



STUDENT TEST BOOK

Test Ninjas ISEE® Lower Level Practice Test 1

Lower Level · Grades 4–5 · Full-length practice test with answer sheet, answer key and scoring worksheet

127

QUESTIONS

+ essay

30 MINUTES

5

SECTIONS

140

MINUTES

STUDENT NAME

DATE

INSTRUCTOR OR PARENT

BEFORE YOU BEGIN

- Read the directions at the start of each section.
- Work only in the section you're timed on; don't go back or ahead.
- Mark one answer per question on the answer sheet (page 4).
- There's no penalty for wrong answers, so answer every question.
- Take a 10-minute break after Section 2 and after Section 4.

TEST INFORMATION

TIMING

140 minutes, 5 sections, 2 breaks

MATERIALS

Pencils · eraser · pen for the essay · no calculator

SCORING

Practice only · unofficial

STOP

Do not open this test book until instructed.

STUDENT ACKNOWLEDGMENT

I understand that this practice test is unofficial and that any resulting score is an estimate.

STUDENT INITIALS

Published by Test Ninjas

Test Ninjas creates independent practice assessments and instructional resources designed to support focused academic preparation.

DOCUMENT

Test Ninjas ISEE® Lower Level Practice Test 1

PUBLISHER

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EDITION IDENTIFIER

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LEVEL

Lower Level (Grades 4–5, for students applying to grades 5 and 6)

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How this test works

This test book follows the paper Lower Level ISEE: the same five sections, question counts and time limits, in the same order, with breaks after Sections 2 and 4. Time each section separately and take the whole test in one sitting if you can.

#	SECTION	LENGTH	TIME
1	Verbal Reasoning	34 questions	20 minutes
2	Quantitative Reasoning	38 questions	35 minutes
	Break		10 minutes
3	Reading Comprehension	25 questions	25 minutes
4	Mathematics Achievement	30 questions	30 minutes
	Break		10 minutes
5	Essay (unscored)	1 prompt	30 minutes

At the Lower Level, Quantitative Reasoning is all word problems. There are no quantitative comparisons, which start at the Middle Level.

Scoring

Each correct answer earns 1 point, and wrong answers cost nothing, so answer every question. On the real ISEE, each section's raw score becomes a scaled score from 760 to 940, then a percentile that compares the student only with other applicants to the same grade, and a stanine from 1 to 9. The essay isn't scored; a copy goes to the schools. Every question in this practice test counts; the real test mixes in a few unscored tryout questions. Score yourself with the answer key and scoring worksheet at the back of this book.

Before the questions

- Set a timer for each section.
- Do scratch work in this test book.
- Write the essay in pen on the lined pages.
- Use a No. 2 pencil on the answer sheet.
- Stop when time is called, even mid-section.
- No calculators, rulers or protractors.

ISEE LOWER LEVEL · PRACTICE TEST 1

Answer Sheet

Fill in one circle per question. Erase changes completely. Write the essay on the lined pages in Section 5.

SECTION 1 · VERBAL REASONING · 34 QUESTIONS

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

SECTION 2 · QUANTITATIVE REASONING · 38 QUESTIONS

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

SECTION 3 · READING COMPREHENSION · 25 QUESTIONS

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

SECTION 4 · MATHEMATICS ACHIEVEMENT · 30 QUESTIONS

- | | | |
|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| 1 (A) (B) (C) (D) | 11 (A) (B) (C) (D) | 21 (A) (B) (C) (D) |
| 2 (A) (B) (C) (D) | 12 (A) (B) (C) (D) | 22 (A) (B) (C) (D) |
| 3 (A) (B) (C) (D) | 13 (A) (B) (C) (D) | 23 (A) (B) (C) (D) |
| 4 (A) (B) (C) (D) | 14 (A) (B) (C) (D) | 24 (A) (B) (C) (D) |
| 5 (A) (B) (C) (D) | 15 (A) (B) (C) (D) | 25 (A) (B) (C) (D) |
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| 9 (A) (B) (C) (D) | 19 (A) (B) (C) (D) | 29 (A) (B) (C) (D) |
| 10 (A) (B) (C) (D) | 20 (A) (B) (C) (D) | 30 (A) (B) (C) (D) |

SECTION 1 OF 5

1 Verbal Reasoning

34 questions · 20 minutes

DIRECTIONS

This section has two parts, synonyms and sentence completions. Each question has four answer choices. Choose the best answer and fill in its circle on your answer sheet.

Part One · Synonyms

Each question is a word in capital letters followed by four choices. Choose the word that is most nearly the same in meaning as the word in capital letters.

1 SYNONYM

CATCH

- (A) aim
- (B) block
- (C) chase
- (D) grab

2 SYNONYM

HARD

- (A) boring
- (B) clumsy
- (C) difficult
- (D) easy

3 SYNONYM

KID

- (A) baby
- (B) child
- (C) parent
- (D) student

4 SYNONYM

JOG

- (A) rest
- (B) run
- (C) stroll
- (D) stumble

5 SYNONYM

TINY

- (A) huge
- (B) plain
- (C) small
- (D) sturdy

6 SYNONYM

CAP

- (A) cape
- (B) hat
- (C) scarf
- (D) sleeve

7 SYNONYM

DELIVER

- (A) borrow
- (B) bring
- (C) carry
- (D) keep

8 SYNONYM

EAGER

- (A) bored
- (B) excited
- (C) patient
- (D) tired

9 SYNONYM

GRIEF

- (A) misery
- (B) relief
- (C) surprise
- (D) worry

10 SYNONYM

QUEST

- (A) journey
- (B) question
- (C) search
- (D) victory

11 SYNONYM

DESTROY

- (A) build
- (B) mend
- (C) ruin
- (D) stain

12 SYNONYM

CONCEAL

- (A) announce
- (B) confess
- (C) guard
- (D) hide

13 SYNONYM

PEBBLE

- (A) stone
- (B) stream
- (C) twig
- (D) wave

14 SYNONYM

UNEASY

- (A) cheerful
- (B) nervous
- (C) quiet
- (D) silent

15 SYNONYM

FILTHY

- (A) clean
- (B) damp
- (C) dark
- (D) dirty

16 SYNONYM

CHAMBER

- (A) room
- (B) shelf
- (C) stair
- (D) tower

17 SYNONYM

ESSENTIAL

- (A) costly
- (B) extra
- (C) helpful
- (D) necessary

Part Two · Sentence Completion

Each question is a sentence with one blank. Choose the word or phrase that best completes the sentence.

18 SENTENCE COMPLETION

Rather than praising the one player who had scored, the coach spent the whole ride home praising the ----- that set up the goal, naming every pass in order.

- (A) practice
- (B) selfishness
- (C) teamwork
- (D) training

19 SENTENCE COMPLETION

The pan was so hot that the underside of the pancake browned in seconds, so the cook had to ----- it long before the batter on top had finished bubbling.

- (A) chill
- (B) drop
- (C) flip
- (D) fold

20 SENTENCE COMPLETION

The magician pulled a full bowl of goldfish out of a folded newspaper, and the children in the front row were -----.

- (A) too amazed to clap
- (B) asked to sit farther back
- (C) sitting closest to the stage
- (D) told not to touch anything on the table

21 SENTENCE COMPLETION

Because the old ferry carries no motor of any kind, it can only ----- across the bay, moving whenever the wind fills its canvas.

- (A) drift
- (B) paddle
- (C) row
- (D) sail

22 SENTENCE COMPLETION

Every other worker at the animal shelter was paid by the hour, but Esme was -----.

- (A) new that week
- (B) kept the busiest
- (C) there as a volunteer
- (D) the last to go home each night

23 SENTENCE COMPLETION

The soccer field had no shade at all, and after an hour of running in the sun every player on the bench was -----.

