

Lower Level Practice Test I

Section 1 60 Questions

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:

CHILLY: (A) lazy (B) nice (C) dry (D) cold (E) sunny (A) (B) (C) ● (E)

1. HESITATION:

- (A) sequence
- (B) attempt
- (C) pause
- (D) belief
- (E) decline

2. MYTH:

- (A) legend
- (B) melody
- (C) weapon
- (D) task
- (E) spice

3. BOUNDARY:

- (A) layer
- (B) misery
- (C) flood
- (D) shelter
- (E) limit

4. FORTUNATE:

- (A) wealthy
- (B) lucky
- (C) curious
- (D) risky
- (E) muddled

5. FRAGILE:

- (A) magnetic
- (B) useless
- (C) upset
- (D) obvious
- (E) delicate

6. DECEIVE:

- (A) alter
- (B) examine
- (C) astonish
- (D) mislead
- (E) pretend

7. AIMLESS:

- (A) without purpose
- (B) without humor
- (C) reluctant
- (D) exclusive
- (E) incompetent

8. COUNSEL:

- (A) advise
- (B) meddle
- (C) defend
- (D) judge
- (E) pity

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.

9. CONFIDENTIAL:

- (A) serious
- (B) routine
- (C) secret
- (D) formal
- (E) brief

10. EVACUATE:

- (A) throw about
- (B) empty out
- (C) grope for
- (D) smooth over
- (E) cross off

11. DEFICIENT:

- (A) painful
- (B) contrary
- (C) lacking
- (D) illegal
- (E) alarming

12. INHABIT:

- (A) occupy
- (B) allow
- (C) intervene
- (D) repress
- (E) transact

13. CONVENTIONAL:

- (A) collected
- (B) related
- (C) actual
- (D) admirable
- (E) customary

14. DAWDLE:

- (A) complain about
- (B) turn against
- (C) deny knowing
- (D) squander money
- (E) waste time

15. PROPHECY:

- (A) defeat
- (B) annoy
- (C) foretell
- (D) testify
- (E) prompt

16. INGENUITY:

- (A) availability
- (B) attractiveness
- (C) attentiveness
- (D) inventiveness
- (E) independence

17. COMPASSION:

- (A) courage
- (B) honor
- (C) shyness
- (D) amazement
- (E) sympathy

18. VEND:

- (A) make
- (B) sell
- (C) support
- (D) slow
- (E) weave

19. REMINISCENCE:

- (A) limitation
- (B) contraction
- (C) moderation
- (D) removal
- (E) recollection

20. COMPETENT:

- (A) just
- (B) willing
- (C) firm
- (D) able
- (E) gentle

21. RATIFY:

- (A) approve
- (B) reside
- (C) liberate
- (D) magnify
- (E) explain

22. COMPEL:

- (A) violate
- (B) force
- (C) certify
- (D) justify
- (E) combine

23. AGILITY:

- (A) similarity
- (B) strength
- (C) nimbleness
- (D) anxiety
- (E) freshness

24. WRITHE:

- (A) slide
- (B) raise
- (C) crumble
- (D) twist
- (E) push

25. KINETIC:

- (A) porous
- (B) moving
- (C) pointed
- (D) finely spun
- (E) easily heard

26. DURATION:

- (A) taste
- (B) term
- (C) title
- (D) territory
- (E) temptation

27. BRASH:

- (A) straight
- (B) narrow
- (C) steep
- (D) plain
- (E) bold

28. EVASION:

- (A) weariness
- (B) imposition
- (C) avoidance
- (D) flattery
- (E) displeasure

29. IRATE:

- (A) enraged
- (B) bored
- (C) stubborn
- (D) surprised
- (E) confused

30. AFFILIATION:

- (A) message
- (B) alliance
- (C) deception
- (D) creed
- (E) misuse

1

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:

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

- | | | |
|---|--|--|
| <p>31. Tent is to house as hammock is to</p> <p>(A) table</p> <p>(B) bed</p> <p>(C) stool</p> <p>(D) rug</p> <p>(E) plate</p> | <p>35. Witch is to warlock as</p> <p>(A) goose is to gander</p> <p>(B) sheep is to shepherd</p> <p>(C) horse is to breed</p> <p>(D) egg is to duck</p> <p>(E) calf is to steer</p> | <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; width: 30px; margin: 0 auto;">1</div> |
| <p>32. Camel is to animal as</p> <p>(A) paste is to paper</p> <p>(B) copy is to original</p> <p>(C) stove is to kitchen</p> <p>(D) cactus is to plant</p> <p>(E) radio is to television</p> | <p>36. Domestic is to dog as wild is to</p> <p>(A) terrier</p> <p>(B) spaniel</p> <p>(C) coyote</p> <p>(D) hound</p> <p>(E) retriever</p> | |
| <p>33. Club is to weapon as cave is to</p> <p>(A) rock</p> <p>(B) cliff</p> <p>(C) beast</p> <p>(D) attack</p> <p>(E) dwelling</p> | <p>37. Drug is to pharmacist as</p> <p>(A) vegetable is to vegetarian</p> <p>(B) telephone is to electrician</p> <p>(C) dictionary is to teacher</p> <p>(D) pencil is to student</p> <p>(E) meat is to butcher</p> | |
| <p>34. Atom is to molecule as</p> <p>(A) opera is to soprano</p> <p>(B) wood is to carpenter</p> <p>(C) theater is to script</p> <p>(D) word is to sentence</p> <p>(E) diction is to orator</p> | <p>38. Choreographer is to dancers as director is to</p> <p>(A) playwrights</p> <p>(B) authors</p> <p>(C) poets</p> <p>(D) painters</p> <p>(E) actors</p> | |

