SSAT Practice Test
Upper Level

How to Take This Practice SSAT

The SSAT consists of 4 multiple-choice sections and one writing sample. In total, the test will take you just under 3-hours to complete.

Here is a breakdown of the sections and the time allotted for each.

Section	# of Questions	Time Allotted
Essay	1 question	25 minutes
Break		5 minutes
Quantitative Skills	25 questions	30 minutes
Reading Comprehension Skills	40 questions	40 minutes
Test Break		10 minutes
Verbal Skills	60 questions	30 minutes
Quantitative Skills	25 questions	30 minutes

This means that before you begin, you need to do the following:

1. Inform your parents and any other family members that you are beginning your SSAT practice test so that they do not interrupt you.

2. Go to a quiet place or room where there is a desk, a comfortable chair, and where you are able to focus. Your bedroom is not a good choice, since there are too many distractions. A dining room table or a study room/office are both good ideas.

3. Do NOT bring your phone or any other electronic devices with you that may be a distraction or a temptation. Remember, you are NOT allowed to use any aids, including calculators and dictionaries.

4. Be sure to give yourself two scheduled breaks according to the chart.

5. Before beginning the test, make sure you use the washroom, take some deep breaths, and have a quick drink or a healthy snack.

6. Have a parent or another adult time you while taking the test. A stopwatch or an egg timer are both good ideas. Have your parent (or other timing person) notify you when you have 10 minutes left in a section, 5 minutes left in a section, 2 minutes left in a section and then when time has ended.

What Materials Do I Need for this Exam?
You will need to have the following materials prepared before writing this exam:

- ➢ 3 sharpened lead pencils
- ➢ an eraser
- ➢ two black or blue ink pens
- ➢ several sheets of scrap paper
- ➢ an egg timer or stop watch (a clock will also suffice if that's all that is available)

Do NOT bring any of the following: calculators, dictionaries, rulers, phones, computers or other electronic devices.

How do I score my SSAT?

A few notes on how the SSAT is scored:

- ➢ All SSAT questions are all equal in value
- ➢ The writing sample (the essay) is NOT scored; a copy of it is sent to all the schools to which your son/daughter is applying
- ➢ Scores are based on the number of questions answered correctly minus ¼ point for each question answered incorrectly
  (ex: the verbal section is out of 60 - if a student scored 26 correct and 34 incorrect, their raw score would be **17.5**; 26 - 8.5 for incorrect answers)
- ➢ students are NOT penalized for answers left blank

The SSAT provides students with a percentile, not a percent. So, it is of no help to calculate a raw score into a percent. (Example: if a student gets 22 out of 60 after deductions on the verbal section, it does not mean the student will receive a score of   37%). A percentile, unlike a percent, is not out of 100. A percentile is used to rank out of an infinite number. Therefore, when you receive your son/daughter's test scores, you will be told his/her ranking.

Students are only ranked against other students of the same grade and gender. So, if your child scores in the 71st percentile, this means that he/she did better than 71% of the other students who wrote the SSAT that were the in the same grade and of the same gender.

At the end of this document, you will be provided with a scoring chart. After you determine your child's raw score for each of the three sections (the number of points remaining after deductions), use the score sheet to find your child's scaled score for each section (this is a number in the 500 & 600s).

Final Tips
Follow the directions exactly. Read all questions carefully and check your answer choices before you make your decision.

Record your answers clearly and accurately.

Pace yourself. Don't spend too much time on one question, and don't speed through carelessly. If you get stuck on a question, skip it and return to it later if you have time.

If in doubt, make an educated guess. That means answering only if you can eliminate two or more wrong answer choices.

Alright, that's it. Now, take a deep breath, relax… and good luck!

Writing Sample
25 minutes

Choose one of the two topics listed below. Make sure you organize your ideas clearly and keep your writing interesting.

1.) It was certainly no ordinary day.
2.) Do you think high school students should have to participate in at least one extra-curricular activity per school year?

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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 1

Time: 30 mins.
25 questions

There are five possible answers given after each question. Use scrap paper to work out the answer to each question and then select your answer.

1. If 3/4 of a number is 36, then 2/3 of the same number is:
   a.) 12
   b.) 16
   c.) 18
   d.) 24
   e.) 32

2. Which of the following is NOT equal to a whole number?
   a.) 20 x 4/5
   b.) 4 + 5
   c.) 32/8
   d.) 1/3 x 7
   e.) 2.5 + 2.5

3. Talia has $140 in her bank account. If she spends $77, what percentage of her savings does she have left?
   a.) 22%
   b.) 32%
   c.) 45%
   d.) 50%
   e.) 84%

4. 0.32 x 36.1 =
   a.) 1.552
   b.) 7.543
   c.) 11.552
   d.) 15.554
   e.) 22.452

5. 12 1/2 x 2 3/4 =
   a.) 39 1/2
   b.) 38 3/4
   c.) 34 3/8
   d.) 29 1/2
   e.) 8

6. A fish tank has a volume of 1080 cm^3. If the length measures 9 cm and the width measures 10 cm, then what is the measurement of the height?
   a.) 15 cm
   b.) 12 cm
   c.) 10 cm
   d.) 8 cm
   e.) 4 cm