- (A) desperately thirsty
- (B) asking about the score
- (C) cheering for the goalkeeper
- (D) hoping the game would go to extra time

24 SENTENCE COMPLETION

Visitors assumed the food pantry had almost run out, but the back closet held a ----- of canned goods that was enough to feed everyone for a month.

- (A) handful
- (B) record
- (C) sample
- (D) supply

25 SENTENCE COMPLETION

The oak by the gate had shaded the yard since Hollis's grandfather was a boy, but the maple beside it was -----.

- (A) still a young tree
- (B) losing its leaves early
- (C) the taller of the two by far
- (D) planted where the shed used to stand

26 SENTENCE COMPLETION

The fog at seven was so thick that the far shore was gone completely, yet by nine the whole line of docks had begun to ----- again, one shape at a time.

- (A) appear
- (B) scatter
- (C) sink
- (D) vanish

27 SENTENCE COMPLETION

The forecast had promised a quiet week on the lake, so nobody expected the ----- afternoon that sent every sailboat back to the dock by four.

- (A) calm
- (B) stormy
- (C) sunny
- (D) warm

28 SENTENCE COMPLETION

The heavy oak block dropped straight to the bottom of the tub, but the pine block went on to ----- there all afternoon, riding high on the water.

- (A) float
- (B) roll
- (C) settle
- (D) soak

29 SENTENCE COMPLETION

The tunnel under the bridge was long and bare, so every shout the boys let out came back to them a second later as a faint -----, and they kept shouting just to hear it.

- (A) answer
- (B) echo
- (C) shadow
- (D) silence

30 SENTENCE COMPLETION

The red flag over the boathouse was bright when it went up in June, but by the end of August the sun had begun to ----- it, and the cloth was a pale pink by fall.

- (A) crack
- (B) darken
- (C) fade
- (D) tear

31 SENTENCE COMPLETION

The nurse pressed a cold pack against the swelling, and the relief was so ----- that the boy stopped crying in the same second the pack touched his arm.

- (A) gradual
- (B) immediate
- (C) lasting
- (D) unexpected

32 SENTENCE COMPLETION

The instructions for the paper airplane took up half a page, but the instructions for the model bridge were -----.

- (A) printed in red
- (B) written by hand
- (C) missing from the box
- (D) twelve pages of connected steps

33 SENTENCE COMPLETION

The judges gave the ribbon not to the fastest finisher but to the boy who reported his own false start, and they said afterward that they were rewarding his -----, which had cost him the race.

- (A) carelessness
- (B) effort
- (C) excuse
- (D) honesty

34 SENTENCE COMPLETION

The old fisherman had watched the gulls move inland before every storm for fifty years, so when they crossed the road that morning he was able to -----.

- (A) point them out
- (B) count the birds
- (C) say what was coming
- (D) explain why they had flown inland

STOP

If you finish before time is called, check your work in this section only. Don't turn to another section.

SECTION 2 OF 5

2 Quantitative Reasoning

38 questions • 35 minutes

DIRECTIONS

Every question in this section is a word problem with four answer choices. Work the problems in this test book; calculators are not allowed. Figures are drawn as accurately as possible unless a note says otherwise.

Word Problems

Each question has four answer choices. Work the problem and choose the best answer.

1 WORD PROBLEM

A picture frame is built from strips of wood mitered at the corners. The frame needs 96 centimeters of strip in all, and 58 centimeters have already been cut. How many more centimeters of strip are needed?

- (A) 38
- (B) 58
- (C) 96
- (D) 154

2 WORD PROBLEM

A class measures the puddle by the gate with a ruler on every rainy morning. Over the last 20 school days, 8 mornings were rainy, 7 were cloudy with no rain, and 5 were clear. One of those 20 days is picked at random. What is the probability that it was a rainy morning?

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

3 WORD PROBLEM

A three-legged race is run in heats, with six pairs of runners in each heat. Every heat takes 4 minutes to run, and 3 minutes are needed between one heat and the next so the pairs can line up. How many minutes does it take to run 5 heats and the 4 gaps between them?

- (A) 12
- (B) 20
- (C) 23
- (D) 32

4 WORD PROBLEM

A shopping list for a bake sale is priced item by item. Four of the prices are \$3.05, \$3.15, \$3.50, and \$3.55. Which of those prices is closest to \$3?

- (A) \$3.05
- (B) \$3.15
- (C) \$3.50
- (D) \$3.55

5 WORD PROBLEM

Two students each fold an identical sheet of paper into equal strips to make bookmarks. One folds her sheet into 6 equal strips and takes 5 of them. The other folds her sheet into 8 equal strips and takes 5 of them. Which statement must be true?

- (A) The second student took more paper, because her sheet was cut into more strips.
- (B) They took the same amount of paper, because each of them took 5 strips.
- (C) There is no way to tell, because the two students cut strips of different sizes.
- (D) The first student took more paper, because each of her strips is the wider one.

6 WORD PROBLEM

A planetarium show repeats on the hour. The table below shows how many seats were sold for the first four shows of the day.

Show	1st	2nd	3rd	4th
Seats sold	40	46	52	58

If the seats sold keep changing in the same way, how many seats will be sold for the 6th show?

- (A) 58
- (B) 64
- (C) 70
- (D) 116

7 WORD PROBLEM

A rabbit hutch is built from panels that are all the same width. Each panel costs \$7, and the builder has \$50 to spend on panels. How many panels can the builder buy?

- (A) 1
- (B) 6
- (C) 7
- (D) 8

8 WORD PROBLEM

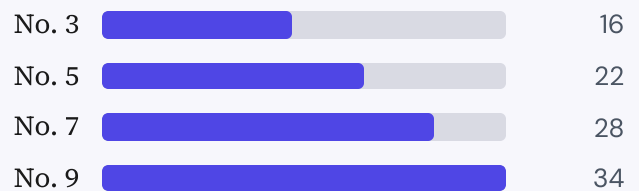
A cart at the produce scale holds 18 bags of apples, and each bag weighs about 6 pounds. Which of these is the best estimate of the weight of all the apples in the cart?

- (A) 24 pounds
- (B) 110 pounds
- (C) 180 pounds
- (D) 200 pounds

9 WORD PROBLEM

A neighbor on Honeycomb Court shovels driveways and charges by the size of the driveway. The bar graph below shows what four households paid him after one storm.

PAID FOR SHOVELING, IN DOLLARS



How many more dollars did the household that paid the most pay than the household that paid the least?

- (A) 18
- (B) 25
- (C) 34
- (D) 50

10 WORD PROBLEM

In a game of tag, the base holds only 3 players at a time, and 11 children are playing. At any moment each child is either on the base or off it. Which of these could be the number of children off the base at one moment?

- (A) 3
- (B) 5
- (C) 7
- (D) 9

11 WORD PROBLEM

A water station refills coolers between events. Each cooler takes 9 bottles of water, 6 coolers are refilled, and 4 extra bottles are set aside for the judges. How many bottles are used in all?

- (A) 58
- (B) 63
- (C) 90
- (D) 216

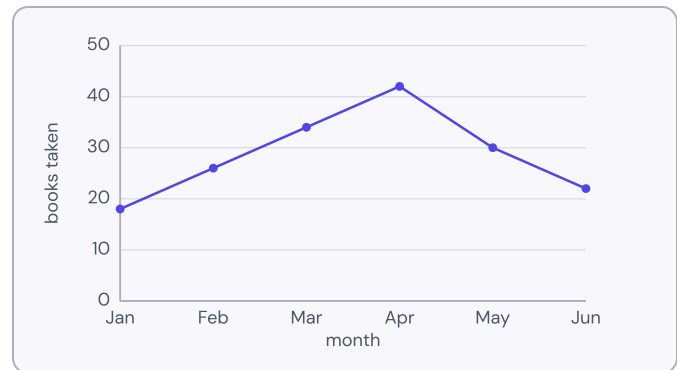
12 WORD PROBLEM

A mural is sketched onto a wall marked off in equal squares, 12 across and 7 down. The artist works for 5 days and colors 20 of the squares. How many squares are still uncolored?

