



TEST NINJAS

PRACTICE ASSESSMENT

STUDENT TEST BOOK

Test Ninjas ISEE® Upper Level Practice Test 1

Upper Level · Grades 8–11 · Full-length practice test with answer sheet, answer key and scoring worksheet

160

QUESTIONS

+ essay

30 MINUTES

5

SECTIONS

160

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

160 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® Upper Level Practice Test 1

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EDITION IDENTIFIER

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LEVEL

Upper Level (Grades 8–11, for students applying to grades 9 through 12)

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How this test works

This test book follows the paper Upper 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	40 questions	20 minutes
2	Quantitative Reasoning	37 questions	35 minutes
	Break		10 minutes
3	Reading Comprehension	36 questions	35 minutes
4	Mathematics Achievement	47 questions	40 minutes
	Break		10 minutes
5	Essay (unscored)	1 prompt	30 minutes

Quantitative Reasoning has two parts: word problems, then quantitative comparisons. Some Upper Level sentence completions have two blanks, and both words must fit.

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.

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 · 40 QUESTIONS

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

SECTION 2 · QUANTITATIVE REASONING · 37 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) | |
| 13 (A) (B) (C) (D) | 26 (A) (B) (C) (D) | |

SECTION 3 · READING COMPREHENSION · 36 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) | 35 (A) (B) (C) (D) |
| 12 (A) (B) (C) (D) | 24 (A) (B) (C) (D) | 36 (A) (B) (C) (D) |

SECTION 4 · MATHEMATICS ACHIEVEMENT · 47 QUESTIONS

- | | | | | |
|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| 1 (A) (B) (C) (D) | 11 (A) (B) (C) (D) | 21 (A) (B) (C) (D) | 31 (A) (B) (C) (D) | 41 (A) (B) (C) (D) |
| 2 (A) (B) (C) (D) | 12 (A) (B) (C) (D) | 22 (A) (B) (C) (D) | 32 (A) (B) (C) (D) | 42 (A) (B) (C) (D) |
| 3 (A) (B) (C) (D) | 13 (A) (B) (C) (D) | 23 (A) (B) (C) (D) | 33 (A) (B) (C) (D) | 43 (A) (B) (C) (D) |
| 4 (A) (B) (C) (D) | 14 (A) (B) (C) (D) | 24 (A) (B) (C) (D) | 34 (A) (B) (C) (D) | 44 (A) (B) (C) (D) |
| 5 (A) (B) (C) (D) | 15 (A) (B) (C) (D) | 25 (A) (B) (C) (D) | 35 (A) (B) (C) (D) | 45 (A) (B) (C) (D) |
| 6 (A) (B) (C) (D) | 16 (A) (B) (C) (D) | 26 (A) (B) (C) (D) | 36 (A) (B) (C) (D) | 46 (A) (B) (C) (D) |
| 7 (A) (B) (C) (D) | 17 (A) (B) (C) (D) | 27 (A) (B) (C) (D) | 37 (A) (B) (C) (D) | 47 (A) (B) (C) (D) |
| 8 (A) (B) (C) (D) | 18 (A) (B) (C) (D) | 28 (A) (B) (C) (D) | 38 (A) (B) (C) (D) | |
| 9 (A) (B) (C) (D) | 19 (A) (B) (C) (D) | 29 (A) (B) (C) (D) | 39 (A) (B) (C) (D) | |
| 10 (A) (B) (C) (D) | 20 (A) (B) (C) (D) | 30 (A) (B) (C) (D) | 40 (A) (B) (C) (D) | |

SECTION 1 OF 5

1 Verbal Reasoning

40 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

VIBRANT

- (A) lively
- (B) muted
- (C) shaded
- (D) vibrating

2 SYNONYM

VOID

- (A) abundance
- (B) avoidance
- (C) boundary
- (D) emptiness

3 SYNONYM

PERSEVERE

- (A) abandon
- (B) hesitate
- (C) perceive
- (D) persist

4 SYNONYM

DISCORD

- (A) conflict
- (B) melody
- (C) record
- (D) unity

5 SYNONYM

DEVIOUS

- (A) devout
- (B) honest
- (C) sneaky
- (D) watchful

6 SYNONYM

FLAUNT

- (A) admire
- (B) conceal
- (C) defy
- (D) display

7 SYNONYM

BENIGN

- (A) cruel
- (B) harmless
- (C) obedient
- (D) solemn

8 SYNONYM

ABHOR

- (A) absorb
- (B) adore
- (C) endure
- (D) loathe

9 SYNONYM

MISGIVING

- (A) curiosity
- (B) doubt
- (C) generosity
- (D) trust

10 SYNONYM

DAUNTLESS

- (A) boastful
- (B) cowardly
- (C) endless
- (D) fearless

11 SYNONYM

FINESSE

- (A) clumsiness
- (B) skill
- (C) speed
- (D) strength

12 SYNONYM

CEDE

- (A) grant
- (B) receive
- (C) seize
- (D) withhold

13 SYNONYM

ALLEGE

- (A) admit
- (B) allude
- (C) claim
- (D) deny

14 SYNONYM

DOUR

- (A) cheerful
- (B) dowdy
- (C) lazy
- (D) stern

15 SYNONYM

CENSURE

- (A) attention
- (B) blame
- (C) census
- (D) praise

16 SYNONYM

INEXORABLE

- (A) relentless
- (B) reversible
- (C) sudden
- (D) unspeakable

17 SYNONYM

SAGACITY

- (A) holiness
- (B) sadness
- (C) wisdom
- (D) youth

18 SYNONYM

PREVARICATE

- (A) lie
- (B) prevent
- (C) reveal
- (D) vary

19 SYNONYM

CENSORIOUS

- (A) critical
- (B) generous
- (C) notorious
- (D) sensible

Part Two · Sentence Completion

Each question is a sentence with one or two blanks. Choose the word or pair of words that best completes the meaning of the sentence. When there are two blanks, both words must fit.

20 SENTENCE COMPLETION

Because the team had lost its two best players to injury, the ----- of reaching the final, so plausible in September, had become remote by November.

- (A) memory
- (B) prospect
- (C) reputation
- (D) tradition

21 SENTENCE COMPLETION

Once the last permit had been granted, the crew hired, and the drawings signed off, nothing remained but to ----- on the four-year project itself.

- (A) comment
- (B) decide
- (C) embark
- (D) insist

22 SENTENCE COMPLETION · TWO BLANKS

What the survey had described as a weekend's tidying turned out to be a ----- task, one that occupied a ----- team of volunteers for the better part of three years.

- (A) monumental . . . sizable
- (B) passing . . . devoted
- (C) routine . . . vast
- (D) staggering . . . token

23 SENTENCE COMPLETION

Her grandfather met every complaint about the weather with the same -----: that there is no such thing as bad weather, only bad clothing.

- (A) accusation
- (B) adage
- (C) excuse
- (D) rumor

24 SENTENCE COMPLETION · TWO BLANKS

Though she was ----- about the route, insisting on the coast road against every argument anyone offered, she was oddly ----- about where the group stopped for the night.

- (A) headstrong . . . indifferent
- (B) obliging . . . rigid
- (C) reasonable . . . casual
- (D) stubborn . . . adamant

25 SENTENCE COMPLETION · TWO BLANKS

For six weeks the two departments continued to ----- over the wording of a single paragraph, and only when the deadline passed did the dispute ----- into something neither side could settle privately.

- (A) agree . . . dissolve
- (B) argue . . . subside
- (C) bicker . . . harden
- (D) vacillate . . . erupt

26 SENTENCE COMPLETION · TWO BLANKS

By four o'clock the sky above the ridge had gone so ----- that even the guides, a famously ----- group, agreed to turn the party around.

- (A) bright . . . unshakable
- (B) dark . . . jittery
- (C) dull . . . unhurried
- (D) foreboding . . . unflappable

27 SENTENCE COMPLETION

Although he had spent two years being told that the plan would never work, Chidi refused to ----- when the figures finally came in and proved him right.

- (A) apologize
- (B) gloat
- (C) hesitate
- (D) relent

28 SENTENCE COMPLETION

On a committee that had to reach a decision by Friday, the very thoroughness that made her indispensable in the laboratory became a -----.

- (A) blessing
- (B) credential
- (C) distinction
- (D) liability

29 SENTENCE COMPLETION · TWO BLANKS

For all the ----- chatter of its opening minutes, the program turned ----- the moment the first caller was put on the air.

- (A) breezy . . . frivolous
- (B) inane . . . searching
- (C) pointed . . . solemn
- (D) urgent . . . probing

30 SENTENCE COMPLETION

The inspectors ordered the shed emptied within the hour: the mixture stored there gave off ----- vapor, the kind that damages the lungs after only a few minutes of exposure.

- (A) faint
- (B) invisible
- (C) noxious
- (D) persistent

31 SENTENCE COMPLETION · TWO BLANKS

What began as a note pinned to the staff-room door ended with the manager standing up to ----- the entire shift for twenty minutes over a ----- lapse that had cost the company nothing.

- (A) address . . . grave
- (B) congratulate . . . minor
- (C) harangue . . . trifling
- (D) warn . . . costly

32 SENTENCE COMPLETION

The hotel's lobby was merely comfortable; it was on the top floor, where the ceilings were gilded and the taps were solid brass, that the building announced its -----.

- (A) age
- (B) charm
- (C) novelty
- (D) opulence

33 SENTENCE COMPLETION · TWO BLANKS

The first round of cuts was -----, made line by line where nobody was looking; the second was ----- enough to be announced on the front page of the staff bulletin.

- (A) surreptitious . . . public
- (B) sweeping . . . modest
- (C) transparent . . . brazen
- (D) veiled . . . furtive

34 SENTENCE COMPLETION

Neither side would move on the one clause that mattered, and by midnight the negotiation had arrived at the sort of ----- that no amount of coffee could break.

- (A) compromise
- (B) delay
- (C) impasse
- (D) misunderstanding

35 SENTENCE COMPLETION • TWO BLANKS

Nobody could quite ignore the ----- of a ceremony that spent an hour praising ----- while its guests arrived in three chartered helicopters.

- (A) charm . . . simplicity
- (B) comedy . . . spectacle
- (C) incongruity . . . thrift
- (D) logic . . . restraint

36 SENTENCE COMPLETION

What the letter contained was ordinary enough, but the fact that it had been sent at all was sufficient to ----- Miriam, who had not left the county in nine years, to book a flight the same afternoon.