7. What is measure of angle c?

$a = 112°$

b   c
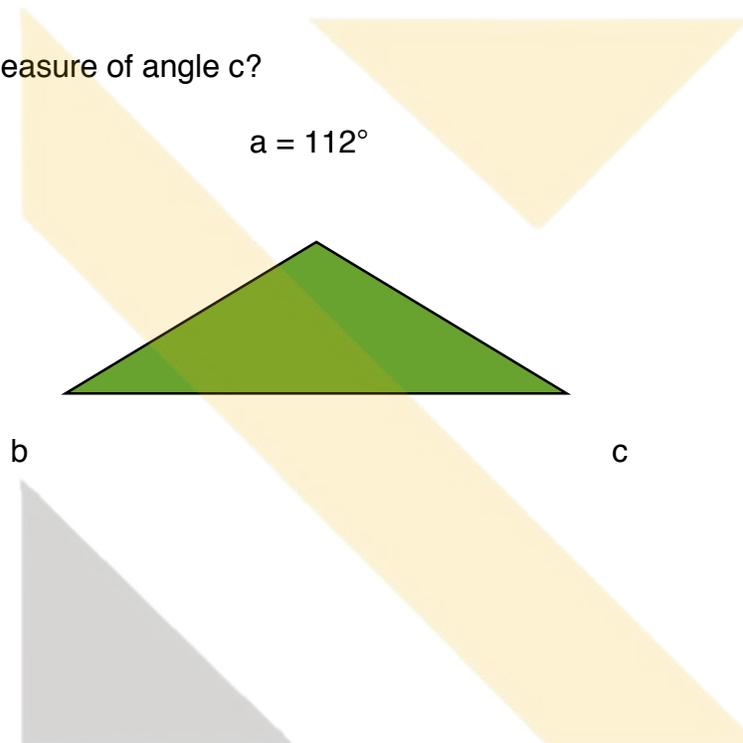
   a.) 24°
   b.) 34°
   c.) 40°
   d.) 60°
   e.) 68°

8. A school has a 1 teacher for every 22 students. If the school has 352 students, how many teachers are at the school?
   a.) 8
   b.) 12
   c.) 16
   d.) 20
   e.) 230

9. A dress is on sale for $600. If this price is 75% of the regular price, then what was the regular price of the dress?
   a.) $200
   b.) $400
   c.) $750
   d.) $800
   e.) $1000

10. Sarah drives 75 miles per hour. How far will she drive in 5 hours and 20 minutes?
   a.) 275 miles
   b.) 300 miles
   c.) 325 miles
   d.) 400 miles
   e.) 450 miles

11. If 33 is 75% of x, what is x?
   a.) 11
   b.) 44
   c.) 50
   d.) 55
   e.) 66

12. Heather has a pudding recipe that will make enough pudding for 15 people. If she wants to make pudding for 60 people, by what percent must she increase each of the recipe ingredients?
   a.) 50%
   b.) 100%
   c.) 120%
   d.) 200%
   e.) 300%

13. It takes Kelly 5 hours to drive 500 km to her grandmother's house. If she makes the return trip in 4 hours and 20 minutes, how fast did she drive per hour on the way home?
   a.) 120 km/h
   b.) 115.5 km/h
   c.) 20 km/h
   d.) 15.5 km/h
   e.) 10 km/h

14. 5 cubed is the same as:
   a.) 5 x 5
   b.) 5 x 5 x 5 x 5
   c.) 15
   d.) 125
   e.) 525

15. A pool is being filled at a rate of 3L per minute. If it takes 50 minutes to fill the pool 1/4 full, how many liters will fill the entire pool?
    a.) 120 L
    b.) 300 L
    c.) 425 L
    d.) 600 L
    e.) 900 L

16. A school dance has a ratio of male students to female students to teachers of 3:2:1. If there are 252 people at the dance, about what percent of total dance attendees are male students?
    a.) 20%
    b.) 30%
    c.) 50%
    d.) 60%
    e.) 80%

17. $1/5(6 + 4)^2 + 11 =$
    a.) 19
    b.) 22
    c.) 31
    d.) 55
    e.) 76

18. A picture frame has a total area of 54cm^2. If the picture inside of the frame only takes up 45 cm^2, about what percent of the frame is empty?
    a.) 5%
    b.) 11%
    c.) 17%
    d.) 62%
    e.) 83%

19. Solve for x: $x/r = t/y$
    a.) r(t/y)
    b.) ty
    c.) r/t
    d.) ty/r
    e.) rt

20. If Eugene can read 140 pages a week, how long will it take him to read a book that is 620 pages long?
    a.) 4 weeks and 3 days
    b.) 4 weeks
    c.) 3 weeks and 5 days
    d.) 3 weeks and 3 days
    e.) 15 days

21. At Parkside Middle School, there are 150 boys and 180 girls. What is the ratio of the number of boys to the total number of students in the school?
    a.) 5:6
    b.) 5:11
    c.) 6:11
    d.) 330
    e.) 45%

22. What is the perimeter of a triangle whose sides are x, y and z if:
$x = 2y$
$y = 4$
$z = x + y$

    a.) 3y
    b.) 2y + x + 4
    c.) 3y + 4x
    d.) 12
    e.) 24

23. 36^3 is equal to:
    a.) 6 x 6 x 6 x 6
    b.) 6 x 6 x 6 x 6 x 6 x 6
    c.) 36 x 36
    d.) 108
    e.) 12364

24. (-12) x (-5) + 7 - 15 =
    a.) -75
    b.) -58
    c.) -19
    d.) 45
    e.) 52

25. A dance costs $1100 to organize and tickets are sold at $15 each. If x tickets are sold, how much profit will be made?

 a.) 15x

 b.) 15x + 1100

 c.) 15x − 1100

 d.) 1100(15x)

 e.) 15000

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SECTION 2
Time: 40 mins.
40 questions

Read each passage carefully then answer the questions that follow.

After leaving College, and while studying Divinity, Emerson employed a part of his time in giving instruction in several places successively.

Emerson's older brother William was teaching in Boston, and Ralph Waldo, after graduating, joined him in that occupation. In the year 1825 or 1826, he taught school also in Chelmsford, a town of Middlesex County, Massachusetts, a part of which helped to constitute the city of Lowell. One of his pupils in that school, the Honorable Josiah Gardiner Abbott, has favored me with the following account of his recollections.

The school of which Mr. Emerson had the charge was an old-fashioned country "Academy." Mr. Emerson was probably studying for the ministry while teaching there. Judge Abbott remembers the impression he made on the boys. He was very grave, quiet, and very impressive in his appearance. There was something engaging, almost fascinating, about him; he was never harsh or severe, always perfectly self-controlled, never punished except with words, but exercised complete command over the boys. His old pupil recalls the stately, measured way in which, for some offence the little boy had committed, he turned on him, saying only these two words: "Oh, sad!" That was enough, for he had the faculty of making the boys love him. One of his modes of instruction was to give the boys a piece of reading to carry home with them,--from some book like Plutarch's Lives,-- and the next day to examine them and find out how much they retained from their reading. Judge Abbott remembers a peculiar look in his eyes, as if he saw something beyond what seemed to be in the field of vision. The whole impression left on this pupil's mind was such as no other teacher had ever produced upon him.

