physics. The principles of classical physics intended to explain all forces governing the interactions between matter and energy. Isaac Newton, the father of classical physics, created three famous equations to explain observable daily phenomena, such as an apple falling

10 from a tree or the boiling of water. According to these equations, the universe runs like clockwork; matter and energy are predictable and understandable. As the scientist Lord Kelvin said, "There is nothing new to be discovered in physics now. All that remains is more and more precise measurement."

15 At the turn of the 20th century, however, physicists began conducting experiments whose results contradicted these equations. The tenets of classical physics were finally shattered by Albert Einstein, who published four seminal papers in 1905. These papers, based on his pioneering experiments, laid the foundation for a new way of understanding the world:

20 quantum mechanics.

Quantum mechanics introduced an element of chance into a universe that had previously been thought to be perfectly ordered. Rather than focusing on observable phenomena, quantum physicists have sought to describe the manner in which atoms and other smaller particles interact.

25 Their experiments have produced some truly unanticipated results: particles seem to teleport, pop in and out of existence in different places, and much more. How they accomplish these feats remains a mystery, one which is still waiting to be solved.

10. Lines 22 – 27 suggest that
- (A) events in the physical world appear to be more stable and predictable than they are.
  - (B) average people don't understand quantum mechanics, but scientists do.
  - (C) small units of matter are more solid than large units of matter.
  - (D) the laws of physics govern the macrosphere.
  - (E) the world appears devoid of order when viewed under a microscope.
11. Which best describes the organization of the passage?
- (A) Facts are listed and then a conclusion is drawn.
  - (B) A process is described in chronological order.
  - (C) An opinion is presented and then contradictory evidence is introduced.
  - (D) Two theories of how the physical world works are contrasted.
  - (E) An unexpected surprise is discounted.
12. According to the passage, Isaac Newton's research would most likely be
- (A) intuitive to a quantum physicist.
  - (B) instrumental in developing quantum mechanics.
  - (C) capable of predicting future events.
  - (D) only relevant to the concepts of gravity and boiling water.
  - (E) influential to other scientists such as Lord Kelvin.
13. Classical physics is similar to quantum mechanics in that both are
- (A) based on conclusive evidence.
  - (B) no longer used by modern physicists.
  - (C) factual.
  - (D) ways to explain natural phenomena.
  - (E) theoretical.
14. In line 18, "seminal" most nearly means
- (A) scientific
  - (B) shocking
  - (C) groundbreaking
  - (D) famous
  - (E) classical



15. Which of the following does the passage accomplish?
- (A) explain the roles of relativity and probability in quantum mechanics
  - (B) show that Newton's thinking still dominates the scientific community today
  - (C) discuss the displacement of classical physics by the theory of quantum mechanics
  - (D) explain the rules governing the universe.
  - (E) compare and contrast the dominant world view of the 20th and 21st centuries

Questions 16-20

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Sometime in the near future, you'll own a machine that creates all your favorite meals from just powder-filled cartridges. When you travel, you will fly on a jet plane that is light, space-filled, and completely seamless. And, if  
Line you want a new pair of shoes, you'll go to a store where they are created for  
5 you on the spot, according to your design. These stories may sound like science fiction; however, thanks to 3D printers, they may soon become plausible.

3D printing is an additive manufacturing process, in which materials are layered on top of each other to create a three-dimensional object. Originally  
10 used by engineers to create prototypes, the technology has recently become more widely available. Now, you can buy a 3D printer for your own home, to create small objects like a phone case or a bottle opener.

Still, it's the future potential of the technology that is most intriguing. In the medical field, 3D printing labs are hard at work developing low-cost  
15 prosthetics, surgical tools, and custom medical implants. In 2012, a Belgian woman even received a 3D-printed titanium jaw bone, which was specifically designed for her facial structure. In the future, researchers hope to learn how to create actual bodily organs, which could be used for transplants. Though this development is still unrealized, 3D printing has  
20 already improved the lives of countless patients.

Engineers have also been experimenting with 3D printers across various manufacturing industries. Researchers in both aviation and aerospace are in the process of manufacturing light but strong rockets and jets, using enormous 3D printers. And, in the world of automotive manufacturing,  
25 many large companies are already printing car parts, saving thousands of hours and thousands of dollars. A revolutionary, 3D-printed electric car, called the LSEV, was unveiled in 2018--it takes just three days to manufacture from scratch!

The possible applications of 3D printing are endlessly fascinating,  
30 ranging from housing and fashion to communication. Meanwhile, the speed and sophistication of 3D printers increase every year. New 3D printing technologies are constantly morphing, changing the world in ways that were unimaginable just a few years ago.

16. Which of the following do lines 11-12 suggest?
- (A) 3D printers are relatively expensive.
  - (B) It is difficult to obtain a 3D printer.
  - (C) 3D printers are not meant for consumer use.
  - (D) 3D printing a jet plane in your own home is unlikely.
  - (E) 3D printers meant for the home only create plastic objects.
17. The author's attitude towards 3D printing is
- (A) ambivalent and emboldened.
  - (B) wary and reticent.
  - (C) hopeful but not confident.
  - (D) optimistic and curious.
  - (E) accusatory and admonishing.
18. From the passage we can infer that
- (A) 3D printing technology is widely applicable.
  - (B) 3D printing works by cutting away from a large block of material.
  - (C) most new cars now have at least one 3D-printed part.
  - (D) 3D printers are as sophisticated now as they were 20 years ago.
  - (E) 3D printers were first utilized by the medical industry.
19. What does the word "plausible" mean in line 7?
- (A) Unrealized
  - (B) Conceivable
  - (C) Impossible
  - (D) Truthful
  - (E) Fictional
20. According to the passage, which of the following is NOT true?
- (A) 3D printing is used by engineers to create models of different products.
  - (B) 3D printing technology is adaptable to many different types of industries.
  - (C) 3D printed products are often created more quickly than traditionally-manufactured products.
  - (D) The objects created by 3D printers are limited to certain materials: plastic, titanium, and steel.
  - (E) Many of the medical applications of 3D printing have yet to be fully realized.