- (A) allow
- (B) forbid
- (C) impel
- (D) remind

37 SENTENCE COMPLETION

The appeal turned into a -----: every ruling produced a fresh motion, and after four years the case stood further from an ending than it had at the start.

- (A) formality
- (B) quagmire
- (C) rehearsal
- (D) windfall

38 SENTENCE COMPLETION

He would ----- the same worn folder at the start of every meeting, holding it out across the table for anyone who cared to take it.

- (A) brandish
- (B) proffer
- (C) shelve
- (D) withdraw

39 SENTENCE COMPLETION • TWO BLANKS

Under saddle the gelding did exactly as he was asked; on the ground he was ----- enough that two grooms were needed to lead him, and the stable had given up expecting him to be ----- for anyone.

- (A) clumsy . . . reliable
- (B) docile . . . manageable
- (C) obstinate . . . unruly
- (D) refractory . . . biddable

40 SENTENCE COMPLETION

For three months the landlord ignored every letter about the broken elevator; only after the tenants' association had written to the council did he ----- to their request.

- (A) accede
- (B) object
- (C) point
- (D) refer

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

37 questions · 35 minutes

DIRECTIONS

This section has two parts: word problems, then quantitative comparisons. Work the problems in this test book; calculators are not allowed. Figures are drawn as accurately as possible unless a note says otherwise.

Part One · Word Problems

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

1 WORD PROBLEM

A tutoring program pays its mentors \$18 an hour and allows each mentor to take at most 4 students. There are 58 students to be placed. What is the least number of mentors the program needs?

- (A) 2
- (B) 4
- (C) 14
- (D) 15

2 WORD PROBLEM

A recycling audit sorts a week's collection in a rectangular bay that is 8 meters long and 5 meters wide, with walls 3 meters high. A strip of tape is laid along the edge of the floor, all the way around. How many meters of tape are needed?

- (A) 13
- (B) 15
- (C) 24
- (D) 26

3 WORD PROBLEM

A monthly budget lists its categories in order, from the category that takes the largest percentage of the total to the category that takes the smallest. Rent is the 5th largest category and it is also the 9th smallest. How many categories are in the budget?

- (A) 9
- (B) 12
- (C) 13
- (D) 14

4 WORD PROBLEM

A print shop charges \$12 to set up a run and \$2 for each poster in it, and it prints 15 posters a minute. A club has \$75 and wants all its posters in a single run. At most how many posters can the club order?

- (A) 5
- (B) 15
- (C) 25
- (D) 31

5 WORD PROBLEM

A cafe repeats the same four drinks all morning, in this order: espresso, latte, cappuccino, mocha, espresso, latte, and so on, so that the first drink of the morning is an espresso. With two baristas on the counter the queue clears twice as fast as with one. Which drink is the 51st of the morning?

- (A) cappuccino
- (B) espresso
- (C) latte
- (D) mocha

6 WORD PROBLEM

A used car is listed at \$9,000, and its price falls 10 percent at the end of each month in which it does not sell. Which of the following must be true?

- (A) The price falls by more dollars in the first month than in the second.
- (B) The price falls by more dollars in the second month than in the first.
- (C) The price falls by the same number of dollars in each month.
- (D) After two months the price has fallen by exactly 20 percent of \$9,000.

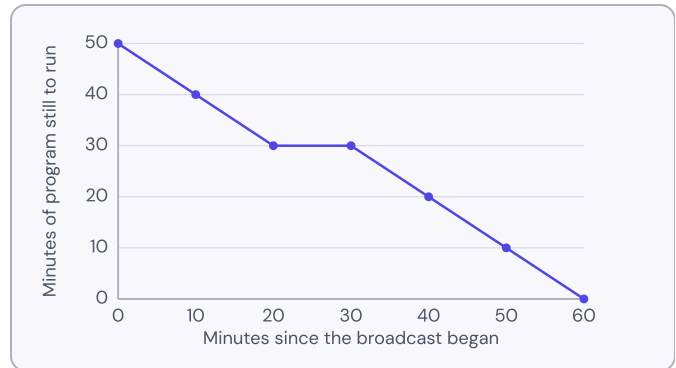
7 WORD PROBLEM

In a department's course sequence, each level is a prerequisite for the next. Level 1 carries 20 contact hours, and every level after it carries 8 contact hours more than the level before. Which is the first level to carry more than 60 contact hours?

- (A) level 5
- (B) level 6
- (C) level 7
- (D) level 8

8 WORD PROBLEM

A broadcast's segments add to a fixed running time. The graph below shows how many minutes of the program were still to run, against the number of minutes that had passed since it began.



Which statement is supported by the graph?

- (A) The program ran backwards between 20 and 30 minutes.
- (B) No program time was used between 20 and 30 minutes.
- (C) The program finished 10 minutes before the hour was up.
- (D) The program was 60 minutes long.

9 WORD PROBLEM

A company recorded how many times each of its 18 scenes was rehearsed in one week. Eleven scenes were rehearsed on Monday, nine were rehearsed on Thursday, and four were rehearsed on both of those days. How many scenes were rehearsed on at least one of the two days?

- (A) 2
- (B) 4
- (C) 12
- (D) 16

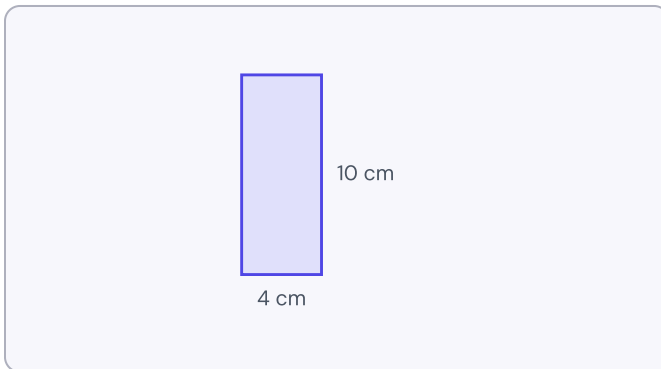
10 WORD PROBLEM

A pole vault competition starts with 32 athletes and a bar at 3.00 meters. The bar is raised by 0.15 meters after each round, and half the athletes still in the competition go out in each round. How many athletes are left after the bar has been raised 4 times?

- (A) 2
- (B) 4
- (C) 8
- (D) 16

11 WORD PROBLEM

A coffee roaster prints two similar rectangular labels, one for each of two bean lots. The smaller label is shown below.



The larger label is 15 centimeters tall. How wide is the larger label, in centimeters?

- (A) 6
- (B) 9
- (C) 15
- (D) 40

12 WORD PROBLEM

Two people share an apartment and split the rent in the ratio 3 : 2, because one room is larger, so that they pay \$900 and \$600. The rent goes up by \$100 and each of them agrees to pay \$50 more. What is the new ratio of their payments?

- (A) 3 : 2
- (B) 19 : 13
- (C) 4 : 3
- (D) 53 : 52

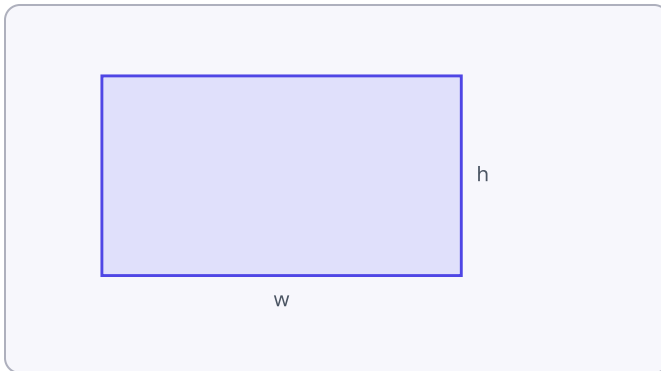
13 WORD PROBLEM

A stargazing group logs the times a satellite passes overhead. Working alone, one observer takes 4 hours to log a whole night's passes and the other takes 12 hours. Working together on one shared list, how long do the two of them take?

- (A) $\frac{1}{3}$ of an hour
- (B) 2 hours
- (C) 3 hours
- (D) 8 hours

14 WORD PROBLEM

A photograph is cropped to a required aspect ratio out of a larger frame. The crop reduces the width of the picture by 20 percent and its height by 25 percent. The picture before the crop is shown below.



By what percent does the area of the picture fall?

- (A) 5%
- (B) 22.5%
- (C) 40%
- (D) 45%

15 WORD PROBLEM

A technician mixes a solution from two stock concentrations. The number of milliliters n of the stronger stock must be a multiple of 6, must be greater than 40, and must leave no remainder when it is divided by 8. What is the least possible value of n ?

- (A) 24
- (B) 40
- (C) 42
- (D) 48

16 WORD PROBLEM

A gymnastics score is worked out as $10d - 4e$, where d is a whole-number difficulty value and e is a whole-number execution deduction. Which of the following must be true of the score, whatever whole numbers d and e are?

- (A) It is an odd number.
- (B) It is a multiple of 5.
- (C) It is an even number.
- (D) It is greater than 0.

17 WORD PROBLEM

A storm response center mixes two batches of drink powder to distribute in proportion to the households each shelter serves. Batch A is 15 liters and is 40 percent juice; batch B is 45 liters and is 16 percent juice. The two are stirred together. Which of the following must be true of the mixture?

- (A) It is more than 28 percent juice.
- (B) It is exactly 56 percent juice.
- (C) It is exactly 28 percent juice, halfway between the two batches.
- (D) It is less than 28 percent juice.

18 WORD PROBLEM

A bridge charges hauliers by the load. Plan A charges \$40 for the crossing plus \$2 for each ton carried; Plan B charges \$10 for the crossing plus \$5 for each ton carried. The bridge has a posted limit of 30 tons. For which loads is Plan A the cheaper of the two?

- (A) Plan A is cheaper for every load.
- (B) Plan A is cheaper for loads under 10 tons.
- (C) The two plans cost the same for every load.
- (D) Plan A is cheaper for loads over 10 tons.

19 WORD PROBLEM

A programmer compares a program's running time on two input sizes and records the difference d , in milliseconds, which may be positive or negative. The difference satisfies $d^2 > 25$. Which of the following must be true?