- (A) 4
- (B) 64
- (C) 84
- (D) 100

13 WORD PROBLEM

A library rebuilds its display table with a new theme every month. The line graph below shows how many books were taken from the display table in each of six months.



Which statement best describes how the number of books taken changed over the six months?

- (A) The number rose in every one of the six months.
- (B) The number rose for four months and then fell.
- (C) The number fell for four months and then rose.
- (D) The number was greatest in the last of the six months.

14 WORD PROBLEM

A class is voting on a name for the new class fish. Voting costs 30 cents, and each voter must pay with exactly four coins. Which of these is a set of coins a voter could use?

- (A) six nickels
- (B) one quarter and one nickel
- (C) three dimes and one penny
- (D) two dimes and two nickels

15 WORD PROBLEM

A carton holds 30 eggs. The same number of eggs is used on each of 4 days, and as many eggs are used as the rule allows. How many eggs are left in the carton at the end of the four days?

- (A) 2
- (B) 4
- (C) 7
- (D) 28

16 WORD PROBLEM

A gardener has \$20 to spend at the garden stand. A watering can costs \$8.50, a bag of soil costs \$6.75, and a packet of seeds costs \$2.25. If the gardener buys all three, how much money is left?

- (A) \$2.25
- (B) \$2.50
- (C) \$4.75
- (D) \$11.50

17 WORD PROBLEM

A coin folder has a hole for each year. The first three pages of the folder are shown below, with one dot standing for one hole.

1: ●●●●
 2: ●●●●●●●●
 3: ●●●●●●●●●●●●●●●●
Page 1, page 2 and page 3 of the folder.

If the pages keep growing in the same way, how many holes are on page 6?

- (A) 19
- (B) 24
- (C) 25
- (D) 29

18 WORD PROBLEM

The exhibits at the zoo are laid out on a grid. The reptile house is directly north of the cafe, and the bird dome is directly north of the reptile house. Which statement must be true?

- (A) The three buildings stand the same distance apart.
- (B) The bird dome is north of the cafe.
- (C) The cafe stands between the reptile house and the bird dome.
- (D) The bird dome is the farthest of the three from the zoo entrance.

19 WORD PROBLEM

A class keeps a chart of how the students get their lunch. The chart below shows four days of one week.

Day	Packed lunch	Bought lunch	Absent
Monday	16	6	2
Tuesday	9	14	2
Wednesday	12	9	1
Thursday	13	11	3

On which day did the fewest students eat lunch at school?

- (A) Monday
- (B) Tuesday
- (C) Wednesday
- (D) Thursday

20 WORD PROBLEM

A bell rings the same number of minutes after recess starts every day. To get the number printed on the schedule, that number of minutes has 6 taken off it and the result is then halved. The schedule prints 7. How many minutes after the start of recess does the bell ring?

- (A) 7
- (B) 13
- (C) 14
- (D) 20

21 WORD PROBLEM

A dog is walked around the same loop every evening. The table below gives the start and finish times for four evenings.

Evening	Start	Finish
Monday	6:05	6:55
Tuesday	5:50	6:30
Wednesday	6:40	7:10
Thursday	6:30	7:15

On which evening did the walk take the longest?

- (A) Monday
- (B) Tuesday
- (C) Wednesday
- (D) Thursday

22 WORD PROBLEM

A summer reading chart has one square colored for each book read, plus some squares colored in at the start. The table below shows four readers.

Books read	1	2	3	5
Squares colored	4	7	10	16

Which rule works for every pair in the table?

- (A) Add 3 to the number of books read.
- (B) Color 3 more squares than the reader before.
- (C) Multiply the number of books read by 3 and add 1.
- (D) Multiply the number of books read by 4.

23 WORD PROBLEM

A rectangular baking pan measures 11 inches by 3 inches. A square pan measures 7 inches on each side. Which statement is true?

- (A) The rectangular pan covers more space, because it is longer than the square pan is wide.
- (B) The two pans cover the same space, because the distance around each one is 28 inches.
- (C) The square pan covers more space, even though the distance around each pan is the same.
- (D) There is no way to tell which pan covers more space without measuring them.

24 WORD PROBLEM

Keychains hang on a pegboard grid. One keychain hangs on the peg that is 2 columns right and 3 rows up from the corner peg. The whole row of keychains is then slid 4 columns to the right. Where does that keychain hang now?

- (A) 2 columns right and 7 rows up
- (B) 6 columns right and 3 rows up
- (C) 3 columns right and 6 rows up
- (D) 6 columns right and 7 rows up

25 WORD PROBLEM

A lemonade stand on the corner charges one price all afternoon. Its tabletop is a rectangle, and it is replaced with a tabletop whose length is doubled and whose width is unchanged. Which statement must be true?

- (A) The space the tabletop covers is four times what it was.
- (B) The distance around the tabletop is exactly twice what it was.
- (C) Both the space covered and the distance around are four times what they were.
- (D) The space covered is exactly twice what it was, and the distance around is less than twice what it was.

26 WORD PROBLEM

Two classes helped with the tomato harvest and filled some of the crates themselves. The table below shows the two sessions.

Session	Crates picked	Crates filled by the class
Morning	12	3
Afternoon	6	2

Which statement must be true?

- (A) The afternoon class filled more crates, because a third is more than a quarter.
- (B) The morning class filled more crates, but the afternoon class filled the larger share of its own session.
- (C) The afternoon class filled both more crates and the larger share of its own session.
- (D) The morning class filled both more crates and the larger share of its own session.

27 WORD PROBLEM

Four paint jars are filled to the same level with different paints. The red jar is heavier than the blue jar. The blue jar is heavier than the green jar. The yellow jar is heavier than the red jar. Which jar is the heaviest?

- (A) the blue jar
- (B) the green jar
- (C) the yellow jar
- (D) the red jar

28 WORD PROBLEM

Four children entered a hula-hoop contest. The chart below gives how long each of them kept the hoop going.

Child	Minutes
Dahlia	2.4
Sidonie	3.75
Willa	1.8
Fable	2.05

How many minutes longer was the longest turn than the shortest turn?

- (A) 1.7
- (B) 1.95
- (C) 3.75
- (D) 10

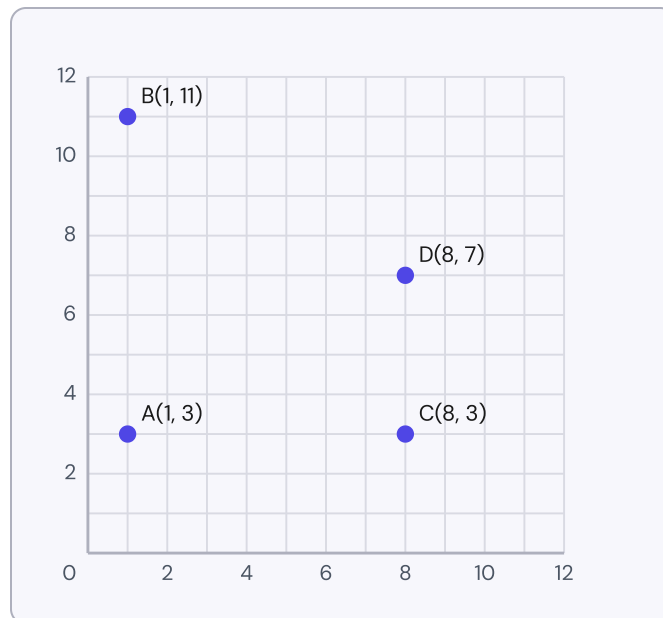
29 WORD PROBLEM

Two scavenger-hunt bags hold slips of paper. Bag One holds 12 slips, and 4 of them name a bird. Bag Two holds 15 slips, and 6 of them name a bird. One slip is drawn from one bag without looking. Which statement is true?

