

Chapter 11

Upper Level

SSAT Practice Test



Upper Level Practice Test

Be sure each mark *completely* fills the answer space.

Start with number 1 for each new section of the test. You may find more answer spaces than you need.

If so, please leave them blank.

SECTION 1

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|-----------------------|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|
| 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) |
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SECTION 2

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|-----------------------|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|
| 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) |
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SECTION 3

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|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|
| 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) |
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| 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 4

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|-----------------------|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|
| 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) |
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A large rectangular box containing 25 horizontal lines for writing.

Upper Level SSAT

Section 1

Time - 30 Minutes

25 Questions

1

Following each problem in this section, there are five suggested answers. Work each problem in your head or in the blank space provided at the right of the page. Then look at the five suggested answers and decide which one is best.

Note: Figures that accompany problems in this section are drawn as accurately as possible EXCEPT when it is stated in a specific problem that its figure is not drawn to scale.

Sample Problem:

$\begin{array}{r} 5,413 \\ -4,827 \\ \hline \end{array}$	(A) 586
	(B) 596
	(C) 696
	(D) 1,586
	(E) 1,686

(B) (C) (D) (E)

USE THIS SPACE FOR FIGURING.

1. If $h = 2$, and h , i , and j are consecutive even integers and $h < i < j$, what is $h + i + j$?

- (A) 3
(B) 5
(C) 9
(D) 10
(E) 12

2. If $x = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{4}$ and $y = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{2}{3} + \frac{3}{4}$, then $x + y =$

- (A) 3
(B) 1
(C) $\frac{2}{3}$
(D) $\frac{1}{24}$
(E) $\frac{1}{3}$

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.

-
3. If the product of 412.7 and 100 is rounded to the nearest hundred, the answer will be

(A) 400
(B) 4,100
(C) 4,127
(D) 41,270
(E) 41,300

USE THIS SPACE FOR FIGURING.

1

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4. If $\frac{4}{5}$ of a number is 28, then $\frac{1}{5}$ of that number is

(A) 4
(B) 7
(C) 21
(D) 35
(E) 112

-
5. $14 + 3 \times 7 + (12 \div 2) =$

(A) 140
(B) 125
(C) $65\frac{1}{2}$
(D) 41
(E) 20

-
6. Maggie wants to mail postcards to 25 of her friends and needs one stamp for each postcard. If she buys 3 stamps at a time, how many sets of stamps must she buy in order to mail all of her postcards?

(A) 3
(B) 8
(C) 9
(D) 10
(E) 25

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.

Questions 7 and 8 refer to the following chart.

USE THIS SPACE FOR FIGURING.

1

Money Raised from Candy Sale

Cost of Candy	\$1.00	\$5.00	\$10.00	\$15.00
# Sold	100	25	20	5

Figure 1

7. How much more money was raised by the \$10.00 candy than by the \$5.00 candy?
- (A) \$32
(B) \$50
(C) \$75
(D) \$125
(E) \$200
8. The money raised by the \$15.00 candy is approximately what percent of the total money raised from the candy sale?
- (A) 15%
(B) 20%
(C) 30%
(D) 45%
(E) 50%
9. An art gallery has three collections: modern art, sculpture, and photography. If the 24 items that make up the modern art collection represent 25% of the total number of items in the gallery, then the average number of items in each of the other two collections is
- (A) 8
(B) 24
(C) 36
(D) 96
(E) 288

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.

10. At Calvin U. Smith Elementary School, the ratio of students to teachers is 9:1. What fractional part of the entire population at the school is teachers?

- (A) $\frac{1}{10}$
(B) $\frac{1}{9}$
(C) $\frac{1}{8}$
(D) $\frac{8}{1}$
(E) $\frac{9}{1}$

USE THIS SPACE FOR FIGURING.

1

11. The Ace Delivery Company employs two drivers to make deliveries on a certain Saturday. If Driver A makes d deliveries and Driver B makes $d + 2$ deliveries, then in terms of d , the average number of deliveries made by each driver is

- (A) d
(B) $d + 1$
(C) $d + 2$
(D) $\frac{1}{2}d + 2$
(E) $\frac{3}{2}d$

12. Which of the following is equal to w ?

- (A) $180 - v$
(B) $180 + v$
(C) 105
(D) 115
(E) $2v$

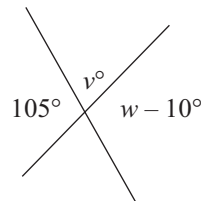


Figure 2

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.

13. Tracy goes to the store and buys only candy bars and cans of soda. She buys 3 times as many candy bars as cans of soda. If she buys a total of 24 items, how many of those items are candy bars?

- (A) 3
(B) 12
(C) 18
(D) 21
(E) 24

USE THIS SPACE FOR FIGURING.

1

14. $\frac{4^3}{3} =$

- (A) $\frac{64}{27}$
(B) $\frac{12}{9}$
(C) $-\frac{12}{27}$
(D) $-\frac{12}{9}$
(E) $-\frac{64}{27}$

-
15. Of the following choices, which value for x would satisfy the equation $\frac{1}{5} + x > 1$.

- (A) $\frac{3}{4}$
(B) $\frac{4}{5}$
(C) $\frac{6}{7}$
(D) $\frac{6}{8}$
(E) $\frac{7}{9}$

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.

16. Given the equations $2x + y = 8$ and $z + y = 8$, find the value of x ?

- (A) -8
(B) -4
(C) 4
(D) 16
(E) It cannot be determined from the information given.

USE THIS SPACE FOR FIGURING.

1

17. A , B , and C are squares. The length of one side of square A is 3. The length of one side of square B is twice the length of a side of square A , and the length of one side of square C is twice the length of a side of square B . What is the average area of the three squares?

- (A) 21
(B) 36
(C) 63
(D) 84
(E) 144

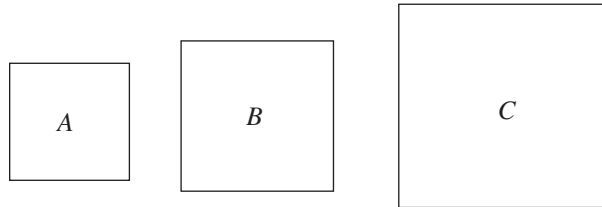


Figure 3

18. There are 12 homes on a certain street. If 4 homes are painted blue, 3 are painted red, and the remaining homes are green, what fractional part of the homes on the street are green?