- (A) d is greater than 5.
- (B) d is greater than 5 or less than -5 .
- (C) d is less than -5 .
- (D) d is a whole number greater than 5.

20 WORD PROBLEM

A warehouse picker's scanner logs the number of items picked in each hour of a shift. In hour 2 the picker logged more items than in hour 1, and in hour 3 the picker logged fewer items than in hour 1. Which of the following must be true?

- (A) Hour 3 logged more items than hour 2.
- (B) Hour 2 logged more items than hour 3.
- (C) Hour 1 logged more items than hour 2.
- (D) Hours 1 and 3 together logged more items than hour 2.

Part Two • Quantitative Comparisons

Use the information given with each question to compare the quantity in Column A with the quantity in Column B. Choose (A) if Column A is greater, (B) if Column B is greater, (C) if the two quantities are equal, or (D) if the relationship cannot be determined from the information given.

21 QUANTITATIVE COMPARISON

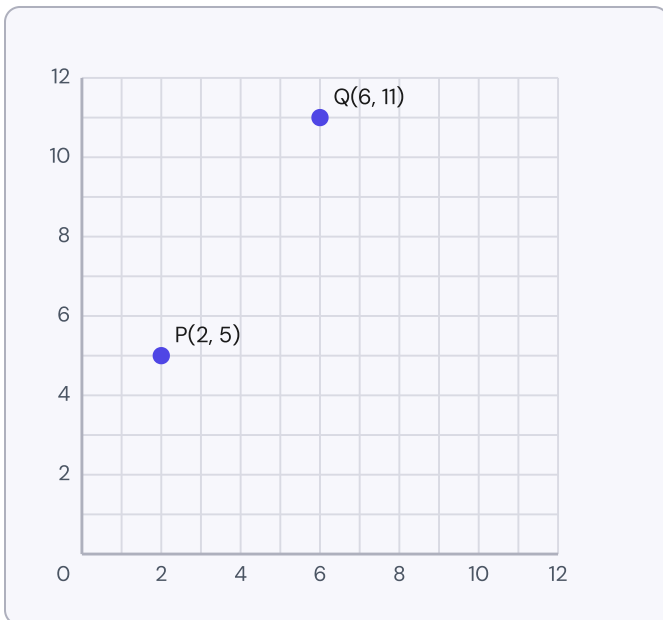
A clothing store writes its markup on cost and its margin on price in scientific notation.

COLUMN A	COLUMN B
$(3.0 \times 10^4) \times (2.0 \times 10^{-2})$	$(8.0 \times 10^5) \div (1.0 \times 10^3)$

- (A) The quantity in Column A is greater.
- (B) The quantity in Column B is greater.
- (C) The two quantities are equal.
- (D) The relationship cannot be determined from the information given.

22 QUANTITATIVE COMPARISON

A beekeeper charts how much weight each hive gained, in kilograms, across a nectar flow. Point P is at (2, 5), point Q is at (6, 11), and M is the midpoint of segment PQ. P and Q are shown on the grid below.



COLUMN A	COLUMN B
The y-coordinate of M	7

- (A) The quantity in Column A is greater.
- (B) The quantity in Column B is greater.
- (C) The two quantities are equal.
- (D) The relationship cannot be determined from the information given.

23 QUANTITATIVE COMPARISON

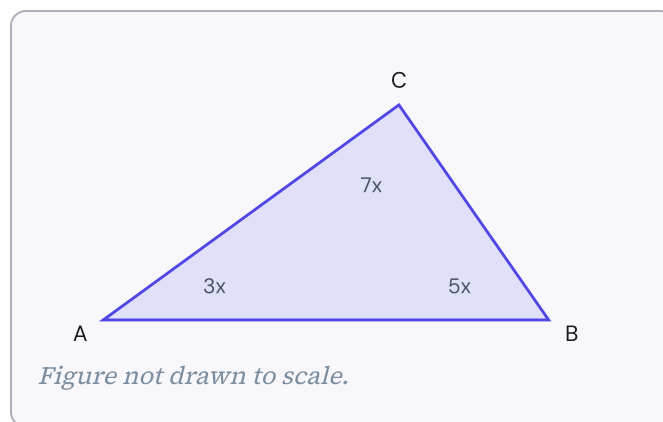
A light sensor's reading r falls as the sensor is moved away from a lamp, and $2 < r < 8$.

COLUMN A	COLUMN B
r^2	$4r$

- (A) The quantity in Column A is greater.
- (B) The quantity in Column B is greater.
- (C) The two quantities are equal.
- (D) The relationship cannot be determined from the information given.

24 QUANTITATIVE COMPARISON

A film's title card is a triangle whose three angles are in the ratio 3 : 5 : 7. The card is shown below.

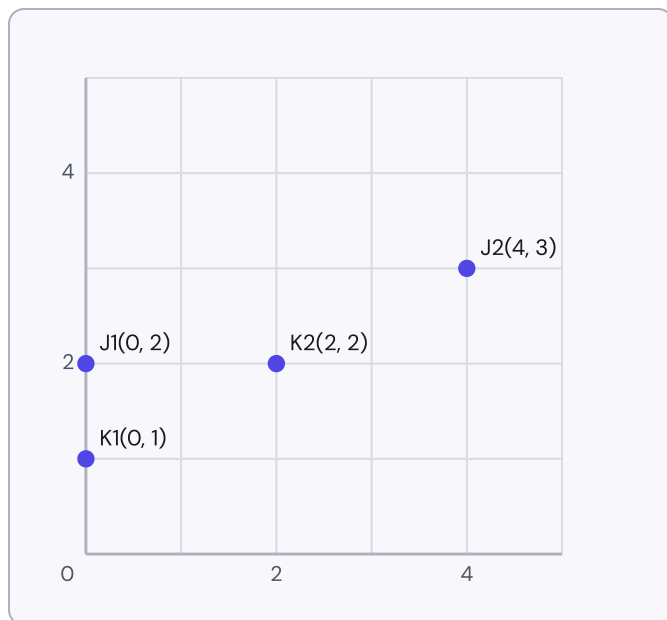


COLUMN A	COLUMN B
The measure, in degrees, of the largest angle of the card	80

- (A) The quantity in Column A is greater.
- (B) The quantity in Column B is greater.
- (C) The two quantities are equal.
- (D) The relationship cannot be determined from the information given.

25 QUANTITATIVE COMPARISON

A scholarship pays a fixed amount plus a share of a family's remaining costs, and both amounts below are in thousands of dollars. Line j passes through $(0, 2)$ and $(4, 3)$. Line k passes through $(0, 1)$ and $(2, 2)$. The four points are shown on the grid below.



COLUMN A	COLUMN B
The slope of line j	The slope of line k

- (A) The quantity in Column A is greater.
- (B) The quantity in Column B is greater.
- (C) The two quantities are equal.
- (D) The relationship cannot be determined from the information given.

26 QUANTITATIVE COMPARISON

A rowing crew's coach recorded the stroke rate and the boat speed on each of three pieces.

Piece	Stroke rate, in strokes a minute	Boat speed, in meters a second
1	24	4.2
2	28	4.6
3	32	4.9

COLUMN A	COLUMN B
The rise in stroke rate from piece 1 to piece 3	7

- (A) The quantity in Column A is greater.
- (B) The quantity in Column B is greater.
- (C) The two quantities are equal.
- (D) The relationship cannot be determined from the information given.

27 QUANTITATIVE COMPARISON

A commuter's daily cost in dollars is $f(x) = 7x + 5$, where x is how many miles of the trip are driven on the toll route.

COLUMN A	COLUMN B
$f(3)$	$f(1) + 14$

- (A) The quantity in Column A is greater.
- (B) The quantity in Column B is greater.
- (C) The two quantities are equal.
- (D) The relationship cannot be determined from the information given.

28 QUANTITATIVE COMPARISON

A games shop prices a bundle at b times the sum of its parts, and b is greater than 0.

COLUMN A	COLUMN B
b^2	b^3

- (A) The quantity in Column A is greater.
- (B) The quantity in Column B is greater.
- (C) The two quantities are equal.
- (D) The relationship cannot be determined from the information given.

29 QUANTITATIVE COMPARISON

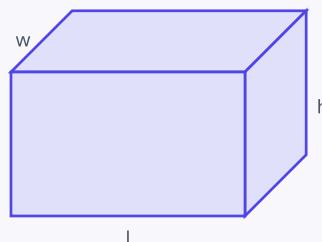
A dog-walking business compares a per-walk charge with a monthly plan. Both amounts are in dollars.

COLUMN A	COLUMN B
$\sqrt{225}$	$45 \div 3$

- (A) The quantity in Column A is greater.
- (B) The quantity in Column B is greater.
- (C) The two quantities are equal.
- (D) The relationship cannot be determined from the information given.

30 QUANTITATIVE COMPARISON

A yearbook is shipped in a slipcase shaped like a rectangular box. A second slipcase is built with every edge twice as long as the matching edge of the first. The first slipcase is shown below.



The first slipcase. Every edge of the second is twice as long.

COLUMN A	COLUMN B
The volume of the second slipcase	8 times the volume of the first slipcase

- (A) The quantity in Column A is greater.
- (B) The quantity in Column B is greater.
- (C) The two quantities are equal.
- (D) The relationship cannot be determined from the information given.

31 QUANTITATIVE COMPARISON

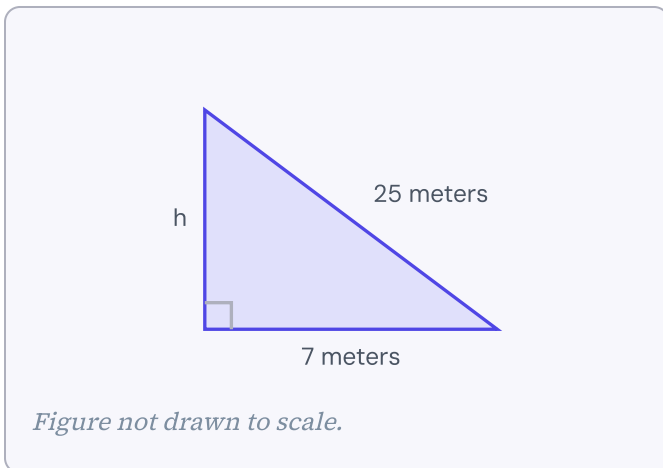
A school reports two class ranks as percentiles x and y , each between 1 and 99.