Questions 21-25

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**Excerpt from *Heidi* by Johanna Spyri, 1881**

The early light of morning lay rosy red upon the mountains, and a fresh breeze rustled through the fir trees and set their ancient branches waving to and fro. The sound awoke Heidi and she opened her eyes. The roaring in the trees always stirred a strong emotion within her and seemed to draw her

Line 5 irresistibly to them. So she jumped out of bed and dressed herself as quickly as she could. When she went down her ladder she found her grandfather had already left the hut. He was standing outside looking at the sky and examining the landscape as he did every morning, to see what sort of weather it was going to be.

10 Heidi began her daily work as usual, but she did not get on with it very fast. It was so lovely out of doors today, and every minute something happened to interrupt her in her work. Now it was a bright beam of sun shining cheerfully through the open window, and seeming to say, "Come out, Heidi, come out!" Heidi felt she could not stay indoors, and she ran out in answer to the call. The

15 sunlight lay sparkling on everything around the hut and on all the mountains and far away down in the valley, and the grass slope looked so golden and inviting that she was obliged to sit down for a few minutes and look about her. Then she suddenly remembered that her stool was left standing in the middle of the floor and that the table had not been rubbed, and she jumped up and

20 ran inside again. But it was not long before the fir trees began their old song; Heidi felt it in all her limbs, and again the desire to run outside was irresistible, and she was off to play and leap to the tune of the waving branches. The grandfather, who was busy in his work-shed, stepped out from time to time smiling to watch her at her gambols.

21. The passage is primarily concerned with
- (A) a description of the weather and nature.
  - (B) a young girl's love of the outdoors.
  - (C) the difficulties children have in completing chores.
  - (D) the importance of balancing time spent inside and outside.
  - (E) the relationship between a granddaughter and grandfather.
22. What is the most likely meaning of the word "gambols" (line 24), as used in this passage?
- (A) exhilaration
  - (B) entertainment
  - (C) strolling
  - (D) activity
  - (E) frolicking
23. The place that Heidi and her grandfather live is
- (A) humble
  - (B) lavish
  - (C) unsheltered
  - (D) in the valley
  - (E) crowded
24. The sun seeming to say "Come out, Heidi, come out!" (line 13) is an example of
- (A) metaphor
  - (B) hyperbole
  - (C) symbolism
  - (D) personification
  - (E) cliché
25. According to the passage, which of the following statements is true?
- (A) Heidi lives near fir trees.
  - (B) Heidi speaks to the sun beams.
  - (C) It is cloudy and windy outside.
  - (D) Heidi does none of her chores.
  - (E) Heidi plays with her grandfather.

Questions 26-31

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I climbed the cement steps of the next small porch, knocked, and waited at the door, staring blankly at the large blue numbers: 6808. Suddenly it opened, and I flashed my most friendly smile. The gray-haired man on the porch did not smile back. Instead, he stood with his arms crossed and waited  
5 for me to explain my presence.

As I delivered my prepared speech, talking about the importance of supporting environmental justice, he just stared me down, not even giving me an encouraging nod. During my training, I had learned that even people who do not support our organization still sometimes give money to avoid  
10 appearing prejudiced. From my weeks of experience, I guessed this man was not going to be one of them. I was right.

He gazed at me impassively, and it took all of my preparation and acting skills to stay on his porch and continue, “The best way to help us fight for a greener, healthier world is to donate today. We rely entirely on the support  
15 of members like you!”

I smiled again, persuasively. There was a moment of silence, during which he continued to lock my gaze. My face fell. I felt awkward for invading his space, angry with him for being cold while I was trying to “save the world,” and apologetic for performing on his porch when he was  
20 clearly prepared to be real.

Then, at last, he spoke: “Why don’t we try this another way?”

He turned and motioned for me to follow him into the house. I gripped my clipboard, wondering, “Once again on this job am I going to break the ‘never go into people’s homes’ rule?”  
25

He moved a German Shepherd dog aside, making space in the living room. Shafts of sunlight bounced off the dark wood floor, hitting the house plants’ leaves.

“Well, come in.”

Leaving the door ajar, I entered, keeping myself between him and the door. No longer looking at me, he sat down at the far end of the couch. I  
30 leaned on the couch arm farthest from him, still closest to the open door. He then began to tell his story.

26. It can be inferred from the passage that the narrator felt awkward because
- (A) the man was not listening to the narrator's speech.
  - (B) the narrator was asking a stranger for money.
  - (C) the narrator failed to be humorous.
  - (D) the narrator was in the man's space uninvited.
  - (E) the narrator was bold.
27. The author's description of the man suggests that the man is
- (A) unfamiliar with door-to-door canvassing.
  - (B) interested in human rights.
  - (C) full of emotion.
  - (D) disdainful towards the issue of human rights.
  - (E) a meticulous person.
28. The mood of the second paragraph (lines 6-11) can best be described as
- (A) dreamy.
  - (B) enthusiastic.
  - (C) remorseful.
  - (D) irritable.
  - (E) suspenseful.
29. The passage is primarily concerned with
- (A) a tense encounter between strangers.
  - (B) the importance of supporting environmental justice.
  - (C) the difficulties involved in soliciting donations.
  - (D) ineffective fundraising strategies.
  - (E) convincing readers of the value of donating to charities.
30. The sentence "I gripped...rule?" (lines 22-24) implies that the author
- (A) has a stubborn disregard for authority.
  - (B) is persistent.
  - (C) has likely broken this rule before.
  - (D) is concerned about getting fired.
  - (E) never follows workplace policies.
31. The passage suggests that people who do not support the organization may still contribute financially because they
- (A) are concerned about their image in the eyes of others.
  - (B) feel a strong sense of empathy for those in need.
  - (C) feel threatened to do so by solicitors.
  - (D) come to understand the author's wish to "save the world."
  - (E) feel that a donation will earn the respect of their neighbors.