- (A) Bag One gives the better chance of a bird, because it holds fewer slips in all.
- (B) Bag Two gives the better chance of a bird, because 6 out of 15 is a larger share than 4 out of 12.
- (C) Bag One gives the better chance of a bird, because it holds fewer slips that do not name a bird.
- (D) There is no way to tell, because the two bags hold different numbers of slips.

30 WORD PROBLEM

Four library books are marked on the grid below at points A, B, C, and D.



Which pair of points lies the farthest apart along a grid line the two points share?

- (A) A and C
- (B) B and D
- (C) C and D
- (D) A and B

31 WORD PROBLEM

The tray of a bird feeder is made from 4 square tiles, each 5 centimeters on a side, joined edge to edge in a single row. What is the distance around the tray, in centimeters?

- (A) 20
- (B) 40
- (C) 50
- (D) 80

32 WORD PROBLEM

A bus is loaded a group at a time, and 48 students are boarding. Every group of 6 students takes 2 rows of seats. How many rows do the 48 students take?

- (A) 16
- (B) 24
- (C) 48
- (D) 96

33 WORD PROBLEM

Flour is scooped out of a bag one cupful at a time. The table below shows how many ounces were left in the bag after each of the first four scoops.

Scoops taken	1	2	3	4
Ounces left	45	38	31	24

If the scooping goes on in the same way, how many ounces will be left after 6 scoops?

- (A) 10
- (B) 17
- (C) 24
- (D) 45

34 WORD PROBLEM

A teacher cuts a roll of paper into banner lengths that are all the same whole number of centimeters. The length is a multiple of 6, and it is 2 more than a multiple of 7. The length is less than 50 centimeters. How long is one banner, in centimeters?

- (A) 30
- (B) 36
- (C) 42
- (D) 44

35 WORD PROBLEM

The base of a fish tank is a rectangle, and the tank is filled to a marked line. Which statement about the base must be true?

- (A) All four of its sides are the same length.
- (B) It has four lines of symmetry.
- (C) Its opposite sides are equal in length and run parallel to each other.
- (D) It is longer than it is wide.

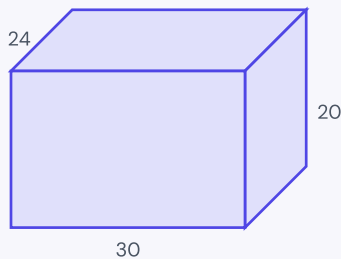
36 WORD PROBLEM

A jump-rope club counted 92 jumps before the rope caught. Each record card holds 15 jumps, and the club also keeps 3 spare cards in the folder. How many cards will be written on?

- (A) 2
- (B) 3
- (C) 6
- (D) 7

37 WORD PROBLEM

Bottles are returned to a machine that pays the same amount for each one. They are carried in a crate that measures 30 centimeters by 24 centimeters by 20 centimeters inside, shown below. Each carrier is a box 10 centimeters long, 8 centimeters wide, and 6 centimeters high, and a carrier must stand upright and may not be tipped.



How many carriers fit inside the crate?

- (A) 3
- (B) 9
- (C) 27
- (D) 30

38 WORD PROBLEM

A roll of ribbon is cut up at the ribbon table on field day. One quarter of the roll goes to first-place ribbons and three eighths of it goes to second-place ribbons. What fraction of the roll is left for third-place ribbons?

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

STOP

If you finish before time is called, check your work in this section only. Then take a 10-minute break before Section 3.

SECTION 3 OF 5

3 Reading Comprehension

25 questions • 25 minutes

DIRECTIONS

Read each passage, then answer the questions about it. Answer on the basis of what the passage states or implies. Line numbers in the margin help you find the lines a question mentions.

PASSAGE 1 • QUESTIONS 1–5

On a warm evening in July, a field that looked empty at sunset fills with small green lights. They rise out of the grass, hold for a moment, and go out. A minute later they are somewhere else, and anyone who has tried to follow one knows how fast the eye loses it. The insect making the light is not a fly at all. It is a beetle, and more than two thousand kinds of it have been named.

Turn one over gently and the last two segments of its underside look nothing like the rest. They are pale and waxy, like a small window with the shade drawn behind it. That is the lantern organ, and everything happens there. Inside it sit rows of cells packed with the ingredients of the light, and among those cells run narrow tubes that bring air in from outside the body. A firefly has no nose and no lungs. Air reaches the lantern through the tubes, and the beetle can open them or shut them.

The light itself comes from a meeting of four things. The first is a chemical called luciferin, which is the fuel. The second is luciferase, a chemical tool whose whole job is to hold the others together while they react. The third is the energy the beetle already carries in its cells, the same energy it spends on walking and flying. The fourth is oxygen out of the air. When luciferase brings oxygen and luciferin together, the luciferin is changed for good, and the change leaves behind a scrap of energy with nowhere to go. It goes as light.

That last step is the surprising one. Push electricity through the thin wire inside an old-fashioned bulb and the wire grows hot; the glow is a side effect of the heat, and most of the electricity is spent warming the room instead. The reaction inside a firefly skips the heat. Scientists call what it makes cold light, and a lantern pressed against your lip would feel like nothing at all. The beetle could not live any other way. A furnace burning in the last two segments of a beetle would cook the beetle.

Making light is only half the problem, because a flash also has to be timed. When the beetle lets air into the lantern, oxygen reaches the waiting chemicals and the light comes on; when it holds the air back, the light goes out. That switch is quick enough to be used as a code. Each kind of firefly keeps its own pattern, a long slow pulse or a double blink or a hook of light drawn upward through the dark, and a female watching from the grass answers only the pattern that belongs to her own kind. Even the young ones glow. Firefly larvae, still down in the soil, shine steadily rather than blinking, and the shine warns anything hunting them to look elsewhere.

1 SUPPORTING IDEAS

According to the passage, the tubes that run among the cells of the lantern organ

- (A) carry away the heat that the reaction makes
- (B) hold the supply of luciferin the beetle will need
- (C) bring air into the lantern from outside the body
- (D) join the lantern to the beetle's nose and lungs

2 VOCABULARY

As used in line 25, the word "scrap" most nearly means

- (A) a piece of paper
- (B) a short fight
- (C) a small amount left over
- (D) a sudden noise

3 INFERENCE

The passage suggests that the flash patterns described in the last paragraph are useful to fireflies mainly because they

- (A) make a firefly harder for a hunting animal to catch
- (B) carry farther across a field than a steady glow does
- (C) keep other fireflies out of a patch of grass already taken
- (D) let a firefly tell its own kind apart from every other kind

4 MAIN IDEA

The passage as a whole is mainly concerned with

- (A) how a beetle makes light without making heat
- (B) the difference between an electric bulb and a living lantern
- (C) the patterns fireflies flash when they are looking for a mate
- (D) the way a firefly's lantern looks when the beetle is turned over

5 ORGANIZATION / LOGIC

In the fourth paragraph (lines 27–35), the author compares a firefly with an electric bulb in order to

- (A) show that people once kept fireflies in jars as lamps
- (B) make clear what is unusual about the light the beetle makes
- (C) explain why a firefly's light is green rather than white
- (D) correct an earlier statement about how the lantern works

PASSAGE 2 · QUESTIONS 6–10

Nothing on a comics page moves. The paper is still, the ink is dry, and yet a reader will tell you afterward that the bicycle went around the corner. Three ordinary tricks do that work, and all three can be watched at once on a single panel.

