

Ivy Global

SSAT UPPER LEVEL

ONLINE TEST 1

PDF Version 1.1

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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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SECTION 1
25 Questions

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:

$\begin{array}{r} 5,413 \\ - 4,827 \\ \hline \end{array}$	<p>(A) 586 (B) 596 (C) 696 (D) 1,586 (E) 1,686</p>	<input checked="" type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> B <input type="radio"/> C <input type="radio"/> D <input type="radio"/> E
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-
1. If $30 + m = 30$, then $30 \times m =$

USE THIS SPACE FOR FIGURING.

- (A) 31
(B) 30
(C) 29
(D) 1
(E) 0

-
2. Katrina is buying one bracelet for each of her eleven friends. The bracelets are sold in packs of three. How many packs of bracelets will Katrina need to buy?

- (A) 3
(B) 4
(C) 5
(D) 9
(E) 11

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.

USE THIS SPACE FOR FIGURING.

3. Elena has a roll of ribbon that is $6\frac{1}{3}$ feet long. If she wants to cut the roll of ribbon into 5-inch pieces, how many pieces can she make?
- (A) 14
 - (B) 15
 - (C) 16
 - (D) 20
 - (E) 34
-

4. If Christophe ran 3 miles in half an hour, his average speed was
- (A) 1.5 miles per hour
 - (B) 3 miles per hour
 - (C) 4.5 miles per hour
 - (D) 6 miles per hour
 - (E) 12 miles per hour
-

5. Which of the following statements is correct, according to the graph in Figure 1?
- (A) The number of cones sold in the winter is equal to the number of cones sold in the fall.
 - (B) The number of cones sold in the winter was less than half the number of cones sold in the spring.
 - (C) The number of cones sold in the summer was twice the number of cones sold in the fall.
 - (D) The number of cones sold in the fall was twice the number of cones sold in the winter.
 - (E) More cones were sold in the summer than in the spring and fall combined.

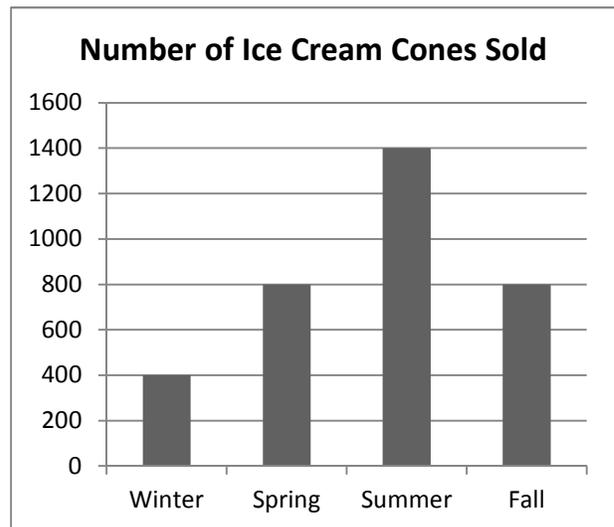


Figure 1

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USE THIS SPACE FOR FIGURING.

6. What is the value of the "7" in 625.713?

- (A) 7 ones
 - (B) 7 tenths
 - (C) 7 hundredths
 - (D) 7 tens
 - (E) 7 thousandths
-

7. A long distance phone call costs \$10.00 for the first ten minutes and \$0.75 for each additional thirty seconds.

If Andre has \$16.65, he can talk for

- (A) 13 minutes and 30 seconds
 - (B) 14 minutes
 - (C) 14 minutes and 30 seconds
 - (D) 15 minutes
 - (E) 17 minutes and 30 seconds
-

8. $0.025 \times 40.00 =$

- (A) 0.01
 - (B) 0.1
 - (C) 1
 - (D) 10
 - (E) 100
-

9. $3\frac{1}{3} + 6\frac{2}{3} + 1\frac{1}{3}$ is approximately equal to

- (A) 9.33
- (B) 10.33
- (C) 10.67
- (D) 11.33
- (E) 11.67

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.

USE THIS SPACE FOR FIGURING.

10. 26 is 40 percent of

- (A) 0.65
 - (B) 10.4
 - (C) 60
 - (D) 65
 - (E) 66
-

11. For any numbers a and b , $a \blacklozenge b = a - 3b$. What is the value of $2 \blacklozenge 4$?

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

12. If one quarter of the price of a plane ticket is 125 dollars, the price of five plane tickets can be determined by multiplying 125 by

- (A) $\frac{1}{5}$
 - (B) 4
 - (C) 5
 - (D) 10
 - (E) 20
-

13. In Figure 2, E will be the midpoint of side AD and F will be the midpoint of side AB . Which point represents the midpoint of a line segment that would join E and F ?

- (A) G
- (B) H
- (C) J
- (D) K
- (E) L

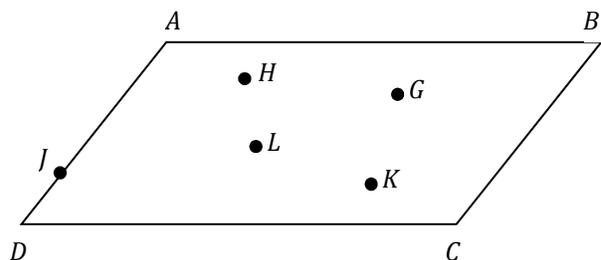


Figure 2

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USE THIS SPACE FOR FIGURING.

14. The average weight of three dogs is 55 pounds, and the average weight of five cats is 9 pounds. What is the average weight, in pounds, of all eight animals?
- (A) 8
(B) 12.5
(C) 21.75
(D) 26.25
(E) 46
-

15. If $0 < x < 3$, which of the following expressions has the smallest value?
- (A) $x - 3$
(B) $x + 3$
(C) $\frac{x}{3} + 1$
(D) $x + \frac{3}{x}$
(E) $3x + 3$
-

16. In the quadrilateral in Figure 3, $x =$
- (A) 285
(B) 125
(C) 105
(D) 85
(E) 75

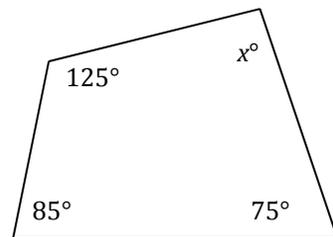


Figure 3

17. Divya and two of her friends planned to spend \$120 each on gas for their road trip. Then, another friend decided to join them. If all friends re-divided the cost of gas equally among them, how much did each friend spend?
- (A) \$80
(B) \$90
(C) \$100
(D) \$110
(E) \$120

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.