1.) The primary purpose of this passage is to:
   a.) reminisce about Ralph Waldo Emerson's childhood
   b.) analyze the behaviours and qualities of stern teachers
   c.) criticize Emerson's choice of profession
   d.) briefly discuss what made Ralph Waldo Emerson an effective educator
   e.) suggest that Judge Abott's success in life is the result of having many excellent teachers

2.) The author states that he received his information about Emerson's teaching style from:
   a.) William Emerson, Ralph Waldo's older brother
   b.) a former student of Ralph Waldo Emerson
   c.) reading a biography on Emerson
   d.) Ralph Waldo Emerson
   e.) an anonymous source

3.) It can be inferred from the passage that the "old-fashioned" country Academy:
  a.) enforced a strong moral code of conduct
  b.) was well respected by the town folk
  c.) had a limited teaching staff
  d.) did not have access to a number of resources
  e.) was an all boys school

4.) Which of the following would be uncharacteristic of Emerson?
  a.) Offering a struggling student extra assistance
  b.) Giving his class a surprise quiz
  c.) Mocking a student for a poor test score
  d.) Assigning homework
  e.) Sitting down to read a book

5.) The author's tone towards Emerson can best be described as:
  a.) belligerent
  b.) impatient
  c.) admiring
  d.) modest
  e.) disinterested

  Four score and seven years ago our fathers brought forth on this continent a new nation, conceived in liberty, and dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal. Now we are engaged in a great civil war testing whether that nation, or any nation so conceived and so dedicated, can long endure. We are met on a great battle-field of that war. We have come to dedicate a portion of that field, as a final resting-place for those who here gave their lives that the nation might live. It is altogether fitting and proper that we should do this.
  But, in a larger sense, we cannot dedicate--we cannot consecrate--we cannot hallow--this ground. The brave men, living and dead, who struggled here, have consecrated it, far above our poor power to add or detract. The world will little note nor long remember what we say here, but it can never forget what they did here. It is for us, the living, rather to be dedicated here to the unfinished work which they who fought here have thus far so nobly advanced. It is rather for us to be here dedicated to the great task remaining before us--that from these honored dead we take increased devotion to that cause for which they gave the last full measure of devotion--that we here highly resolve that these dead shall not have died in vain--that this nation, under God, shall have a new birth of freedom--and that government of the people, by the people, for the people, shall not perish from the earth.

6.) As used in the first sentence, "our fathers" refers to:
  a.) patriotic ancestors of the past who fought for the nation's ideals and mission
  b.) the brave soldiers who died during the Battle of Gettysburg
  c.) a new generation on the verge of bringing a new perspective to history
  d.) a supernatural Divinity considered the guardian and protector of all people
  e.) political activists and government officials of the last several years

7.) According to the passage, the country is:
   a.) fighting in vain
   b.) engaged in a great civil war
   c.) mourning the loss of many innocent civilians
   d.) expected to fall into a great depression
   e.) in need of more supplies and troops

8.) It can be inferred that the speaker is giving this speech:
   a.) to a crowd of over ten thousand people
   b.) with the opposition close at hand
   c.) prior to the unveiling of a war memorial
   d.) from a remote location
   e.) at the dedication of a national cemetery

9.) The speaker would most likely agree with which of the following?
   a.) Character is doing what's right when nobody is looking.
   b.) Actions are far more memorable than words.
   c.) Victory comes when it is least expected.
   d.) No good comes from war.
   e.) The simple pleasures of life are the most meaningful.

10.) The tone of the passage can best be described as:
   a.) resolute
   b.) ambivalent
   c.) arrogant
   d.) contrite
   e.) bitter

11.) As used in line 7, the word "consecrate" most closely means:
   a.) make fertile
   b.) completely overlook
   c.) tear apart
   d.) make sacred
   e.) build from scratch

A new theory has been broached to explain the migrations of the Norway lemming, a variety of field mouse. Every few years an immense body of these animals leave their habitat and proceed westward, attacking every obstacle in front in preference to flanking it, until it reaches the sea, which the little animals boldly enter, only to perish there. No conceivable advantage to the lemming is known to have ever resulted from these long and arduous marches. The losses in swimming large rivers, from fire, the attacks of predatory animals, hunger, and fatigue, are so great that but few reach the sea, and the remnant always perish there. Mr. W. Duppa, who has studied the habits of these animals for ten years, now suggests that they are moved by an hereditary instinct, and that their prehistoric home was some country west of Sweden, and now covered by the Atlantic.

According to him, says "Nature," the migration is not all completed in one year, as formerly supposed, nor do they, as stated, form processions and cut their way through obstacles; but, breeding several times in the season, they gather in batches, and at intervals make a move westward. Their pugnacity, he states, is astonishing, and the approach of any animal, or even the shadow of a cloud, arouses the anger of this small creature like a guinea pig, and they back against a stone or rock uttering shrill defiance. Our author found, in most examples, a bare patch on the rump, due to their rubbing against the said buttress of support when at bay. He wonders why a bare patch, and not a callosity, should not result from this innate, apparently hereditary habit.

12.) The main idea expressed in the passage is that:
   a.) researchers are making great strides in understanding lemming behaviour
   b.) field mice are a relatively unexplored phenomena of nature
   c.) the curious behaviour of lemmings supports Darwin's theory of evolution
   d.) lemmings are unlike any other creature on earth
   e.) the westward journey of the lemming is shrouded in mystery

13.) As used in line 4, the word "perish" most closely means:
   a.) rest
   b.) linger
   c.) die
   d.) prevail
   e.) flounder

14.) According to the passage, lemmings may experience all of the following on their journey EXCEPT:
   a.) disease
   b.) predators
   c.) death
   d.) malnourishment
   e.) fatigue

15.) The author implies that lemmings are most fascinating because they:
   a.) migrate westward
   b.) are desperately afraid of water
   c.) travel in intervals and groups
   d.) tenaciously seek out their death
   e.) live longer than most rodents

16.) Mr. Duppa believes that the lemmings' journey towards the sea is:
   a.) necessary
   b.) questionable
   c.) unfathomable
   d.) pointless
   e.) instinctual

17.) Mr. Duppa is probably a(n):
   a.) opthamologist
   b.) ornithologist
   c.) rodentologist
   d.) paleontologist
   e.) etymologist

In America I am sure the papers are printing too much miscellaneous reading. The perusal of this smattering of everything, these scraps of information and snatches of literature, this infinite variety and medley, in which no subject is adequately treated, is distracting and debilitating to the mind. It prevents the reading of anything in full, and its satisfactory assimilation.

