

Chapter 20

Answers to HSPT Practice Test 2

The answer explanations in this chapter are full of tips and shortcuts that show you how to tackle HSPT questions more efficiently. We strongly encourage you to read all of them. Of course, if you're tight on time, you can always skip to the end of this chapter to check your answers using the abbreviated answer key.

Section 1: Verbal Skills

1. C. Cake, pie, and cookies are desserts. You can wash them down with milk, Choice (C), but milk isn't a dessert.
2. D. This analogy involves degrees. A boat that has extra amenities for a complete vacation is a cruise ship. A hotel that has extra amenities for a complete vacation is a resort. A hotel isn't luggage, a vacation, or a passport. Choice (D) is best.
3. D. Smug, superior, and conceited describe someone who's egotistical. Humble, Choice (D), is the opposite of egotistical, which means it doesn't belong.
4. B. Create a line diagram to help you visualize this logic question. Based on the information in the first two statements, the diagram that shows the order of life spans from longest to shortest looks like this: cats → dogs → turtles. The third statement, that turtles live longer than cats, is false, Choice (B).



Never answer a logic question based on information you know. Your answer should be based solely on what you can logically conclude from the premises.

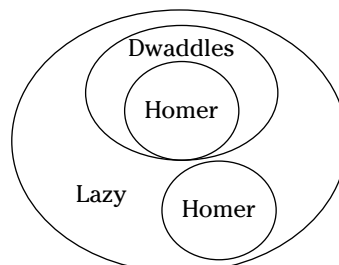
5. B. **Apparent** means “obvious” and so does Choice (B), clear. Choices (A) and (C) are opposites, and Choice (D) is unrelated.
6. B. Events that are creepy, disturbing, and eerie may make you really uneasy. Something incorrect, Choice (B), probably doesn't have that same effect on you, which means it's the word that doesn't belong.
7. A. The prefix *sub-* means “under or beneath.” Therefore, **subordinate** means “lesser or lower.” The best synonym is Choice (A), inferior.
8. C. Travel is a reason for going to the airport, and shopping is a reason for going to the store, Choice (C). If you're tempted to pick Choice (A), sale, keep in mind that an airport and a store are both places. A sale isn't a place.
9. B. Selfishness, Choice (B), doesn't fit with the other words. Intelligence, wisdom, and insight relate to having knowledge. Selfishness is all about you.
10. C. Something that's written in the margins probably isn't very important. **Marginal** means “trivial or insignificant” and so does minor, Choice (C).
11. A. This one's pretty easy. The job of an ambassador is to represent. The job of a physician is to heal, Choice (A).
12. A. **Altruism**, **selflessness**, and **philanthropy** are synonyms for self-sacrifice. Thoughtlessness, Choice (A), is the opposite and doesn't belong.



13. **C.** Create a line diagram from largest collection to smallest. There are two possibilities: Angela → Cathy → Barbara or Cathy → Angela → Barbara. You don't know whether Angela's collection is larger than Cathy's, which makes the third statement uncertain, Choice (C).

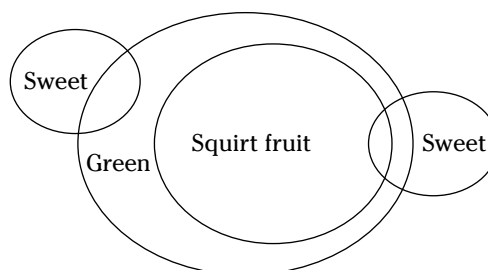
Just because a set of premises gives you more than one possible line diagram doesn't mean the third statement is automatically uncertain. You must analyze the information you're presented with; don't jump to conclusions.

14. **C.** *Bigotry* means "intolerance;" Choice (A) is obviously wrong. Justice and effort don't mean intolerance, which means the best answer has to be Choice (C), bias.
15. **D.** *Flamboyant* means "really, really noticeable," which makes showy, Choice (D), a good synonym. Choices (A) and (C) are opposites, and flamboyant doesn't describe whether something's attractive or not, making Choice (B) incorrect.
16. **D.** If you opted for Choices (B) or (C), you were thinking of the word *forgive* rather than *forbid*. To *forbid* is to prevent or ban something from happening, Choice (D).
17. **A.** Here's another degree analogy. Scalding is superhot, just like *diminutive* is supersmall, Choice (A). You can eliminate Choices (B) and (D) because they mean the same thing and can't both be right.
18. **B.** To throw a football is to pass, and to throw a baseball is to pitch. The best answer is Choice (B); the other answers don't relate to throwing.
19. **B.** An *adversary* is one who opposes you. An *ally*, one who sticks with you, is the opposite. Another word for someone who's against you is *foe*, Choice (B).
20. **B.** To back, support, and approve are verbs that mean to help or encourage. Lock, Choice (B) isn't an opposite, but it means something different and doesn't belong.
21. **A.** Used as verbs, cause, trigger, and produce mean to make something happen. Choice (A) is unrelated to creating action, which means it doesn't belong.
22. **C.** Line up the students from great grades to good. You have two options: Phillip → Carrie → Patrick or Carrie → Phillip → Patrick. Whether Carrie gets better grades than Phillip depends on which diagram you look at. Consequently, the truth of the third statement is uncertain, Choice (C).
23. **A.** If Ruth is the tallest girl in music class, then no other girl in music class is taller than she. So, Maggie can't be in music class with Ruth; if she were, Ruth wouldn't be the tallest girl in music class. The third statement is true, Choice (A).
24. **C.** This question asks you for the opposite meaning. Be sure to choose the word that's an antonym. The opposite of telling the truth is to hide the truth. The word that means the act of hiding the truth is Choice (C), deception.
25. **D.** The first three words have something to do with being separated or alone. Choice (D) means being next to, which isn't the same as being away from something.
26. **D.** Someone who's liberal gives freely and without restraint. Choices (A) and (B) are more similar in meaning than different, which means you can cut them. The opposite of giving freely is Choice (D), *stingy*, which is a good way to describe Scrooge.
27. **C.** Draw a Venn diagram of the first two statements in this logic question.