USE THIS SPACE FOR FIGURING.

18. If the average of four consecutive odd numbers is 24, what is the largest number?

- (A) 23
 - (B) 25
 - (C) 27
 - (D) 29
 - (E) 96
-

19. At a fundraiser, there are 27 volunteers that need to be divided into groups. If at least 5 but no more than 9 people can be in a group, and no two groups can have the same number of volunteers, what is the smallest number of groups required to accommodate all 27 volunteers?

- (A) 4
 - (B) 5
 - (C) 7
 - (D) 8
 - (E) 9
-

20. At a bike store, the number of bicycles in stock is equal to the number of tricycles in stock. If the total number of bicycle and tricycle wheels is 55, how many tricycles are there?

- (A) 9
- (B) 10
- (C) 11
- (D) 22
- (E) 33

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.

USE THIS SPACE FOR FIGURING.

21. The slope of the line that is perpendicular to $3x + y = 8$ is
- (A) $\frac{1}{3}$
 - (B) $-\frac{1}{3}$
 - (C) $\frac{3}{8}$
 - (D) -3
 - (E) 3
-
22. Aram lives 5 miles from Brian's house. Simran lives 8.5 miles from Brian's house. How far is Aram's house from Simran's house?
- (A) 3.5 miles
 - (B) 5 miles
 - (C) 11 miles
 - (D) 13.5 miles
 - (E) It cannot be determined from the information given.
-
23. A music store conducted a survey about whether people liked rock music, country music, or both. Out of the 800 respondents, 300 people liked country music and 700 people liked rock music. Based on this information, how many people liked both country and rock music?
- (A) 100
 - (B) 150
 - (C) 200
 - (D) 250
 - (E) 300

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.

USE THIS SPACE FOR FIGURING.

24. A cubic box has a side length of 2 feet. How many of these boxes could fit inside a larger cubic box whose base has a perimeter of 24 feet?
- (A) 12
 - (B) 24
 - (C) 27
 - (D) 36
 - (E) 48
-

25. Marita has x dimes, 3 quarters, and y ten dollar bills. Which of the following expressions represents the total amount of money she has, in dollars?
- (A) $x/10 + 0.75 + 10y$
 - (B) $x + y + 3(0.25)$
 - (C) $10/x + 75 + 10y$
 - (D) $10/x + 0.75 + 10y$
 - (E) $10x + 0.75 + 10y$

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.

SECTION 2
40 Questions

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.

Line 5 The train pulled into station at 8:05 precisely, just as the schedule demanded, and the remarkable Dr. Twill bustled off onto the platform with a crowd of other travelers. He was tired from his journey, but eager and excited to see the lights of the city again. He stretched and yawned, and decided to find a hot cup of coffee before heading out to enjoy the bright city night.

10 His trip through the surrounding country towns had been a profitable endeavor: with a few vague explanations here, some simple demonstrations there, and a great deal of enthusiasm everywhere he went, he had been able to sell a number of his electrical cures at prices which were more than modestly profitable, and returned with a considerably lighter trunk and fatter wallet than those with which he had departed. The cures were many and varied, ranging from electrical hairbrushes which promised to cure baldness and restore a youthful appearance, to electrical belts which were guaranteed to resolve indigestion, incontinence, or indeed any ailment of the gut, even to electrical shoes, the function of which was as yet unclear but undoubtedly wonderful.

15 He had even been able to secure some rather generous investments in the development of his latest cure: a tonic of pure electrical energy, which when imbibed would most assuredly improve the whole health and well-being of the imbiber, invigorating flesh and mind from within! There remained the minor question of how he would manage to liquefy pure electricity—but the buzzing of the street lights never failed to inspire, and Dr. Twill had all *20* confidence that a solution would come soon enough.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. It can be inferred from the passage that Dr. Twill makes a living by | 2. Dr. Twill seems to believe that electricity is |
| (A) researching a great variety of diseases | (A) an unfortunate necessity of the modern world |
| (B) selling devices which are supposed to cure disease | (B) a dangerous technology which must be carefully handled |
| (C) bottling electricity, and selling it in the country | (C) a curative force of incredible potential |
| (D) inventing devices and selling the patents to rich investors | (D) a limited but practical method for reliving certain types of pain |
| (E) travelling to the city to see patients under electric lights | (E) one tool among many in a doctor's arsenal against disease |

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.

3. Based on the context of the passage, Dr. Twill was traveling in order to
- (A) get away from the hustle and bustle of city life
 - (B) make a profit by selling his wares in other towns
 - (C) find inspiration for new inventions
 - (D) cure the ailments of people too poor to visit a doctor
 - (E) acquire new electrical devices for the curing of disease
4. According to the passage, what is the most likely reason that Dr. Twill returned from his travels with a “considerably lighter trunk” (lines 9-10)?
- (A) The weather was warmer than when he left, so he needed less clothing.
 - (B) Dr. Twill sold most of the contents of his trunk while traveling.
 - (C) Dr. Twill had used up most of the bottled electricity in his trunk.
 - (D) Parts of the trunk had fallen off during the trip.
 - (E) Dr. Twill had purchased a new, lighter trunk with his profits.
5. Based on the context of the passage, “imbibe” (line 16) most nearly means
- (A) electrocute
 - (B) invest
 - (C) travel
 - (D) consume
 - (E) disease

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.

Line 5

The Great Library of Alexandria was a marvel of ancient Egypt. Established during the Hellenistic period, sometime between 324 and 246 BCE, the Library was reputedly an architectural wonder. More importantly, the Library housed a vast collection of works from all across the ancient world and was a major center of scholarship. The Library was charged with the ambitious mission of collecting all of the world's books, and employed numerous methods to acquire new works. A well-funded acquisitions department scoured the book fairs of Rhodes and Athens, purchasing individual texts or even whole libraries. Ships that landed at the harbor of Alexandria were searched for books to add to the Library's collection. The Library also employed a number of scholars who produced original works on subjects such as astronomy, mathematics, and physics.

10

15

In addition to collecting books and conducting research, the scribes and scholars of the Great Library translated texts from around the world into Greek and assembled authoritative versions from different translations. Some of the first translations of Biblical texts into Greek may have occurred at the Library in the time of Ptolemy I, although the Canonical versions would not be created for some hundreds of years more. Much work was done to compile and edit authoritative versions of the Homeric myths for which the Greeks are so well known today, and these were only a few of the great works of translation and editing that took place in Alexandria in the Hellenistic period.