- (A) 7
(B) 5
(C) $\frac{7}{12}$
(D) $\frac{5}{12}$
(E) $\frac{1}{12}$

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.

19. Melissa lives 30 miles from work and Katy lives 40 miles from work. If Melissa and Katy work at the same office, how many miles apart do the girls live from each other?

- (A) 10
- (B) 35
- (C) 50
- (D) 70
- (E) It cannot be determined from the information given.

USE THIS SPACE FOR FIGURING.

1

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20. If, at a fund-raising dinner, x guests each donate \$200 and y guests each donate \$300, in terms of x and y , what is the total number of dollars raised?

- (A) $250(x + y)$
- (B) $200x + 300y$
- (C) $250xy$
- (D) $\frac{xy}{250}$
- (E) $500xy$

-
21. A rectangular fish tank with dimensions 2 feet \times 3 feet \times 4 feet is being filled by a hose that produces 6 cubic feet of water per minute. At this rate, how many minutes will it take to fill the tank?

- (A) 24
- (B) 6
- (C) 4
- (D) 3
- (E) 2

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.

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22. With 4 days left in the Mountain Lake Critter Collection Contest, Mary has caught 15 fewer critters than Natalie. If Mary is to win the contest by collecting more critters than Natalie, at least how many critters per day must Mary catch?

(A) 4
(B) 5
(C) 16
(D) 30
(E) 46

USE THIS SPACE FOR FIGURING.

1

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23. If $3x - y = 23$ and x is an integer greater than 0, which of the following is NOT a possible value for y ?

(A) 9
(B) 7
(C) 4
(D) 1
(E) -2

-
24. Anna, A , and Bob, B , are avid readers. If Anna and Bob together read an average of 200 pages in a day and Bob reads fewer pages than Anna, which equation must be true?

(A) $A - 200 = 200 - B$
(B) $A = 200$ and $B = 200$
(C) $A - B = 100$
(D) $A = 200 + B$
(E) $A + B = 200$

25. \$30.00 is taken off the price of a dress. If the new price is now 60% of the original price, what was the original price of the dress?

- (A) \$75.00
- (B) \$60.00
- (C) \$50.00
- (D) \$45.00
- (E) \$30.00

1

STOP

IF YOU FINISH BEFORE TIME IS CALLED,
YOU MAY CHECK YOUR WORK ON THIS SECTION ONLY.
DO NOT TURN TO ANY OTHER SECTION IN THE TEST.

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.

Upper Level SSAT

Section 2

Time - 40 Minutes

40 Questions

2

Read each passage carefully and then answer the questions about it. For each question, decide on the basis of the passage which one of the choices best answers the question.

The reading passages in this test are brief excerpts or adaptations of excerpts from published material. To make the text suitable for testing purposes, we may have, in some cases, altered the style, contents, or point of view of the original.

Florence Nightingale was a woman ahead of her time. Before the nineteenth century, the profession of nursing was largely untrained. Midwives were the only practitioners who had any training at all. For the most part, sick people were looked after by the women of the house in their own homes.

Florence Nightingale began a school in London, England to set the standards for nursing. She was able to do this because she had already established a reputation for her work with soldiers during the Crimean War. She carried a lamp above her head as she walked among the wounded men, thereby earning the nickname “the lady with the lamp.” It was this great lady who lit the way for nursing to become the respected profession it is today.

- The passage is mainly about
 - the impact of nursing on the soldiers of the Crimean War
 - Florence Nightingale and her influence on the profession of nursing
 - the difference between nurses and midwives
 - how Florence Nightingale earned the nickname “the lady with the lamp”
 - why only females entered the profession of nursing
- Which of the following was a method most people used to receive care before Florence Nightingale’s time?
 - They would be cared for only by doctors.
 - They would be cared for by their children.
 - They were largely left uncared for.
 - They were cared for by midwives.
 - They were cared for by female relatives.
- The style of the passage is most like that found in a(n)
 - personal letter to a trusted friend
 - anthology of short biographies of famous women
 - history of nineteenth-century England
 - textbook on medicine
 - editorial written for a daily paper
- According to the author, the primary reason that Florence Nightingale was able to open a school for nursing was that
 - she was already famous for her work in the war
 - her family was willing to finance her work
 - she had gained notoriety as a difficult woman to challenge
 - she had cared for many wealthy sick people herself
 - she worked endless hours every night
- According to the passage, all of the following could be said of nurses EXCEPT
 - prior to Florence Nightingale, only midwives were trained
 - Florence Nightingale raised the standards of their profession
 - they are well-respected professionals today
 - they are exceedingly well paid for their work
 - prior to Florence Nightingale, their work was done often by female relatives

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.

In England during the mid-1600s, a group of poor English farmers led by Gerrard Winstanley united to form an organization known as the True Levelers. Their stated goal was to change the laws regarding real estate and ownable property so that all willing citizens would be able to support themselves through farming. At the time in England, there was great social unrest and food prices were very high. Most of the land throughout the country was strictly divided and controlled by a small number of the elite ruling class. The True Levelers believed that they could “level” the different classes of society by creating communities in which the farmable private land was owned by all and available for agrarian purposes. To fight the unequal system that only benefited the wealthy landowners, the True Levelers defiantly occupied private and public land and began farming.

Because much of farming involves plowing and planting, these groups of communal farmers became better known by the name Diggers. Their hope was that their act of rebellion would stir the sympathies of the other poor

people throughout the country. The Digger philosophy was to unite all the poor and working classes behind the idea that the land should be shared. If thousands of common English folk began to claim reasonable access to the land, the powerful landowners would be unable to stop them. In practice for a brief time, Digger communities flourished as they welcomed anyone who wished to merely grow their own food and live freely.