Questions 32-36

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In January 1969, the chemist and researcher Tu Youyou began a daunting challenge: to find the cure for malaria. The Chinese government had recruited her to the new project, which was so secret it was called only  
Line “Mission 523.” To search for the cure, Tu left her home and family,  
5 traveling to a tropical island off the coast of China with her research team.

There, she scoured books about ancient Chinese medicine, hoping to find a cure to the deadly disease. In one centuries-old tome, called *The Manual of Clinical Practice and Emergency Remedies*, she finally found  
10 mention of a potential remedy. In ancient China, doctors had used a plant named sweet wormwood—or, in Chinese, *qinghao*—to treat malaria. Tu’s team put the plant to the test. After much trial and error, they found an active compound, which would become known as artemisinin, that attacked malaria-causing parasites in the sick person’s blood.

After the compound had been extracted, tested on mice, and proved  
15 effective, Tu volunteered to test it on herself to make sure it was safe for humans. As she has explained, “As the head of this research group, I had the responsibility.” Thanks to her bravery, she was able to demonstrate that the compound worked. It became an important part of the fight against malaria, and has saved millions of lives since then.

20 Tu Youyou, who is now in her eighties, has been the Chief Professor at the China Academy of Traditional Chinese Medicine since 2000. When she received the Nobel Prize in 2015 for her work, she gave credit to all the scientists on her team, who had “done decades of research together.” Her work has changed the course of history, showing the lasting value of  
25 teamwork, persistence, and curiosity.



32. As used in line 7, the word “tome” most nearly means
- (A) volume
  - (B) chapter
  - (C) letter
  - (D) scripture
  - (E) newspaper
33. Which of the following would be the best title for the passage?
- (A) Why the World Needs Another Tu Youyou
  - (B) The Woman who Beat Malaria
  - (C) A Turning Point for Traditional Medicine
  - (D) Malaria: Symptoms, Treatment, and Prevention
  - (E) How to Win a Nobel Prize
34. In the last sentence, the author’s tone is best described as
- (A) considerate
  - (B) casual
  - (C) precise
  - (D) objective
  - (E) commending
35. Which of the following can be inferred from the second paragraph?
- (A) Tu Youyou found the cure through a process of elimination.
  - (B) Malaria is caused by parasites.
  - (C) *The Manual of Clinical Practice and Emergency Remedies* was widely studied in China in the 1960s.
  - (D) Tu named the compound artemisinin.
  - (E) Plant-based medicines are typically the most effective.
36. The word “scoured” (line 6) most nearly means
- (A) skimmed
  - (B) burrowed
  - (C) rubbed
  - (D) translated
  - (E) searched

Questions 37-40

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**Excerpt from *Hans Brinker* by Mary Mapes Dodge, 1873**

Holland is as wonderful today as it was twenty years ago. In fact, more wonderful, for every day increases the marvel of its not being washed away by the sea. Its cities have grown, but it is Holland still, and always will be—full of  
Line oddity, courage, and industry—the pluckiest little country on earth.

5 Today an American boy and I, seeing some children enter an old house in the business part of Amsterdam, followed them in—and what do you think we found? An old woman, here in the middle of summer, selling hot water and fire! She makes her living by it. All day long she sits tending her great fires of peat and keeping the shining copper tanks above them filled with water. The  
10 children who come and go carry away in a curious stone pail their kettle of boiling water and their blocks of burning peat. For these they give her a Dutch cent, which is worth less than half of one of ours. In this way persons who cannot afford to keep a fire burning in hot weather may yet have their cup of tea or coffee and bit of boiled fish and potato.

15 After leaving the old fire woman, who nodded a pleasant good-bye to us, and willingly put our stivers in her great outside pocket, we drove through the streets enjoying the singular sights of a public washing day. Yes, in certain quarters of the city, away from the canals, the streets were lively with washerwomen hard at work. Hundreds of them in clumsy wooden shoes, with  
20 their tucked-up skirts, bare arms, and close-fitting caps, were bending over tall wooden tubs that reached as high as their waists—gossiping and rubbing, rubbing and gossiping—with perfect unconcern, in the public thoroughfare, and all washing with cold water instead of using hot, as we do. What a grand thing it would be for our old fire woman if boiling water were suddenly to  
25 become the fashion on these public washing days!

37. The author's attitude toward Holland can best be described as
- (A) patronizing
  - (B) deprecating
  - (C) ecstatic
  - (D) skeptical
  - (E) appreciative
38. What is the most likely meaning of "singular" as used in line 17?
- (A) unique
  - (B) only
  - (C) exciting
  - (D) unfortunate
  - (E) irreplaceable
39. It can be inferred from the passage that the washerwomen
- (A) could clean clothes more effectively with hot water.
  - (B) would burn their hands if they used hot water.
  - (C) take up very little space in the streets.
  - (D) rarely speak to each other while they're washing.
  - (E) could support the fire woman's trade if they used hot water.
40. The style of this passage is most like that found in a(n)
- (A) newspaper article
  - (B) encyclopedia entry
  - (C) fairy tale
  - (D) historical fiction novel
  - (E) personal memoir



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**VS****4****Section 4  
Verbal Section**

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**60 Questions****Time: 30 minutes**

The Verbal Section contains two different types of questions: synonyms and analogies.

**Synonyms**

Each question includes a word in uppercase letters followed by five answer choices. Choose the answer choice that is most nearly the same in meaning as the uppercase word.

SAMPLE QUESTION:

Sample Answer:

CELEBRATE:

(A) **(B)** (C) (D) (E)

- (A) drain
- (B) party
- (C) push
- (D) frighten
- (E) clean

**Analogies**

These questions ask you to look for the relationships between words. Choose the answer that best completes the meaning of the sentence.