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25

It is ironic that the fate of the Great Library—an institution dedicated to the collection and preservation of knowledge—is shrouded in myth and mystery. Many sources say the Library burned down, but the date is uncertain. It may have burned down more than once, either by accident, or intentionally. Smaller sister institutions may have survived the original library, to be destroyed later. The Great Library, or some version of it, could have survived for anywhere from 300 to 1,000 years. However it ended, there can be little doubt that the scholarship of The Great Library had a great and lasting impact on history, and the works that were kept, translated, or created there have had a profound influence on our culture even to the present day.

6. The author's main purpose in this passage is to

- (A) compare and contrast different theories about the Great Library's destruction
- (B) describe the activities of an important historical institution
- (C) chronicle the role of libraries throughout history
- (D) discuss the literature of two ancient civilizations
- (E) explain the impact of the Great Library on Egypt's political history

7. It can be inferred from the passage that

- (A) some of the works created or edited in the Great Library survive to the present day
- (B) the Great Library was most likely founded by Ptolemy I
- (C) the Great Library was mainly funded by the sale of books
- (D) the scribes that lived in the Great Library were not allowed outside of Alexandria
- (E) most of Greece's famous myths were originally created at the Great Library

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8. According to the passage, which of the following is/are known for certain to be true?
- I. The Great Library survived for 1,000 years.
 - II. The Great Library was located in the city of Alexandria.
 - III. The Great Library burned down on more than one occasion.
- (A) I only
(B) II only
(C) III only
(D) I and II only
(E) I, II and III
9. The author of this passage would most likely agree that
- (A) it was wrong for the Great Library to take books from passing ships
 - (B) whoever destroyed the Great Library was most likely motivated by greed
 - (C) the ultimate fate of the Great Library should always remain a mystery
 - (D) it is very surprising that ancient people were concerned about preserving books
 - (E) the preservation and advancement of knowledge is very important

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.

Many of the things which we think of as vegetables are, in strict botanical terms, actually fruits. Most of us know that the tomato, for example, is technically a fruit—and when we commit the grave error of referring to a tomato as a vegetable, there’s often some wise soul nearby who is willing to correct us. But did you know that the pumpkin is also a botanical fruit?

Line 5 The same goes for cucumbers, squash, and even corn— because, in botanical terms, a fruit is “any edible part of a plant derived from its ovary.” An admirably clear definition, as one might well expect from the scientific community!

And yet, that hasn’t done much to change which foods we the public think of as fruits, and which ones as vegetables. To complicate matters further, a body no less august than the U.S. Supreme Court itself once had to rule on whether tomatoes counted as vegetables, and they bucked the scientific definition as well. According to the Supreme Court, a vegetable is any part of a plant which is generally served with the main part of the meal, whereas a fruit is a plant which would generally be eaten with or as a desert— although as far as I know, they took no position on appetizers.

10

10. The author’s primary topic in this passage is
- (A) the scientific definitions of fruits and vegetables
 - (B) the Supreme Court’s decision that the tomato is a vegetable
 - (C) the biological structure of tomatoes, cucumbers, pumpkins, and squash
 - (D) the conflicts over botanical classifications within the scientific community
 - (E) the controversy over popular conceptions of fruits and vegetables

11. Based on the passage, the author would most likely agree with which of the following statements?
- (A) The goals of scientists are at odds with the public’s health.
 - (B) It doesn’t matter what you call them, as long as you eat plenty of healthy plants.
 - (C) Scientists often create definitions that are not useful to the general public.
 - (D) The Supreme Court lacks the authority to define botanical terms.
 - (E) Tomatoes are best served as an appetizer.

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12. As it is used in line 9, the word “august” most likely means

- (A) respected and important
- (B) botanical
- (C) the month which follows July
- (D) light-humored and funny
- (E) very angry

13. When the author says that it is a “grave error” to call a tomato a vegetable (line 3), his tone could best be described as

- (A) sympathetic
- (B) aloof
- (C) emphatic
- (D) sarcastic
- (E) wrathful

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.

At 3 P.M. I was on my way, and being obliged to stop at Bayonne a few hours, did not arrive at Paris until the following night. I went straight to the Grand Hotel, and knocked at the door of Mr. Bennett's room.

Line 5 "Come in," I heard a voice say. Entering, I found Mr. Bennett in bed. "Who are you?" he asked.

"My name is Stanley," I answered.

"Ah, yes! Sit down; I have important business on hand for you."

After throwing over his shoulders his robe-de-chambre Mr. Bennett asked, "Where do you think Livingstone is?"

10 "I really do not know, sir."

"Do you think he is alive?"

"He may be, and he may not be," I answered.

"Well, I think he is alive, and that he can be found, and I am going to send you to find him."

15 "What!" said I, "do you really think I can find Dr. Livingstone? Do you mean me to go to Central Africa?"

"Yes; I mean that you shall go, and find him wherever you may hear that he is, and to get what news you can of him, and perhaps"—delivering himself thoughtfully and deliberately—"the old man may be in want:—take enough with you to help him should he require it. Of course you will act according to your own plans, and do what you think best—but find Livingstone!"

14. The narrator of this passage is

- (A) Mr. Bennet
- (B) Dr. Livingstone
- (C) Bayonne
- (D) Stanley
- (E) Bayonne

15. According to the passage, Dr. Livingstone is

- (A) a medical doctor
- (B) studying plants in central Africa
- (C) an infamous criminal on the run
- (D) old and possibly dead
- (E) staying in a hotel in France

16. Based on the context of the passage, a "robe-de-chambre" (line 8) is most likely

- (A) a type of bed
- (B) a particular hotel in France
- (C) a type of casual garment
- (D) a coat to be worn outdoors
- (E) a formal hat worn for important occasions

17. In lines 16-19, Mr. Bennet's tone could best be described as

- (A) urgent
- (B) whining
- (C) relaxed
- (D) rash
- (E) deferential

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18. According to the passage, it is likely that the narrator will soon
- (A) travel to Central Africa
 - (B) write a memorial for Dr. Livingstone
 - (C) travel to Bayonne
 - (D) search for Dr. Livingstone in Paris
 - (E) write a business report

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.

Line 5 How could life possibly have gotten started on Earth? Few questions have puzzled so many for so long as this. Numerous hypotheses have been proposed: maybe the first organic molecules formed in the deep ocean, from chemicals spewed out by volcanic vents. Maybe the earliest life was actually made of simple molecules, and created the complex molecules used by living organisms today. Maybe life came to Earth from outer space. But in 1952, in a laboratory in Chicago, one hypothesis was about to be put to the test.

10 Alexander Oparin and J.B.S. Haldane had proposed that conditions on the early Earth favored chemical reactions which could produce organic compounds—the building blocks of life— from inorganic precursors. At the University of Chicago, Stanley Miller and Harold Urey had devised an experiment to test the idea.