Sadly, the landowners believed the Diggers were a threat and began to take steps to preserve their control over the farmable land. Many members of the Digger communities were harassed, threatened, and jailed. Planting vegetables was viewed as a rebellious act and dealt with as if it were a crime. The majority of land reverted back into the hands of the landowners. Ultimately, most of the Digger communities that had briefly thrived were disbanded. In their place, other political groups arose and continued to protest the various injustices of the time. The Digger name continues to the present day in some English folk songs as a reminder of their ideals.

6. The word “agrarian” is most similar to which of the following?
- (A) Testing
 - (B) Private
 - (C) Unequal
 - (D) Farming
 - (E) Aggressive
7. Which of the following can be inferred about the Diggers as described in the passage?
- (A) They had a different political philosophy than the True Levelers.
 - (B) They allowed others to join them in their farming activities.
 - (C) They were skilled political speakers.
 - (C) They defeated the powerful landowners through military force.
 - (E) They were exceptional folk singers.
8. Which of the following was the most significant point of conflict between landowners and Diggers?
- (A) The Diggers had the willingness but not the space on which to grow enough food to support themselves.
 - (B) Wealthy landowners in England at the time were usually violent.
 - (C) There was no agreement between Diggers and True Levelers.
 - (D) The quality of vegetables grown by the Diggers was inferior to that produced on wealthy estates.
 - (E) The local government did not have any authority in the dispute.

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.

9. The passage is primarily about
- (A) working hard even in challenging times
 - (B) social problems in England in the seventeenth century
 - (C) the inhumanity of wealthy English landowners
 - (D) Gerrard Winstanley's ideas
 - (E) the brief history of an English community organization
10. According to the passage, what is the most significant difference between True Levelers and the Diggers?
- (A) The True Levelers believed in farming private land, while the Diggers believed in farming public land.
 - (B) The True Levelers followed Gerrard Winstanley, while the Diggers had other leaders.
 - (C) There is no difference between the two groups, as the names refer to the same people.
 - (D) The True Levelers were accepted by landowners, while the Diggers were jailed.
 - (E) The True Levelers are not remembered in folk songs, while the Diggers are.

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.

Flax has been raised for many thousands of years, for many different reasons. Probably the two most important reasons are for the fabric made from it and the oil produced from it. The woody stem of the flax plant contains the long, strong fibers that are used to make linen. The seeds are rich in an oil important for its industrial uses.

The people of ancient Egypt, Assyria, and Mesopotamia raised flax for cloth; Egyptian mummies were wrapped in linen. Since the discovery of its drying ability, the oil from flaxseed, called linseed oil, has been used as a drying agent in paints and varnishes.

The best fiber and the best seed cannot be obtained from the same kinds of plant. Fiber flax grows tall and has few branches. It needs a short, cool growing season with plenty of rainfall evenly distributed. Otherwise, the plants become woody and the fiber is rough and dry. On the other hand, seed flax grows well in places that are too dry for fiber flax. The plants are lower to the ground and have more branches.

11. Which of the following would be the best title for the passage?
- (A) "How Mummies Were Preserved"
 - (B) "The Many Uses of the Flax Plant"
 - (C) "The Difference Between Seeds and Fibers"
 - (D) "The Types of Plant Life Around the World"
 - (E) "Ancient Sources of Oil and Linen"
12. The author suggests that ancient people raised flax primarily for
- (A) its oil, used to preserve wood
 - (B) its oil, used as a rich source of nutrient
 - (C) its fabric, used for their clothes
 - (D) its fabric, used to wrap their dead
 - (E) its fabric and oil, for industrial uses
13. This passage sounds as if it were an excerpt from
- (A) a letter to the Egyptians
 - (B) a book on plant life
 - (C) a scientific treatise
 - (D) a persuasive essay from an ecologist
 - (E) a friendly reminder to a politician
14. Which of the following questions is answered by the passage?
- (A) Can the same plant be grown for the best fabric and the best oil?
 - (B) How did the Egyptians wrap their mummies?
 - (C) What temperature is optimal for growing flax?
 - (D) How is flax harvested?
 - (E) Is it possible to produce a new type of flax for fabric and oil production?
15. Which of the following is the author most likely to discuss next?
- (A) How flax is used around the world today
 - (B) Other types of useful plants
 - (C) Other sources of oil
 - (D) The usefulness of synthetic fabrics
 - (E) The advantages of pesticides and crop rotation

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.

William, Duke of Normandy, conquered England in 1066. One of the first tasks he undertook as king was the building of a fortress in the city of London. Begun in 1066 and completed several years later by William's son, William Rufus, this structure was called the White Tower.

The Tower of London is not just one building, but an 18-acre complex of buildings. In addition to the White Tower, there are 19 other towers. The Thames River flows by one side of the complex and a large moat, or shallow ditch, surrounds it. Once filled with water, the moat was drained in 1843 and is now covered with grass.

The Tower of London is the city's most popular tourist attraction. A great deal of fascinating history has taken place within its walls. The tower has served as a fortress, royal residence, prison, royal mint, public records office, observatory, military barracks, place of execution, and city zoo.

As recently as 1941, the tower was used as a prison for Adolf Hitler's associate Rudolf Hess. Although it is no longer used as a prison, the tower still houses the crown jewels and a great deal of English history.

16. The primary purpose of this passage is to
- (A) discuss the future of the Tower of London
 - (B) discuss the ramifications of using the Tower as a prison
 - (C) argue that the Tower is an improper place for crown jewels
 - (D) describe and discuss the history of the Tower of London
 - (E) debate the relative merits of the uses of the Tower in the past to the present
17. All of the following were uses for the Tower of London EXCEPT
- (A) a place where money was made
 - (B) a palace for the royals
 - (C) a place where executions were held
 - (D) a place of religious pilgrimage
 - (E) a place where records were stored
18. Which of the following questions is answered by the passage?
- (A) What controversy has surrounded the Tower of London?
 - (B) How much revenue does the Tower generate for England?
 - (C) In what year did construction on the Tower of London begin?
 - (D) What is the type of stone used in the Tower of London?
 - (E) Who was the most famous prisoner in the Tower?
19. When discussing the Tower of London the author's tone could best be described as
- (A) bewildered
 - (B) objective
 - (C) overly emotional
 - (D) envious
 - (E) disdainful
20. Which of the following does the author imply about Rudolph Hess?
- (A) He was executed at the Tower of London.
 - (B) He was one of the last prisoners in the Tower of London.
 - (C) He died an untimely death.
 - (D) He was a tourist attraction.
 - (E) He was respectful of the great Tower of London.
21. The author would most probably agree that
- (A) the Tower of London is useful only as a tourist attraction
 - (B) the Tower of London could never be built today
 - (C) the Tower of London cannot generate enough revenue to justify its expenses
 - (D) the Tower of London has a complex history
 - (E) the prisoners at the Tower were relatively well treated

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.