COLUMN A	COLUMN B
x increased by 20 percent	y decreased by 20 percent

- (A) The quantity in Column A is greater.
- (B) The quantity in Column B is greater.
- (C) The two quantities are equal.
- (D) The relationship cannot be determined from the information given.

32 QUANTITATIVE COMPARISON

A snowpack transect runs 7 meters horizontally from a stake, and the straight line from the top of the stake to the far end of the transect is 25 meters long. The stake stands at a right angle to the ground, as the figure below shows.



COLUMN A	COLUMN B
The height h of the stake, in meters	26

- (A) The quantity in Column A is greater.
 (B) The quantity in Column B is greater.
 (C) The two quantities are equal.
 (D) The relationship cannot be determined from the information given.

33 QUANTITATIVE COMPARISON

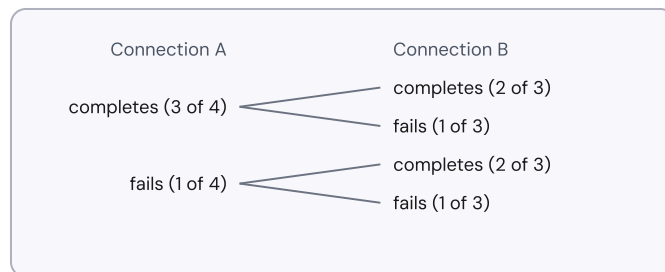
A restaurant's tip card lists every whole-dollar amount from 1 to 30, once before a service charge is added and once after.

COLUMN A	COLUMN B
The number of integers from 1 to 30 that are multiples of 4	The number of integers from 1 to 30 that are multiples of 3

- (A) The quantity in Column A is greater.
 (B) The quantity in Column B is greater.
 (C) The two quantities are equal.
 (D) The relationship cannot be determined from the information given.

34 QUANTITATIVE COMPARISON

A file is sent over two connections at once. Connection A completes the transfer with probability $\frac{3}{4}$ and connection B with probability $\frac{2}{3}$, and the two connections work independently. The tree diagram below shows the four outcomes.



COLUMN A	COLUMN B
The probability that both connections complete the transfer	0.6

- (A) The quantity in Column A is greater.
 (B) The quantity in Column B is greater.
 (C) The two quantities are equal.
 (D) The relationship cannot be determined from the information given.

35 QUANTITATIVE COMPARISON

A gallery hangs works along a wall with equal gaps between them. The gap x , in centimeters, satisfies $x^2 - 7x + 12 = 0$, and $x > 3$.

COLUMN A	COLUMN B
x	4

- (A) The quantity in Column A is greater.
- (B) The quantity in Column B is greater.
- (C) The two quantities are equal.
- (D) The relationship cannot be determined from the information given.

36 QUANTITATIVE COMPARISON

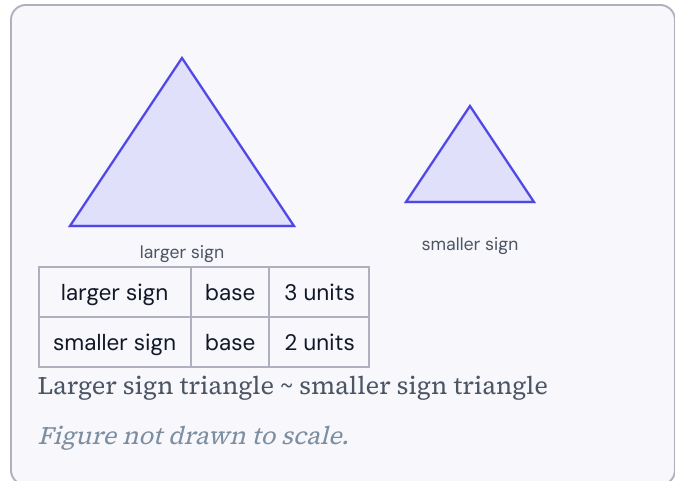
A lifeguard rotation is described by two numbers m and n , where m is positive and n is negative.

COLUMN A	COLUMN B
$ m + n $	$ m + n $

- (A) The quantity in Column A is greater.
- (B) The quantity in Column B is greater.
- (C) The two quantities are equal.
- (D) The relationship cannot be determined from the information given.

37 QUANTITATIVE COMPARISON

Two similar triangular signs are made for a park cleanup that divides a stretch of shoreline among teams. The sides of the larger sign are to the sides of the smaller in the ratio 3 : 2. The two signs are shown below.



COLUMN A	COLUMN B
The ratio of the area of the larger sign to the area of the smaller	2

- (A) The quantity in Column A is greater.
- (B) The quantity in Column B is greater.
- (C) The two quantities are equal.
- (D) The relationship cannot be determined from the information given.

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

36 questions · 35 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 1–6

A used car standing on a lot is two different objects at once. To the person selling it, it is a known quantity, a machine whose noises and repairs and habits have been observed for years. To the person buying it, it is a guess dressed up as a purchase. The imbalance has a name — economists call it asymmetric information — and it shapes the trade in used cars more than any advertisement does.

Consider what a cautious buyer has to do with that imbalance. Unable to tell a well-kept car from a neglected one, the buyer cannot afford to pay what a well-kept car is worth. The sensible move is an offer somewhere in the middle, a price that covers the risk of being wrong. But the owner of a genuinely good car, hearing that middling offer, has every reason to keep the car or to sell it privately to a cousin who trusts him. The cars left on the lot are, on average, the ones their owners were glad to be rid of. The buyer's caution and the seller's knowledge push the market, between them, toward the vehicles nobody wanted.

Nearly every device the used-car trade has invented is an attempt to close that gap. A vehicle history report turns part of the car's past into a document: title transfers, reported accidents, odometer readings recorded at inspections. A pre-purchase inspection sends in a mechanic, someone with no stake at all in the sale, to look at what no document can show — the brakes, the underside, the belts. A warranty does something different again. It tells the buyer nothing whatever about the car. It moves the cost of being wrong back onto the seller.

That last difference is worth pausing over, because it explains why a warranty persuades where a friendly assurance does not. Any seller can say that a car is sound. Only a seller who believes it can afford to promise to pay for the repairs if it is not. The promise is expensive in exactly the case where the claim is false, and that expense is the whole of its credibility.

None of the three closes the gap completely, and none of them requires a dishonest seller in order to matter. A history report holds only what somebody wrote down; an accident never reported never happened, so far as the paper knows. An inspection is an hour's judgment about a machine with a decade of habits. A warranty covers the parts it names for the months it names, and the exclusions are where the argument goes. The buyer ends up better informed than before, not as well informed as the seller, and the distance between those two is where the used-car market lives.

1 SUPPORTING IDEAS

According to the passage, a vehicle history report is made up of

- (A) the months and the parts for which repairs are covered
- (B) title transfers, reported accidents, and odometer readings
- (C) a mechanic's judgment about the brakes and the belts
- (D) the price a cautious buyer should be willing to offer

2 MAIN IDEA

The passage as a whole is chiefly concerned with

- (A) the imbalance in what buyer and seller know, and the devices invented to narrow it
- (B) the reasons a mechanic's inspection is more trustworthy than any written document
- (C) the steps a careful buyer should take before agreeing on a price for a used car
- (D) the difficulty an owner of a well-kept car faces in getting a fair price on a lot

3 VOCABULARY

As used in line 31, "sound" most nearly means

- (A) noisy
- (B) reasonable
- (C) roomy
- (D) undamaged

4 INFERENCE

The passage suggests that a warranty carries weight chiefly because

- (A) it costs the seller most in the very case where the seller's claim is false
- (B) it is issued by a party who has no financial interest in the sale
- (C) it reveals more about the car's past than a history report does
- (D) it is the one device of the three that a buyer never has to pay for

5 TONE / STYLE / FIGURATIVE LANGUAGE

The phrase "a guess dressed up as a purchase" (lines 4–5) serves chiefly to

- (A) accuse used-car sellers of deliberate dishonesty
- (B) suggest that most used cars are in poor condition
- (C) praise buyers who are willing to take a risk
- (D) stress how little the buyer actually knows

6 SUPPORTING IDEAS

The passage states that the owner of a genuinely good car is likely to

- (A) accept the middling offer rather than wait for a better one
- (B) pay for an inspection before putting the car on the market
- (C) offer a warranty in order to prove the car's condition
- (D) keep the car or sell it privately to someone who trusts him

PASSAGE 2 · QUESTIONS 7–12

Ask when the Library of Alexandria burned and you will be given a date. Ask three people and you will be given three. The difficulty is not that the record is silent. It is that the record is crowded, and the accounts inside it do not agree with one another.

The library was one part of a larger foundation, the Mouseion, a house dedicated to the Muses where scholars were lodged, fed, and paid to work. What became of it survives only in fragments. Seneca, quoting Livy, reports forty thousand scrolls lost in the fire that spread from the harbor during Caesar's war in the city. Plutarch writes that the great library itself burned. Cassius Dio, describing what appears to be the same fire, has storehouses of grain and books near the docks going up, which is a smaller claim and possibly a different one. Whatever burned, Strabo was still working at the Mouseion two decades afterward.

Later centuries supply later endings. Aurelian's campaign in the 270s wrecked the quarter of the city in which the library had stood. In 391 a bishop of Alexandria supervised the demolition of the Serapeum, a temple that held books, though by that date no vast collection is described as surviving anywhere in the city. Six hundred years after the Arab conquest, a story surfaces in which a caliph orders the books burned to heat the public baths, a tale that no writer close to the event records.

What the sources describe, taken together, is not an event but a slow subtraction. Scholars were expelled in 145 BC. Funding thinned under rulers with more pressing troubles. Rival libraries rose elsewhere and the Mouseion's membership petered out by the 260s. That is a harder thing to narrate. A fire offers a villain, a night, and a moral, and each age has picked the villain it happened to need — a foreign general, a mob, a bishop, a conqueror. The library is one of the few losses that every century has found a fresh use for, which may be why it keeps on being destroyed.