5 The panel is a small rectangle near the middle of the page. Inside it a rider leans hard into a turn, the front wheel cut sideways, one foot off the pedal, her hair pushed flat to one side.

10 The first trick is the easiest to point at. Behind the rider the artist has laid down a fan of thin strokes, all running the same way, all lined up with the direction she is traveling. These are speed lines. They are not smoke and they are not shadow, and nothing on a real street looks like them. They stand in for the smear an eye gets when something crosses
15 in front of it too quickly to hold. The more of them there are, and the tighter they are packed, the faster the rider seems to be going.

20 The second trick is not inside the panel at all. It is the blank strip along the panel's right edge, the panel gutter, and it holds this drawing apart from the next one. In that next panel the rider is already out of the turn and halfway up the block. Nothing shows what happened in between, because the artist has drawn none of it. The reader supplies it, in the space of a blink, without noticing the work. A gutter is the
25 one part of a comic the reader has to fill in, and it is where a surprising amount of the motion is made.

30 The third trick is a matter of size. Hand one drawing an entire sheet of paper, which is what a splash page is, and the eye slows down and stays a while. Had this corner been drawn that large, the turn would read as a moment held still rather than a moment rushing past. Squeezed small, with a gutter waiting on either side, the very same drawing pushes the reader onward. Speed on a page is partly a question of how much room a picture is given.

6 INFERENCE

It can be inferred from the third paragraph that an artist who wanted the rider to seem slower could

- (A) move the rider closer to the center of the panel
- (B) draw fewer speed lines and space them farther apart
- (C) leave the wheel pointing straight ahead instead of sideways
- (D) put the panel at the bottom of the page rather than the middle

7 INFERENCE

The passage suggests that an artist who wanted to cover a long stretch of the ride in very little space could

- (A) fill the panel with far more speed lines than it needs
- (B) make the gutter as wide as the panels on either side
- (C) draw the rider several times over inside one panel
- (D) draw the start and the end and let the gutter hold the rest

8 SUPPORTING IDEAS

According to the passage, a splash page is

- (A) a panel drawn with no gutter anywhere around it
- (B) the opening panel of any comics story
- (C) a single drawing given a whole sheet of paper
- (D) a panel whose speed lines run off the edge

9 SUPPORTING IDEAS

The passage states that in the panel being described, the rider is

- (A) leaning into a turn with one foot off the pedal
- (B) standing beside the bicycle at the curb
- (C) coasting straight up the block toward the reader
- (D) pedaling hard with both feet on the pedals

10 VOCABULARY

As used in line 30, the word "read" most nearly means

- (A) be spoken aloud
- (B) be studied closely
- (C) be printed clearly
- (D) appear to be

PASSAGE 3 · QUESTIONS 11–15

Colette knew the order before the bell over the door had finished ringing. Seven fifteen, a scrape of sneakers on the mat, and then Fintan at the counter with his change already counted out. One cheese twist. No bag. He had asked for the same thing every school morning for two years, and she had stopped writing it down after the first week.

The shop was at its best at that hour. The first trays had come out at five and the smell had had two hours to settle in: yeast and warm butter underneath, the darker smell of sugar caught on a sheet pan, and over all of it the cinnamon she cut into the twists because her mother had cut it into hers. Fintan had once said the shop smelled like a Saturday, which was the truest thing anyone had said about it in years.

On the door that morning there was a sheet of paper Colette had taped up at four, and she had spent the hour since then wishing she had taped it somewhere he would not see. He read it standing up, still holding the change.

"Friday," she said, because he had not asked yet and she wanted it over with. "The building is being sold. Friday is the last day."

Fintan set the coins on the glass one at a time instead of all together, which she understood. He said that was all right. He said it twice. Then he asked whether she would be baking somewhere else, and she said she did not know yet, and the oven ticked behind her as it cooled, like something settling in for a long sleep.

She reached under the register and brought out an index card, soft at the corners and freckled with old butter. It was the twists. Her mother's card, in her mother's hand, and Colette had never needed to look at it because she had known it by heart since she was younger than he was.

"Take it," she said. "Somebody ought to be making them."

He turned the card over twice. The writing ran in loops that leaned into one another, spidery and faded, and whole words had gone soft where a thumb had rubbed them for forty years. He could make out flour. He could make out the number two. The rest of it might as well have been a fence.

Colette watched him work at it and did not offer to read it aloud, and neither of them said anything for a while. He put the card in his shirt pocket, carefully, the way a person carries something they intend to come back to. Then the bell rang again behind him, and there were other people to serve.

11 INFERENCE

Fintan sets the coins down one at a time (lines 21–22) most likely because he

- (A) is not sure that he has counted out the right amount
- (B) wants Colette to notice that he has exact change
- (C) has been told that the shop no longer takes coins
- (D) is putting off the moment when he has to leave

12 VOCABULARY

As used in line 34, the word "spidery" most nearly means

- (A) covered in dust
- (B) crawling with insects
- (C) written in dark ink
- (D) thin and uneven

13 TONE / STYLE / FIGURATIVE LANGUAGE

The comparison in lines 25–26 of the cooling oven to something settling in for a long sleep suggests that the shop is

- (A) about to become busier than it has ever been
- (B) too old for anyone to repair it now
- (C) coming to a stop that will last
- (D) warmer than it has been all week

14 INFERENCE

Colette does not offer to read the card aloud (lines 38–39) most likely because she

- (A) means the card to be his to work out for himself
- (B) can no longer read her mother's handwriting either
- (C) is angry that he has not thanked her for it
- (D) is busy with the customers who have just come in

15 MAIN IDEA

The passage as a whole is mainly about

- (A) a baker deciding what she will do after her shop closes
- (B) the smells that made one bakery different from all others
- (C) a routine ending, and what is handed on when it does
- (D) a boy learning to bake from a card he cannot read

PASSAGE 4 · QUESTIONS 16–20

Visitors to Giza look up. The three great pyramids are what they came for, and the stones answer the questions people usually ask: how tall, how heavy, how long ago. What the stones cannot answer is the question an engineer would ask first. Thousands of people worked on that plateau for years at a stretch. Who fed them, and how?

The answer turned up a few hundred meters southeast of the pyramids, under sand nobody had bothered with. Beginning in the late 1980s the archaeologist Mark Lehner and his team uncovered a worker village there: streets, storerooms, long halls with room for fifty sleepers apiece, and, most useful of all, the places where the food was made. Almost nothing on the site is monumental. It is a supply town, and it has been dug for decades.

Start with the bakeries. The diggers kept turning up broken pieces of heavy clay pots, shaped like bells and made to sit down in the coals. These are bread molds. Fragments of them litter the site in the hundreds of thousands, and the largest of the pots weigh as much as twelve kilograms apiece. Dough went into a hot mold, a second mold was clapped on top, and out came a loaf shaped like a cone and longer than a foot. A kitchen that leaves behind that many broken molds was not baking for a family. It was baking on the scale of a factory.

The animal bones tell the same story in another language. Cattle, sheep, and goats were driven onto the plateau, killed there, and eaten there, and their bones were thrown out by the ton. Richard Redding, who studies those bones, worked backward from them to a daily figure: more than four thousand pounds of meat a day, which is enough to give the ten thousand workers on Menkaure's pyramid meat at a meal every day. Herds that size do not wander in. Somebody was raising them elsewhere and sending them along on a schedule, year after year.

Put the bread and the bones together and the picture that comes out is not the one most people carry around. A crew fed beef and fresh bread daily is a crew being paid, in the only currency that mattered, and the workers who died on the job were buried in their own small tombs within sight of the pyramid they had worked on. The stones are silent about all of this. The kitchen trash is not, and it is the kitchen trash, not the stonework, that has done most to settle the argument about who built the pyramids.