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39. Circle is to sphere as
(A) square is to cube
(B) triangle is to rectangle
(C) pyramid is to cone
(D) point is to dot
(E) hexagon is to trapezoid
40. Clot is to blood as
(A) egg is to shell
(B) curd is to milk
(C) water is to mud
(D) flour is to yeast
(E) grape is to wine
41. Frog is to toad as
(A) cat is to panther
(B) dog is to wolf
(C) hog is to boar
(D) turtle is to tortoise
(E) fish is to whale
42. Liter is to quart as
(A) ruler is to inch
(B) pint is to mile
(C) meter is to yard
(D) day is to week
(E) degree is to temperature
43. Skit is to play as
(A) couplet is to word
(B) limerick is to poem
(C) verse is to metaphor
(D) rhythm is to line
(E) figure is to speech
44. Prolong is to time as expand is to
(A) space
(B) infinity
(C) extraction
(D) dignity
(E) bulge
45. Immaculate is to dirt as
(A) indecent is to person
(B) inclement is to rain
(C) immortal is to heaven
(D) impious is to volume
(E) innocent is to guilt
46. Dodo is to bird as dinosaur is to
(A) mammal
(B) conifer
(C) reptile
(D) octopus
(E) amphibian
47. Intangible is to touching as
(A) incisive is to cutting
(B) inadvertent is to seeing
(C) inarticulate is to reading
(D) inaudible is to hearing
(E) incendiary is to burning
48. Dungeon is to castle as
(A) tower is to mansion
(B) seat is to car
(C) hovel is to home
(D) jail is to police
(E) brig is to ship
49. Woodwind is to clarinet as percussion is to
(A) flute
(B) cymbal
(C) trumpet
(D) harp
(E) violin
50. Lapel is to chest as
(A) sleeve is to body
(B) hat is to hood
(C) belt is to trousers
(D) cuff is to arm
(E) shoe is to boot

51. Map is to land as
(A) negative is to print
(B) camera is to film
(C) diagram is to machine
(D) crayon is to paint
(E) lens is to glasses
52. Resign is to occupation as abdicate is to
(A) authority
(B) passion
(C) restriction
(D) contemplation
(E) motivation
53. Recalcitrant is to obedience as insolent is to
(A) luck
(B) stealth
(C) fear
(D) respect
(E) anger
54. Hive is to swarm as
(A) ocean is to shells
(B) grass is to grasshopper
(C) caterpillar is to moth
(D) pride is to lions
(E) corral is to herd
55. Perimeter is to figure as
(A) curvature is to arch
(B) symmetry is to shape
(C) outline is to object
(D) angularity is to square
(E) height is to range
56. Arrow is to quiver as
(A) net is to ball
(B) water is to canteen
(C) muzzle is to gun
(D) sneaker is to running
(E) board is to diving
57. Dominate is to influential as
(A) heal is to relaxing
(B) fascinate is to interesting
(C) protect is to experienced
(D) create is to informative
(E) improve is to trustworthy
58. Anonymous is to name as
(A) inconvenient is to place
(B) notorious is to reputation
(C) conceptual is to idea
(D) nostalgic is to memory
(E) amorphous is to shape
59. Step is to ladder as tone is to
(A) singer
(B) voice
(C) tune
(D) piano
(E) scale
60. Speak is to communication as
(A) hear is to acoustics
(B) walk is to locomotion
(C) work is to organization
(D) ask is to rejection
(E) eat is to digestion

STOP

IF YOU FINISH BEFORE TIME IS CALLED,
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SECTION 2
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:

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

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

1. Which of the following statements is true?

USE THIS SPACE FOR FIGURING.

- (A) $2 + 2 = 1$
- (B) $2 \times 2 = 1$
- (C) $2 - 2 = 1$
- (D) $2 + 2 = 1$
- (E) None of the above

2. If $4,000 + 6,000 + \square = 10,030$, then $\square =$

- (A) 3
- (B) 30
- (C) 300
- (D) 9,030
- (E) 10,020

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3. If all the sides in the polygon in Figure 1 are of equal length and its perimeter is 28, what is the length of one side?
- (A) 2
(B) 3
(C) 4
(D) 6
(E) 7

USE THIS SPACE FOR FIGURING.

2

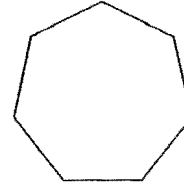



Figure 1

4. Each person contributed the same amount toward a gift. If \$60 was collected, which CANNOT be the amount each gave?
- (A) \$0.50
(B) \$5.00
(C) \$9.00
(D) \$15.00
(E) \$30.00

5. N is a whole number between 1 and 5. N is also between 3 and 6. Which is N ?
- (A) 2
(B) 3
(C) 3.5
(D) 4
(E) 5

6. If one shaded square, , is one unit of area in Figure 2, how many units of area are contained in the shaded figure?
- (A) $6\frac{1}{2}$
(B) 6
(C) $5\frac{1}{2}$
(D) 5
(E) $4\frac{1}{2}$

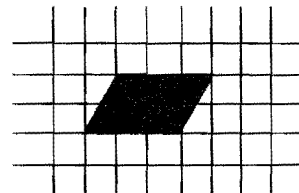


Figure 2

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7. If $\frac{5}{8} = \frac{\blacksquare}{48}$, then $\blacksquare =$

- (A) 30
- (B) 32
- (C) 35
- (D) 38
- (E) 40

USE THIS SPACE FOR FIGURING.