It is said that the majority of Americans read nothing except the paper. If they read that thoroughly, they have time for nothing else. What is its reader to do when his journal thrusts upon him every day the amount contained in a fair-sized duodecimo volume, and on Sundays the amount of two of them? Granted that this miscellaneous hodge-podge is the cream of current literature, is it profitable to the reader? Is it a means of anything but superficial culture and fragmentary information? Besides, it stimulates an unnatural appetite, a liking for the striking, the brilliant, the sensational only; for our selections from current literature are, usually the "plums"; and plums are not a wholesome-diet for anybody. A person accustomed to this finds it difficult to sit down patiently to the mastery of a book or a subject, to the study of history, the perusal of extended biography, or to acquire that intellectual development and strength which comes from thorough reading and reflection.

18.) The best title for this passage is:
   a.) Beware of Newspapers
   b.) An Illiterate Culture
   c.) Living for the Spectacular
   d.) News from Home
   e.) Newspapers Rot the Mind

19.) According to the author, reading the newspaper is most dangerous because:
     a.) people are influenced by what they read in them
     b.) editors do not take responsibility for their opinions
     c.) newspapers solicit fragmented information and focus on the sensational
     d.) newspapers neglect serious subjects and lack thorough research
     e.) students find studying and reading textbooks boring in comparison

20.) The author implies that the primary difference between newspapers and good literature is that good literature:
     a.) contains a medley of different perspectives and opinions.
     b.) can be found on the shelves of any reputable library.
     c.) merges fact and fiction to both instruct and amuse its reader.
     d.) gives comprehensive information on a particular subject.
     e.) bears the name of a distinguished author.

21.) Which of the following statements would the author most likely agree with?
     a.) A man must read many books before calling himself wise.
     b.) Newspapers are written to appeal to the masses.
     c.) Good writing is a thing of the past.
     d.) The mind is a muscle and must be exercised regularly.
     e.) Being inundated with bits of exciting information hinders concentration.

22.) The author's tone can best be described as:
     a.) amused
     b.) convinced
     c.) hopeless
     d.) nostalgic
     e.) disgruntled

23.) The author refers to the newspaper as all of the following EXCEPT:
     a.) a smattering of everything
     b.) the cream of the crop
     c.) scraps of information
     d.) miscellaneous hodge-podge
     e.) a medley

I was sent to school early--more, I fancy, to get me out of the way for a good part of the day, than from any expectation that I would learn much. It took a long time to hammer the alphabet into my head. But if I was dull at school, I was noisy and mischievous enough at home, and very fond of tormenting my sisters. Hence, my parents--and no child ever had better ones--could not be blamed very much if they did send me to school for no other reason than to be rid of me.

The schoolhouse was close at hand, and its aspect is deeply graven in my memory. My first schoolmaster was an Englishman who had seen better days. He was a good scholar, I believe, but a poor teacher.

I next sat under the rod of an Irish pedagogue--an old man who evidently believed that the only way to get anything into a boy's head was to pound it in with a stick through his back. There was no discipline, and the noise we made seemed to rival a Bedlam. We used to play all sorts of tricks on the old man, and I was not behind in contriving or carrying them into execution. One day, however, I was caught and severely thrashed. This so mortified me that I jumped out of the window and went home. An investigation followed, and I was whipped by my father and sent back. Poor old Dominic, he has long since put by his stick, and passed beyond the reach of unruly boys. Thus I passed on from teacher to teacher, staying at home in the summer, and resuming my books again in the winter.

24.) When describing himself as a young student, the speaker implies that he:
    a.) had difficultly learning
    b.) struggled to make friends
    c.) was anxious to learn
    d.) sat in the front row
    e.) only went to school to get away from his parents

25.) The speaker's main purpose in the passage is to:
    a.) describe the conduct of his old schoolmasters
    b.) account for his poor performance in school
    c.) thank his parents for all their patience
    d.) paint a portrait of his childhood
    e.) explain why he was mischievous

26.) As used in line 12, the word "contriving" most closely means:
    a.) inspecting
    b.) supporting
    c.) reacting
    d.) advancing
    e.) plotting

27.) Which of the following can be inferred about the speaker?
    a.) He understands that he caused his parents stress and heartache.
    b.) He never graduated.
    c.) He disliked going to school.
    d.) He is an only child.
    e.) He lived on a farm.

28.) When discussing his schoolmasters, the speaker suggests that:
    a.) their classrooms were not heated.
    b.) physical discipline was a common practice.
    c.) they only taught English and math.
    d.) their classrooms were very large in size.
    e.) they were strict but very good.

29.) According to the passage, the speaker's memory is engraved with:
    a.) a realistic portrait of his first teacher
    b.) the day he jumped out of his school window
    c.) the appearance and characteristics of his schoolhouse
    d.) the grief he caused his parents
    e.) the letters of the alphabet

The cirrus occurs in very great variety, and in some states of the air is constantly changing. It is the first cloud that appears in serene weather, and is always at a great height. The first traces of the cirrus are some fine whitish threads, delicately-penciled on a clear blue sky; and as they increase in length others frequently appear at the sides, until numerous branches are formed, extending in all directions. Sometimes these lines cross each other and form a sort of delicate net-work.

In dry weather the cirrus is sharp, defined, and fibrous in texture, the lines vanishing off in fine points. When the air is damp this cloud may be seen in the intervals of rain, but is not well defined, and the lines are much less fibrous. Such cirri as these often grow into other varieties of cloud, and are frequently followed by rain.