Most art enthusiasts agree that *Mona Lisa* by Leonardo da Vinci is the most famous painting in the world. It is the portrait of a woman, the wife of Francesco del Giocondo, a wealthy Florentine business man. The name roughly translates from Italian to mean “Madam Lisa” and is a respectful term. Anyone who has ever viewed the painting, seasoned art critic or inexperienced museum visitor, remembers well its greatest feature—Mona Lisa’s smile. It is this smile that has captured the imagination of the millions of visitors who have seen the painting over the years.

There is something powerful and alluring contained in Mona Lisa’s smile that intrigues all who see it. The reason for her smile has long been the subject of discussion in the art world. But perhaps it is the fact that no one knows why she smiles that makes *Mona Lisa* the most famous of all paintings. There is something so appealing and recognizably human about an unexplained smile to which everyone can relate. Furthermore, if we ever tire of analyzing why

Mona Lisa smiles, we can consider how da Vinci managed to capture the smile. What could he have been thinking while painting? A genuine smile is hard to capture even in a photograph with a modern camera, yet Leonardo da Vinci managed to capture this subtle expression in a painting. It is amazing that da Vinci was able to create for eternity a frozen picture of a smile that in reality lasts less than an instant.

The painting now hangs in the Musée du Louvre in Paris, France. Several different owners have possessed it at various times throughout history, including Louis XIV and Napoleon. It was even temporarily in the possession of a former museum employee who stole it in 1911. He was caught in 1913. It is likely that all who held the painting at one time or another wondered about the *Mona Lisa* smile, just as today’s museum visitors do. Now the painting officially belongs to the French government. In some ways, though, it is really a painting (and a mystery) that belongs to the world.

22. Which of the following best expresses the author’s attitude toward the painting?
- (A) It should be well protected so that it is not stolen again.
 (B) It is difficult to preserve such old masterpieces.
 (C) Its greatest appeal is the mystery surrounding it.
 (D) There will never be a painter as great as Leonardo da Vinci again.
 (E) Everyone should have a chance to own great art.
23. Which of the following is a fact from the passage?
- (A) A good smile lasts only a few seconds.
 (B) There is tremendous mystery surrounding which painter created *Mona Lisa*.
 (C) Napoleon donated *Mona Lisa* to the Musée du Louvre.
 (D) There has been some focus on *Mona Lisa*’s smile in artistic communities.
 (E) All art historians agree that *Mona Lisa* is the greatest work of art in the world.
24. The author implies which of the following?
- (A) A painting can be owned, but the powerful effect of a work of art is available to everyone who sees it.
 (B) Leonardo da Vinci was hiding a secret that he wished to reveal through his painting.
 (C) *Mona Lisa* has caused much turmoil in the art world due to its peculiar details.
 (D) The Musée du Louvre does not have proper equipment in place for capturing modern criminals.
 (E) The only detail viewers of *Mona Lisa* can later recall is her smile.
25. The author’s tone can best be described as
- (A) appreciative
 (B) investigative
 (C) artistic
 (D) confused
 (E) indifferent

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.

The first old “horseless carriages” of the 1880s may have been worthy of a snicker or two, but not the cars of today. The progress that has been made over the last one hundred years has been phenomenal. In fact, much progress was made even in the first twenty years—in 1903, cars could travel at 70 miles per hour. The major change from the old cars to today is the expense. Whereas cars were once a luxury that only the very wealthy could afford, today, people of all income levels own cars.

In fact, there are so many cars that if they were to line up end to end, they would touch the moon. Cars are used for everyday transportation for millions of people, for recreation, and for work. Many people’s jobs depend on cars—police officers, health care workers, and taxi drivers all rely on automobiles.

One thing that hasn’t changed is how cars are powered. The first cars ran on gas and diesel fuel just as the most modern ones do. The newer cars, however, are much more fuel efficient and much research is devoted to saving fuel and finding new sources of energy for cars.

26. The “progress” mentioned in line 2 most likely refers to
- (A) the ability of a car to move forward
 - (B) technological advancement
 - (C) research
 - (D) the new types of fuels available
 - (E) the cost of the car
27. Which of the following is answered by the passage?
- (A) What are some ways people use cars?
 - (B) Why did people laugh at the “horseless carriage”?
 - (C) Where will the fuels of the future come from?
 - (D) When will cars become even more efficient?
 - (E) How much money is spent on cars today?
28. The passage is primarily concerned with
- (A) the problem of fuel consumption
 - (B) the difficulty of driving
 - (C) the invention of the car
 - (D) the development of the car from the past to now
 - (E) the future of automobiles
29. According to the passage, scientists devote much of their research today to
- (A) making cars faster
 - (B) making more cars
 - (C) making cars more affordable
 - (D) making cars more fuel efficient
 - (E) making cars that hold more people
30. When discussing the technological advances of the early car, the author’s tone could best be described as
- (A) proud
 - (B) hesitant
 - (C) informative
 - (D) pedantic
 - (E) sarcastic
31. The author would most likely agree that
- (A) cars are incredibly useful to many different sorts of people
 - (B) the problems we face in the future are very important
 - (C) cars are more trouble than they are worth
 - (D) early car owners were all snobs
 - (E) we will never make the same technological advances as we did in the past

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.