2

8. If $5 \times 20 \times N = 0$, then $N =$

- (A) 100
- (B) 4
- (C) $\frac{1}{100}$
- (D) 10
- (E) 0

9. If N is an odd number, which of the following is an even number?

- (A) $N + 3$
- (B) $N + 2$
- (C) $(3 \times N) + 2$
- (D) $(2 \times N) + 3$
- (E) $(2 \times N) + 1$

10. In Figure 3, the shaded circles are what fractional part of the whole set of circles?

- (A) $\frac{1}{9}$
- (B) $\frac{1}{8}$
- (C) $\frac{1}{6}$
- (D) $\frac{1}{4}$
- (E) $\frac{1}{3}$

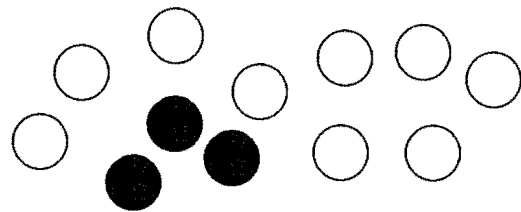


Figure 3

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Questions 11-12 refer to the graph in Figure 4.

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2

11. How many more history books than science books are there?

(A) 2
 (B) 602
 (C) 1,200
 (D) 1,800
 (E) 6,000

12. The number of fiction books is how many times the number of biographies?

(A) 2
 (B) 3
 (C) 6
 (D) 200
 (E) 1,800

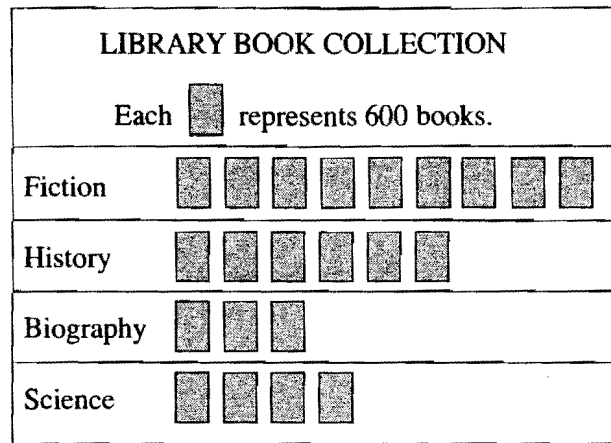


Figure 4

13. All of the following are greater than $\frac{1}{2}$ EXCEPT

(A) $\frac{101}{200}$
 (B) $\frac{17}{33}$
 (C) $\frac{7}{12}$
 (D) $\frac{600}{1000}$
 (E) $\frac{24}{50}$

14. For what price is 20 percent off the same as \$20 off?

(A) \$1
 (B) \$10
 (C) \$100
 (D) \$1,000
 (E) It is never the same.

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.

15. If $\frac{1}{4}$ of a number is greater than 8, the number must be

USE THIS SPACE FOR FIGURING.

2

- (A) less than 2
- (B) equal to 2
- (C) less than 32
- (D) equal to 32
- (E) greater than 32

16. Of the following, 0.49×81 is closest to

- (A) $\frac{1}{2}$ of 80
- (B) $\frac{1}{2}$ of 90
- (C) $\frac{1}{4}$ of 80
- (D) $\frac{1}{4}$ of 90
- (E) 4 times 80

17. In Figure 5, the sides of squares $PQTV$ and $QRST$ are equal. Starting at P , travelling along the sides of the squares, which path is longest?

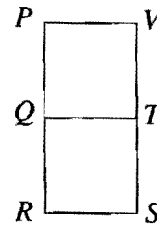







Figure 5

18. John has x dollars. Ann has \$5 more than John. If Ann gives John \$10, then, in terms of x , how many dollars will Ann have?

- (A) $x - 15$
- (B) $x - 10$
- (C) $x - 5$
- (D) $x + 5$
- (E) $x + 15$

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.

19. The bottom of the box of salt shown in Figure 6 is flat. Which of the following best represents all of the points where the box touches the paper?

- (A) 
- (B) 
- (C) 
- (D) 
- (E) 

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2

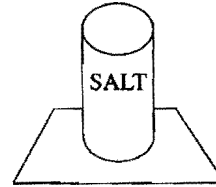


Figure 6

20. With 3 weeks remaining before the recycling van comes, Al has collected 23 more cans than Bob. If Bob is to collect more cans than Al, he must average at least how many more cans per week than Al?

- (A) $7\frac{2}{3}$
- (B) 8
- (C) 24
- (D) 69
- (E) 70

21. If $N \uparrow 2 = \frac{N}{2}$, which of the following is a whole number?

- (A) $1 \uparrow 2$
- (B) $3 \uparrow 2$
- (C) $6 \uparrow 2$
- (D) $9 \uparrow 2$
- (E) $15 \uparrow 2$

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22. If $5 \times (P + Q) = 30$ and P is greater than zero, then Q could NOT be

USE THIS SPACE FOR FIGURING.

2

- (A) 7
- (B) 4
- (C) $3\frac{1}{2}$
- (D) 0
- (E) -2

23. To which of the following is 6.06 closest?

- (A) 61
- (B) 7
- (C) 6.7
- (D) 6.6
- (E) 6

24. Which of the following numbers can be written in the form $(4 \times N) + 1$ where N is a whole number?

- (A) 55
- (B) 62
- (C) 71
- (D) 84
- (E) 93

25. In the triangle in Figure 7, what is the value of x ?

- (A) 30
- (B) 40
- (C) 45
- (D) 60
- (E) It cannot be determined from the information given.

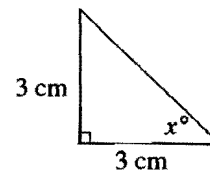


Figure 7

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SECTION 3
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.

All matter is made of atoms. Different kinds of atoms can combine to form new substances. The page you are reading is made up of billions of atoms. So are you. An atom is an exceedingly tiny thing. For example, it would take a line of about 200 million hydrogen atoms, the smallest kind of atom, to span the distance of one inch.

In the nineteenth century, many scientists thought that atoms were indivisible blobs of matter. Now we know that atoms are far more complicated. We also know that under the right conditions certain atoms can be split into smaller particles. When this happens, energy is given off. In certain circumstances it is possible to capture this energy in the form of heat, then use the heat to make electricity.