The cirrus may last a few minutes only, or continue for hours. Its duration is shortest when near other clouds. Although it appears to be stationary, it has some connexion with the motions of the atmosphere; for whenever, in fair weather, light variable breezes prevail, cirri are generally present. When they appear in wet weather, they quickly pass into the cirro-stratus.

According to Dalton, these clouds are from three to five miles above the earth's surface. When viewed from the summits of the highest mountains they appear as distant as from the plains. Another proof of their great height is, their continuing to be tinged by the sun's rays in the evening twilight with the most vivid colours, while the denser clouds are in the deepest shade.

30.) The primary purpose of this passage is to:
    a.) give a scientific explanation on the formation of the cirrus
    b.) provide general information about the thin, wispy cloud that appears on calm days
    c.) compare the cirrus to other less fibrous types of clouds
    d.) clear up the many myths and fallacies that hover in the stratosphere.
    e.) summarize Dalton's research and findings on the cirrus

31.) The appearance of the cirrus cloud may best be compared to a(n):
   a.) spider web
   b.) marble statue
   c.) spool of thread
   d.) root system
   e.) field of corn

32.) A cirrus cloud that appears undefined and has less fibrous lines generally means:
   a.) it will soon rain.
   b.) a thunderstorm is close at hand.
   c.) the sun is beginning to set.
   d.) the cloud is being pushed by the motions in the atmosphere.
   e.) it is no longer three to five miles above the earth's surface.

33.) According to the passage, there is no way to tell:
   a.) how a cirrus cloud reacts around other clouds
   b.) when a cirrus cloud is most likely to appear in the sky
   c.) how long a cirrus cloud will last
   d.) how high a cirrus cloud floats in the sky
   e.) how cirrus clouds are formed

34.) The style of the passage can best be described as:
   a.) descriptive
   b.) verbose
   c.) convoluted
   d.) persuasive
   e.) objective

I heartily thank you for the privilege of reading the manuscript of your Narrative. I have read it with deep interest and strong emotion. I am much mistaken if it be not greatly successful and eminently useful. It presents a different phase of the infernal slave-system from that portrayed in the admirable story of Mr. Douglass, and gives us a glimpse of its hideous cruelties in other portions of its domain.

Your opportunities of observing the workings of this accursed system have been singularly great. Your experiences in the Field, in the House, and especially on the River in the service of the slave-trader, Walker, have been such as few individuals have had; -- no one, certainly, who has been competent to describe them. What I have admired, and marveled at, in your Narrative, is the simplicity and calmness with which you describe scenes and actions which might well "move the very stones to rise and mutiny" against the National Institution which makes them possible.

You will perceive that I have made very sparing use of your flattering permission to alter what you had written. To correct a few errors, which appeared to be merely clerical ones, committed in the hurry of composition, under unfavorable circumstances, and to suggest a few curtailments, is all that I have ventured to do. I should be a bold man, as well as a vain one, if I should attempt to improve your descriptions of what you have seen and suffered. Some of the scenes are not unworthy of Defoe himself.

I trust and believe that your Narrative will have a wide circulation. I am sure it deserves it. At least, a man must be differently constituted from me, who can rise from the perusal of your Narrative without feeling that he understands slavery better, and hates it worse, than he ever did before.

I am, very faithfully and respectfully,
Your Friend

35.) It can be inferred that this letter is written by a(n):
    a.) soldier to his lieutenant
    b.) diplomat to his friend
    c.) slave owner to his master
    d.) editor to a slave abolitionist
    e.) writer to a publisher

36.) Which of the following statement(s) is true of the author?
    I. He does not believe he is in a position to alter the content of the manuscript.
    II. The manuscript made the horrors of slavery more real to him.
    III. He understands what it feels like to be a slave.
        a.) I only.
        b.) II only.
        c.) I & II
        d.) II & III
        e.) I, II & III

37.) The tone of the letter can best be described as:
    a.) apathetic
    b.) contrite
    c.) insincere
    d.) accusatory
    e.) passionate

38.) The author implies that many people:
    a.) dislike questioning the slave-system
    b.) choose not to read slave narratives
    c.) are not aware of the hideous cruelty with which slaves are treated
    d.) would prefer to read Mr. Douglass' story
    e.) believe the slave-system is highly lucrative and therefore beneficial

39.) As used in line 3, the word "eminently" most closely means:
    a.) to a great degree
    b.) unknowingly
    c.) about to happen
    d.) on the verge of extinction
    e.) ready to dismount

40.) The author states that he is impressed by the manuscript because of its:
    a.) strong emotion
    b.) simplicity and calmness
    c.) embellished style
    d.) theatrical elements
    e.) minimal number of error

STOP

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SECTION 3
Time: 30 mins.
60 questions

This section consists of two different types of questions. There are different 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 word or phrase whose meaning is closest to the word in capital letters.

SAMPLE QUESTION:

    EASY:
       (a) effortless
       (b) difficult
       (c) abstract
       (d) unknown
       (e) ready

1.) IMPOSITION
a.) courteous
b.) adamant
c.) impolite
d.) handy
e.) burden

2.) PREY
a.) servitude
b.) exile
c.) quarry
d.) meal
e.) predator

3.) SYMPOSIUM
a.) monologue
b.) discussion
c.) synopsis
d.) recital
e.) squalid

4.) GALE
a.) mercurial
b.) to lengthen
c.) gentle breeze
d.) without decoration
e.) strong wind