By the rude bridge that arched the flood,
 Their flag to April's breeze unfurled,
 Here once the embattled farmers stood
 And fired the shot heard round the world.
 The foe long since in silence slept;
 Alike the conqueror silent sleeps;
 And Time the ruined bridge has swept
 Down the dark stream which seaward creeps.
 On this green bank, by this soft stream,
 We set to-day a votive stone;
 That memory may their deed redeem,
 When, like our sires, our sons are gone.
 Spirit, that made those heroes dare
 To die, and leave their children free,
 Bid Time and Nature gently spare
 The shaft we raise to them and thee.

—"Concord Hymn" by Ralph Waldo Emerson

32. The statements in lines 3-4 most likely mean
- (A) the narrator is a farmer
 - (B) the place described is a battle site
 - (C) a crime took place at that site
 - (D) the farmers described were all killed
 - (E) it is a cold day
33. In the poem, the speaker claims which of the reasons for writing this poem?
- I. To warn future generations about the horrors of war
 - II. To keep the memory of the great deeds of soldiers alive
 - III. To gain courage to fight himself
- (A) I only
 - (B) II only
 - (C) II and III only
 - (D) I and III only
 - (E) I, II, and III
34. The "votive stone" referred to in line 10 probably refers to
- (A) a candle
 - (B) a weapon
 - (C) an old stone fence
 - (D) a war memorial
 - (E) a natural landmark
35. With which statement would the author most strongly agree?
- (A) All war is in vain.
 - (B) Farming is a difficult life.
 - (C) It is important to remember the brave soldiers.
 - (D) How a man fights is as important as how he lives his life.
 - (E) A memorial is an insignificant way to remember the past.

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Jose Ferrer was known as one of the most successful American film actors of his generation, but he actually began his career in theater. He was born January 8, 1909 in Puerto Rico and moved to the United States when he was six years old. His acting skills were first showcased while he attended Princeton University and performed with the Triangle Club, a student acting group whose alumni also include Jimmy Stewart and F. Scott Fitzgerald.

After graduating, Ferrer continued to perform in theater until he made his Broadway debut in 1935 in the play *Charley's Aunt*. He had many successful roles on Broadway, including a role in 1943 when he played the villain Iago in Shakespeare's play *Othello*. The title role of *Othello* in that production was played by the acclaimed actor Paul Robeson. With these two powerful performers, *Othello* became the longest running play in Broadway history. This record still stands. Ferrer's greatest role, though, was still to come.

In 1946, Ferrer was cast in the title role of *Cyrano de Bergerac*. He won the

prestigious Tony award as Cyrano, the tragic hero who fights men with supreme courage but cowardly hides his love for the beautiful Roxanne. His success in this role led directly to his repeated performances as Cyrano in a film version (for which he won an Oscar) and a television version (for which he won an Emmy). He is the only actor to win all three of those special awards for playing the same role. This feat is all the more remarkable because Cyrano de Bergerac was known as a desirable role, one that had been played very well previously by other talented actors.

Through these roles, Ferrer earned a reputation on Broadway as an extremely flexible actor, talented enough to play many diverse roles. Eight years after his debut in professional theater, he finally started performing in movies. Once he began appearing in films, that skill translated into many great performances and memorable roles. His film career included both acting and directing opportunities and lasted nearly forty years.

36. Which of the following is the primary purpose of the passage?
- (A) To discuss the success of Puerto Rican actors on Broadway
 - (B) To suggest that Jose Ferrer was the best actor ever to play Cyrano de Bergerac
 - (C) To provide a synopsis of the career of a well-regarded American actor
 - (D) To contrast the history of theater with the history of television
 - (E) To compare two great Broadway actors, Paul Robeson and Jose Ferrer
37. The author would most likely agree with which of the following?
- (A) Ferrer's career was long because he was able to play many different roles.
 - (B) Ferrer regretted waiting years before he became a screen actor.
 - (C) Princeton University's Triangle Club allowed Ferrer to learn from Jimmy Stewart and F. Scott Fitzgerald.
 - (D) Cyrano de Bergerac is the greatest role ever written for the Broadway stage.
 - (E) Cyrano de Bergerac was Ferrer's favorite role to perform.

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38. Which of the following can be inferred from the passage?
- (A) Most members of the Triangle Club have successful acting careers.
 - (B) Ferrer was more honored by his Tony award than by his Emmy or Oscar.
 - (C) The record-setting run of *Othello* may have been in part due to Paul Robeson.
 - (D) Ferrer did not perform again on Broadway after he began performing in movies.
 - (E) Ferrer's performance as Cyrano set a record that still stands today.
39. The author would most likely agree with all of the following EXCEPT
- (A) Paul Robeson was seen by some as a very talented actor.
 - (B) Ferrer is somewhat responsible for the success of the longest-running Broadway play in history.
 - (C) Some actors consider Cyrano de Bergerac a role they would like to perform.
 - (D) It is difficult to win prestigious acting awards.
 - (E) Ferrer's successful performance in *Othello* was his first Broadway performance.
40. Which of the following best describes the author's attitude toward Jose Ferrer?
- (A) Indifference
 - (B) Envy
 - (C) Friendship
 - (D) Isolation
 - (E) Admiration

STOP

IF YOU FINISH BEFORE TIME IS CALLED,
YOU MAY CHECK YOUR WORK ON THIS SECTION ONLY.
DO NOT TURN TO ANY OTHER SECTION IN THE TEST.

Upper Level SSAT

Section 3

Time - 30 Minutes

60 Questions

3

This section consists of two different types of questions. There are directions and a sample question for each type.

Each of the following questions consists of one word followed by five words or phrases. You are to select the one word or phrase whose meaning is closest to the word in capital letters.