15 The team filled a network of glass flasks and tubes with water, to simulate the early ocean, and with the same gases believed to be present in the early atmosphere. They applied heat, causing some of the water to evaporate and begin to circulate through the tubes as vapor. They then created electrical sparks inside the apparatus to simulate lightning. As the experiment proceeded, the mixture began to change color. After a few days, when the contents were analyzed, the scientists found what they were looking for: the very same organic compounds that are the building blocks of all life on Earth. The Miller-Urey experiment supported the hypothesis that conditions on the early Earth could generate the necessary components of life, and went down in history as one of the great experiments of the 20th century.

20

19. The passage is primarily about

- (A) the types of equipment required to make life in the lab
- (B) the amazing insights of Alexander Oparin and J.B.S. Haldane
- (C) weather and environmental conditions on the early Earth
- (D) the many possible locations where life may have begun on Earth
- (E) a hypothesis and the experiment designed to test it

20. Which significant event took place in 1952?

- (A) Organic compounds were created in laboratory conditions that simulated Earth's early environment.
- (B) The first living organisms were created by the Miller-Urey experiment.
- (C) J.B.S. Haldane and Alexander Oparin proposed a new theory about the origins of life on Earth.
- (D) The University of Chicago was founded, leading to many great experiments.
- (E) The theory that life came from space was finally disproved.

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.

21. At the beginning of the Miller-Urey experiment, scientists filled glass flasks with which of the following?

- I. gases
- II. water
- III. soil

- (A) I only
- (B) II only
- (C) I and II only
- (D) II and III only
- (E) I, II, and III

22. According to the passage, what role did Alexander Oparin play in the Miller-Urey experiment?

- (A) He helped to analyze the results of the experiment.
- (B) He was one of the scientists who proposed the idea that the experiment was designed to test.
- (C) He was in charge of the foundation that organized and funded the experiment.
- (D) He was a faculty member at the University of Chicago, where the experiment took place.
- (E) He attempted to stop the experiment, which could have disproved his hypothesis.

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Line 5 Many people have asked me what, all things considered, is the most valuable quality a wilderness traveler can possess. Always I have replied unhesitatingly; for no matter how useful or desirable such attributes as patience, courage, strength, endurance, good nature, and ingenuity may prove to be, undoubtedly a person with them, but without the sense of direction, is practically helpless in the wilds.

10 A sense of direction, therefore, I should name as the prime requisite for those who would become true foresters, depending on themselves rather than on guides. The faculty is largely developed, of course, by much practice; but it must be inborn. Some people possess it; others do not—just as some people have a mathematical bent while to others figures are always a despair. It is a sort of extra, having nothing to do with criterions of intelligence or mental development, like the repeater movement in a watch. A highly educated or cultured person may lack it; the roughest possess it. Some who have never been in the woods or mountains acquire in the space of a vacation a fair facility at picking a way; and I have met a few who have spent their lives on the prospect trail, and who were still, and always would be, as helpless as the newest city dweller. It is a gift, a talent. If you have its germ, you can become a traveler of the wide and lonely places. If you have it not, you may as well resign yourself to guides.

23. Which of the following best summarizes the author's main argument in this passage?
- (A) If you don't have a good sense of direction, you'll be lost in either the city or the wilderness.
 - (B) Most city dwellers quickly learn to find their way in the wilderness when they get the chance to practice.
 - (C) Only the roughest people can develop a good sense of direction, and highly cultured people are better off hiring guides.
 - (D) A sense of direction is an essential talent in the wilderness, and it's something that not everyone can learn.
 - (E) A sense of direction can be cultivated, but only in the wilderness, where it is transmitted by a germ.

24. Based on the passage, the author believes that courage, strength, and ingenuity
- (A) are useful attributes, but not as essential to a wilderness traveler as a sense of direction
 - (B) are not at all relevant to a wilderness traveler
 - (C) might be necessary in order to develop a strong sense of direction
 - (D) can't be acquired unless they come naturally
 - (E) are usually lacking in people with a good sense of direction

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25. According to the passage, people who have never been in the wilderness
- (A) can acquire a sense of direction only if they are on vacation
 - (B) are likely to be hopeless at finding their way for the rest of their lives
 - (C) should probably hire a guide
 - (D) are frequently better at finding their way than more seasoned travelers
 - (E) can sometimes develop a good sense of direction in a fairly short time
26. In the passage, the author compares a sense of direction to
- (A) a talent for mathematics
 - (B) a disease spread by germs
 - (C) the virtue of bravery
 - (D) the strength and endurance developed by exercise
 - (E) the skill of an experienced prospector
27. The author's main purpose in this passage is to
- (A) criticize people who get lost because they lack a sense of direction
 - (B) persuade the reader that ingenuity, courage, and endurance are overrated
 - (C) argue that more people should hire guides when they go into the wilderness
 - (D) inform the reader about what is needed to succeed in the wilderness
 - (E) encourage more people to take wilderness vacations

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.

He that loves a rosy cheek
 Or a coral lip admires,
 Or from starlike eyes doth seek
 Fuel to maintain his fires;
Line 5 As old Time makes these decay,
 So his flames must waste away.

But a smooth and steadfast mind,
 Gentle thoughts, and calm desires,
 Hearts with equal love combined,
10 Kindle never-dying fires:—
 Where these are not, I despise
 Lovely cheeks or lips or eyes.

28. Which of the following best summarizes the main idea of this poem?
- (A) If you get to know them, you will often find that beautiful people have unpleasant personalities.
 - (B) People who have a calm and gentle disposition are usually physically beautiful.
 - (C) Physical beauty is temporary, but inner qualities can be more permanently attractive.
 - (D) It's better to dislike beautiful people until they prove that they also have pleasant personalities.
 - (E) If you are beautiful on the inside, then your physical beauty will also last longer.
29. When the speaker refers to "old Time" in lines 5-6, he is
- (A) talking about the past
 - (B) having a conversation with time
 - (C) referring to the specific time in a person's life when they are old
 - (D) talking about old-fashioned things
 - (E) suggesting that time is an old, powerful entity
30. When the speaker discusses "never-dying fires" (line 10), he is most likely referring to
- (A) long-lasting love
 - (B) love that diminishes quickly
 - (C) physical beauty
 - (D) anger and hatred
 - (E) lips and cheeks
31. When the speaker states that "flames must waste away" (line 6), he most nearly means that
- (A) in time, even the subject of the poem will die
 - (B) love always fades when people get older
 - (C) it is impossible to maintain a fire without logs for kindling
 - (D) if love is based on physical beauty, it will diminish when beauty fades
 - (E) some people will never be satisfied for very long

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.