SAMPLE QUESTION:

Sample Answer:

Dog is to puppy as

(A) (B) (C) **(D)** (E)

- (A) kitten is to cat
- (B) fox is to bear
- (C) mare is to stallion
- (D) human is to baby
- (E) wolf is to mouse

**STOP. Do not go on  
until told to do so.**

## Part One - Synonyms

**Directions:** Select the word that is most nearly the same in meaning as the word in capital letters.

---

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| <p>1. DEJECTED:<br/>(A) finalized<br/>(B) emerged<br/>(C) disheartened<br/>(D) bored<br/>(E) pathetic</p> <p>2. INDICT:<br/>(A) dismay<br/>(B) forbid<br/>(C) hush<br/>(D) betray<br/>(E) accuse</p> <p>3. CONSTERNATION:<br/>(A) solemnity<br/>(B) dismay<br/>(C) endurance<br/>(D) pattern<br/>(E) disapproval</p> <p>4. DOUSE:<br/>(A) measure<br/>(B) slumber<br/>(C) smother<br/>(D) prescribe<br/>(E) destroy</p> | <p>5. ALLOCATE:<br/>(A) assume<br/>(B) distribute<br/>(C) disapprove<br/>(D) withhold<br/>(E) upgrade</p> <p>6. BOUND:<br/>(A) panoramic<br/>(B) torn<br/>(C) narrow<br/>(D) restricted<br/>(E) seething</p> <p>7. WRITHE:<br/>(A) outlandish<br/>(B) bracelet<br/>(C) torment<br/>(D) squirm<br/>(E) despondent</p> <p>8. LUSH:<br/>(A) mature<br/>(B) rural<br/>(C) meager<br/>(D) abundant<br/>(E) doused</p> |
|---|--|

9. DISCARD:  
(A) convince  
(B) shed  
(C) disregard  
(D) reverse  
(E) ignore
10. WAFT:  
(A) waste  
(B) compare  
(C) ascertain  
(D) drift  
(E) bake
11. ADHERE:  
(A) set aside  
(B) stand by  
(C) go counter to  
(D) tune out  
(E) pass over
12. EMBODIED:  
(A) full  
(B) incarnate  
(C) fatal  
(D) passionate  
(E) counterfeit
13. UNDULATE:  
(A) stop and go  
(B) rise and fall  
(C) guess and check  
(D) divide and conquer  
(E) crash and burn
14. DISPARITY:  
(A) correspondence  
(B) difference  
(C) harmony  
(D) kinship  
(E) dispute
15. ADULATION:  
(A) tedium  
(B) maturation  
(C) condemnation  
(D) worship  
(E) slander
16. TENACITY:  
(A) fluctuation  
(B) ingenuity  
(C) veracity  
(D) worldliness  
(E) perseverance

17. DORMANT:  
(A) latent  
(B) dexterous  
(C) simmering  
(D) enlivened  
(E) mercurial
18. HETEROGENEOUS:  
(A) astounding  
(B) painted  
(C) creative  
(D) miserly  
(E) varied
19. CONSPICUOUS:  
(A) prominent  
(B) suspicious  
(C) fabricated  
(D) graceful  
(E) curly
20. RESURGENCE:  
(A) era  
(B) revival  
(C) artist  
(D) outpouring  
(E) design
21. SUCCUMB:  
(A) permeate  
(B) recuperate  
(C) incorporate  
(D) submit  
(E) withstand
22. FURTIVE:  
(A) reflective  
(B) forgotten  
(C) hollow  
(D) succulent  
(E) secretive
23. PRUDENT:  
(A) uneasy  
(B) gullible  
(C) reckless  
(D) perturbed  
(E) careful
24. ENGENDER:  
(A) repress  
(B) abort  
(C) produce  
(D) appease  
(E) neuter



25. OPAQUE:
- (A) nocturnal
  - (B) obscure
  - (C) irritate
  - (D) tawny
  - (E) vivid
26. BOISTEROUS:
- (A) subdued
  - (B) shallow
  - (C) profound
  - (D) rambunctious
  - (E) restrained
27. REFURBISH:
- (A) daydream
  - (B) stick to
  - (C) complement
  - (D) unite
  - (E) overhaul
28. EXACERBATE:
- (A) ruin
  - (B) perfect
  - (C) worsen
  - (D) specify
  - (E) befuddle
29. SQUANDERING:
- (A) wasteful
  - (B) joyous
  - (C) understated
  - (D) generous
  - (E) drenched
30. RIFE:
- (A) weaponized
  - (B) frantic
  - (C) chortle
  - (D) overflowing
  - (E) extreme

## Part Two - Analogies

**Directions:** Choose the answer that best completes the meaning of the analogy.

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31. District is to city as  
(A) atom is to molecule  
(B) call is to communication  
(C) reindeer is to forest  
(D) employee is to company  
(E) ally is to partner
32. Ban is to judge as berate is to  
(A) band  
(B) critic  
(C) counselor  
(D) enthusiast  
(E) juggler
33. Amateur is to experience as  
(A) résumé is to qualifications  
(B) despot is to power  
(C) expert is to practice  
(D) birthdays is to baby  
(E) beggar is to money
34. Familiar is to stock as naïve is to  
(A) learned  
(B) exotic  
(C) unsophisticated  
(D) tribal  
(E) guilty
35. Logo is to symbol as  
(A) fact is to allegory  
(B) idiom is to smart  
(C) description is to visual  
(D) expression is to vocalization  
(E) simile is to comparison
36. Coin is to coffer as  
(A) fortune is to bequeath  
(B) valuables are to lock  
(C) gem is to treasure  
(D) money is to safe  
(E) box is to jewelry
37. Fussy is to particular as subservient is to  
(A) meek  
(B) lofty  
(C) cranky  
(D) uptight  
(E) depressed
38. Implied is to tacit as inferior is to  
(A) shoddy  
(B) taciturn  
(C) forthright  
(D) superior  
(E) displayed