Sample Question:

<p>CHILLY: (A) lazy (B) nice (C) dry (D) cold (E) sunny</p>	<p>(A) (B) (C) ● (E)</p>
--	--------------------------

- | | |
|---|---|
| <p>1. CONTORT:
 (A) bend
 (B) deform
 (C) color
 (D) amuse
 (E) occupy</p> <p>2. GRIM:
 (A) clean
 (B) relaxing
 (C) frown
 (D) harsh
 (E) irresponsible</p> <p>3. PROHIBIT:
 (A) attempt
 (B) recount
 (C) diminish
 (D) conserve
 (E) forbid</p> <p>4. VACANT:
 (A) stark
 (B) varied
 (C) dreary
 (D) rented
 (E) huge</p> | <p>5. AUSTERE:
 (A) plentiful
 (B) ornate
 (C) miserly
 (D) severe
 (E) empty</p> <p>6. QUELL:
 (A) stifle
 (B) dissemble
 (C) articulate
 (D) rock gently
 (E) praise highly</p> <p>7. FORTIFY:
 (A) emphasize
 (B) strengthen
 (C) revere
 (D) diffuse
 (E) surround</p> <p>8. PROCLIVITY:
 (A) efficiency
 (B) tend
 (C) authenticity
 (D) propensity
 (E) proprietary</p> |
|---|---|

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.

9. FORMIDABLE:
(A) malleable
(B) powerful
(C) talented
(D) fear
(E) trainable
10. STYMIE:
(A) construct
(B) swindle
(C) depress
(D) frustrate
(E) reason
11. ERRATIC:
(A) constant
(B) amiable
(C) innate
(D) inconsistent
(E) caustic
12. CONCILIATE:
(A) pacify
(B) replace
(C) inform
(D) expose
(E) surpass
13. REFRACTORY:
(A) stubborn
(B) excessive
(C) ironic
(D) inhumane
(E) improper
14. TRUNCATE:
(A) packed
(B) shorten
(C) grow
(D) remind
(E) reproach
15. MEAGER:
(A) gullible
(B) novel
(C) sparse
(D) vulnerable
(E) providential
16. CREDIBLE:
(A) obsolete
(B) plausible
(C) fabulous
(D) mundane
(E) superficial
17. CULPABLE:
(A) elusive
(B) unheralded
(C) esoteric
(D) worthy of blame
(E) sanctioned
18. DEPLORE:
(A) rejoice
(B) mitigate
(C) lament
(D) imply
(E) prevent
19. ACCLAIM:
(A) compliment
(B) feast
(C) assert
(D) blame
(E) compose
20. GUILLE:
(A) vengeance
(B) fear
(C) trust
(D) loathing
(E) cunning

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.

21. FALLOW:
 (A) prompt
 (B) unused
 (C) deep
 (D) secondary
 (E) recessive
22. CHAMPION:
 (A) deter
 (B) force
 (C) fight
 (D) side with
 (E) change
23. IMBUE:
 (A) renew
 (B) suffuse
 (C) dawdle
 (D) compete
 (E) impress
24. POSTHUMOUS:
 (A) in the future
 (B) post war
 (C) after death
 (D) during the age of
 (E) promptly
25. INAUSPICIOUS:
 (A) colorless
 (B) prudent
 (C) misplaced
 (D) ominous
 (E) raising intelligent questions
26. RENAISSANCE:
 (A) carnival
 (B) fortune
 (C) burial
 (D) revival
 (E) earlier time
27. DECOMPOSITION:
 (A) combustion
 (B) infiltration
 (C) perturbation
 (D) equalization
 (E) disintegration
28. AGGRANDIZEMENT:
 (A) assessment
 (B) leniency
 (C) restitution
 (D) annulment
 (E) glorification
29. GULLIBLE:
 (A) stranded
 (B) easily deceived
 (C) distant
 (D) assailable
 (E) scheduled
30. REFUTATION:
 (A) attraction
 (B) disproof
 (C) legal activity
 (D) deny
 (E) enthusiastic response

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.

The following questions ask you to find relationships between words. For each question, select the answer choice that best completes the meaning of the sentence.

Sample Question:

Kitten is to cat as	
(A) fawn is to colt	
(B) puppy is to dog	
(C) cow is to bull	
(D) wolf is to bear	
(E) hen is to rooster	(A) ● (C) (D) (E)

Choice (B) is the best answer because a kitten is a young cat, just as a puppy is a young dog. Of all the answer choices, (B) states a relationship that is most like the relationship between kitten and cat.

- | | |
|--|---|
| 31. Composer is to score as
(A) conductor is to orchestra
(B) operator is to telephone
(C) teacher is to classroom
(D) attorney is to trial
(E) author is to book | 35. Laughter is to joke as
(A) read is to story
(B) question is to answer
(C) wince is to pain
(D) talk is to conversation
(E) cramp is to swim |
| 32. Stanza is to poem as
(A) sonnet is to play
(B) drama is to theater
(C) paragraph is to essay
(D) teacher is to class
(E) preface is to book | 36. Massive is to weight as
(A) gargantuan is to size
(B) acute is to hearing
(C) tender is to feeling
(D) simple is to thought
(E) foolish is to idea |
| 33. Sovereign is to monarchy as principal is to
(A) school
(B) administrators
(C) workers
(D) crew
(E) town | 37. Pint is to quart as
(A) cup is to teaspoon
(B) mile is to road
(C) measure is to recipe
(D) week is to year
(E) temperature is to thermometer |
| 34. Cylinder is to can as
(A) circle is to square
(B) perimeter is to area
(C) cube is to dice
(D) line is to angle
(E) arc is to sphere | 38. Scrawl is to writing as
(A) decipher is to code
(B) babble is to speaking
(C) carve is to stone
(D) tango is to dancing
(E) direct is to acting |

3

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.