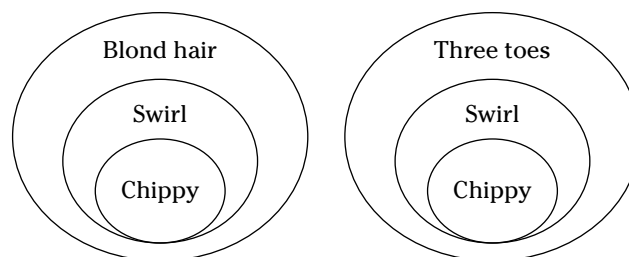
The diagram shows two possible places for Homer's circle. You know that Homer is lazy, but you don't know whether he's lazy just because he's lazy or whether he's lazy because he's a dwaddle. The premises don't give you enough information to say whether Homer is a dwaddle or not, so the third statement is uncertain, Choice (C).

28. **B.** Choices (C) and (D) don't seem to relate to boss; go ahead and eliminate them. If your boss is glowering, you may want to get out of the way because a glowering boss is an angry boss, Choice (B).
29. **A.** To *restore* is to make something like new again. Choices (B), (C), and (D) have similar meanings, but you need the answer that's opposite. *Rupture*, Choice (A), means "to come apart."
30. **D.** A pauper is poor, and a tycoon is rich. Choice (D) is the most opposite.
31. **A.** The goal of a comic, joker, and jester is to make people laugh. A dancer, Choice (A), isn't concerned with making jokes and doesn't belong with the other choices.
32. **C.** Not sure why the answer choices have nothing to do with fancy? That's because you're thinking of the word *fancy* as an adjective. Because all the answer choices are verbs, the question is actually about the verb form of *fancy*. To *fancy* something is to want it or like it. The answer that's opposite is Choice (C).
33. **C.** The scent emitted by garbage is a *stench* (a really bad smell). The scent emitted by cologne is a *fragrance* (a really good smell). Choice (C) is better than Choice (A) because it shows what *type* of smell is emitted, just like stench does.
34. **D.** The verb form of bloom means to blossom or grow. The opposite is to wither or fade, Choice (D). Choice (A) is a synonym, which means it can't be right.
35. **C.** Squander doesn't fit with the other answer choices because they mean to inflict injury or harm. Although squandering something may be harmful, it isn't the act of causing harm.
36. **A.** Draw a line diagram of the first premise: White River → Brown River → Cool River. The second premise adds Deep River before White River and Slimy River before Deep River like this: Slimy River → Deep River → White River → Brown River → Cool River. From that, you know that Slimy River is the widest. The third statement is therefore true, Choice (A).
37. **B.** *Corrupt* means "dishonest or shady;" you can eliminate Choice (D). The word that's most opposite is Choice (B), *decent*, which means "moral and honest."
38. **D.** The first three words are different ways to describe a fight. Expansion doesn't relate to fighting, which means Choice (D) doesn't belong.
39. **C.** A *vital* decision is an important one. Another word for important is essential, Choice (C). *Vital* doesn't have to do with time, so Choices (A) and (B) are incorrect.
40. **B.** Stout, plump, and portly are different ways of describing being heavy. Obnoxious, Choice (B), has nothing to do with weight, which means it doesn't belong.
41. **A.** Biology is a type of science, and sculpture is a type of art. Sculpture isn't a type of clay, fashion, or sculptor. Choice (A) is the best answer.
42. **D.** A monastery is where a monk lives, and a den is where a fox lives. Choice (D) is the only answer that fits the analogy.
43. **C.** Here's another chance to draw a Venn diagram.



The diagram shows that you know all squirt fruit are green, but that you don't know whether all green fruit are squirt fruit. The two options for tasting sweet show that it could include squirt fruit, but it could also not, which means the last statement is uncertain, Choice (C).