- This passage is primarily about
 - how matter is made
 - what atoms are like
 - nineteenth-century scientific discoveries
 - how to generate electricity
 - atomic energy heating systems
- As used in line 3, "exceedingly" means
 - somewhat
 - fortunately
 - extremely
 - unexpectedly
 - increasingly
- It can be inferred from this passage that all of the following statements about atoms are correct EXCEPT:
 - Solids, liquids, and gases are all made of atoms.
 - Atoms are composed of smaller particles.
 - Matter can be converted into energy.
 - Living things are composed of atoms.
 - All atoms are of the same size.
- According to the passage, what happens when an atom is broken apart?
 - It forms small hydrogen atoms.
 - It captures heat.
 - It turns into electricity.
 - It gives off energy.
 - It creates billions of new atoms.
- The author's style is best described as
 - dramatic
 - sarcastic
 - mysterious
 - informative
 - poetic

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.

I was born on November 30, 1835, in the village of Florida, Missouri. My parents had moved to Missouri in the thirties; I do not remember just when, for I was not born then and cared nothing for such things. The village contained a hundred people and I increased the population by one percent. It is more than many of the best people in history could have done for a town. There is no record of a person doing as much—not even Shakespeare.

Recently someone in Missouri sent me a picture of the house I was born in. Heretofore I had always stated that it was a palace but I shall be more guarded now.

The village had two streets, each a couple of hundred yards long; the rest of the avenues were lanes, with rail fences and cornfields on either side. Both the streets and the lanes were paved with the same material—tough black mud in wet times, deep dust in dry.

Most of the houses were of logs—all of them, indeed, except three or four; these latter were frame ones. There were none of brick and none of stone. There was a log church, with a puncheon floor and slab benches. A puncheon floor is made of logs whose upper surfaces have been chipped flat with an **adz**. The cracks between the logs were not filled; there was no carpet; consequently, if you dropped anything smaller than a peach it was likely to go through. The church was perched upon short sections of logs, which elevated it two or three feet from the ground. Hogs slept under there, and whenever the dogs got after them during services, the minister had to wait till the disturbance was over. In winter there was always a refreshing breeze up through the puncheon floor; in summer there were fleas enough for all.

6. The house that the author was born in was probably constructed of
- (A) logs
 - (B) concrete
 - (C) stone
 - (D) bricks
 - (E) mud
7. The hogs referred to in the passage were
- (A) near the house
 - (B) under the church
 - (C) in a cornfield
 - (D) by the barnyard
 - (E) on the street
8. According to the author, the hogs created a disturbance because
- (A) fleas were annoying them
 - (B) people were feeding them
 - (C) the choir was singing
 - (D) dogs were chasing them
 - (E) they were cold
9. An "adz" is probably a type of
- (A) floor covering
 - (B) cutting tool
 - (C) church bench
 - (D) hog
 - (E) peach
10. According to the author, the most valuable contribution he made to the village of Florida was
- (A) building a palace
 - (B) carpeting the church
 - (C) paving the streets
 - (D) introducing Shakespeare to the town
 - (E) increasing the population by one percent
11. The mood of this passage can best be described as
- (A) humorous
 - (B) argumentative
 - (C) analytical
 - (D) tense
 - (E) somber

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.

3

From 1970, when a 55-mile stretch of Interstate 80 in Wyoming opened, to 1977, more than 1,000 deer were killed as they crossed between their winter and summer homes. Scientists counted deer tracks in the snow and found that 80 percent of the deer crossed the highway in a single eight mile stretch. Passageways under the highway were built specifically for the animals to use, and an eight-mile-long fence along both sides of the road was erected to **funnel** the animals into the underpasses. At first the deer appeared apprehensive and paced up and down the fence for as long as three months before crossing. Finally bait was used to lure stragglers into the underpasses. In subsequent years bait proved to be unnecessary, and the number of deer killed along the fenced stretch has been reduced from an average of 100 per year to near zero.

- Line
(5) (10)
12. How did the scientists discover where most of the deer were crossing the highway?
- (A) They observed the deer crossing the highway.
(B) They counted the deer that stopped to eat the bait.
(C) They counted deer tracks in the snow.
(D) They knew there was only one stretch of road where the deer could cross.
(E) They counted the bodies of deer killed by cars.
13. It can be inferred that the deer did not use the underpasses at first because they
- (A) were frightened by the cars going overhead
(B) had seen other deer killed near there
(C) had not encountered underpasses before
(D) did not like the fences leading to the underpasses
(E) were frightened away by the smell of the bait
14. What made the deer finally use the underpasses?
- (A) After three months they got tired of pacing along the fences.
(B) Scientists herded them together and pushed them through.
(C) One deer led the others through.
(D) Food they liked was placed nearby.
(E) They found better feeding grounds on the opposite side of the highway.
15. As it is used in line 6, the word "funnel" most nearly means
- (A) summon
(B) receive
(C) guide
(D) pour
(E) transplant
16. Which of the following questions is answered by the information in the passage?
- (A) How long did it take to build the underpasses?
(B) How far do the deer travel each year to reach their winter homes?
(C) Where was the deer's winter home located?
(D) Who assessed the value of the underpasses?
(E) What was the reduction in the annual rate of deer killed in car accidents in this area?
17. Which of the following best states the main idea of the passage?
- (A) Many deer are killed annually in highway accidents.
(B) People have found a way to help deer cross roads safely.
(C) Scientists have discovered that deer migrate.
(D) Many people in Wyoming care about wildlife.
(E) It was a mistake to build Interstate 80.

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.

3

The following speech was delivered by Susan B. Anthony at her trial in 1873.