39. Stoic is to emotion as
(A) serious is to concern
(B) soothe is to injury
(C) amorphous is to shape
(D) choke is to morsel
(E) breathe is to life
40. Frugal is to spending as unruly is to
(A) fractious
(B) impossible
(C) obedient
(D) warmth
(E) pride
41. Integrity is to honesty as
(A) comprehension is to instruction
(B) fame is to happiness
(C) resolution is to determination
(D) severity is to compassion
(E) quotation is to report
42. Lily is to flower as pine is to
(A) oak
(B) needle
(C) forest
(D) winter
(E) wood
43. Kitchen is to galley as
(A) wheel is to car
(B) fireplace is to heat
(C) lobby is to apartment
(D) house is to ship
(E) exhibit is to museum
44. Blooming is to rose as
(A) withered is to vine
(B) prolific is to weed
(C) fertile is to field
(D) edible is to corn
(E) ripe is to tomato
45. Mask is to face as
(A) coat is to fabric
(B) shoe is to foot
(C) belt is to leather
(D) hem is to skirt
(E) invitation is to party
46. Agenda is to meeting as
(A) clipboard is to paper
(B) rule is to order
(C) map is to car
(D) blueprint is to building
(E) gavel is to podium
47. Pathology is to disease as psychology is to
(A) mind
(B) science
(C) doctor
(D) anguish
(E) hospital
48. Autobiography is to author as
(A) autograph is to signature
(B) self-sufficiency is to provision
(C) automation is to worker
(D) self-portrait is to artist
(E) autopsy is to doctor
49. Bird is to migration as
(A) parrot is to imitation
(B) ranger is to conservation
(C) bear is to hibernation
(D) lawyer is to accusation
(E) traveler is to location
50. Border is to country as
(A) perimeter is to object
(B) land is to owner
(C) road is to street
(D) area is to volume
(E) capital is to state

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.

51. Patter is to rain as
(A) rainbow is to storm
(B) call is to telephone
(C) clank is to chain
(D) volume is to radio
(E) eruption is to volcano
52. Brazen is to tact as
(A) lethargic is to energy
(B) agile is to strength
(C) humongous is to size
(D) ancient is to time
(E) fallen is to grace
53. Taciturn is to words as
(A) thrifty is to money
(B) petty is to concern
(C) silly is to extras
(D) startled is to surprise
(E) trusting is to care
54. Scalpel is to razor as surgeon is to
(A) barber
(B) gardener
(C) chef
(D) patient
(E) engineer
55. Storyteller is to listener as
(A) accompanist is to composer
(B) critique is to commentator
(C) banter is to humorist
(D) anthologist is to editor
(E) pantomime is to viewer
56. Gully is to erosion as
(A) drought is to precipitation
(B) mine is to excavation
(C) clot is to dispersion
(D) forest is to cultivation
(E) water is to inundation
57. Drip is to deluge as
(A) shine is to polish
(B) warm is to heat
(C) yearn is to wish
(D) smolder is to blaze
(E) bend is to straight
58. Lax is to resolution as
(A) hapless is to circumstance
(B) detrimental is to destruction
(C) deceitful is to sincerity
(D) vulnerable is to wound
(E) accessible is to rewarded
59. Hammer is to pound as
(A) vase is to flowers
(B) briefcase is to papers
(C) nail is to wood
(D) screwdriver is to tool
(E) jack is to raise
60. Lexicon is to words as anthology is to
(A) reading
(B) library
(C) books
(D) works
(E) pages

STOP

IF YOU FINISH BEFORE TIME IS CALLED,
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DO NOT TURN TO ANY OTHER SECTION IN THE TEST.

Upper Level SSAT

Section 4

Time - 30 Minutes

25 Questions

4

Following each problem in this section, there are five suggested answers. Work each problem in your head or in the blank space provided at the right of the page. Then look at the five suggested answers and decide which one is best.

Note: Figures that accompany problems in this section are drawn as accurately as possible EXCEPT when it is stated in a specific problem that its figure is not drawn to scale.

Sample Problem:

5,413	(A) 586
<u>-4,827</u>	(B) 596
	(C) 696
	(D) 1,586
	(E) 1,686

(B) (C) (D) (E)

1. $2^4 =$

USE THIS SPACE FOR FIGURING.

- (A) 24
(B) 16
(C) 8
(D) 6
(E) 4

2. $x =$

- (A) 30
(B) 60
(C) 90
(D) 120
(E) 300

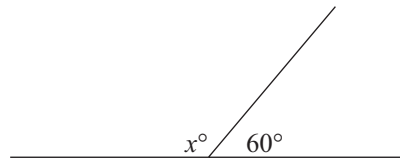


Figure 1

3. If $-4 < x < 2$, how many possible integer values for x are there?

- (A) 6
(B) 5
(C) 4
(D) 3
(E) 2

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.

Questions 4-6 refer to the following graph.

USE THIS SPACE FOR FIGURING.

4

Ken's Savings Account Balance, 2004–2007

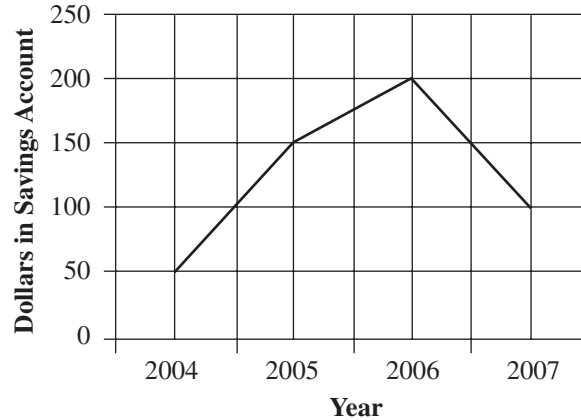


Figure 2

4. By how many dollars did Ken's savings account balance grow from 2004 to 2005?
 - (A) \$25.00
 - (B) \$50.00
 - (C) \$75.00
 - (D) \$100.00
 - (E) \$150.00

5. The decrease in Ken's account balance from 2006 to 2007 equals what percent of Ken's account balance at the start of 2005?
 - (A) 100%
 - (B) 75%
 - (C) $66\frac{2}{3}\%$
 - (D) 50%
 - (E) 25%

6. If during 2007, Ken withdrew from his account one-half the amount he withdrew in 2006, how many dollars would be left in his account at the end of 2007?
 - (A) \$50
 - (B) \$75
 - (C) \$100
 - (D) \$150
 - (E) \$200

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.

7. A large square box is made up of smaller square boxes. Each of these smaller boxes has a side length of 3 inches. How many of these smaller boxes are used to create the larger box if the larger box's base has a perimeter of 36 inches?

(A) 9
(B) 27
(C) 36
(D) 64
(E) 108

USE THIS SPACE FOR FIGURING.