5.) INFATUATION
a.) dull
b.) obsession
c.) fading
d.) innocent
e.) irregular

6.) SURROGATE
a.) substitute
b.) donate
c.) surround
d.) original
e.) rift

7.) STARK
a.) genesis
b.) honest
c.) pride
d.) bare
e.) examine

8.) LUSH
a.) lofty
b.) posterity
c.) fertile
d.) attractive
e.) barren

9.) CLEAR
a.) explicit
b.) bewilder
c.) essay
d.) concise
e.) orator

10.) DISSECT
a.) assemble
b.) seize
c.) dismember
d.) groping
e.) physician

11.) CANCEL
a.) indictment
b.) annul
c.) unclear
d.) enact
e.) calculate

12.) REITERATE
a.) jest
b.) singular
c.) repeat
d.) articulate
e.) oration

13.) DIGRESS
a.) kinetic
b.) healthy
c.) gloomy
d.) wise
e.) stray

14.) STABLE
a.) stubborn
b.) unwavering
c.) analytical
d.) brash
e.) shaky

15.) ENVELOP
a.) cover fully
b.) give up
c.) crowded
d.) very old
e.) penitent

16.) SINGULAR
a.) sustain
b.) bleak
c.) damp
d.) remarkable
e.) punish

17.) BEWILDER
a.) abdicate
b.) banish
c.) jail
d.) obstinate
e.) puzzle

18.) WAN
a.) pale
b.) abounding
c.) parched
d.) lean
e.) warlike

19.) FIDGET
a.) understand
b.) move restlessly
c.) forgive
d.) wake up
e.) speak

20.) DESTITUTE
a.) wholesale
b.) impoverished
c.) unequaled
d.) stimulating
e.) aware

21.) CLAIRVOYANT
a.) psychic
b.) baby
c.) answer
d.) bottom
e.) capital

22.) BENEVOLENCE
a.) agreement
b.) kindness
c.) gerunds
d.) miserliness
e.) person

23.) MISCELLANEOUS
a.) assorted
b.) naive
c.) macho
d.) exotic
e.) youthful

24.) TARDY
a.) invincible
b.) vacuous
c.) curly
d.) delayed
e.) taboo

25.) CHARASMATIC
a.) future
b.) deeply respect
c.) chivalrous
d.) quiet
e.) able to influence

26.) LURE
a.) discuss
b.) put off
c.) jolly
d.) entice
e.) limit

27.) INEFFECTUAL
a.) punctual
b.) effective
c.) tiny
d.) itchy
e.) incompetent

28.) CONDESCEND
a.) snobbish
b.) patronize
c.) crabby
d.) spooky
e.) encourage

29.) ILLEGITIMATE
a.) domineering
b.) yummy
c.) unlawful
d.) instinctive
e.) authorized

30.) BROAD
a.) wide
b.) detailed
c.) write
d.) nostalgic
e.) contrite

ANALOGIES

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

SAMPLE QUESTION:

Leaf is to tree as:
   (a) smart is to intelligent
   (b) cloud is to fluffy
   (c) friend is to enemy
   (d) petal is to flower
   (e) fork is to knife

Choice (d) is best because a leaf is on a tree and a petal is on a flower. Each pair of words shares the same relationship.

31.) Lion is to pride as:
   a.) hog is to pen
   b.) geese is to goose
   c.) sheep is to flock
   d.) lion is to lioness
   e.) fawn is to deer

32.) Hazardous is to dangerous as:
   a.) light is to illuminate
   b.) honest is to unscrupulous
   c.) likely is to probable
   d.) harp is to instrument
   e.) rue is to accept

33.) Cathedral is to grandiose as:
   a.) hovel is to shack
   b.) cordial is to polite
   c.) palace is to luxurious
   d.) lackluster is to inspire
   e.) buttress is to support

34.) Citadel is to refuge
   a.) refurbish is to renovate
   b.) energy is to vitality
   c.) stable is to horse
   d.) spa is to relaxation
   e.) exercise is to gym

39.) Disobedience is to punish as:
a.) reward is to kindness
b.) doctor is to care
c.) courage is to applaud
d.) copy is to replicate
e.) religion is to belief

40.) Ambiguous is to unclear as:
a.) circle is to continuous
b.) alert is to secure
c.) blush is to embarrass
d.) ill is to well
e.) havoc is to confusion

41.) Rare is to obsolete as:
a.) communication is to conversation
b.) contentment is to ecstasy
c.) bunch is to bundle
d.) spotless is to sparkling
e.) dull is to bright

42.) Iodine is to medicine as:
a.) math is to logic
b.) feed is to pasture
c.) growth is to sunlight
d.) cinnamon is to spice
e.) band is to music

43.) Bull is to cow as:
a.) bluenose is to whale
b.) marsupial is to kangaroo
c.) parakeet is to bird
d.) stallion is to horse
e.) koala is to Australia

44.) Husbandry is to farming as:
a.) culinary is to chef
b.) swimmer is to athlete
c.) horticulture is to planting
d.) builder is to architect
e.) grape is to vine

45.) Lizard is to chameleon as:
a.) rain is to condensation
b.) travel is to commute
c.) cat is to panther
d.) teeth is to mouth
e.) fish is to water

46.) Azure is to blue as:
a.) better is to best
b.) mauve is to purple
c.) breakable is to glass
d.) poise is to demeanor
e.) average is to elite

47.) Wizard is to sorcery as:
a.) children is to toys
b.) anarchist is to rebellion
c.) eye is to glasses
d.) whistle is to signal
e.) charm is to accessory

48.) Syllable is to word as:
a.) hunt is to track
b.) archive is to history
c.) tour is to explore
d.) page is to book
e.) discipline is to correct

49.) Creed is to principle as:
a.) manual is to instruction
b.) capital is to unimportant
c.) cough is to cold
d.) lament is to death
e.) devastate is to construct

50.) Immaculate is to spotless as:
a.) ashamed is to proud
b.) traveler is to adventurous
c.) elegant is to beauty
d.) prosperity is to wealth
e.) thoughtless is to diligent

51.) Theatre is to stage as:
a.) town is to citizen
b.) church is to pulpit
c.) pool is to arena
d.) porch is to patio
e.) balcony is to window

52.) Sickness is to health as:
a.) curiosity is to child
b.) sleep is to fatigue
c.) speculation is to theorize
d.) success is to study
e.) transparent is to opaque

53.) Fleet is to ship as:
a.) regiment is to soldier
b.) unemployment is to employment
c.) thrill is to chase
d.) geese is to flock
e.) life is to vitality

54.) Dislike is to abhor as:
a.) law is to knowledge
b.) amuse is to entertain
c.) goodness is to malevolent
d.) blink is to eye
e.) tainted is to toxic