Friends and fellow-citizens: I stand before you tonight under indictment for the alleged crime of having voted at the last Presidential election [1872], without having a lawful right to vote. It shall be my work this evening to prove to you that in thus voting, I not only committed no crime, but, instead, simply exercised my citizen's rights, guaranteed to me and all United States citizens by the National Constitution.

It was we, the people; not we, the White male citizens; nor yet we, the male citizens; but we, the whole people, who formed the Union. And we formed it, not to give the blessings of liberty, but to secure them; not to the half of ourselves but to the whole people—women as well as men. And it is a downright mockery to talk to women of their enjoyment of the blessings of liberty, while they are denied the use of the only means of securing them ...—the ballot....

The only question left to be settled now is: Are women persons? And I hardly believe any of our opponents will have the hardihood to say they are not. Being persons, then, women are citizens; and no State has a right to make any law, or to enforce any old law, that shall abridge their privileges or immunities.

18. In line 1, Anthony's use of "fellow-citizens" is ironic for which of the following reasons?
- (A) She was not fully a citizen because she had no right to vote.
 - (B) The audience included people not of her sex, race, or religion.
 - (C) Most of the citizens in the audience were females.
 - (D) Those in the audience who were her friends were not necessarily citizens.
 - (E) At that time women were not allowed to make speeches on public issues.
19. What does Anthony mean by "I stand before you tonight under indictment" (line 1)?
- (A) She had been framed by her opponents.
 - (B) She was already in jail.
 - (C) She had been falsely accused of voting in the last election.
 - (D) She was on trial and might be sent to prison.
 - (E) She had been allowed to speak by special permission.
20. How does Anthony's speech reflect the idea in a speech by Abraham Lincoln in which he defended "government of the people, by the people, for the people"?
- (A) It points out that all citizens should be able to elect their government.
 - (B) It shows that educated women can solve the problems of government.
 - (C) It shows that women can have only a theoretical interest in affairs of state.
 - (D) It shows that by voting Anthony was overreaching her rights as a citizen.
 - (E) It demonstrates that laws in violation of the Constitution are null and void.
21. Why does Anthony say that women's right to vote is guaranteed by the Constitution?
- (A) The Constitution explicitly gave women the right to vote.
 - (B) One of the blessings of liberty is being allowed to vote.
 - (C) The Constitution gave states the power to authorize women to vote.
 - (D) Only children and criminals were denied the right to vote.
 - (E) The Constitution begins, "We, the people," which includes women.
22. The purpose of Anthony's speech was to
- (A) influence the women on the jury in her favor
 - (B) prove that the right to vote would produce racial equality
 - (C) demonstrate that she and other women had the right to vote
 - (D) convince people of the need for economic justice: equal pay for equal work
 - (E) convince the jury that voting was only a tool to be used by women to gain other rights

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.

3

The Mahto band kept to a certain order when they traveled on the plain. And so Wanagi, the young seer, walked in back of the leader. They assigned this place in the procession of seventy persons to the one who carries the smoldering wood, the source of a cooking fire for these twelve Mahto families upon their arrival at the summer campground.

The grandfathers had said that only good hands—hands that never kill—shall hold these smoldering remains of the winter campfire, a symbol of the continuity of the people. And that the Mahto women, when they start their new campfires from these embers, shall offer thanks to Pte—the one and the herd—for Pte, the true meat, shall sustain each generation of Dakota.

23. According to the passage, all of the following are part of the rituals of the Mahto EXCEPT the
- (A) order in which they walk
 - (B) role of the person who carries the embers
 - (C) source of fire for the new campfires
 - (D) size of their families
 - (E) prayers that are offered when the campfire is started
24. According to the passage, the smoldering wood must be
- (A) kept safe from other tribes
 - (B) carried only by a male
 - (C) prayed over by the tribe as a group
 - (D) used only in ceremonies
 - (E) carried by someone who has never killed
25. The embers Wanagi carries symbolize which of the following to the Dakota?
- I. The beginning of hunting season
 - II. The thankfulness of Pte
 - III. The wisdom of their leader
 - IV. The continuity of their people
- (A) I only
 - (B) II only
 - (C) IV only
 - (D) III and IV only
 - (E) I, II, and IV only
26. This passage is primarily about
- (A) a Native American seer named Wanagi
 - (B) the significance of fire to the Dakota
 - (C) status symbols among Native Americans
 - (D) the military history of the Dakota
 - (E) the westward migration of the Dakota
27. The attitude of the writer toward the subject is
- (A) respectful
 - (B) calculating
 - (C) casual
 - (D) accusing
 - (E) cautious

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.

A wind sways the pines,
 And below,
 Not a breath of wild air
Line Still as the mosses that glow

(5) On the flooring and over the lines
 Of the roots here and there.
 The pine-tree drops its dead;
 They are quiet as under the sea.
 Overhead, overhead
 (10) Rushes life in a race,
 As the clouds the clouds chase;
 And we go,
 And we drop like the fruits of the tree,
 Even we,
 Even so.

—George Meridith
The Victorian Age, by Bowyer and Brooks.

28. In this poem, our busy lives are compared to which of the following?
- I. The mosses that glow
 - II. The clouds blowing past
 - III. Activity under the sea
- (A) I only
 (B) II only
 (C) III only
 (D) I and II only
 (E) I, II, and III
29. "The pine-tree drops its dead" (line 7) suggests that
- (A) wind has damaged the tree beyond repair
 - (B) the tree will no longer produce cones
 - (C) the tree is dying and falling over
 - (D) pine trees do not change color
 - (E) pine needles and cones fall from the tree
30. In this poem, the wind above and the stillness below most probably represent
- (A) the sky and the sea
 - (B) restlessness and contentment
 - (C) happiness and sadness
 - (D) human life and death
 - (E) youth and old age
31. With which of the following statements about death would the speaker be most likely to agree?
- (A) People should try not to think about death.
 - (B) Having no appreciation of nature is like being dead.
 - (C) Death is an inevitable part of life.
 - (D) Death often comes suddenly and unannounced.
 - (E) Death usually comes when life is quiet and still.