7 TONE / STYLE / FIGURATIVE LANGUAGE

The tone of the first two sentences (lines 1–2) is best described as

- (A) lightly ironic
- (B) openly grieving
- (C) sharply accusing
- (D) carefully neutral

8 INFERENCE

In calling Cassius Dio's account "a smaller claim and possibly a different one" (lines 14–15), the author suggests that

- (A) Dio wrote several centuries later than the other two historians
- (B) Dio's account has been shown to be a forgery of a later age
- (C) what burned may have been dockside storehouses rather than the library
- (D) Plutarch and Seneca were describing a fire in a different city

9 INFERENCE

The passage implies that the story of the caliph and the public baths is doubtful chiefly because

- (A) no fire of that size could have heated the baths of a whole city
- (B) the Arab conquest of Alexandria is recorded by no ancient historian
- (C) the earliest surviving version of it was written six centuries afterward
- (D) the Arabic sources of the period contradict one another on the date

10 VOCABULARY

As used in line 27, "subtraction" most nearly means

- (A) apology
- (B) calculation
- (C) steady loss
- (D) surrender

11 TONE / STYLE / FIGURATIVE LANGUAGE

The final clause, "which may be why it keeps on being destroyed" (lines 34–35), is best understood as

- (A) a claim that the library was in fact burned on more than one occasion
- (B) a wry remark that each age retells the loss in the form it needs
- (C) an admission that the author cannot choose among the ancient dates
- (D) a warning that the surviving manuscripts were altered by copyists

12 MAIN IDEA

The passage is chiefly concerned with

- (A) establishing which of the ancient accounts of the fire is the correct one
- (B) describing the work of the scholars who were housed at the Mouseion
- (C) why a loss with no single moment has produced so many rival accounts
- (D) tracing the decline of Alexandria as a center of learning after 145 BC

PASSAGE 3 · QUESTIONS 13–18

The room smells of coffee and of the dust that comes up out of an old floor when forty people walk on it for six weeks. It is Tuesday of the last week. The tape laid down to stand in for the set — blue for walls that do not exist yet, red for a staircase that arrives on Friday — has begun to lift at the corners, in the places where people turn.

They are working five minutes of the second act, and the schedule gives those five minutes from two o'clock until four, which is long enough to run them eleven times.

The first run is for the shape of the thing. Mikael crosses the red tape early and arrives at his line before the line arrives at him, so he stands there for a beat with nothing to do, and every person in the room sees it. Damaris, who is directing, gives him a blocking note: cross on "nobody asked you," not before. Saying it takes eleven seconds. It changes where he is standing when the light finds him, and it changes what the woman upstage of him is looking at, so she gets a note too, which she did not need until he got his.

By the sixth run the words have stopped being interesting to anybody in the room. This is the part of the week that nobody photographs. The scene is not improving in any way an audience would be able to name; it is becoming repeatable, which is a different thing, and the difference is what the week is for. On Thursday there is a run-through of the whole play, start to finish, no stopping, and nothing available today will be available then. Nobody will call a halt on Thursday to fix a hand.

Selin sits at a table along the wall with the prompt book open in front of her and a pencil that she has not put down since one o'clock. Everything decided in this room goes into it: the blocking, the cue points, the property that has to be preset on the left, the two lines that were cut on Monday and the one that came back. She writes in pencil because it all moves. The prompt book is the only complete account of the production that will ever exist. The director's copy is a set of intentions and the actors' copies are private. Hers is the record.

The eleventh run is not the best one. The eighth was, and everybody knew it while it was happening, and nobody stopped to say so, because stopping to say so is how you lose the ninth.

13 TONE / STYLE / FIGURATIVE LANGUAGE

The sentence "This is the part of the week that nobody photographs" (lines 20–21) chiefly conveys

- (A) that the company has asked to be left alone by visitors
- (B) that the scene has begun to go badly for the actors
- (C) that the director dislikes attention from outside the room
- (D) that the work being done is unglamorous and necessary

14 SUPPORTING IDEAS

The note Damaris gives after the first run concerns

- (A) the moment at which Mikael should make his cross
- (B) the volume at which he should deliver the line
- (C) the place where the light should be focused
- (D) which of the two entrances he should use

15 INFERENCE

The passage suggests that the point of running the same five minutes eleven times is to make the scene

- (A) shorter than it was on the first day
- (B) reliable rather than newly interesting
- (C) easier for the stage manager to record
- (D) surprising enough to hold an audience

16 SUPPORTING IDEAS

According to the passage, the prompt book is written in pencil because

- (A) the stage manager was not given a pen
- (B) it will be copied out again before opening night
- (C) the decisions it records are still changing
- (D) the director's copy is written in ink

17 VOCABULARY

As used in line 12, "beat" most nearly means

- (A) blow
- (B) march
- (C) pause
- (D) rhythm

18 INFERENCE

The mention of Thursday's run-through (lines 24–27) suggests that the value of Tuesday's work lies in

- (A) rehearsing the scenes that will be cut on Thursday
- (B) giving the actors a rest before a long day
- (C) letting the director watch the play from the front
- (D) settling now what there will be no chance to settle later

PASSAGE 4 · QUESTIONS 19–24

Most tissue in the body is drained by lymphatic vessels, which carry away the debris that cells produce and leave behind. The brain, which is the most chemically active organ there is, has no such vessels running through it. How it disposes of its own waste was, until recently, an open question with no satisfying answer.

In 2012 a group of researchers proposed one. Cerebrospinal fluid, they argued, does not merely cushion the brain from the outside. It is driven along the narrow channels that surround the arteries, pushed inward by the pulse of the arteries themselves; it mixes with the fluid in the spaces between brain cells; and it leaves again by the channels around the veins, carrying dissolved waste with it. Because the walls of those channels are formed by glial cells, and because the arrangement does the work that lymphatic vessels do elsewhere, the researchers called it the glymphatic system.

The following year the same laboratory published the result that made the idea famous. Working with mice, they reported that during natural sleep, and also under anesthesia, the space between brain cells expanded by roughly sixty percent, and that beta-amyloid, a protein associated with Alzheimer's disease, was carried out of the brain faster than it was in waking animals. Sleep, on this account, is not simply rest. It is the shift during which the cleaning is done.

Human evidence followed. In 2019 a study combined an electrical recording of the sleeping brain with an imaging scan sensitive to fluid movement. During slow-wave sleep the three signals arrived in a fixed order: a slow electrical wave, then a drop in blood volume, then a pulse of cerebrospinal fluid moving into the brain, over and over. Three rhythms, locked together, in sleeping people rather than in mice. The scan could not show what the fluid was carrying, and it could not show where the fluid went, but it showed that the fluid moved in time with the electrical rhythm of deep sleep, which is what the mouse work had predicted it would do.

Then, in 2024, a different laboratory measured clearance in mice by a different method and reported the opposite. Removal of a tracer dye from the brain was slower during sleep and slower under anesthesia than it was during waking. The finding does not deny that fluid moves or that waste leaves. It denies the part everyone had found most attractive, which is that sleep speeds the process up.

Both groups are measuring something real, and the disagreement is not easily settled, because the measurement disturbs the thing measured. A tracer has to be put into the brain, and putting it there means opening the skull, injecting a volume of liquid, and often anesthetizing the animal — three interventions that all act on the flow under study. The result is a claim that is live rather than closed: a mechanism widely accepted in outline, an effect of sleep on its rate that is still being argued over, and a step from mouse to person that nobody has taken cleanly.

19 SUPPORTING IDEAS

According to the passage, the name "glymphatic" was chosen because

- (A) the fluid inside the channels moves faster than lymph does
- (B) glial cells form the channel walls and the system does a lymphatic system's work
- (C) the channels were first identified in a gland rather than in the brain
- (D) the flow was first observed in animals that had been put to sleep

20 INFERENCE

The passage suggests that measurements of clearance in the brain are hard to trust because

- (A) mice and people sleep at different hours of the day
- (B) laboratories seldom attempt to repeat one another's experiments
- (C) the procedure used to measure the flow also acts on the flow
- (D) cerebrospinal fluid does not show up on any kind of scan

21 SUPPORTING IDEAS

According to the passage, the 2024 study found that removal of a tracer dye from the brain was

- (A) faster during sleep than during waking
- (B) faster under anesthesia than during natural sleep
- (C) unaffected by sleep and unaffected by anesthesia
- (D) slower during sleep and slower under anesthesia

22 VOCABULARY

As used in line 49, "live" most nearly means

- (A) an open question
- (B) broadcast as it happens
- (C) carrying a current
- (D) full of energy

23 ORGANIZATION / LOGIC

The passage is organized chiefly as

- (A) a definition followed by a list of its practical applications
- (B) an argument for one explanation in preference to its rivals
- (C) a proposal, the evidence gathered for it, and a challenge to it
- (D) a history of sleep research from its beginnings to the present

24 INFERENCE

The passage suggests that the safest statement about the glymphatic system at present is that

- (A) it has been shown to prevent Alzheimer's disease in mice
- (B) it operates only during the slow-wave stage of sleep
- (C) it has no counterpart in the brains of human beings
- (D) fluid moves and waste leaves, but sleep's effect on the rate is unsettled

PASSAGE 5 · QUESTIONS 25–30

We left at four in the morning because leaving at four in the morning was the kind of thing we had decided people like us did. Rohan drove the first shift with the seat pushed all the way back. Tamsin had made a list of everything we would see, and the list was four pages long, and the coast was at the bottom of the fourth page, eight hundred miles away, and none of us had ever stood on it.

For six hours we were exactly the people on the list. We ate at a counter where the pie came in a wedge the size of a shoe. We argued about whether a river we crossed was the same river we had crossed an hour earlier. We took a photograph of a sign because the town on it had a ridiculous name, and then we took a photograph of ourselves in front of the sign, and Tamsin held the list up in the picture like a permit.

At two in the afternoon the temperature needle began to climb, and by the time we understood what we were looking at, it was sitting in the red and the air coming out of the vents had turned warm and sweet. We came off at the next exit with the heater on full to pull heat out of the engine, the three of us sweating and saying nothing, and rolled into a repair shop attached to a gas station six hundred miles short of the coast.

The man came out, opened the hood, and stood back from the steam. He said what it was and what it would cost and how long the part would take to come, and I did the arithmetic while he was still talking, and I could hear Rohan doing it beside me. Tamsin's voice went flat. She said, well.