55.) Alter is to tailor as:
a.) write is to lyricist
b.) chopping is to butcher
c.) choke is to blockage
d.) behave is to obedience
e.) bake is to dessert

56.) Sketch is to render as:
a.) run is to marathon
b.) movie is to film
c.) dog is to fetch
d.) hearsay is to conjecture
e.) climb is to mountain

57.) Dime is to dollar as:
a.) coin is to quarter
b.) omen is to warning
c.) idea is to creative
d.) peculiar is to inquisitive
e.) ten is to hundred

58.) Priest is to charitable as:
a.) grace is to forgive
b.) banana is to fruit
c.) suitcase is to travel
d.) gymnast is to deft
e.) cobbler is to shoemaker

59.) Hut is to dwelling as wrench is to:
a.) screw
b.) mechanic
c.) tool
d.) apprentice
e.) hovel

60.) Dictionary is to definition as:
a.) atlas is to map
b.) rice is to field
c.) monkey is to tree
d.) floor is building
e.) events it o almanac

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SECTION 4
Time: 30 mins.
25 questions

There are five possible answers given after each question. Use scrap paper to work out the answer to each question and then select your answer.

1. Order from greatest to least: 3/4, 4/5, 6/7, 2/3
    a.) 2/3, 3/4, 4/5, 6/7
    b.) 2/3, 4/5, 3/4, 6/7
    c.) 4/5, 3/4, 6/7, 2/3
    d.) 4/5, 6/7, 3/4, 2/3
    e.) 6/7, 4/5, 3/4, 2/3

2. The Least Common Multiple (LCM) of 6 and 12 is the same as the LCM of 3 and what number?
    a.) 2
    b.) 4
    c.) 8
    d.) 10
    e.) 14

3. List the prime numbers between 10 and 20.
    a.) 11, 13, 15
    b.) 11, 15, 17
    c.) 11, 13, 17, 19
    d.) 11, 15, 17, 19
    e.) 13, 15, 17, 19

4. 40% of a number is 15. What is the number?
    a.) 6
    b.) 9
    c.) 32
    d.) 37.5
    e.) 42

5. 418% =
    a.) 0.0418
    b.) 0.418
    c.) 4.18
    d.) 41.8
    e.) 418

6. 2/3 ÷ 1/5 = ____
    a.) 2 3/5
    b.) 3
    c.) 3 1/3
    d.) 5
    e.) 5 1/2

7. Neil earns $725 for each painting he sells. If he sells 8 paintings and spends 25% of his earnings on more supplies, how much does he have left?
    a.) $3475
    b.) $4050
    c.) $4350
    d.) $5680
    e.) $6450

8. A recipe that makes 24 cookies calls for 3 eggs and 1 cup of flour. Rachel has 2 eggs and 1 cup of flour. How many cookies can she make?
    a.) 4
    b.) 6
    c.) 8
    d.) 12
    e.) 16

9. An equilateral triangle has a perimeter of 12 cm. What will be the perimeter of the same triangle if each side is decreased by 25 percent?
    a.) 4 cm
    b.) 8 cm
    c.) 9 cm
    d.) 15 cm
    e.) 27 cm

10. Edgar is training to run a marathon. Each day he runs 10 percent more than the last. He starts on day 1 running 2 km. At the end of day 3, how far has he run in total?
    a.) 3.22 km
    b.) 3.5 km
    c.) 4 km
    d.) 6 km
    e.) 6.42 km

11.   Solve if y= 5 and x = 3.

$$\frac{2x + 3x + 2y - 5}{2}$$

        a.) 10
        b.) 12
        c.) 15
        d.) 20
        e.) 25

12. A snake sheds it skin every 0.75 years. How long does it take for a snake to shed its skin 8 times?
        a.) 26 months
        b.) 2 years and 8 months
        c.) 3 years and 2 months
        d.) 4 years
        e.) 6 years

13. Write an expression for the following problem: five more than half a number.

        a.) 5 + x
        b.) 5x/2
        c.) 5 + 2/x
        d.) 5 + x/2
        e.) 5 + 2x

14. An aquarium is 1/2 full. 20L of water is added and now it is 60 percent full. How many liters of water can the aquarium hold?
        a.) 50L
        b.) 100L
        c.) 120L
        d.) 200L
        e.) 500L

15. Rueben is participating in a scavenger hunt. The contest is 2 days long and at the end of the first day Rueben has 22 items. At the end of the contest Rueben has 28 items. What percent of Rueben's total items did he find on the first day?
        a.) 90%
        b.) 79%
        c.) 40%
        d.) 30%
        e.) 11%

16. A factory can make 1600 gadgets a day. If the factory has 16 employees, who work 8 hours a day, what is the average number of gadgets each employee makes per hour?
    a.) 12.5
    b.) 23
    c.) 34.5
    d.) 50
    e.) 100

17. $x^2 - 2y$ is equal to $y^2 + 1$.

What are possible values for x and y?

a.) x = 5, y =12
b.) x = 4, y = 3
c.) x = 3, y = 5
d.) x = 1, y = 2
e.) x = -2, y = 0

18. Beth bought a pair of jeans on sale for $65.00. They were 35% off the original price. What was the original price of the jeans?
    a.) $100.00
    b.) $120.00
    c.) $150.00
    d.) $185.00
    e.) $200.00

19. A circle has a radius of 6 cm, and another circle has a radius of 3cm. What is the percent difference between the circumferences of the two circles?
    a.) 6%
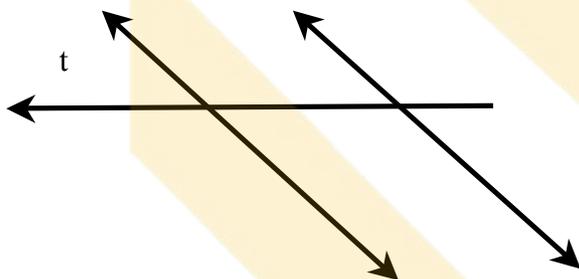   b.) 30%
    c.) 40%
    d.) 50%
    e.) 90%

20. At Tony's hot dog stand, half of Saturday's profits is equal to all the profits he makes on weekdays. The stand is not open on Sundays. If Tony makes x profits on Saturday, write an equation for the total profits Tony makes in an entire week.
    a.) x + x/2
    b.) x/2
    c.) 2x
    d.) 2x + ½
    e.) 3x + 1

21. 0.235 x 0.001 equals:

    a.) 0.000235
    b.) 0.00235
    c.) 0.0235
    d.) 23
    e.) 2350

22.