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.

3

Chopin's own playing was the counterpart of his personality. Every characteristic that could be distinguished in the man was apparent in the pianist—the same precision; the horror of excess and all that is careless and uncontrolled; the same good manners and high tone of character, combined with poetic warmth and a romantic fervor of expression. No one had ever heard such polished playing, although others could make a more overwhelming impression by their rush and violence. It is a mistake, encouraged by sentimental legend, to believe that Chopin's playing was limited by a delicacy which was equivalent to weakness. Even in the last stages of tuberculosis, he could rally and play with an energy that surprised the audience, who saw in front of them "a slight, frail-looking person." At his final public appearance in November 1848, less than a year before the end, he managed to play "with his usual brilliance."

- Line
(5)
- (10)
32. Although he performed while seriously ill with tuberculosis, Chopin surprised the audience with his
- (A) frail appearance
 - (B) polish
 - (C) loss of control
 - (D) violence
 - (E) energetic playing
33. The "end" mentioned in line 11 most likely refers to
- (A) Chopin's retirement from public life
 - (B) the decline of Chopin's genius
 - (C) the invalidism caused by his illness
 - (D) Chopin's death in 1849
 - (E) the end of the concert tour
34. This passage deals primarily with Chopin's
- (A) musical compositions
 - (B) musical performance
 - (C) debilitating illness
 - (D) aristocratic personality
 - (E) romantic fervor
35. When discussing Chopin, the author's tone in this passage could best be described as
- (A) admiring
 - (B) brusque
 - (C) ironic
 - (D) hesitant
 - (E) anguished
36. The author would most likely agree that
- (A) Chopin was made seriously ill by widespread misinterpretation of his music
 - (B) Chopin's behavior alternated between extreme self-control and outbursts of violence
 - (C) Chopin's character was a commendable blend of sensitivity and restraint
 - (D) the delicacy of Chopin's playing was due in large part to his health problems
 - (E) Chopin prolonged his life in spite of his illness by keeping active

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.

3

I am not sure that I can draw an exact line between wit and humor, but I am positive that humor is the more comfortable and livable quality. Humorous persons, if their gift is genuine, are always agreeable companions and they sit through the evening best. They have pleasant mouths turned up at the corners. To those corners the great Master of marionettes has fixed the strings and holds them with nimble fingers that twitch them at the slightest jest. But the mouth of a merely witty person is hard and sour until the moment of its discharge. Nor is the flash from a witty person always comforting, whereas a humorous person radiates a general pleasure and is like another candle in the room.

37. According to the author, a humorous person is like
- (A) an expensive gift
 - (B) a loaded gun
 - (C) an unusual puppet
 - (D) a comforting light
 - (E) a mechanical toy
38. The author uses the analogy of marionettes to illustrate that humorous people
- (A) are never forgotten
 - (B) smile frequently
 - (C) control their companions
 - (D) surprise their friends
 - (E) attract many friends
39. The author implies that witty people are likely to make remarks that are
- (A) sentimental
 - (B) emotional
 - (C) displeasing
 - (D) irrelevant
 - (E) explanatory
40. Which of the following best expresses the author's main point?
- (A) It is more pleasant to be with humorous people than with witty people.
 - (B) Humor is more difficult to achieve than wit.
 - (C) Humorous people make friends easily.
 - (D) Humor and wit are genuine gifts.
 - (E) Witty people are not usually humorous, but humorous people are usually witty.

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.

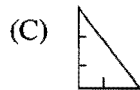
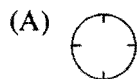
Sample Problem:

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

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

1. Which shape can be cut into small squares with no part left over?

USE THIS SPACE FOR FIGURING.



2. $1,500 - 307 =$

- (A) 1,207
 (B) 1,203
 (C) 1,197
 (D) 1,193
 (E) 1,093

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.

3. Joe had flags of 22 different countries in his collection. His uncle brought him 8 new flags. Of these, 3 were from countries he already had in his collection. How many flags of different countries did Joe then have?

USE THIS SPACE FOR FIGURING.

4

- (A) 22
(B) 25
(C) 27
(D) 30
(E) 33

4. If 2 is added to a number, the sum is 14. If the same number is multiplied by 2, the answer is

- (A) 7
(B) 8
(C) 24
(D) 28
(E) 32

5. $\frac{2+4+6}{1+3+5+7} =$

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

6. At 6 a.m. the temperature was 5 degrees below zero. If it had risen 11 degrees by noon, then the temperature at noon was

- (A) 16° below zero
(B) 6° below zero
(C) 5° below zero
(D) 6° above zero
(E) 16° above zero

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.

7. According to the graph in Figure 1, Maria spent about how much money on school supplies?

(A) \$1.00
(B) \$1.70
(C) \$2.00
(D) \$2.50
(E) \$3.00

USE THIS SPACE FOR FIGURING.

4

HOW MARIA USED
HER \$5 ALLOWANCE



Figure 1

8. If $N = 20$, then 1 more than $3 \times N$ is equal to

(A) 23
(B) 24
(C) 60
(D) 61
(E) 63

9. If the perimeter of the polygon in Figure 2 is 30, what is $x + y$?

(A) 6
(B) 8
(C) 10
(D) 24
(E) It cannot be determined from the information given.

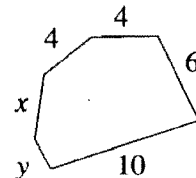




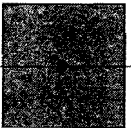
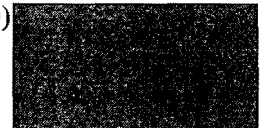
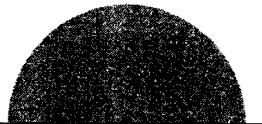
Figure 2

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.