39. Snake is to anaconda as shoe is to
- (A) asp
  - (B) alligator
  - (C) foot
  - (D) laces
  - (E) loafer
40. Hyper is to energetic as
- (A) disheartened is to cross
  - (B) apt is to strong
  - (C) cruel is to bizarre
  - (D) devout is to religious
  - (E) spirited is to malevolent
41. Disguise is to visible as
- (A) coat is to cold
  - (B) passport is to airplane
  - (C) hidden is to costume
  - (D) care is to love
  - (E) forever is to infinite
42. Fur is to mammals as
- (A) gills are to fish
  - (B) tails are to monkeys
  - (C) cold-blooded is to lizard
  - (D) scales are to reptiles
  - (E) duck is to down
43. Healthy is to meal as
- (A) periodic is to fashion
  - (B) fatty is to rich
  - (C) humid is to forest
  - (D) designer is to clothing
  - (E) expensive is to sheik
44. Vaccine is to prevent as
- (A) study is to learn
  - (B) verb is to noun
  - (C) arrival is to walk
  - (D) remember is to repeat
  - (E) destination is to landmark
45. Dictator is to country as
- (A) brother is to parent
  - (B) bully is to students
  - (C) adverb is to verb
  - (D) trustworthy is to vague
  - (E) ally is to accomplice
46. Avoid is to renounce as
- (A) burst is to crack
  - (B) expedite is to hasten
  - (C) gratify is to satiate
  - (D) elude is to insinuate
  - (E) bemoan is to enrapture

47. Water is to pipe as  
(A) saliva is to tongue  
(B) hose is to nozzle  
(C) paint is to brush  
(D) wine is to bottle  
(E) blood is to vein
48. Cavern is to hollow as  
(A) color is to dark  
(B) rough is to concrete  
(C) sapling is to young  
(D) water is to flow  
(E) cat is to fluffy
49. Primate is to monkey as marsupial is to  
(A) opossum  
(B) ape  
(C) honeybee  
(D) moose  
(E) snail
50. Rain is to inundate as  
(A) hill is to steep  
(B) sunshine is to parch  
(C) crater is to dimple  
(D) wax is to paint  
(E) mist is to haze
51. Gullible is to skeptical as  
(A) simple is to ordinary  
(B) fake is to fantasy  
(C) startling is to fashionable  
(D) temporary is to eternal  
(E) gregarious is to friendly
52. Acid is to corrosion  
(A) water is to erosion  
(B) light is to refraction  
(C) heat is to combustion  
(D) abrasion is to sand  
(E) base is to construction
53. Blunder is to debacle as  
(A) hubris is to vanity  
(B) democracy is to despotism  
(C) storefront is to institute  
(D) speech is to edict  
(E) suspicion is to knowledge
54. Protection is to jeopardy as  
(A) honor is to disgrace  
(B) comfort is to delusion  
(C) sense is to sanity  
(D) rage is to surrender  
(E) synopsis is to summary

55. Woe is to death as  
(A) shame is to pride  
(B) loss is to distraught  
(C) elation is to victory  
(D) curt is to stranger  
(E) growth is to abundant
56. Arc is to rainbow as  
(A) sphere is to circle  
(B) ellipse is to orbit  
(C) water is to sunshine  
(D) arch is to bridge  
(E) aura is to halo
57. Miserly is to cheap as homogenous is to  
(A) extravagant  
(B) unkind  
(C) alike  
(D) genuine  
(E) friendly
58. Distort is to facts as  
(A) deviant is to parents  
(B) scour is to evidence  
(C) slander is to character  
(D) white lie is to exaggerate  
(E) arrive is to destination
59. Renaissance is to regression as  
(A) hill is to mountain  
(B) jewel is to ring  
(C) multiply is to addition  
(D) growth is to decline  
(E) theater is to painting
60. Pastoral is to urban as  
(A) compulsory is to liberated  
(B) sacrilegious is to profane  
(C) brusque is to spiteful  
(D) accurate is to naive  
(E) biased is to impartial



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**QS****5****Section 5**  
**Quantitative (Math) Section**

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**25 Questions****Time: 30 minutes**

In this section each question is followed by five answer choices. You may write in the test booklet. For each answer you choose, fill in the corresponding bubble on your answer document.

Note: In this section, you can assume that the figures that accompany the questions are accurately drawn EXCEPT when the question states that a particular figure is not drawn to scale.

SAMPLE QUESTION:

$$1,567 - 382 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

- (A) 1,075
- (B) 1,083
- (C) 1,185
- (D) 1,195
- (E) 1,243

Sample Answer(A) (B)  (C) (D) (E)

The correct answer is 1,185, so choice C is darkened.

**STOP. Do not go on  
until told to do so.**

1.  $16 \times \triangle = \diamond + \diamond + \diamond + \diamond$ . What is the value of  $\frac{\diamond}{\triangle}$ ?
- (A)  $\frac{1}{4}$   
(B) 2  
(C) 4  
(D) 8  
(E) 16
2. Julia is making 8 gift bags for her friends. If each bag must have at least two stickers but no more than 12, and no bag can have the same number of stickers, what is the maximum number of stickers Julia can use altogether?
- (A) 16  
(B) 44  
(C) 60  
(D) 68  
(E) 96
3. A running coach records the distance a runner has travelled every 90 seconds. How many times does the coach record the distance in 30 minutes?
- (A) 15  
(B) 20  
(C) 24  
(D) 30  
(E) 60
4. If  $s - t$  is divisible by 8, which of the following is also divisible by 8?
- (A)  $s - (8 \times t)$   
(B)  $(8 \times s) - t$   
(C)  $(s \times t) - 8$   
(D)  $(s \times t) + 8$   
(E)  $(3 \times s) - (3 \times t)$
5. Which of the following could NOT be the value of  $K$  if  $\frac{1}{2}K + 3 < 10$ ?
- (A) -25  
(B) 0  
(C) 7  
(D) 14  
(E)  $\frac{57}{5}$



6. Klaus and Malik are running a 4 mile race. Their times for each mile are given in the table below. Who is winning after the third mile and who wins the race?