16 MAIN IDEA

The passage as a whole argues that

- (A) the leftovers of the workers' meals explain the work better than the stones do
- (B) the pyramids at Giza were built by paid crews rather than by slaves
- (C) Egyptian bakers of that time produced bread of remarkable quality
- (D) archaeologists should dig beside a monument before touching the monument itself

17 ORGANIZATION / LOGIC

The first paragraph (lines 1–6) serves mainly to

- (A) list the three great pyramids in the order they were built
- (B) explain how the blocks of the pyramids were put in place
- (C) describe what a visitor sees on the way to the plateau
- (D) pose the question the rest of the passage sets out to answer

18 ORGANIZATION / LOGIC

The sentence that opens the fourth paragraph (line 24) does which of the following?

- (A) It admits that the bakery evidence has been questioned.
- (B) It signals that a second kind of evidence points the same way.
- (C) It moves the discussion from Giza to a different site.
- (D) It returns to the visitors described in the first paragraph.

19 VOCABULARY

As used in line 18, the word "litter" most nearly means

- (A) lie scattered across
- (B) drop trash on
- (C) fill up completely
- (D) bury deep under

20 SUPPORTING IDEAS

According to the passage, Richard Redding reached his daily figure by

- (A) working backward from the animal bones thrown out at the site
- (B) counting the bread molds found in the bakeries
- (C) reading records kept by the officials who ran the work
- (D) measuring the halls in which the workers slept

PASSAGE 5 · QUESTIONS 21–25

The community garden at Bramblebee Park has forty plots and fifty-one names on its waiting list. Both of those numbers are printed on the shed door, and anyone who reads them for a moment can see the whole problem. Forty families garden.

5 Fifty-one families wait. Nothing the gardeners do this year is going to make the fence move outward, so the only question worth arguing about is how the forty plots are handed out.

Next to the list hangs the plot map, a grid of numbered rectangles drawn on a sheet of plywood with a marker. A plot
10 goes to the name at the top of the waiting list, that name is written into a rectangle, and the gardener keeps the plot for as long as the plot is being gardened. That last clause is the one people would rather not talk about, and it is the one this garden should defend.

15 Every growing season the same thing happens. Two or three plots are planted in April with real enthusiasm and then left alone. By the middle of July they are shoulder-high in weed, and weeds do not stay where they are put. They seed into the beds on either side, so a neighbor who has done everything
20 right spends August pulling somebody else's mistake out of her beans. An idle plot is not a private matter. It costs the people around it.

So the rule is a fair one: a plot that has not been worked by the first of July goes back to the top of the list. It is
25 worth saying plainly what the rule does not do. It does not punish a bad harvest, since a plot full of struggling tomatoes has obviously been worked. It does not turn on a single missed week, and it does not fall on a gardener who is ill or away, because the coordinator is required to leave a note in the
30 plot and mail a letter, and to wait two more weeks after that before the plot changes hands.

What the rule protects is the name at the top of that waiting list. That person has been waiting since the year before last, has walked past the fence all summer, and would
35 have weeded on the first Saturday in June. A plot in a public garden is not a possession; it is a turn. Handing somebody a turn they do not take, while fifty other people stand in line behind them, is not generosity toward the first gardener. It is a quiet unfairness to every one of them, and the plot map
40 on the shed door should say so.

21 SUPPORTING IDEAS

According to the passage, before a plot can change hands the coordinator must

- (A) post the gardener's name beside the plot map
- (B) leave a note in the plot, mail a letter, and then wait two more weeks
- (C) offer the gardener a smaller plot elsewhere in the garden
- (D) get the agreement of the gardeners in the neighboring plots

22 VOCABULARY

As used in line 21, the word "idle" most nearly means

- (A) lazily built
- (B) left unworked
- (C) poorly drained
- (D) newly planted

23 MAIN IDEA

The passage is written mainly in order to

- (A) explain how a plot map is drawn and kept up to date
- (B) describe the damage that weeds do to a vegetable garden
- (C) defend a rule that returns an unworked plot to the list
- (D) persuade a town to add more plots to its community garden

24 ORGANIZATION / LOGIC

In the fourth paragraph (lines 23–31), the author mainly

- (A) repeats the two numbers given at the start of the passage
- (B) heads off objections by saying what the rule does not do
- (C) compares this garden with community gardens in other towns
- (D) explains how the garden's coordinator is chosen each year

25 SUPPORTING IDEAS

The passage states that a plot left unworked harms its neighbors because

- (A) it lowers the value of every plot on the map
- (B) the coordinator has to spend time inspecting it
- (C) it takes water that the other plots need
- (D) its weeds seed into the beds on either side

STOP

If you finish before time is called, check your work in this section only. Don't turn to another section.

SECTION 4 OF 5

4 Mathematics Achievement

30 questions · 30 minutes

DIRECTIONS

Each question has four answer choices. Work each problem in this test book and choose the best answer. Calculators are not allowed. Figures are drawn as accurately as possible unless a note says otherwise.

1 DECIMALS, PERCENTS, FRACTIONS

In one box of crayons, $\frac{5}{12}$ of the crayons are blue and $\frac{3}{12}$ of them are green. How much greater is the blue share of the box than the green share?

- (A) $\frac{1}{12}$
- (B) $\frac{1}{6}$
- (C) $\frac{1}{4}$
- (D) $\frac{2}{3}$

2 DATA ANALYSIS AND PROBABILITY

A marble collection is kept in three drawstring bags. The bag marked B holds 3 red marbles, 7 blue marbles, and 2 yellow marbles. One marble is taken from that bag without looking. What is the probability that it is blue?

- (A) $\frac{1}{4}$
- (B) $\frac{5}{12}$
- (C) $\frac{7}{12}$
- (D) $\frac{12}{7}$

3 WHOLE NUMBERS

Every book a library lends is stamped with a due date two weeks later. In one week the branch lent 1,206 books, the same number on each of the 6 days it was open. How many books did the branch lend on each of those days?

- (A) 201
- (B) 210
- (C) 1,200
- (D) 7,236

4 DECIMALS, PERCENTS, FRACTIONS

A post office scale shows that 3 of the 5 packages on the counter weigh less than one kilogram. Written as a percent, the fraction $\frac{3}{5}$ is equal to

- (A) 3%
- (B) 5%
- (C) 60%
- (D) 600%

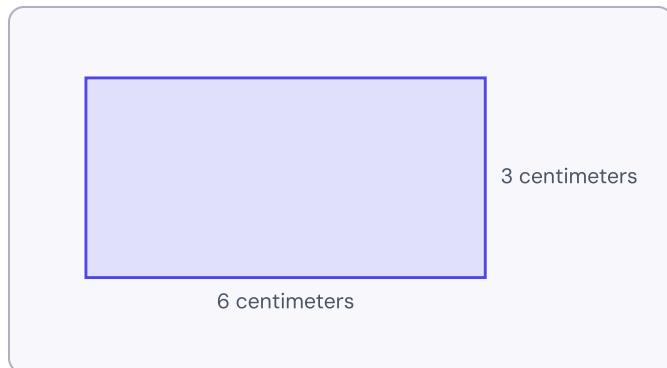
5 ALGEBRAIC CONCEPTS

One bag of soil filled a tray of pots. After 38 of those pots were carried out to the yard, 122 pots were still on the bench. If p stands for the number of pots the bag filled, then $p - 38 = 122$. What is the value of p ?

- (A) 84
- (B) 122
- (C) 160
- (D) 198

6 GEOMETRY

A tray of vegetables is cut so that every piece is a rectangle 6 centimeters long and 3 centimeters wide. The figure below shows one piece.