4

8. Calculate $10x - y^2$ when $x = 4$ and $y = 5$.

(A) 4
(B) 7
(C) 15
(D) 25
(E) 30

9. Which of the following fractions is greatest?

(A) $\frac{3}{4}$
(B) $\frac{5}{8}$
(C) $\frac{1}{2}$
(D) $\frac{3}{7}$
(E) $\frac{5}{9}$

10. If $x + y = z$, then $z =$

(A) 180
(B) 90
(C) 60
(D) 45
(E) 30

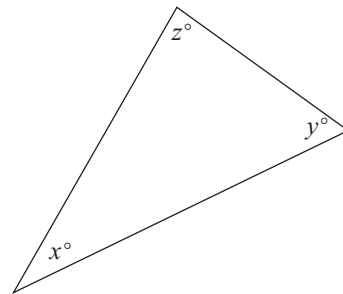


Figure 3

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.

USE THIS SPACE FOR FIGURING.

4

11. Anita bowled a 100, a 120, and an 88 on her first three games. What must her score be on the fourth game to raise her average for the day to a 130 ?
- (A) 80
(B) 95
(C) $102\frac{2}{3}$
(D) 145
(E) 212
-

12. There are 35 girls and 24 boys in a club. One quarter of the boys are wearing red shirts. Forty percent of the girls are wearing yellow shirts. How many more club members are wearing yellow shirts than red shirts?
- (A) 1
(B) 3
(C) 8
(D) 9
(E) 12
-

13. 36 is 16 percent of
- (A) 25
(B) 52
(C) 112
(D) 125
(E) 225
-

14. Mr. Patterson pays \$1,200 each month for a storage warehouse that measures 75 feet by 200 feet. What is the monthly cost per square foot?
- (A) \$0.08
(B) \$0.75
(C) \$0.80
(D) \$8.00
(E) \$450.00

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.

15. The ratio of rhubarb plants to tomato plants in Jim's garden is 4 to 5. If there is a total of 45 rhubarb and tomato plants all together, how many of these plants are rhubarb plants?

(A) 4
(B) 5
(C) 9
(D) 20
(E) 25

USE THIS SPACE FOR FIGURING.

4

16. If m is a positive integer, and if $3 + 16 \div m$ is an integer less than 19, which of the following must be true of m ?

(A) $m = 19$
(B) m is even
(C) $m = 16$
(D) m is a prime number
(E) m is a multiple of four

17. If an item that is discounted by 20% still costs more than \$28.00, the original price of the item must be

(A) less than \$3.50
(B) less than \$7.00
(C) less than \$35.00
(D) equal to \$35.00
(E) more than \$35.00

18. What is the perimeter of triangle MNO ?

(A) 3
(B) 9
(C) 18
(D) 27
(E) It cannot be determined from the information given.

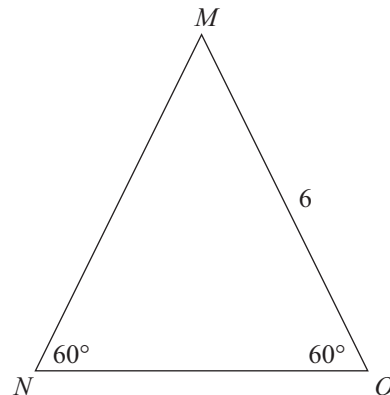


Figure 4

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.

19. It takes Alice between 2 and $2\frac{1}{2}$ hours to drive home from college. If the trip is 100 miles, her average speed, in miles per hour, must always be between
- (A) 10 and 20
 - (B) 25 and 30
 - (C) 30 and 35
 - (D) 40 and 50
 - (E) 50 and 60
-

USE THIS SPACE FOR FIGURING.

4

20. What is the value of the underlined digit? 470.18
- (A) 8 hundredths
 - (B) 8 tenths
 - (C) 8 ones
 - (D) 8 tens
 - (E) 8 hundreds

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.

Questions 21 and 22 refer to the following chart.

4

Number of Patients Seen by Four Doctors During a Certain Week

	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Total
Dr. Adams	6	12	10	0	0	28
Dr. Chou	8	8	0	8	8	32
Dr. Davis	4	0	5	3	4	16
Dr. Rosenthal	0	8	10	6	0	24
Total	18	28	25	1	12	100

Figure 5

21. The number of patients that Dr. Davis saw on Friday represents what percent of the total number of patients she saw during the entire week?

USE THIS SPACE FOR FIGURING.

- (A) $33\frac{1}{3}\%$
 (B) 25%
 (C) 10%
 (D) 4%
 (E) It cannot be determined from the information given.
22. Over the entire week, Dr. Adams and Dr. Davis together saw what percent of the total number of patients seen by all four doctors?
- (A) 16%
 (B) 28%
 (C) 44%
 (D) 50%
 (E) 88%

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.

23. A store sells mints for 50¢ each or \$4.80 for a case of 12 mints. The cost per mint is what percent greater when the mints are purchased separately than when purchased in a case?

(A) 10%
(B) 20%
(C) 22%
(D) 25%
(E) 30%

USE THIS SPACE FOR FIGURING.

4

-
24. Michael sells chocolate covered bananas. On average, he sells 130 chocolate covered bananas each day. Michael is looking to expand business and runs a special on bananas purchased after 4pm. Customers will only pay \$3.00 rather than \$4.00 for a chocolate covered banana. In order to maintain his current revenue, what is the minimum number of customers needed to buy \$3.00 bananas if Michael has 40 customers buying \$4 bananas each day?

(A) 90
(B) 120
(C) 130
(D) 170
(E) 360

-
25. If the length of one of the legs of a right triangle is decreased by 10%, and the length of the other leg is increased by 20%, then what is the approximate percent change in the area of the triangle?

(A) 2%
(B) 8%
(C) 10%
(D) 15%
(E) 18%

STOP

IF YOU FINISH BEFORE TIME IS CALLED,
YOU MAY CHECK YOUR WORK ON THIS SECTION ONLY.
DO NOT TURN TO ANY OTHER SECTION IN THE TEST.