|               | Klaus        | Malik        |
|---------------|--------------|--------------|
| <b>Mile 1</b> | 6 min 44 sec | 7 min 12 sec |
| <b>Mile 2</b> | 7 min 1 sec  | 7 min 9 sec  |
| <b>Mile 3</b> | 7 min 21 sec | 6 min 45 sec |
| <b>Mile 4</b> | 6 min 51 sec | 6 min 21 sec |

- (A) Klaus is winning after the third mile and Malik wins the race.
- (B) Klaus and Malik are tied after the third mile and Klaus wins the race.
- (C) Malik is winning after the third mile and Klaus wins the race.
- (D) Malik and Klaus are tied after the third mile and Malik wins the race.
- (E) It cannot be determined from the information given.
7. Alaina studies 60 minutes each night. Keiran studies 10% less each night than Alaina. Dillan studies 10% more each night than Keiran. Who studies the most each night?
- (A) Alaina
- (B) Keiran
- (C) Dillan
- (D) Alaina and Dillan study the same amount each night
- (E) Dillan and Keiran study the same amount each night

8. If  $N \times 20 = 1$ , then  $20 \div N =$

- (A) 0
- (B)  $\frac{1}{20}$
- (C) 1
- (D) 20
- (E) 400

9. Which of the following shapes CANNOT be made using only the equilateral triangle shape in Figure 1?

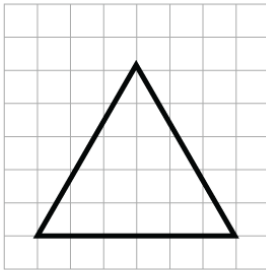
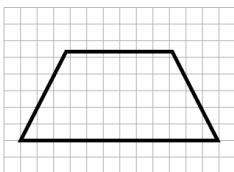
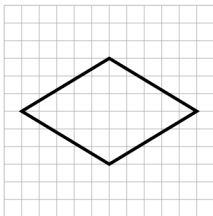


Figure 1

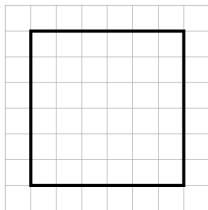
(A)



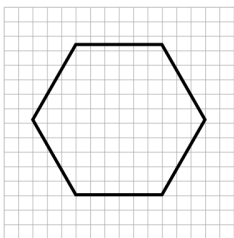
(B)



(C)



(D)



- (E) All of these shapes can be made using the equilateral triangle shape.

10. Which of the following is equivalent to  $(x + 3)(x - 3)$ ?
- (A)  $x^2 - 6$
- (B)  $x^2 - 9$
- (C)  $x^2 - 3x - 9$
- (D)  $x^2 + 3x - 9$
- (E)  $x^2 - 6x - 9$
11. The average time for each leg of a four-leg journey is three hours and thirty-two minutes. How long is the whole trip?
- (A) 12 hours and 28 minutes
- (B) 12 hours and 32 minutes
- (C) 13 hours and 4 minutes
- (D) 14 hours and 8 minutes
- (E) 14 hours and 28 minutes
12. An ice-cream truck driver works 7 days a week, with an average of 50 regular ice cream cone purchases per day. The driver plans to reduce the price of the regular ice cream cone from \$3.50 to \$2.50 on Monday through Thursday. After this price change, if 140 people buy the \$3.50 cone in a week, how many people must buy the \$2.50 cone for the weekly sales to be the same as they were prior to the price reduction?
- (A) 294
- (B) 350
- (C) 490
- (D) 735
- (E) 1225

13. In Figure 1, if  $w$  is a whole number, which of the following numbers could NOT be the length of  $ST$ ?

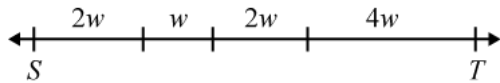


Figure 1

- (A) 27  
 (B) 36  
 (C) 54  
 (D) 49  
 (E) It cannot be determined from the information given.
14. If  $t \leq -2$ , which of the following is the least?
- (A)  $5 - 2t$   
 (B)  $4 + 3t$   
 (C)  $2 - \frac{t}{t}$   
 (D)  $\frac{t}{2} + 1$   
 (E)  $\frac{t}{2} - t$
15. If 18% of  $Q$  is 27, what is 27% of  $2Q$ ?
- (A) 4.86  
 (B) 7.29  
 (C) 27  
 (D) 48.6  
 (E) 81

16. All of the following quotients are equal EXCEPT

- (A)  $2 \div \frac{2}{3}$   
 (B)  $4 \div \frac{4}{3}$   
 (C)  $5 \div \frac{5}{3}$   
 (D)  $6 \div \frac{1}{2}$   
 (E)  $8 \div \frac{8}{3}$

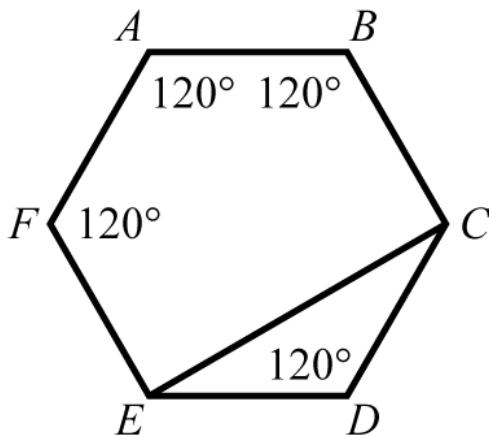
17. Which of the following expressions is equivalent to  $(x^4 - 81)$ ?