How many lines of symmetry does one piece have?

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

7 WHOLE NUMBERS

A climbing wall has 1,240 red holds, 968 blue holds, and 1,305 yellow holds. How many more yellow holds than blue holds does the wall have?

- (A) 337
- (B) 437
- (C) 1,663
- (D) 2,273

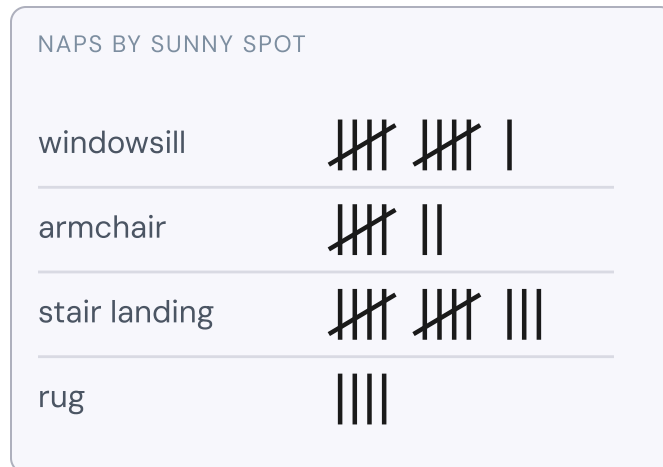
8 DECIMALS, PERCENTS, FRACTIONS

Over a weekend a painter finished 5 of the 8 sections of a fence. Written with a denominator of 24, the fraction $\frac{5}{8}$ is equal to

- (A) $\frac{5}{24}$
- (B) $\frac{10}{24}$
- (C) $\frac{15}{24}$
- (D) $\frac{21}{24}$

9 DATA ANALYSIS AND PROBABILITY

A family kept a record of where their cat napped each afternoon. The tally chart below shows the results.



How many afternoons were recorded in all?

- (A) 4
- (B) 13
- (C) 24
- (D) 35

10 MEASUREMENT

Before the bus leaves, the packed lunches are counted out on a rectangular tabletop that measures 8 feet by 3 feet. What is the area of the tabletop, in square feet?

- (A) 8
- (B) 11
- (C) 22
- (D) 24

11 WHOLE NUMBERS

A homework chart gets one sticker for each assignment a student finishes. Each of the 24 students in a class finished 18 assignments. How many stickers are on the charts in all?

- (A) 42
- (B) 192
- (C) 402
- (D) 432

12 DATA ANALYSIS AND PROBABILITY

Five children ran a sack race and were timed with a stopwatch to the nearest second. Their times were 16, 9, 14, 11, and 10 seconds. What is the mean of the five times, in seconds?

- (A) 10
- (B) 11
- (C) 12
- (D) 60

13 ALGEBRAIC CONCEPTS

Children waiting for the tire swing move along every two minutes. The number still waiting at 3:00, 3:02, 3:04, and 3:06 was 27, 24, 21, and 18. If the counts keep changing in the same way, how many children will still be waiting at 3:14?

- (A) 3
- (B) 6
- (C) 9
- (D) 30

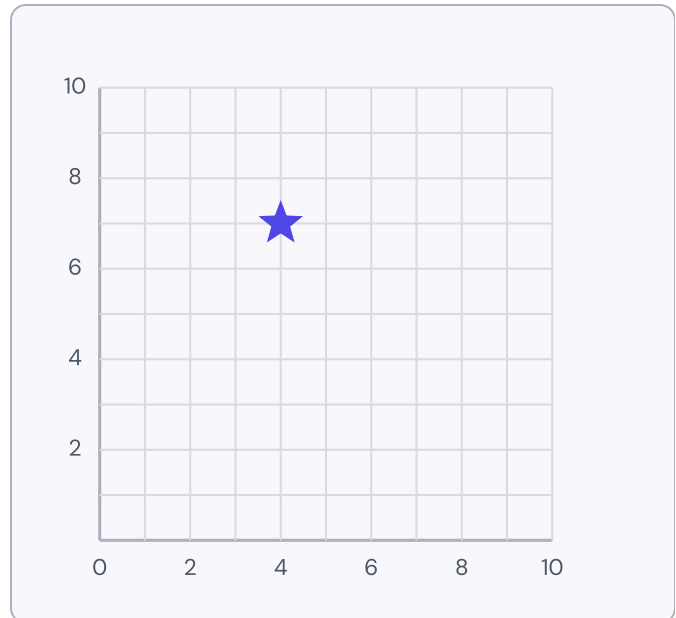
14 DECIMALS, PERCENTS, FRACTIONS

At a garage sale, every item on the front table costs \$2.25. A shopper buys one item from that table, a chair for \$0.75, and a lamp for \$12.40. What is the total cost of the three items?

- (A) \$13.15
- (B) \$15.40
- (C) \$17.00
- (D) \$22.15

15 GEOMETRY

A team's scoreboard is kept on a grid. The number counted across the bottom is how many events have finished, and the number counted up the side is the team's total score. A star on the grid below marks the score after one of the events.



What are the coordinates of the marked point?

- (A) (3, 6)
- (B) (5, 8)
- (C) (7, 4)
- (D) (4, 7)

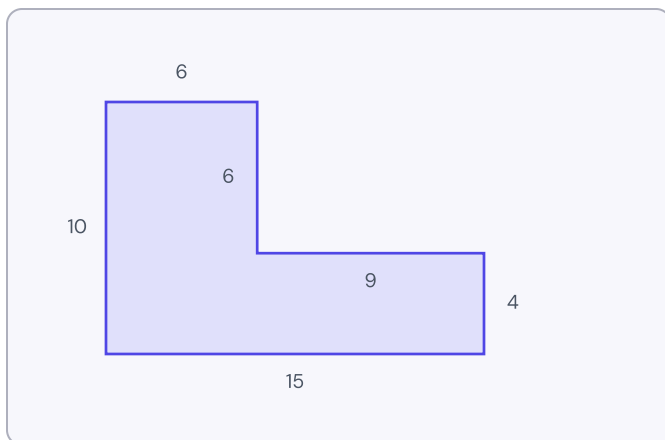
16 DECIMALS, PERCENTS, FRACTIONS

Two baking trays hold the same number of muffin cups. One tray is $\frac{5}{8}$ full and the other is $\frac{1}{4}$ full. Taken together, how many trayfuls of muffins is that?

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

17 MEASUREMENT

A sheet of poster board is trimmed into the six-sided entry shown below. The length of every one of its six sides is given with the figure, in inches, and every corner is a square corner.



What is the distance around the entry, in inches?

- (A) 50
- (B) 56
- (C) 62
- (D) 96

18 ALGEBRAIC CONCEPTS

A classroom job chart is filled in every week. The table below shows how many stickers were on the chart at the end of each of the first four weeks.

Week	1	2	3	4
Stickers on the chart	5	9	13	17

Which rule describes the pattern?

- (A) Start at 5 and add 5 each week.
- (B) Start at 5 and add 4 each week.
- (C) Start at 4 and add 5 each week.
- (D) Start at 5 and multiply by 4 each week.

19 WHOLE NUMBERS

Three stacks of paperbacks are waiting to go on a shelf. The stacks hold 187 books, 214 books, and 348 books. Rounded to the nearest hundred, about how many paperbacks are there in all?

- (A) 600
- (B) 700
- (C) 749
- (D) 750

20 ALGEBRAIC CONCEPTS

A litter of kittens is weighed on a kitchen scale every week. The table below gives the weight of one kitten, in ounces, at the end of each week.