Nobody said the word back. That is the part I have kept. We stood in that lot for twenty minutes with the heat coming up off the asphalt, and the trip turned over quietly, from a thing we were doing into a thing we had done. Tamsin folded the list into quarters and put it in her pocket, and it stayed there, and she has it still. By the time the man came back out with a number written on a card, all three of us were talking about the drive home as though it were the return leg of something completed.

I have told this story since as a story about a car. It is not. Two hundred miles of that coast are still eight hundred miles away and I have never gone. What we brought back was the six hours and the pie and the ridiculous sign, and if you ask me whether we made it, I say we did.

25 SUPPORTING IDEAS

According to the passage, the travelers left the highway because

- (A) the temperature needle had moved into the red
- (B) the list told them to stop at the next town
- (C) they had run out of money for fuel
- (D) Rohan was no longer willing to drive

26 ORGANIZATION / LOGIC

The change from "we" to "I" partway through the passage chiefly marks

- (A) the point at which a shared adventure becomes one person's memory of it
- (B) the moment at which Rohan gives up the driving to somebody else
- (C) a shift out of the present tense and into the past tense
- (D) the arrival of a character who was not present at the start

27 VOCABULARY

As used in line 27, "flat" most nearly means

- (A) deflated
- (B) horizontal
- (C) without expression
- (D) out of tune

28 INFERENCE

The remark "Nobody said the word back" (line 28) suggests that

- (A) none of the three was willing to admit that the plan had failed
- (B) each of them had settled on turning around before any of them said so
- (C) they were too angry with one another to speak in the parking lot
- (D) the man had not yet told them what the repair was going to cost

29 INFERENCE

The last paragraph suggests that the narrator now regards the trip as

- (A) a warning against making elaborate plans
- (B) an embarrassment that is better left untold
- (C) a lesson about looking after an old car
- (D) something that happened rather than something that failed to happen

30 MAIN IDEA

The passage as a whole is chiefly about

- (A) the mechanical trouble that stranded three travelers at a gas station
- (B) how a journey cut short came to count, for the people in it, as whole
- (C) the differences among three friends who were about to leave school
- (D) the way a written list can shape what travelers notice on a long road

PASSAGE 6 · QUESTIONS 31–36

The word placebo is asked to do two jobs at once, and the confusion between them has done real damage. A placebo is an inert thing — a pill of sugar, an injection of salt — given in place of a treatment. The placebo effect is something else entirely: an improvement in people who received the inert thing. Keeping the two apart is the beginning of thinking clearly about either.

Start with the machinery. In a double-blind trial, patients are divided between a treatment group and a control arm, and neither the patients nor the staff handing out the pills know who is in which. The control arm exists so that the treatment can be judged against something rather than against nothing. And the first lesson of the control arm is a deflating one: much of the improvement recorded there has nothing to do with the pill. People enroll in trials when their symptoms are at their worst, and symptoms at their worst tend to ease on their own. Illnesses run their course. Patients describe themselves more generously to a clinician who is listening carefully than to a form they fill in alone.

Subtract all of that, however, and something is left. Reviews that compare placebo groups against untreated groups keep finding an effect that will not go away, and they keep finding it in the same place: in what patients feel and report. Pain, nausea, and fatigue move. Outcomes read off an instrument — the size of a tumor, the count of a bacterium — largely do not. A placebo can change how an illness is experienced without changing what the illness is doing.

The strangest evidence of all comes from open-label placebo studies, in which patients are told outright that the capsules contain no active drug and are asked to take them anyway. Some of those patients improve. The effect is smaller than in blinded trials but it survives, which means it cannot be a straightforward matter of deception. Something about the ritual of treatment — the appointment, the explanation, the daily act — is doing part of the work that the pill was assumed to be doing.

Both of these things are true, and a trial designer has to hold them at the same time. The effect is genuine, and it is also precisely the quantity the trial must subtract. A drug that helps patients is not thereby a drug worth having; it has to help them more than the control arm did, and the more powerfully the ritual works, the larger and more expensive a trial must be to show anything through it. This is not a reason to be cynical about medicine. It is a reason to insist on the control arm, and to stop describing the effect as though the pill had done it.

31 INFERENCE

The author would most likely say that a drug whose patients improve no more than the control arm has

- (A) had no effect at all on anyone who took it
- (B) shown nothing that an inert pill does not show
- (C) been tested under conditions that were unfair to it
- (D) proved that the illness it treats is imaginary

32 ORGANIZATION / LOGIC

The second paragraph (lines 8–19) serves chiefly to

- (A) set out the ordinary explanations that have to be ruled out before the pill is credited
- (B) define the terms that the rest of the passage will go on to use interchangeably
- (C) argue that the double-blind trial ought to be replaced by a better design
- (D) show that patients in the control arm improve as much as patients on the drug

33 VOCABULARY

As used in line 13, "deflating" most nearly means

- (A) disappointing
- (B) escaping slowly
- (C) losing shape
- (D) releasing pressure

34 SUPPORTING IDEAS

According to the passage, the effect is weakest in outcomes that are

- (A) reported by patients who feel that someone is listening to them
- (B) recorded over a long period rather than a short one
- (C) bound up with pain, nausea, or fatigue
- (D) read off an instrument rather than described by the patient

35 SUPPORTING IDEAS

The passage states that patients in open-label placebo studies

- (A) were not told which of the two groups they had been put in
- (B) were told that the capsules contained no active drug
- (C) improved more than the patients who received the real drug
- (D) did not know that they were taking part in a trial at all

36 ORGANIZATION / LOGIC

The last paragraph chiefly serves to

- (A) concede that the evidence presented earlier is unreliable
- (B) draw out the difficulty the earlier paragraphs create for trial design
- (C) introduce a further study that settles the question at last
- (D) restate the opening definitions without changing anything in them

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

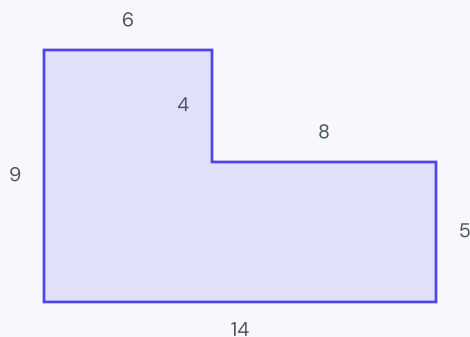
47 questions • 40 minutes

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 ALGEBRAIC CONCEPTS

A landscaper charges $f(x) = 12x + 80$ dollars to build a fence x meters long. The plot below is made of two rectangles, and the fence must run all the way around it.



Starting at the bottom left corner and going around, the six sides measure 14 m, 5 m, 8 m, 4 m, 6 m, and 9 m.

What does the landscaper charge to fence this plot?

- (A) \$138
- (B) \$320
- (C) \$552
- (D) \$632

2 NUMBER SENSE

At a blood drive, donors are booked into appointment slots of equal length, and a donor who arrives before the slot begins is recorded as a negative number of minutes. To measure how far two donors were from their slots, the coordinator evaluates $|-7 + 3| + |2 - 9|$. What is the value of this expression?

- (A) -11
- (B) -3
- (C) 3
- (D) 11

3 ALGEBRAIC CONCEPTS

An archive is packing back issues into boxes that each hold the same number of volumes. The number of boxes b must satisfy $5 - 3b > -16$. What is the greatest integer value of b that satisfies this inequality?

- (A) -4
- (B) 3
- (C) 6
- (D) 7

4 DATA ANALYSIS AND PROBABILITY

A campus visit fills 9 hours of daylight with 36 blocks of equal length. Each block is assigned at random to one of 4 activities, and exactly one of the 4 activities is a campus tour. In how many of the 36 blocks should a visitor expect a campus tour?

- (A) 9
- (B) 27
- (C) 36
- (D) 144

5 ALGEBRAIC CONCEPTS

A video is compressed at several settings, and its file size in megabytes is recorded against the number of the setting used. Two settings give the points (2, 30) and (6, 54). What is the slope of the line through these two points?

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

6 NUMBER SENSE

A fundraising thermometer is filled to show that \$4,650,000 has been raised. Written in scientific notation, \$4,650,000 is

- (A) $\$0.465 \times 10^7$
- (B) $\$4.65 \times 10^5$
- (C) $\$46.5 \times 10^5$
- (D) $\$4.65 \times 10^6$

7 ALGEBRAIC CONCEPTS

A parking garage charges $(x + 5)$ dollars for the first hour and $(x + 3)$ dollars for each hour after that. The garage's planners work with the product $(x + 5)(x + 3)$. Which expression is equal to this product?

- (A) $x^2 + 15$
- (B) $x^2 + 8x + 8$
- (C) $x^2 + 8x + 15$
- (D) $x^2 + 15x + 8$

8 NUMBER SENSE

A second-hand shop prices its paperbacks at 2^{-3} of the cover price. What is the value of 2^{-3} ?

- (A) -8
- (B) -6
- (C) $\frac{1}{8}$
- (D) 8

9 ALGEBRAIC CONCEPTS

A bike courier is paid per delivery against a guaranteed minimum, and the week's balance in dollars works out to $9x^2 - 64$. Which of the following is equal to $9x^2 - 64$?

- (A) $(3x - 8)(3x - 8)$
- (B) $(3x - 32)(3x + 32)$
- (C) $(3x - 8)(3x + 8)$
- (D) $(9x - 8)(9x + 8)$

10 DATA ANALYSIS AND PROBABILITY

Every candidate at an audition was scored on one of three criteria. The table below shows how many were advanced and how many were cut.

Criterion	Advanced	Cut	Total
Singing	9	7	16
Dancing	11	6	17
Acting	?	8	39

How many of the candidates judged on acting were advanced?

- (A) 8
- (B) 16
- (C) 23
- (D) 31

11 ALGEBRAIC CONCEPTS

The four recorded splits of a relay team add to $12t^3 + 18t^2 + 6t$ seconds. Which of the following is this expression with its greatest common monomial factor taken out?

- (A) $6t(2t^2 + 3t)$
- (B) $6t(2t^2 + 3t + 1)$
- (C) $6(2t^3 + 3t^2 + t)$
- (D) $3t(4t^2 + 6t + 2)$

12 NUMBER SENSE

A marathon relay divides a 26.2-mile course among runners of different paces, and four numbers appear on the organizer's sheet: 26.2, -3 , $\sqrt{9}$, and $7/2$. Which of the following statements is true?