10. Figure 3 shows a fence with posts 10 meters apart. A cow is tied to the center post by a rope 20 meters long. Which best shows the size and shape of the region in which the cow can graze?

USE THIS SPACE FOR FIGURING.

4

- (A) 
- (B) 
- (C) 
- (D) 
- (E) 

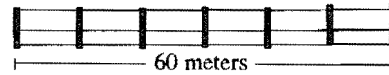


Figure 3

11. If $2 \times 5 \times N = 10$, then $N =$

- (A) 0
 (B) $\frac{1}{10}$
 (C) 1
 (D) 3
 (E) 10

12. Leroy prepared exactly twice as many hamburgers as hot dogs for his party. Which could be the total number of hamburgers and hot dogs he prepared?

- (A) 10
 (B) 13
 (C) 16
 (D) 18
 (E) 25

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.

13. If the paper shown in Figure 4 is folded flat along the dotted line, then a pin stuck through point *P* will also pass through point

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

USE THIS SPACE FOR FIGURING.

4

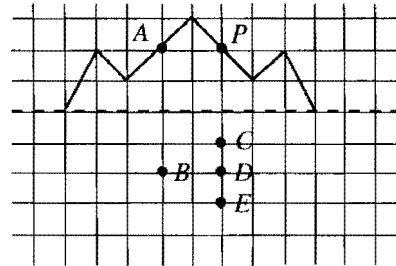


Figure 4

14. If $\frac{1}{4} N = 12$, then $\frac{1}{2} N =$

- (A) 3
- (B) 6
- (C) 24
- (D) 48
- (E) 96

15. According to the graph in Figure 5, Jackie's average salary for the 4 years 2004 through 2007 was

- (A) \$16,000
- (B) \$16,750
- (C) \$17,000
- (D) \$17,500
- (E) \$17,750

JACKIE'S SALARY 2004-2007

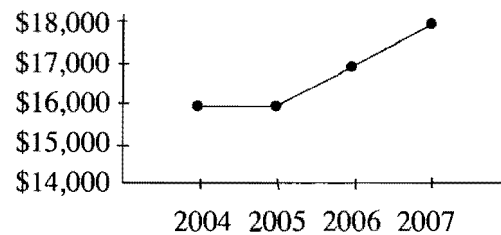


Figure 5

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.

Questions 16-18 refer to the following definition.

USE THIS SPACE FOR FIGURING.

4

For all real numbers f and p , $\boxed{f \mid p} = (f + p) + (f \times p)$.

(Example: $\boxed{3 \mid 5} = (3 + 5) + (3 \times 5) = 8 + 15$.)

16. $\boxed{6 \mid 2} =$

- (A) 3
- (B) 8
- (C) 12
- (D) 16
- (E) 20

17. If $\boxed{N \mid 4} = 54$, then $N =$

- (A) 5
- (B) 10
- (C) 11
- (D) 14
- (E) 50

18. If f is any number not equal to zero, which of the following must be true?

I. $\boxed{f \mid p} = \boxed{p \mid f}$

II. $\boxed{f \mid 0} = 0$

III. $\boxed{f \mid \frac{1}{f}} = 1$

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

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.

19. Betsy raked leaves from 9:30 a.m. to 11:00 a.m. and finished $\frac{1}{4}$ of the yard. She wants to finish raking the yard by 6:30 p.m. If she plans to rake at the same rate, what is the latest time that she can start raking the leaves again?

USE THIS SPACE FOR FIGURING.

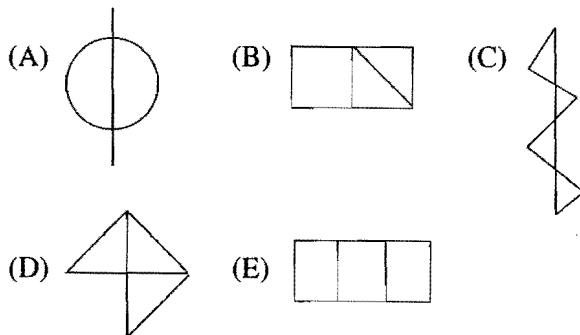
4

- (A) 12:30 p.m.
- (B) 1:00 p.m.
- (C) 2:00 p.m.
- (D) 3:30 p.m.
- (E) 5:00 p.m.

20. Of the following, 15 percent of \$8.95 is closest to

- (A) \$1.95
- (B) \$1.75
- (C) \$1.50
- (D) \$1.35
- (E) \$1.00

21. Which figure CANNOT be drawn without lifting the pencil or retracing?



GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.

-
22. If 0.39 is about $\frac{N}{10}$, then N is closest to which of the following?

USE THIS SPACE FOR FIGURING.

4

- (A) 0.4
(B) 3
(C) 4
(D) 39
(E) 40
-

23. A newspaper reported that 1.3 million units of housing were expected to be started in 1997. This number was 450,000 units below the 1996 figure. What was the 1996 figure?

- (A) 580,000
(B) 850,000
(C) 950,000
(D) 1,750,000
(E) 5,800,000
-

24. If the average of 5 consecutive whole numbers is 12, what is the largest number?

- (A) 14
(B) 16
(C) 17
(D) 22
(E) 60

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.

$$\begin{array}{r} 25 \text{ remainder } 1 \\ 17 \overline{) A} \end{array} \qquad \begin{array}{r} 26 \\ 17 \overline{) B} \end{array}$$

USE THIS SPACE FOR FIGURING.

425. In the problems above, $B - A =$

- (A) 0
- (B) 1
- (C) 16
- (D) 18
- (E) 24

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.

Lower Level Practice Test I : VERBAL (Section 1)

For each question, mark \checkmark if correct (C), 0 if wrong (W), or - if omitted (O).