Line 5 A new report says nearly four billion people – more than half the world’s population – have major tooth decay. Health officials warn that poor oral health can lead to social and psychological problems. Tooth decay, or cavities in permanent teeth, is also known as carries. Professor Wagner Marcenes led of team of researchers as part of the Global Burden of Disease 2010 study, which listed carries as the most common of all 291 major diseases and injuries.

10 “Carries is a chronic disease that shares the same risk factors as cancer and cardiovascular disease. What we’re seeing now is an increase in disease from highly developed countries in sub-Saharan Africa, and probably in other areas of Africa, too,” he said. “Carries tends to get less attention than other diseases. For example, HIV is a much more pressing issue for the health of the population.”

Marcenes said that tooth decay is rising sharply in Africa because developing countries are becoming more like Western nations in some ways. “Carries is likely to be related to a change in diet. Our industrialized diet leads to chronic disease, which includes carries.”

32. According to the passage, carries is

- (A) a type of cancer
- (B) a disease related to HIV
- (C) cardiovascular disease
- (D) a disease of the teeth
- (E) easily cured with dietary changes

33. According to the passage, carries is increasing in Africa due to

- (A) the spread of industry
- (B) increasing poverty
- (C) high rates of HIV and other diseases
- (D) higher rates of social and psychological problems
- (E) changes in the way that people eat

34. According to the passage, the number of people who suffer from carries is

- (A) a majority of the population of the planet
- (B) greater in sub-Saharan Africa than anywhere else in the world
- (C) concentrated in the West
- (D) around four million people
- (E) smaller than the number of people suffering from HIV

35. This passage would most likely be found in

- (A) a newspaper
- (B) a novel
- (C) a personal letter
- (D) a biography
- (E) an encyclopedia

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.

And now, O men who have condemned me, I would fain prophesy to you; for I am about to die, and in the hour of death men are gifted with prophetic power. And I prophesy to you who are my murderers that immediately after my departure punishment far heavier than you have inflicted on me will surely await you. Me you have killed because you wanted to escape the accuser, and not to give an account of your lives. But that will not be as you suppose: far otherwise. For I say that there will be more accusers of you than there are now; accusers whom hitherto I have restrained: and as they are younger they will be more inconsiderate with you, and you will be more offended at them. If you think that by killing men you can prevent someone from censuring your evil lives, you are mistaken; that is not a way of escape which is either possible or honorable; the easiest and the noblest way is not to disable others, but to improve yourselves. This is the prophecy which I utter before my departure to the judges who have condemned me.

Line 5

10

- 36. It can be inferred from the passage that the speaker
 - (A) has committed a very serious crime
 - (B) is in command of a massive army
 - (C) has lived his life as a fortune-teller
 - (D) has been sentenced to death
 - (E) believes that it is honorable to die
- 37. According to the passage, the speaker believes that he has been condemned because
 - (A) he was critical of the way that many people were living
 - (B) his enemies were afraid that he would kill them
 - (C) he lived an evil life, and failed to improve himself
 - (D) he was young and inconsiderate
 - (E) he did too much to restrain the critics of his enemies
- 38. The speaker says that the “accusers” (line 6) who will come after him
 - (A) will avenge his death
 - (B) will have the power to make prophecies
 - (C) will be numerous and less polite than he was
 - (D) have been improving themselves
 - (E) have been living evil lives
- 39. When the speaker says “punishment far heavier than you have inflicted on me will surely await you” (lines 3-4), he most likely means that
 - (A) his supporters will set him free
 - (B) the people he is addressing will miss their last chance to be good instead of evil
 - (C) there will be a great war following his death
 - (D) the people he is addressing will become ill
 - (E) the people he is addressing will face far harsher criticism in the future than they did in the past

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40. Which sentence best summarizes the speaker's main point in this passage?
- (A) Evil people will never be able to change.
 - (B) The best way to avoid criticism is to live a good life.
 - (C) Young people are often less considerate than their elders.
 - (D) Threats of punishment will keep people quiet.
 - (E) People who are close to death possess magical powers.

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.

SECTION 3
60 Questions

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

Synonyms

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>	<input type="radio"/> A <input type="radio"/> B <input type="radio"/> C <input checked="" type="radio"/> D <input type="radio"/> E
---	--

1. CALCULATE

- (A) type
- (B) enter
- (C) figure
- (D) implicate
- (E) ask

2. DEBUT

- (A) sudden removal
- (B) experiment
- (C) failed attempt
- (D) first appearance
- (E) single instance

3. PURSUE

- (A) browse
- (B) chase
- (C) escape
- (D) discover
- (E) arrest

4. DOMINANT

- (A) very muscular
- (B) most powerful
- (C) cruel
- (D) unequal
- (E) not nice

5. STANCE

- (A) section
- (B) position
- (C) trend
- (D) question
- (E) portion

6. SURPLUS

- (A) twice as much
- (B) more than necessary
- (C) used goods
- (D) cheap merchandise
- (E) specialized equipment

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7. DEMURE

- (A) tiny
- (B) scant
- (C) intriguing
- (D) reserved
- (E) disguised

8. IMPARTIAL

- (A) complete
- (B) sympathetic
- (C) neutral
- (D) passionate
- (E) ignorant

9. STREWN

- (A) scattered
- (B) lost
- (C) hidden
- (D) attached
- (E) threaded

10. CONTROVERSY

- (A) dispute
- (B) remark
- (C) story
- (D) fabrication
- (E) trademark

11. DISCOURSE

- (A) deviation
- (B) loss
- (C) claim
- (D) investigation
- (E) conversation

12. CEREBRAL

- (A) stunning
- (B) headlong
- (C) intellectual
- (D) confusing
- (E) stellar

13. CONFESS

- (A) guess
- (B) admit
- (C) commit
- (D) fail
- (E) impose

14. PERSPIRE

- (A) breathe
- (B) encourage
- (C) inhale
- (D) sweat
- (E) heat

15. LINGO

- (A) singer
- (B) wait
- (C) jargon
- (D) loiter
- (E) poetry

16. MAXIM

- (A) acceptance
- (B) adage
- (C) slang
- (D) article
- (E) mistake

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17. JETTISON

- (A) propel
- (B) exceed
- (C) discard
- (D) overflow
- (E) embark

18. CLAIRVOYANT

- (A) transparent
- (B) nearsighted
- (C) uncertain
- (D) kind
- (E) prophetic

19. FRUGAL

- (A) breakable
- (B) economical
- (C) sweet
- (D) wise
- (E) rich

20. ACCOLADE

- (A) distinction
- (B) increase
- (C) persuasion
- (D) penalty
- (E) diversion

21. BURGEON

- (A) decrease
- (B) cancel
- (C) soak
- (D) thrive
- (E) cover

22. RECALCITRANT

- (A) insecure
- (B) deciduous
- (C) stubborn
- (D) fortified
- (E) brief

23. ABERRATION

- (A) ghost
- (B) anomaly
- (C) creature
- (D) indication
- (E) symbolism

24. NOURISH

- (A) move slowly
- (B) drain completely
- (C) reproduce
- (D) give sustenance
- (E) live peacefully