- (A) $\sqrt{9}$ is an irrational number.
- (B) 26.2 is not a rational number.
- (C) -3 is a whole number.
- (D) $7/2$ is a rational number but not an integer.

13 MEASUREMENT

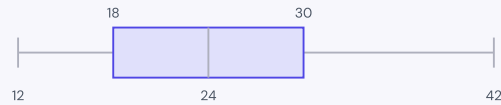
A data logger samples the temperature four times a minute and reports each reading to the nearest 0.5 degree Celsius. In one minute it records 21.0, 21.5, 22.0, and 22.0. A result may not be reported to a finer precision than the instrument provides. Which of the following is the correct way to report the mean temperature for that minute?

- (A) 21 °C
- (B) 21.5 °C
- (C) 21.6 °C
- (D) 21.625 °C

14 DATA ANALYSIS AND PROBABILITY

A technician measured the same length forty times. The box-and-whisker plot below summarizes the readings, in millimeters.

FORTY READINGS OF ONE LENGTH, IN MILLIMETERS

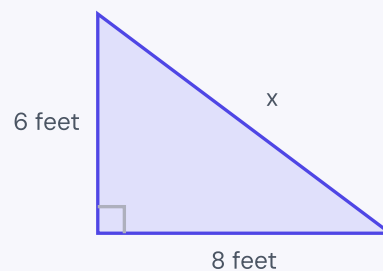


What is the interquartile range of the readings?

- (A) 6
- (B) 12
- (C) 24
- (D) 30

15 GEOMETRY

A triangular platform is bolted to a stage revolve so that it can be turned between scenes. Two of its edges meet at a right angle, as shown below.



What is the length, in feet, of the third edge?

- (A) 10
- (B) 14
- (C) 48
- (D) 100

16 ALGEBRAIC CONCEPTS

After w weeks, the number of supervised hours in a learner's permit logbook is $5w^2 + 3w - 4$, and the number of those hours driven after dark is $2w^2 - 7w + 1$. Which expression gives the number of supervised hours that were not driven after dark?

- (A) $3w^2 - 4w - 3$
- (B) $3w^2 + 10w - 3$
- (C) $7w^2 - 4w - 3$
- (D) $3w^2 + 10w - 5$

17 NUMBER SENSE

A student works out a tree's height from its shadow and a measured stick, and the calculation reduces to $(3^4 \times 3^2)/3^3$ feet. What is the value of this expression?

- (A) 9
- (B) 27
- (C) 243
- (D) 19683

18 DATA ANALYSIS AND PROBABILITY

A summer program has a limited number of places and accepts 1 of every 4 applicants. Two students apply from the same school, and the two decisions are made independently. What is the probability that both students are accepted?

- (A) $1/16$
- (B) $1/12$
- (C) $1/4$
- (D) $1/2$

19 MEASUREMENT

A food pantry packs 8 identical boxes. Each box holds 12 kilograms of food and takes up 7.5 liters of space. How many kilograms of food are packed per liter of space?

- (A) 0.2
- (B) 0.625
- (C) 1.5
- (D) 1.6

20 DATA ANALYSIS AND PROBABILITY

An article is trimmed to fit a space. Its 600-word section is cut by 10 percent, its 300-word section by 20 percent, and its 100-word section by 30 percent. By what percent is the article as a whole cut?

- (A) 15%
- (B) 20%
- (C) 30%
- (D) 60%

21 NUMBER SENSE

A robotics team sets a motor to a fraction of full power, and the setting works out to $\sqrt{150}$. Between which two consecutive integers does $\sqrt{150}$ lie?

- (A) 12 and 13
- (B) 13 and 14
- (C) 15 and 16
- (D) 74 and 75

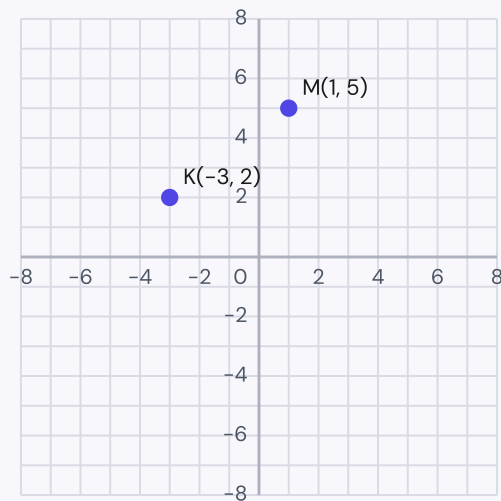
22 ALGEBRAIC CONCEPTS

A first paycheck has a flat deduction and then a percentage deduction, and checking the two against each other reduces to the equation $x^2 - 9x + 20 = 0$. What are the solutions of this equation?

- (A) $x = -5$ and $x = -4$
- (B) $x = -4$ and $x = 5$
- (C) $x = 4$ and $x = 5$
- (D) $x = 4$ and $x = 20$

23 GEOMETRY

Crates are stacked in a rectangular block on a pallet, and the block is mapped on the grid below. One corner crate sits at K and the center of the block at M.

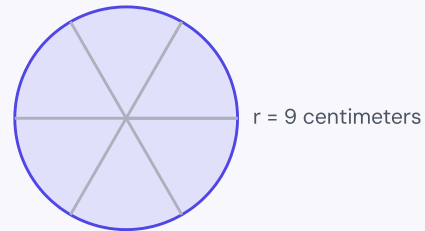


At which point does the corner crate opposite K sit?

- (A) (5, 8)
- (B) (4, 3)
- (C) (-1, 3.5)
- (D) (-7, -1)

24 MEASUREMENT

A loan is repaid in 6 equal monthly amounts, drawn as 6 equal sectors of the circle below.



The circle is divided into 6 sectors of equal size.

What is the length, in centimeters, of the arc of one sector?

- (A) 1.5π
- (B) 3π
- (C) 13.5π
- (D) 18π

25 DATA ANALYSIS AND PROBABILITY

A transcript lists a student's semester averages: 88 in each of 3 semesters and 80 in each of the 5 semesters after those. What is the mean of all 8 semester averages?

- (A) 21
- (B) 80
- (C) 83
- (D) 84

26 NUMBER SENSE

A service billed annually costs \$40 this year, and the annual price will rise 10 percent at the end of each of the next three years. What will the annual price be after the third rise?

- (A) \$53.24
- (B) \$57.20
- (C) \$58.56
- (D) \$132.00

27 ALGEBRAIC CONCEPTS

A gauge reports a river's flow as $3x^2 - 2y$, where x is the water height in feet above the marker (positive) or below it (negative) and y is the current speed. What is the flow when $x = -4$ and $y = 5$?

- (A) -58
- (B) -34
- (C) 38
- (D) 134

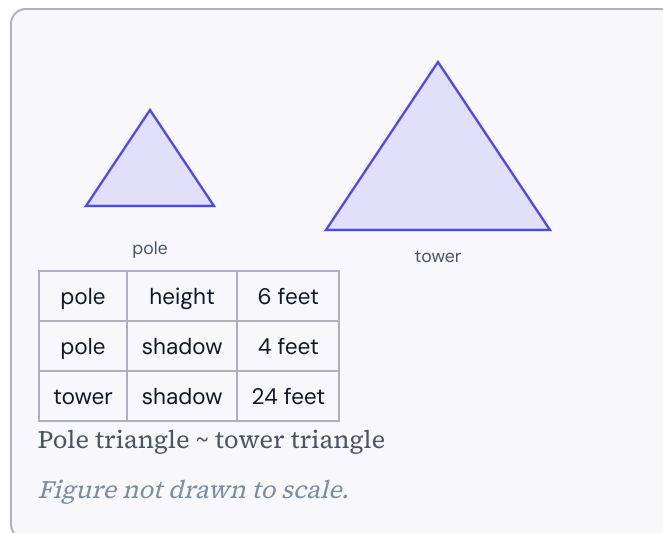
28 NUMBER SENSE

A bakery scales a formula by baker's percentages, and the scaling reduces to $100 - (3 + 4)^2 + \sqrt{36}$. What is the value of this expression?

- (A) 57
- (B) 69
- (C) 81
- (D) 155

29 MEASUREMENT

A documentary crew on location measures a 6-foot pole, which casts a shadow 4 feet long. At the same moment the lighting tower casts a shadow 24 feet long, as the figure below shows.

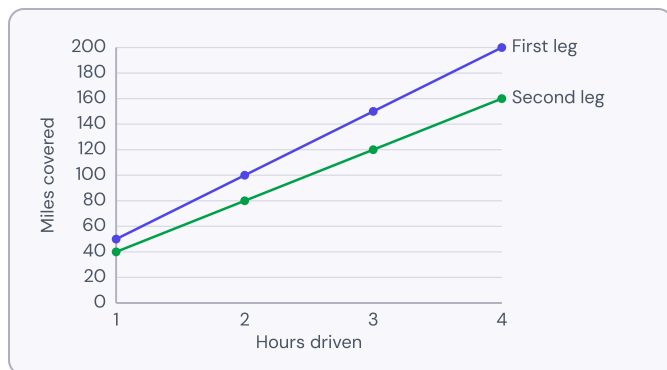


How tall is the tower, in feet?

- (A) 16
- (B) 24
- (C) 26
- (D) 36

30 DATA ANALYSIS AND PROBABILITY

A road trip is driven in two legs at different average speeds. The graph below shows how many miles each leg had covered after 1, 2, 3, and 4 hours.

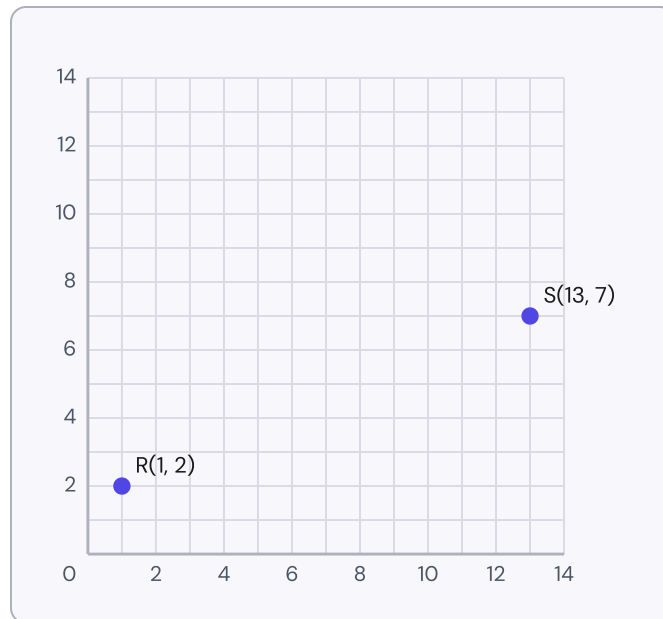


After 3 hours, how many more miles had the first leg covered than the second?