- (A)  $(x^2 - 9)^2$   
 (B)  $(x^2)(x - 3)^2$   
 (C)  $(x - 3)^4$   
 (D)  $(x + 3)(x - 3)(x^2 + 9)$   
 (E)  $(x + 3)(x + 3)(x - 3)(x - 3)$

18. If  $f(x) = 4x + 4$  for all values of  $x$ , what is the value of  $f(2y)$ ?

- (A) 12  
 (B)  $8y + 4$   
 (C)  $8y + 8$   
 (D)  $8y^2 + 4$   
 (E)  $8y^2 + 8$

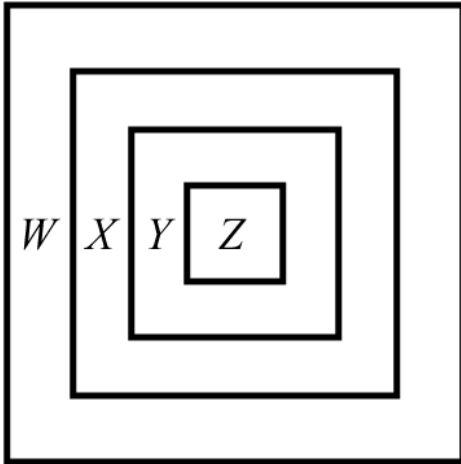
19. Madeleine's checking account balance increased by 40% in July. In August, her checking account balance decreased by 20%. What percent of her original checking account balance does Madeleine now have?
- (A) 20%  
 (B) 28%  
 (C) 72%  
 (D) 108%  
 (E) 112%
20. In the figure,  $ABCDEF$  is a regular hexagon. What is the measure of angle  $CED$ ?



- (A)  $120^\circ$   
 (B)  $90^\circ$   
 (C)  $60^\circ$   
 (D)  $30^\circ$   
 (E)  $20^\circ$

21. If the median of six consecutive even integers is 9, what is the largest number?
- (A) 18  
 (B) 16  
 (C) 14  
 (D) 12  
 (E) 10
22. A rectangle has perimeter  $P$ , length  $l$ , and width  $w$ . Which of the following represents  $w$  in terms of  $P$  and  $l$ ?
- (A)  $w = \frac{P+2l}{2}$   
 (B)  $w = 2P - 2l$   
 (C)  $w = \frac{P-2l}{2}$   
 (D)  $w = 2P - 4l$   
 (E)  $w = \frac{P-l}{2}$
23. Two numbers, whose product is 48, add up to 19. What is the larger number?
- (A) 3  
 (B) 6  
 (C) 8  
 (D) 12  
 (E) 16

24. The regions shown in the figure are formed by 4 squares. The area of  $W$  is 15 square inches, the area of  $X$  is 13 square inches, and the area of  $Y$  is 11 square inches. What is the area of  $Z$ ?



- (A) 4  
(B) 6  
(C) 9  
(D) 17  
(E) It cannot be determined from the information given.
25. A cylinder holds 54 quarts of water. If the cylinder is filled with 42 pints of water, how many more quarts of water can the cylinder hold? (1 quart = 2 pints)
- (A) 10  
(B) 15  
(C) 30  
(D) 33  
(E) 66



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**SSAT UPPER LEVEL ANSWER SHEET**

**COMPLETE MARK** ● **EXAMPLES OF INCOMPLETE MARKS** ⊗ ⊖ ⊙ ⊕ ⊘ ⊙ ⊕ ⊘ ⊙ ⊕ ⊘

It is recommended that you use a No. 2 pencil. It is very important that you fill in the entire circle darkly and completely. If you change your response, erase as completely as possible. Incomplete marks or erasures may affect your score.

**Section 2**

- |                       |                        |                        |                        |                        |
|-----------------------|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|
| 1 (A) (B) (C) (D) (E) | 6 (A) (B) (C) (D) (E)  | 11 (A) (B) (C) (D) (E) | 16 (A) (B) (C) (D) (E) | 21 (A) (B) (C) (D) (E) |
| 2 (A) (B) (C) (D) (E) | 7 (A) (B) (C) (D) (E)  | 12 (A) (B) (C) (D) (E) | 17 (A) (B) (C) (D) (E) | 22 (A) (B) (C) (D) (E) |
| 3 (A) (B) (C) (D) (E) | 8 (A) (B) (C) (D) (E)  | 13 (A) (B) (C) (D) (E) | 18 (A) (B) (C) (D) (E) | 23 (A) (B) (C) (D) (E) |
| 4 (A) (B) (C) (D) (E) | 9 (A) (B) (C) (D) (E)  | 14 (A) (B) (C) (D) (E) | 19 (A) (B) (C) (D) (E) | 24 (A) (B) (C) (D) (E) |
| 5 (A) (B) (C) (D) (E) | 10 (A) (B) (C) (D) (E) | 15 (A) (B) (C) (D) (E) | 20 (A) (B) (C) (D) (E) | 25 (A) (B) (C) (D) (E) |

**Section 3**

- |                       |                        |                        |                        |                        |
|-----------------------|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|
| 1 (A) (B) (C) (D) (E) | 9 (A) (B) (C) (D) (E)  | 17 (A) (B) (C) (D) (E) | 25 (A) (B) (C) (D) (E) | 33 (A) (B) (C) (D) (E) |
| 2 (A) (B) (C) (D) (E) | 10 (A) (B) (C) (D) (E) | 18 (A) (B) (C) (D) (E) | 26 (A) (B) (C) (D) (E) | 34 (A) (B) (C) (D) (E) |
| 3 (A) (B) (C) (D) (E) | 11 (A) (B) (C) (D) (E) | 19 (A) (B) (C) (D) (E) | 27 (A) (B) (C) (D) (E) | 35 (A) (B) (C) (D) (E) |
| 4 (A) (B) (C) (D) (E) | 12 (A) (B) (C) (D) (E) | 20 (A) (B) (C) (D) (E) | 28 (A) (B) (C) (D) (E) | 36 (A) (B) (C) (D) (E) |
| 5 (A) (B) (C) (D) (E) | 13 (A) (B) (C) (D) (E) | 21 (A) (B) (C) (D) (E) | 29 (A) (B) (C) (D) (E) | 37 (A) (B) (C) (D) (E) |
| 6 (A) (B) (C) (D) (E) | 14 (A) (B) (C) (D) (E) | 22 (A) (B) (C) (D) (E) | 30 (A) (B) (C) (D) (E) | 38 (A) (B) (C) (D) (E) |
| 7 (A) (B) (C) (D) (E) | 15 (A) (B) (C) (D) (E) | 23 (A) (B) (C) (D) (E) | 31 (A) (B) (C) (D) (E) | 39 (A) (B) (C) (D) (E) |
| 8 (A) (B) (C) (D) (E) | 16 (A) (B) (C) (D) (E) | 24 (A) (B) (C) (D) (E) | 32 (A) (B) (C) (D) (E) | 40 (A) (B) (C) (D) (E) |