25. RIGOROUS

- (A) quick
- (B) simple
- (C) thorough
- (D) passing
- (E) timely

26. ILLEGIBLE

- (A) unwritten
- (B) hard to read
- (C) meaningless
- (D) set in stone
- (E) water damaged

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.

27. DERELICT

- (A) neglected
- (B) vacuous
- (C) temporary
- (D) unlawful
- (E) squat

28. COHERENT

- (A) logical
- (B) understated
- (C) overheard
- (D) audible
- (E) persistent

29. ABASHED

- (A) oppressive
- (B) aggressive
- (C) sneaky
- (D) corrupt
- (E) embarrassed

30. STYMIE

- (A) thwart
- (B) trickle
- (C) buckle
- (D) expel
- (E) contain

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.

Analogies

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	<input type="radio"/> A <input checked="" type="radio"/> B <input type="radio"/> C <input type="radio"/> D <input type="radio"/> 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. Signature is to forgery as

- (A) symbol is to forge
- (B) piracy is to theft
- (C) currency is to counterfeit
- (D) money is to voucher
- (E) salutations are to lies

34. Uncle is to brother as

- (A) niece is to aunt
- (B) son is to father
- (C) aunt is to sister
- (D) grandchild is to grandparent
- (E) mother is to daughter

32. Bench is to park as

- (A) carpenter is to house
- (B) chair is to parlor
- (C) tree is to landscape
- (D) alcove is to arbor
- (E) restaurant is to table

35. Spoon is to soup as

- (A) mug is to drinking
- (B) cup is to sip
- (C) plate is to butter
- (D) chopsticks are to wooden
- (E) fork is to salad

33. List is to items as

- (A) chores are to laundry
- (B) index is to book
- (C) plan is to action
- (D) component is to compose
- (E) recipe is to ingredients

36. Diminish is to eliminate as

- (A) suggest is to command
- (B) infer is to reference
- (C) rhetoric is to conversation
- (D) text is to type
- (E) assert is to question

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.

37. Itinerary is to travel as
(A) schedule is to calendar
(B) blueprint is to construction
(C) conspire is to criminals
(D) planned is to spontaneous
(E) tally is to count
38. Factory is to manufacturing as
(A) hospital is to patients
(B) merchandise is to store
(C) ship is to sailing
(D) building is to office
(E) theater is to entertaining
39. Unicorn is to mythical as dinosaur is to
(A) gigantic
(B) behemoth
(C) herbivore
(D) extinct
(E) dragon
40. Bee is to hive as
(A) queen is to worker
(B) bird is to sky
(C) termite is to wood
(D) ant is to hill
(E) bug is to honey
41. Precipice is to abyss as
(A) canal is to fjord
(B) iris is to eye
(C) geological is to geographical
(D) shore is to ocean
(E) feature is to terrain
42. Enjoy is to promote as
(A) teach is to doctrine
(B) purchase is to share
(C) secret is to story
(D) print is to libel
(E) dislike is to discourage
43. Kindle is to blaze as
(A) alone is to together
(B) water is to douse
(C) inferno is to conflagration
(D) incite is to conflict
(E) burn is to fuel
44. Worker is to colleague as
(A) teacher is to principal
(B) employer is to management
(C) company is to corporation
(D) parent is to student
(E) citizen is to compatriot
45. Miner is to ores as
(A) pickaxe is to rocks
(B) lumberjack is to trees
(C) farmer is to plow
(D) merchant is to goods
(E) cobbler is to shoes
46. Fare is to passenger as
(A) postage is to parcel
(B) ferry is to boat
(C) price is to product
(D) train is to travel
(E) stewardess is to airplane

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.

47. Valor is to heroes as
(A) deception is to liars
(B) revenge is to villains
(C) lesson is to teachers
(D) temperance is to gluttons
(E) apparition is to ghost
48. Steer is to rudder as
(A) bull is to cow
(B) car is to airplane
(C) street is to runway
(D) launch is to target
(E) row is to oar
49. Imprison is to person as
(A) ransom is to hostage
(B) blackmail is to secrets
(C) dissemble is to feelings
(D) impound is to property
(E) convict is to defendant
50. Investigate is to ascertain as
(A) sequester is to seize
(B) conceive is to concept
(C) requisition is to acquire
(D) obscure is to discover
(E) scout is to mystery
51. Swagger is to arrogance as slouch is to
(A) approval
(B) lethargy
(C) hatred
(D) confidence
(E) excitement
52. Punctual is to attendance as
(A) slow is to speech
(B) shy is to manner
(C) slapdash is to effort
(D) wild is to tone
(E) meticulous is to work
53. Glacier is to ice cube as
(A) lake is to sea
(B) saltwater is to freshwater
(C) mouse is to rodent
(D) adult is to human
(E) mountain is to pebble
54. Harmonious is to contemporaneous as
(A) consonant is to temporary
(B) distemper is to similarity
(C) temporal is to musical
(D) incompatible is to anachronistic
(E) simultaneous is to recurrent
55. Famine is to hunger as
(A) thirst is to water
(B) shortage is to food
(C) debt is to creditor
(D) pestilence is to illness
(E) slumber is to sleepy
56. Sharp is to fuzzy as
(A) padded is to corner
(B) squishy is to serrated
(C) distinct is to vague
(D) needle is to prick
(E) kitten is to claws

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.

57. Dial is to turn as
- (A) sun is to time
 - (B) switch is to toggle
 - (C) telephone is to control
 - (D) button is to device
 - (E) change is to setting
58. Fire escape is to building as
- (A) stepladder is to tower
 - (B) life jacket is to drowning
 - (C) fireman is to station
 - (D) lifeboat is to ship
 - (E) periscope is to submarine
59. Telegram is to text message as
- (A) sundial is to equator
 - (B) letter is to email
 - (C) telephone is to conversation
 - (D) video is to audio
 - (E) pocket watch is to clock
60. Voracious is to insatiable as
- (A) hunger is to thirst
 - (B) stubborn is to incorrigible
 - (C) rapacious is to glutton
 - (D) tumultuous is to serene
 - (E) seditious is to entertaining

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.