Correct Answer	Your Answer	C \checkmark	W 0	O -
1. C				
2. A				
3. E				
4. B				
5. E				
6. D				
7. A				
8. A				
9. C				
10. B				
11. C				
12. A				
13. E				
14. E				
15. C				
16. D				
17. E				
18. B				
19. E				
20. D				

Correct Answer	Your Answer	C \checkmark	W 0	O -
21. A				
22. B				
23. C				
24. D				
25. B				
26. B				
27. E				
28. C				
29. A				
30. B				
31. B				
32. D				
33. E				
34. D				
35. A				
36. C				
37. E				
38. E				
39. A				
40. B				

Correct Answer	Your Answer	C \checkmark	W 0	O -
41. D				
42. C				
43. B				
44. A				
45. E				
46. C				
47. D				
48. E				
49. B				
50. D				
51. C				
52. A				
53. D				
54. E				
55. C				
56. B				
57. B				
58. E				
59. E				
60. B				

Total # Correct: **1**

Total # Wrong: **2**

Wrong \div 4: **3**

Box 1 - Box 2: **3**

Verbal Raw Score:
Add Boxes 3,6,9

Total # Correct: **4**

Total # Wrong: **5**

Wrong \div 4: **6**

Box 4 - Box 5: **6**

Verbal Scaled Score:
See Table 1 on page 202.

Total # Correct: **7**

Total # Wrong: **8**

Wrong \div 4: **9**

Box 7 - Box 8: **9**

Lower Level Practice Test I : QUANTITATIVE (Sections 2 and 4)

For each question, mark \checkmark if correct (C), **0** if wrong (W), or - if omitted (O).

Correct Answer	Your Answer	C \checkmark	W 0	O -
Section 2				
1. A				
2. B				
3. C				
4. C				
5. D				
6. B				
7. A				
8. E				
9. A				
10. D				
11. C				
12. B				
13. E				
14. C				
15. E				
16. A				
17. D				

Correct Answer	Your Answer	C \checkmark	W 0	O -
18. C				
19. A				
20. B				
21. C				
22. A				
23. E				
24. E				
25. C				
Section 4				
1. B				
2. D				
3. C				
4. C				
5. C				
6. D				
7. B				
8. D				

Correct Answer	Your Answer	C \checkmark	W 0	O -
9. A				
10. E				
11. C				
12. D				
13. D				
14. C				
15. B				
16. E				
17. B				
18. A				
19. C				
20. D				
21. E				
22. C				
23. D				
24. A				
25. C				

Total # Correct: **1**

Total # Wrong: **2**

Wrong \div 4: **3**

Box 1 - Box 2: **3**

Total # Correct: **4**

Total # Wrong: **5**

Wrong \div 4: **6**

Box 4 - Box 5: **6**

Total # Correct: **7**

Total # Wrong: **8**

Wrong \div 4: **9**

Box 7 - Box 8: **9**

Quantitative Raw Score:
Add Boxes 3,6,9

Quantitative Scaled Score:
See Table 1 on page 202.

Lower Level Practice Test I : READING (Section 3)

For each question, mark \checkmark if correct (C), **0** if wrong (W), or - if omitted (O).

Correct Answer	Your Answer	C \checkmark	W 0	O -
1. B				
2. C				
3. E				
4. D				
5. D				
6. A				
7. B				
8. D				
9. B				
10. E				
11. A				
12. C				
13. C				
14. D				

Correct Answer	Your Answer	C \checkmark	W 0	O -
15. C				
16. E				
17. B				
18. A				
19. D				
20. A				
21. E				
22. C				
23. D				
24. E				
25. C				
26. B				
27. A				
28. B				

Correct Answer	Your Answer	C \checkmark	W 0	O -
29. E				
30. D				
31. C				
32. E				
33. D				
34. B				
35. A				
36. C				
37. D				
38. B				
39. C				
40. A				

Total # Correct: **1**

Total # Wrong: **2**

Wrong \div 4: **3**

Box 1 - Box 2:

Total # Correct: **4**

Total # Wrong: **5**

Wrong \div 4: **6**

Box 4 - Box 5:

Total # Correct: **7**

Total # Wrong: **8**

Wrong \div 4: **9**

Box 7 - Box 8:

Reading Raw Score:
Add Boxes 3,6,9

Reading Scaled Score:
See Table 1 on page 202.

Interpreting Your Scores

When you take the actual SSAT, your scores may differ from those on the sample test. No test gives you a completely accurate measure of your abilities, and you may work better on one day than another. However, if you repeated the test several times, you would get a number of different scores, all within a certain range. This score is said to be your “average” score; the score you would earn if the test could measure your ability with perfect accuracy.

The score range within which your “true” score falls is called the Standard Error of Measurement (SEM). The SEM for reading, verbal and quantitative SSAT scores is about twenty-one scaled-score points. You can use the SEM to better understand your SSAT scores. There are about two chances out of three that the score you get would fall within the interval from one SEM below your true score to one SEM above your true score. For example, if your true score is 650, then you would potentially earn a score, if you test on another date, as low as 629 or as high as 671.

The following Tables indicate Lower Level and Upper Level scaled scores corresponding to selected raw scores for each section of the sample test(s). Please note, the Quantitative Sections (Sections 2 and 4) have been combined.

Lower Level Scaled Score

Raw Score	Reading	Verbal	Quantitative
60		710	
55		710	
50		710	704
45		698	680
40	710	674	659
35	686	650	635
30	656	626	614
25	626	602	593
20	596	578	569
15	566	554	540
10	536	530	527
5	506	506	503
0	476	482	482
-5	446	458	458
-10 and lower	440	440	440

Median 50th Percentile

Grade 5	585	590	587
Grade 6	603	610	611
Grade 7	628	635	635