**Section 4**

- |                        |                        |                        |                        |                        |
|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|
| 1 (A) (B) (C) (D) (E)  | 13 (A) (B) (C) (D) (E) | 25 (A) (B) (C) (D) (E) | 37 (A) (B) (C) (D) (E) | 49 (A) (B) (C) (D) (E) |
| 2 (A) (B) (C) (D) (E)  | 14 (A) (B) (C) (D) (E) | 26 (A) (B) (C) (D) (E) | 38 (A) (B) (C) (D) (E) | 50 (A) (B) (C) (D) (E) |
| 3 (A) (B) (C) (D) (E)  | 15 (A) (B) (C) (D) (E) | 27 (A) (B) (C) (D) (E) | 39 (A) (B) (C) (D) (E) | 51 (A) (B) (C) (D) (E) |
| 4 (A) (B) (C) (D) (E)  | 16 (A) (B) (C) (D) (E) | 28 (A) (B) (C) (D) (E) | 40 (A) (B) (C) (D) (E) | 52 (A) (B) (C) (D) (E) |
| 5 (A) (B) (C) (D) (E)  | 17 (A) (B) (C) (D) (E) | 29 (A) (B) (C) (D) (E) | 41 (A) (B) (C) (D) (E) | 53 (A) (B) (C) (D) (E) |
| 6 (A) (B) (C) (D) (E)  | 18 (A) (B) (C) (D) (E) | 30 (A) (B) (C) (D) (E) | 42 (A) (B) (C) (D) (E) | 54 (A) (B) (C) (D) (E) |
| 7 (A) (B) (C) (D) (E)  | 19 (A) (B) (C) (D) (E) | 31 (A) (B) (C) (D) (E) | 43 (A) (B) (C) (D) (E) | 55 (A) (B) (C) (D) (E) |
| 8 (A) (B) (C) (D) (E)  | 20 (A) (B) (C) (D) (E) | 32 (A) (B) (C) (D) (E) | 44 (A) (B) (C) (D) (E) | 56 (A) (B) (C) (D) (E) |
| 9 (A) (B) (C) (D) (E)  | 21 (A) (B) (C) (D) (E) | 33 (A) (B) (C) (D) (E) | 45 (A) (B) (C) (D) (E) | 57 (A) (B) (C) (D) (E) |
| 10 (A) (B) (C) (D) (E) | 22 (A) (B) (C) (D) (E) | 34 (A) (B) (C) (D) (E) | 46 (A) (B) (C) (D) (E) | 58 (A) (B) (C) (D) (E) |
| 11 (A) (B) (C) (D) (E) | 23 (A) (B) (C) (D) (E) | 35 (A) (B) (C) (D) (E) | 47 (A) (B) (C) (D) (E) | 59 (A) (B) (C) (D) (E) |
| 12 (A) (B) (C) (D) (E) | 24 (A) (B) (C) (D) (E) | 36 (A) (B) (C) (D) (E) | 48 (A) (B) (C) (D) (E) | 60 (A) (B) (C) (D) (E) |

**Section 5**

- |                       |                        |                        |                        |                        |
|-----------------------|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|
| 1 (A) (B) (C) (D) (E) | 6 (A) (B) (C) (D) (E)  | 11 (A) (B) (C) (D) (E) | 16 (A) (B) (C) (D) (E) | 21 (A) (B) (C) (D) (E) |
| 2 (A) (B) (C) (D) (E) | 7 (A) (B) (C) (D) (E)  | 12 (A) (B) (C) (D) (E) | 17 (A) (B) (C) (D) (E) | 22 (A) (B) (C) (D) (E) |
| 3 (A) (B) (C) (D) (E) | 8 (A) (B) (C) (D) (E)  | 13 (A) (B) (C) (D) (E) | 18 (A) (B) (C) (D) (E) | 23 (A) (B) (C) (D) (E) |
| 4 (A) (B) (C) (D) (E) | 9 (A) (B) (C) (D) (E)  | 14 (A) (B) (C) (D) (E) | 19 (A) (B) (C) (D) (E) | 24 (A) (B) (C) (D) (E) |
| 5 (A) (B) (C) (D) (E) | 10 (A) (B) (C) (D) (E) | 15 (A) (B) (C) (D) (E) | 20 (A) (B) (C) (D) (E) | 25 (A) (B) (C) (D) (E) |

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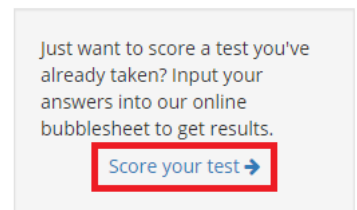
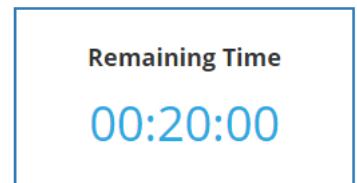
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| 30 min                                     | Quantitative Section #1<br>0 of 25 questions complete | →<br>Start |
| 40 min                                     | Reading Section<br>0 of 40 questions complete         | →<br>Start |
| 30 min                                     | Verbal Section<br>0 of 60 questions complete          | →<br>Start |
| 30 min                                     | Quantitative Section #2<br>0 of 25 questions complete | →<br>Start |

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7. Enter the answers from your bubble sheet, then click "End Section".

8. When all sections are complete, click "View Analysis" to see results!