- (A) 10
- (B) 30
- (C) 120
- (D) 150

31 GEOMETRY

A cyclist's training route is drawn on the grid below, which is marked in kilometers. The rest stop is at R and the summit at S.



What is the straight-line distance, in kilometers, from R to S?

- (A) 5
- (B) 12
- (C) 13
- (D) 17

32 ALGEBRAIC CONCEPTS

Two configurations of a laptop differ by one component. Configuration A costs x dollars and configuration B costs y dollars, where $x + y = 1900$ and $x - y = 300$. What is the price of configuration A?

- (A) \$300
- (B) \$800
- (C) \$950
- (D) \$1100

33 DATA ANALYSIS AND PROBABILITY

A theater program is printed in signatures of a fixed number of pages. The printer offers 6 cover stocks and 4 signature counts, but 3 of the cover stocks are too heavy to be bound with either of the 2 largest signature counts. How many cover-and-signature combinations can the printer produce?

- (A) 12
- (B) 18
- (C) 19
- (D) 24

34 ALGEBRAIC CONCEPTS

A tutoring service charges a booking fee plus an hourly rate. Two hours cost \$70 and five hours cost \$145. Which equation gives the cost c , in dollars, of h hours?

- (A) $c = 25h + 70$
- (B) $c = 25h + 20$
- (C) $c = 20h + 25$
- (D) $c = 35h$

35 DATA ANALYSIS AND PROBABILITY

A seed germination trial divided 120 seeds between a warm tray and a cool tray. The table below records what happened.

Condition	Germinated	Did not germinate	Total
Warm	40	20	60
Cool	24	36	60
Total	64	56	120

One seed is chosen at random from the cool tray. What is the probability that it germinated?

- (A) $1/5$
- (B) $3/8$
- (C) $2/5$
- (D) $3/5$

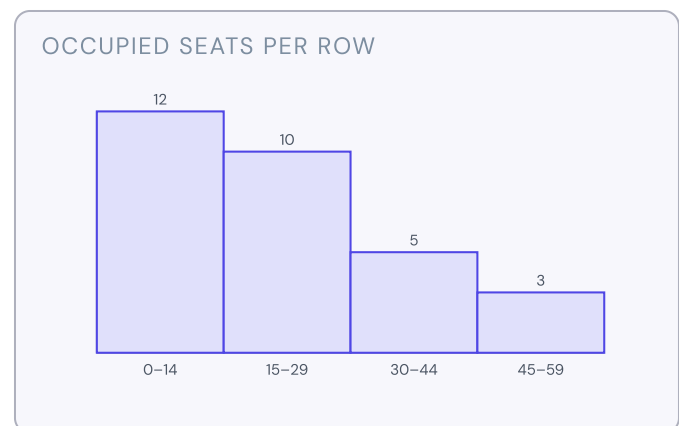
36 ALGEBRAIC CONCEPTS

A charity run charges an entry fee of f dollars and a pledge of p dollars for each kilometer run, so a runner who covers k kilometers raises $T = f + pk$. Which of the following gives p in terms of T , f , and k ?

- (A) $p = (T + f)/k$
- (B) $p = T - f - k$
- (C) $p = (T - f)/k$
- (D) $p = T/k - f$

37 DATA ANALYSIS AND PROBABILITY

Before a screening, an usher counted the occupied seats in each of the 30 rows of a theater. The histogram below groups the 30 counts.



Which interval contains the median number of occupied seats per row?

- (A) 0-14
- (B) 15-29
- (C) 30-44
- (D) 45-59

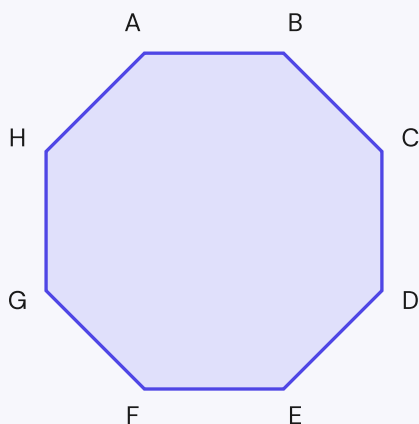
38 ALGEBRAIC CONCEPTS

A campsite is placed a stated distance from a water source on a map grid, and the map's scale key reduces to the expression $(12a^5b^3)/(3a^2b^5)$. Which of the following is equal to this expression?

- (A) $4a^3b^2$
- (B) $9a^3/b^2$
- (C) $4a^7/b^8$
- (D) $4a^3/b^2$

39 GEOMETRY

After a redesign, a website tiles its daily-visitor counters as regular octagons. The figure below shows one of them.



The octagon is regular: all eight sides are equal and all eight angles are equal.

What is the measure, in degrees, of one interior angle of a regular octagon?

- (A) 45
- (B) 135
- (C) 180
- (D) 1080

40 ALGEBRAIC CONCEPTS

A batting order rotates through a lineup, and the count of at-bats across an inning works out to $x^2 - 11x + 24$. Which of the following is this expression in factored form?

- (A) $(x - 3)(x - 8)$
- (B) $(x - 4)(x - 6)$
- (C) $(x + 3)(x + 8)$
- (D) $(x + 3)(x - 8)$

41 DATA ANALYSIS AND PROBABILITY

A costume shop cuts panels from a bolt of fabric of fixed width. In a sample of 40 panels, 6 had a flaw. At that rate, how many of the 900 panels the bolt yields would be expected to have a flaw?

- (A) 6
- (B) 135
- (C) 765
- (D) 6000

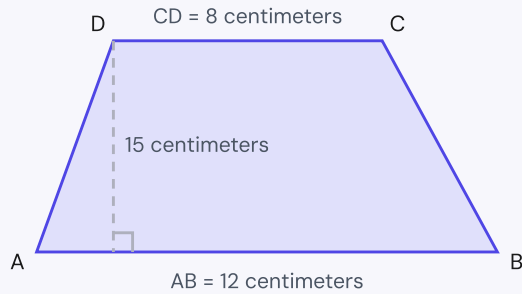
42 GEOMETRY

Two fibers on a microscope slide lie parallel to each other, and a third fiber crosses both of them inside the field of view. Where the crossing fiber meets the first of the parallel fibers, the angle that opens upward and to the right measures 62 degrees. What is the measure, in degrees, of the angle that opens upward and to the right where the crossing fiber meets the second parallel fiber?

- (A) 28
- (B) 31
- (C) 62
- (D) 118

43 MEASUREMENT

A student newspaper lays out a column in the shape shown below. Its two parallel edges measure 8 centimeters and 12 centimeters, and the distance between those edges is 15 centimeters.



AB and CD are parallel and lie 15 centimeters apart.

Figure not drawn to scale.

What is the area of the column, in square centimeters?

- (A) 150
- (B) 300
- (C) 720
- (D) 1440

44 ALGEBRAIC CONCEPTS

A grade point average weighted by course credits is checked against a target, and the check reduces to the equation $|2x - 5| = 9$. What are the solutions of this equation?

- (A) $x = -2$ and $x = 7$
- (B) $x = -7$ and $x = 2$
- (C) $x = 7$ only
- (D) $x = 2$ and $x = 7$

45 NUMBER SENSE

A nursery sells plants in trays of a fixed count. One delivery of 288 plants is made up of ferns, herbs, and succulents in the ratio 2 : 3 : 7. How many of the 288 plants are herbs?

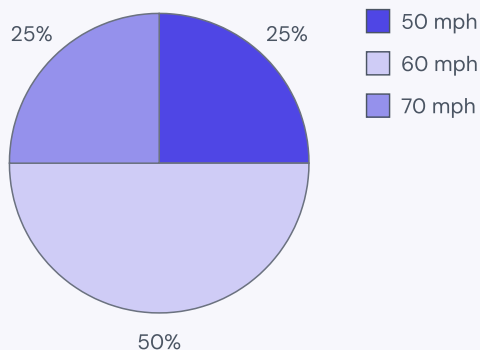
- (A) 24
- (B) 48
- (C) 72
- (D) 168

46 DATA ANALYSIS AND PROBABILITY

The table below gives an electric car's range at three steady speeds, and the circle graph shows how one driver divided a 400-mile week among those speeds.

Steady speed	Range on a full charge
50 mph	260 miles
60 mph	230 miles
70 mph	190 miles

SHARE OF THE 400 MILES DRIVEN AT EACH SPEED



How many of the driver's 400 miles were driven at the speed whose range is 230 miles?

- (A) 100
- (B) 115
- (C) 130
- (D) 200

47 GEOMETRY

A wholesaler prints its three quantity tiers on a triangular sign. A horizontal rule joins the midpoints of the two slanted edges, separating the middle tier from the top one. The base of the sign measures 34 centimeters. How long is the rule, in centimeters?

- (A) 8.5
- (B) 17
- (C) 34
- (D) 68

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

Suppose you were given the resources to solve one problem in the place where you live. Which problem would you take on? Explain how you would know whether you had made a difference.

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

SECTION 2 · QUANTITATIVE REASONING

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

SECTION 3 · READING COMPREHENSION

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

SECTION 4 · MATHEMATICS ACHIEVEMENT

1 D	2 D	3 C	4 A	5 D	6 D	7 C	8 C	9 C	10 D
11 B	12 D	13 B	14 B	15 A	16 D	17 B	18 A	19 D	20 A
21 A	22 C	23 A	24 B	25 C	26 A	27 C	28 A	29 D	30 B
31 C	32 D	33 B	34 B	35 C	36 C	37 B	38 D	39 B	40 A
41 B	42 C	43 A	44 A	45 C	46 D	47 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	40		
2. Quantitative Reasoning	37		
3. Reading Comprehension	36		
4. Mathematics Achievement	47		

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 Upper 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® Upper Level Practice Test 1

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