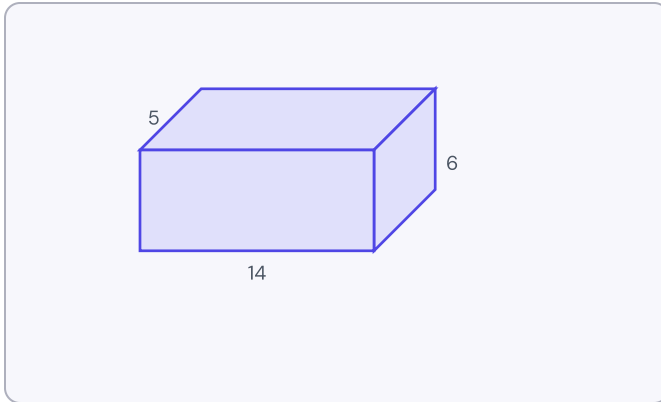
Week (w)	1	2	3	4
Weight in ounces	12	19	26	33

Which rule gives the weight in ounces at the end of week w?

- (A) $w + 11$
- (B) $7w$
- (C) $5w + 7$
- (D) $7w + 5$

21 MEASUREMENT

An aquarium tank is a rectangular box. A sign beside it gives the three measurements shown below.



What is the volume of the tank, in cubic units?

- (A) 25
- (B) 70
- (C) 368
- (D) 420

22 WHOLE NUMBERS

A class grew 98 bean plants and sorted them by how many leaves each one had grown. The plants are carried to the greenhouse in trays, and one tray holds 12 plants. How many trays are needed to carry all 98 plants?

- (A) 2
- (B) 8
- (C) 9
- (D) 10

23 DECIMALS, PERCENTS, FRACTIONS

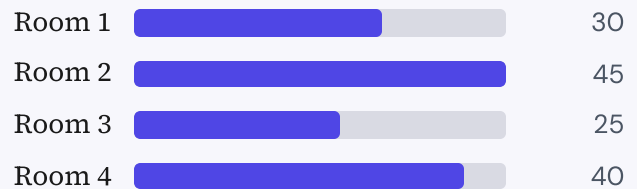
A bakery counter sells rolls by the half dozen. A card at the counter records what part of a full tray each of four orders took: $\frac{1}{4}$, 0.3, 20%, and $\frac{1}{2}$. Which list puts the four amounts in order from least to greatest?

- (A) $\frac{1}{4}$, 20%, 0.3, $\frac{1}{2}$
- (B) 20%, $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$, 0.3
- (C) 20%, $\frac{1}{4}$, 0.3, $\frac{1}{2}$
- (D) $\frac{1}{4}$, 0.3, $\frac{1}{2}$, 20%

24 DATA ANALYSIS AND PROBABILITY

Four classrooms folded paper and cut snowflakes. The bar graph below shows how many snowflakes each room cut.

PAPER SNOWFLAKES CUT



How many more snowflakes did Rooms 2 and 4 cut together than Rooms 1 and 3 cut together?

- (A) 30
- (B) 55
- (C) 85
- (D) 140

25 MEASUREMENT

A shoe store measures three children's feet on the same gauge. One child's foot measures 0.215 meter. What is that length in millimeters?

- (A) 0.215
- (B) 2.15
- (C) 21.5
- (D) 215

26 WHOLE NUMBERS

At a book fair every paperback costs \$4. A class brought \$268 and spent \$96 of it on posters. How many paperbacks can the class buy with the money that is left?

- (A) 24
- (B) 43
- (C) 67
- (D) 172

27 DATA ANALYSIS AND PROBABILITY

A neighbor delivering flyers walked five blocks and counted the mailboxes on each one. The counts, block by block, were 11, 4, 6, 14, and 10. What is the median of the five counts?

- (A) 4
- (B) 6
- (C) 9
- (D) 10

28 ALGEBRAIC CONCEPTS

The tray of a parakeet cage is lined with 2 sheets of paper every day, and 5 spare sheets are kept in the drawer. If d stands for the number of days, which expression gives the total number of sheets used and kept?

- (A) $2d + 5$
- (B) $2d - 5$
- (C) $5d + 2$
- (D) $d + 7$

29 DECIMALS, PERCENTS, FRACTIONS

A compost bin is filled a layer at a time. It holds $8\frac{1}{4}$ buckets of material, and $3\frac{3}{4}$ buckets are taken out to spread on the garden. How many buckets are left in the bin?

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

30 GEOMETRY

A set of building bricks is sorted into bins by the outline of each brick's flat top. One brick's top has four sides, and exactly one pair of those sides runs parallel. Into which bin does that brick go?

- (A) the parallelogram bin
- (B) the trapezoid bin
- (C) the rectangle bin
- (D) the pentagon bin

STOP

If you finish before time is called, check your work in this section only. Then take a 10-minute break before Section 5.

SECTION 5 OF 5

5 Essay

30 minutes · not scored

DIRECTIONS

You have 30 minutes to plan and write an essay on the topic printed below. **Do not write on another topic.** An essay on another topic is not acceptable.

Write your essay in ink on the lined pages provided. You may use the space below the prompt to make notes or plan your essay before you begin writing. Notes made there will not be scored.

You are limited to **two pages**. Write only inside the lines and on both sides of the paper.

YOUR TOPIC

Write about a time you found something that someone else had lost. What did you do about it?

NOTES AND PLANNING (NOT PART OF YOUR ESSAY)**STOP**

Plan in the notes box above, then write your essay on the next two pages. When time is called, the test is over.

QUICK REFERENCE

Answer Key

Correct answers by section. Raw score = number correct; wrong answers cost nothing.

SECTION 1 · VERBAL REASONING

1 D	2 C	3 B	4 B	5 C	6 B	7 B	8 B	9 A	10 C
11 C	12 D	13 A	14 B	15 D	16 A	17 D	18 C	19 C	20 A
21 D	22 C	23 A	24 D	25 A	26 A	27 B	28 A	29 B	30 C
31 B	32 D	33 D	34 C						

SECTION 2 · QUANTITATIVE REASONING

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

SECTION 3 · READING COMPREHENSION

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

SECTION 4 · MATHEMATICS ACHIEVEMENT

1 B	2 C	3 A	4 C	5 C
6 A	7 A	8 C	9 D	10 D
11 D	12 C	13 B	14 B	15 D
16 C	17 A	18 B	19 B	20 D
21 D	22 C	23 C	24 A	25 D
26 B	27 D	28 A	29 A	30 B

SCORING WORKSHEET

Score your test

Check the answer sheet against the key, count the questions you got right in each section, and fill in the table.
The essay isn't scored.

SECTION	QUESTIONS	NUMBER CORRECT (RAW SCORE)	PERCENT CORRECT
1. Verbal Reasoning	34		
2. Quantitative Reasoning	38		
3. Reading Comprehension	25		
4. Mathematics Achievement	30		

Turn raw scores into an estimated ISEE score. Enter each section's number correct in the free ISEE score calculator at test-ninjas.com/isee-score-calculator-tool and choose the Lower Level and the grade the student is applying to. It estimates the scaled score (760–940), percentile and stanine for each section. ISEE doesn't publish its raw-to-scaled conversion, and percentiles compare each student with recent applicants to the same grade, so treat the result as an estimate.

Reading your results

- **Stanines 7–9** (top 23% of same-grade applicants) are strong; many selective schools look for 7s and above.
- **Stanines 4–6** are the middle 54%; **1–3** are the bottom 23%.
- Compare sections with each other: your lowest section is usually where practice pays off fastest.

Keep your momentum. Review every missed question in the Detailed Answer Key (free with a Test Ninjas account), then practice your weakest section with full-length ISEE tests and explained questions at test-ninjas.com/isee.



TEST NINJAS PRACTICE ASSESSMENT

End of Practice Test

You have reached the end of this document. Review your work only when your instructor or testing conditions allow.

Test Ninjas ISEE® Lower Level Practice Test 1

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