SECTION 4
25 Questions

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:

$\begin{array}{r} 5,413 \\ - 4,827 \\ \hline \end{array}$	<p>(A) 586 (B) 596 (C) 696 (D) 1,586 (E) 1,686</p>	<input checked="" type="radio"/> (A) <input type="radio"/> (B) <input type="radio"/> (C) <input type="radio"/> (D) <input type="radio"/> (E)
---	--	--

-
1. The blue team has 12 players and the red team has 20 players. How many players need to move from the red team to the blue team in order for the teams to have the same number of players?

USE THIS SPACE FOR FIGURING.

- (A) 10
(B) 8
(C) 6
(D) 4
(E) 3

-
2. When 10,301 is divided by 206, the result is closest to

- (A) 5
(B) 45
(C) 50
(D) 500
(E) 550

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.

USE THIS SPACE FOR FIGURING.

3. Mr. Perry's class has j more students than Mrs. Chen's class. If Mr. Perry's class has 19 students, how many students are in Mrs. Chen's class?
- (A) $19 + j$
(B) $j - 19$
(C) $j/19$
(D) $19 \times j$
(E) $19 - j$
-

4. Bogdan wants to build a boardwalk around his farm that has a perimeter of 972 feet. If each piece of wood he will use is 3 yards long, how many pieces of wood will he need to build the boardwalk?
- (A) 81
(B) 108
(C) 162
(D) 243
(E) 324
-

5. In Figure 1, the perimeter of the two congruent trapezoids is 48. If $x = 12$, then $y =$
- (A) 24
(B) 12
(C) 8
(D) 6
(E) 4

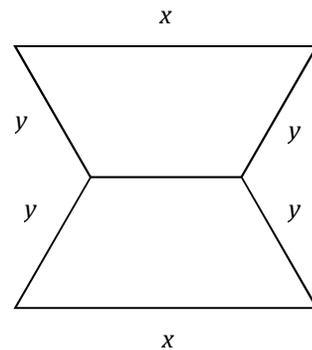


Figure 1

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.

USE THIS SPACE FOR FIGURING.

6. $600 - 8\frac{9}{10} =$
- (A) $591\frac{1}{10}$
 - (B) $591\frac{9}{10}$
 - (C) $592\frac{1}{5}$
 - (D) $592\frac{9}{10}$
 - (E) $593\frac{1}{5}$
-

7. All of the following expressions are equal EXCEPT
- (A) $2 \times \frac{3}{2}$
 - (B) $3 \times \frac{2}{3}$
 - (C) $4 \times \frac{3}{4}$
 - (D) $6 \times \frac{1}{2}$
 - (E) $9 \times \frac{1}{3}$
-

8. What is the next number in the following sequence?
1, 4, 9, 16, 25, ___
- (A) 28
 - (B) 34
 - (C) 35
 - (D) 36
 - (E) 50
-

9. The average wait time for a popular ride at the amusement park is 1 hour and 15 minutes. If Jaymin rode on the roller coaster four times and had to wait in line each time, how long was her total waiting time?
- (A) 3 hours and 45 minutes
 - (B) 4 hours
 - (C) 4 hours and 15 minutes
 - (D) 4 hours and 45 minutes
 - (E) 5 hours

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.

USE THIS SPACE FOR FIGURING.

10. Antoinette decided to put all of her jewelry on sale for 20% off. If one of her necklaces had an original price of \$17.50, its discounted price was
- (A) \$3.50
 - (B) \$8.75
 - (C) \$10.50
 - (D) \$14.00
 - (E) \$15.50

Questions 11-12 refer to the graph in Figure 2, which reflects a survey of students' preferred bread types in a cafeteria.

11. What percent of the students prefer whole wheat bread?
- (A) 40%
 - (B) 33%
 - (C) 30%
 - (D) 25%
 - (E) 20%

12. What fraction of students prefer rye bread?
- (A) $\frac{1}{6}$
 - (B) $\frac{1}{8}$
 - (C) $\frac{1}{12}$
 - (D) $\frac{3}{10}$
 - (E) $\frac{3}{25}$

Cafeteria Bread Preferences

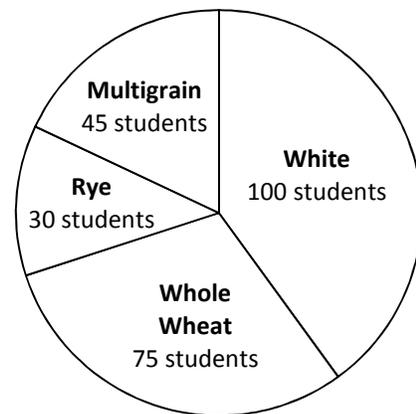


Figure 2

-
13. If $D < 9$, then $4D + 6$ could be equal to
- (A) 38
 - (B) 42
 - (C) 46
 - (D) 50
 - (E) 54

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.

USE THIS SPACE FOR FIGURING.

14. Oren is 4 inches taller than Lisa, who is twice as tall as their son Milo. If Oren is 74 inches tall, how tall is Milo?
- (A) 2 ft, 9 inches
 - (B) 2 ft, 10 inches
 - (C) 2 ft, 11 inches
 - (D) 3 ft, 1 inch
 - (E) 5 ft, 8 inches

-
15. Find the perimeter of the shape in Figure 3.

- (A) 26
- (B) 30
- (C) 38
- (D) 40
- (E) 42

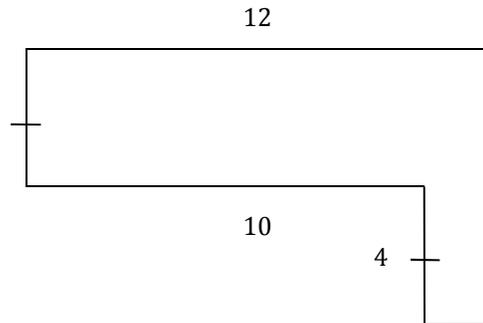


Figure 3

Note: All angles are right angles.

-
16. On Monday, Jackson had \$12.75 in his piggy bank. On Tuesday, he took out \$2.45. On Wednesday, he added \$6.25. On Thursday, he did not add or take away any money. On Friday, he took out \$1.60. The amount of money in his piggy bank on Friday was how much greater than the amount on Monday?
- (A) \$2.20
 - (B) \$2.45
 - (C) \$5.40
 - (D) \$7.10
 - (E) \$14.95

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.