In the figure above, what is the number of degrees in angle t?

    a. 30º
    b. 45º
    c. 120º
    d. 135º
    e. 225º

23. What is the sum of 456 rounded off to the nearest hundred and 935 rounded off to the nearest ten?
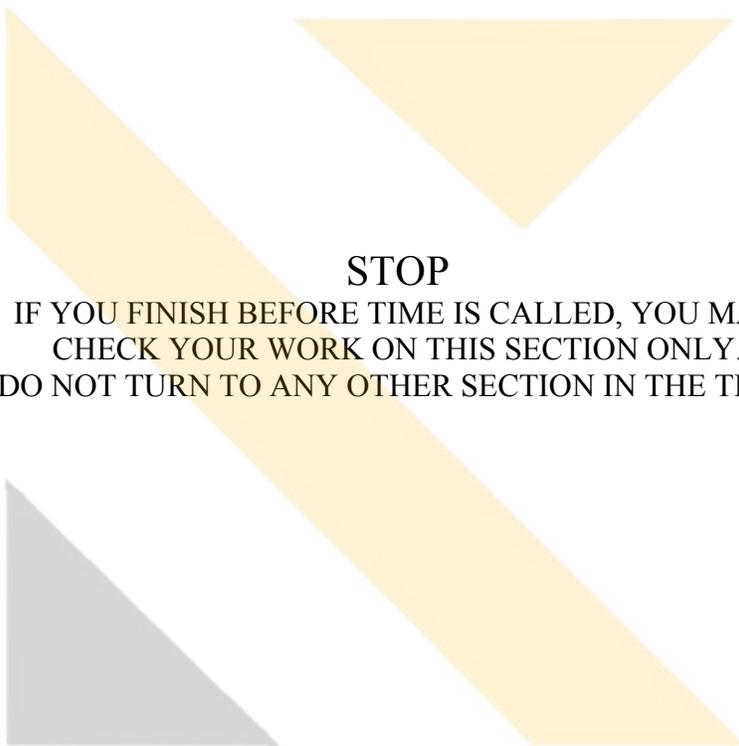   a.) 1,391
    b.) 1,400
    c.) 1,430
    d.) 1,440
    e.) 1,510

24. Amy reads 18 books a year, Toby reads 32 and Robert reads 24. What is the ratio of books Amy read to the total number of books read by all three friends?
    a.) 3 : 11
    b.) 6 : 17
    c.) 9 : 37
    d.) 18 : 74
    e.) 27 : 222

25. 15% of 60% of 80 is?
    a.) 5.8
    b.) 7.2
    c.) 9
    d.) 12.5
    e.) 24

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ANSWER KEY: SSAT Upper Level Test

SECTION 1: Quantitative I

1. e	6. b	11. b	16. c	21. b
2. d	7. b	12. e	17. c	22. e
3. c	8. c	13. a	18. c	23. b
4. c	9. d	14. d	19. a	24. e
5. c	10. d	15. d	20. a	25. c

SECTION 2: Reading Comprehension

1.) d	11.) d	21.) e	31.) d
2.) b	12.) e	22.) b	32.) a
3.) e	13.) c	23.) b	33.) c
4.) c	14.) a	24.) a	34.) e
5.) c	15.) d	25.) d	35.) d
6.) a	16.) e	26.) e	36.) c
7.) b	17.) c	27.) a	37.) e
8.) e	18.) e	28.) b	38.) c
9.) b	19.) c	29.) c	39.) a
10.) a	20.) d	30.) b	40.) b

SECTION 3: Verbal Section

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

SECTION 4: Quantitative II

1.) e	6.) c	11.) a	16.) a	21.) a
2.) b	7.) c	12.) e	17.) b	22.) b
3.) c	8.) e	13.) d	18.) a	23.) d
4.) d	9.) c	14.) d	19.) d	24.) c
5.) c	10.) e	15.) b	20.) a	25.) b

Converting Scores to Percentiles

How to calculate your child's scaled score and find his / her percentile:

1.) In each section, count the number correct, incorrect and omitted.

You can double check that you have counted correctly by adding the three numbers together. If you are calculating the verbal section (synonyms & analogies), your numbers should add up to 60; the quantitative section (math), your numbers should add up to 25 for each section or 50 in totoal; the reading comprehension section, your numbers should add up to 40.

2.) Subtract a 1/4 of a point for each incorrect answer, in each section, to find your child's raw score.

Simply, divide the number of questions answered incorrectly by 4. Do NOT deduct any points for omitted questions.

For example, if in the verbal section your child scored: 36 correct, 22 incorrect and omitted 2. Divide 22 by 4. For a total of 5.5
Subtract this number from number of questions correct. 36 - 5.5 = 30.5
(If needed, round the number up or down to get a whole number. So, 30.5 becomes 31.)

The number you are left with AFTER deductions is your child's RAW SCORE.

3.) When calculating the raw score for the quantitative section, you must combine the scores for each quantitative section to get a single quantitative score out of 50. Then, simply follow the same steps given above to calculate a quantitative raw score.

4.) Find your child's raw score in the chart provided. The charts correspond to a child's grade, so be sure to use the correct chart for your child.

Upper Level Estimated Percentiles			
Raw Scores	Verbal Percentile	Quantitative Percentile	Reading Percentiles
60	99		
55	99		
50	98	99	
45	94	96	
40	87	87	99
35	77	75	94
30	63	61	78
25	47	45	57
20	31	30	36
15	18	18	20
10	8	9	8
5	2	3	3
0	1	1	1
-5	1	1	1
-10 and lower	1	1	1