USE THIS SPACE FOR FIGURING.

17. If $4M + N = 20$ and $N + P = 20$, what is the value of M ?
- (A) 0
 - (B) 4
 - (C) 16
 - (D) 24
 - (E) It cannot be determined from the information given.
-

18. A small town has two parks. The first park measures 80 feet by 90 feet, and the second park measures 150 feet by 200 feet. The two parks have an average area of how many square feet each?
- (A) 260
 - (B) 18400
 - (C) 18500
 - (D) 18600
 - (E) 37200
-

19. If $x + y$ is divisible by 9, which of the following expressions MUST also be divisible by 9?
- (A) $\frac{x}{y} + 9$
 - (B) $(9x) + y$
 - (C) $x + (9y)$
 - (D) $xy + 9$
 - (E) $2x + 2y$

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.

USE THIS SPACE FOR FIGURING.

20. In the first round of a math contest, each student had to answer 2 questions. Miriam averaged 76 seconds per question. Jake and Rafael averaged 84 seconds per question, and Sam averaged 80 seconds per question. At the end of the first round, what was the total time for all 4 students?
- (A) 324 seconds
 - (B) 400 seconds
 - (C) 480 seconds
 - (D) 568 seconds
 - (E) 648 seconds

-
21. In Figure 4, if lines p and q are parallel, then $x + y =$
- (A) 140°
 - (B) 170°
 - (C) 175°
 - (D) 180°
 - (E) 190°

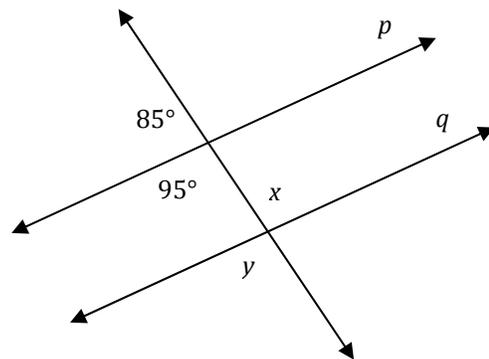


Figure 4

-
22. A and B have an average of 15. If A is greater than B, which of the following MUST be true?
- (A) $A + B = 15$
 - (B) $\frac{A}{B} \div 2 = 15$
 - (C) $A = 12$ and $B = 18$
 - (D) $A - B = 20$
 - (E) $(A + B) \div 2 = 15$

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.

USE THIS SPACE FOR FIGURING.

23. $281 \div 4 =$

(A) $\frac{200}{4} + \frac{80}{4} + \frac{1}{4}$

(B) $200 + \frac{80}{4} + \frac{1}{4}$

(C) $\frac{2}{4} + \frac{8}{4} + \frac{1}{4}$

(D) $\frac{200}{4} \times \frac{80}{4} \times \frac{1}{4}$

(E) $\frac{200}{4} \div \frac{80}{4} \div \frac{1}{4}$

24. If 40 percent of a movie ticket costs \$5.00, what is 20 percent of the cost of two tickets?

(A) \$2.50

(B) \$5.00

(C) \$6.00

(D) \$7.50

(E) \$10.00

25. Which of the following could be the value of h if

$\frac{4}{7} + h < 1$?

(A) $\frac{1}{2}$

(B) $\frac{3}{7}$

(C) $\frac{2}{7}$

(D) $\frac{3}{5}$

(E) $\frac{2}{3}$

STOP

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ANSWER KEY

SSAT UPPER LEVEL

TEST 1

SECTION 1

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

SECTION 2

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

SECTION 3

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

SECTION 4

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

SCORING YOUR TEST

First, count up the number of questions you answered correctly, the number of questions you skipped, and the number of questions you answered incorrectly. Then, calculate your raw score using the following formula:

$$\text{Raw Score} = \# \text{ of questions correct} - \frac{\# \text{ of questions incorrect}}{4}$$

Add together your raw scores from your two math sections in order to determine your total raw math score.

Once you have found your raw score, convert it into an approximate scaled score using the estimated scoring charts on the next page. Keep in mind that you may score within 100 points of this estimate when you take your actual SSAT exam.

MY RAW SCORE					
Section	# of Questions Correct		# of Questions Incorrect		Raw Score
Verbal		-	÷ 4	=	
Reading		-	÷ 4	=	
Math 1 + Math 2		-	÷ 4	=	

SCALED SCORE

Once you have found your raw score, convert it into an approximate **scaled score** using the scoring charts that follow. These charts provide an estimate for your SSAT scaled score based on your performance on this practice test. Keep in mind that your scaled score may differ within 100 points of this estimate when you take your actual SSAT exam, depending on the SSAT's specific scaling for that exam and any differences in your own test-taking process.

UPPER LEVEL SCALED SCORES			
Raw Score	Math	Reading	Verbal
60			800
55			800
50	800		780
45	780		750
40	755	800	725
35	725	720	700
30	700	690	645
25	670	660	645
20	640	630	615
15	615	600	590
10	585	570	565
5	555	540	530
0	530	510	505
-5	500	500	500
-10 and lower	500	500	500

PERCENTILE

When you take your actual SSAT exam, you will also receive a **percentile** ranking comparing your performance against the performance of other students of your gender and grade who have taken the SSAT within the past three years. For example, a percentile of 62 means that you scored higher than 62% of other SSAT test-takers of your gender and grade. Because your percentile ranking shows how

well you performed according to your own grade level, these rankings are frequently given the most consideration by admissions offices.

The following chart provides an estimate of your SSAT percentile ranking based on your **raw scores** for this practice test. Keep in mind that the percentiles below are estimates only and are not specific to your own grade and gender. Because younger students are expected to score differently than older students on this exam, your percentile may be higher or lower than this estimate depending on your grade.

UPPER LEVEL PERCENTILES			
Raw Score	Math	Reading	Verbal
60			99
55			99
50	99		98
45	96		94
40	87	99	87
35	75	94	77
30	62	78	63
25	45	57	47
20	30	36	31
15	18	20	18
10	9	8	8
5	3	3	3
0	1	1	1
-5	1	1	1
-10 and lower	1	1	1

The following chart shows the **median** (50th percentile) scaled scores for each grade level. If you are scoring at the median for your grade level, this means that you scored higher than half of your peers.

UPPER LEVEL MEDIAN SCORES			
Grade	Quantitative	Reading	Verbal
Grade 8	676	647	660
Grade 9	699	653	667
Grade 10	705	659	670
Grade 11	704	647	656