44. **C.** Fedora, bonnet, and cap are names for types of hats. A wrap, Choice (C), is a large scarf or cape, which means it isn't specifically meant for covering the head the way the other answers are.
45. **A.** A *noxious* fume can kill you; it's toxic, Choice (A). Some noxious fumes (such as carbon monoxide) can be odorless, but noxious doesn't mean odorless.
46. **D.** *Spirited* means "full of life, or lively," Choice (D). Ghostly means like a ghost, which is more opposite in meaning than similar.
47. **B.** Psychology is the science that studies the mind. Zoology is the science that studies animals, Choice (B). Don't go for zoos just because that's part of the word *zoology*.
48. **B.** To *capitulate* is to surrender, which means Choice (A) isn't opposite and you can eliminate it. The opposite of to surrender is to resist giving in; Choice (B) is best.
49. **A.** Three words that mean important or primary are key, foremost, and main. Slight, Choice (A), is the opposite; it means unimportant or minor.
50. **B.** Obliging, cooperative, and accommodating show a willingness to get along. Not being practical is unrelated to getting along; impractical, Choice (B), doesn't belong.
51. **C.** Something that has been *fashioned* has been created or styled, which means you have to cross out Choice (D). The opposite of created is destroyed, Choice (C).
52. **C.** To be *wretched* is to be miserable, Choice (C). Choice (D), exultant, is the opposite.
53. **C.** List the birthdays in order of first to last based on the first premise: Randy → Jocelyn → Chloe. The second premise gives you several options: Randy → Jocelyn → Frank → Chloe, Randy → Frank → Jocelyn → Chloe, or Frank → Randy → Jocelyn → Chloe. Clearly it's uncertain whether Frank's birthday comes before or after Jocelyn's — Choice (C).
54. **D.** If things look bleak, the outlook is pretty much hopeless. Eliminate Choice (A) because it's a synonym. The opposite of hopeless is promising, Choice (D).
55. **B.** Although *nuance* sounds sort of like newness, it doesn't mean newness. It means "hint or slight degree of difference." The best answer is fine distinction, Choice (B).
56. **A.** It may be obvious to you without a diagram that Chippy has blond hair because he's a swirl. In case it isn't, here's a Venn diagram that shows you the relationship.



Because all swirls fit into the blond hair circle and Chippy belongs in the swirl circle, you must conclude that Chippy does indeed have a blond head of hair, Choice (A).

57. **D.** An aristocrat enjoys high social standing. A wealthy aristocrat has high social standing and lots of money and is, therefore, quite privileged, Choice (D). Wealthy aristocracy doesn't guarantee youth or charm, however.

58. **C.** Starter, hors d'oeuvre, and appetizer are names for foods that you eat before the main meal. Dessert, Choice (C), comes at the end of the meal, so it doesn't belong.
59. **A.** Chess is a type of game, and Cajun is a type of cooking. It's not a type of Louisiana, bayou, or catfish; Choice (A) is the best answer.
60. **B.** Draw a line diagram of the list of cities from north to south. The first premise gives you this: Lochtown \rightarrow Morristown. Add Noonville and Otisburg in relation to Lochtown: Otisburg \rightarrow Noonville \rightarrow Lochtown \rightarrow Morristown. Morristown is south of Otisburg, which means the third statement is false, Choice (B).

Section 2: Quantitative Skills

61. **D.** Create a mathematical equation from the words in the problem. Let x mean "what number," let i mean $=$, let *more than* mean $+$, and let *of* mean multiply. Then solve for x : $x = 3 + (0.8 \times 20)$; $x = 3 + 16$; $x = 19$. The answer is Choice (D).
62. **B.** Going from 4 to 8 requires an operation of either $+4$ or $\times 2$. Because the next number is 12, the operation must be $+4$. The next number is $12 + 4 = 16$, Choice (B).
63. **C.** Write down the value of (a), (b), and (c). Three dimes and three nickels is $3(10) + 3(5)$, which means (a) is 45, (b) is 50, and (c) is 45. Go ahead and write down the relationships, too: $(b) > (a) = (c)$. (b) is greater than (a), which means you can eliminate Choices (A), (B), and (D). Choice (C) correctly describes the relationship among the values.
64. **C.** $3x = \frac{1}{2} \times 12$. Solve for x : $3x = 6$; $x = 2$. The answer is Choice (C).
65. **B.** The numbers in this sequence increase by 5. $55 + 5 = 60$, which is Choice (B).
66. **A.** If BE bisects the rectangle, the resulting quadrilaterals are exactly the same. So, $AB = EF$ and $EF = ED$, meaning $AB = ED$, Choice (A). You can't assume the quadrilaterals are square because you don't know the original line lengths. So, you don't know whether Choice (C) is true. The other choices must be false.
67. **A.** Create an equation and solve: $x + 42 = 8 \times 6$; $x + 42 = 48$; $x = 6$, Choice (A).
68. **A.** $x = 4^2 - (3 \times 4)$. Do the operation in parentheses first: $x = 4^2 - 12$. Then tackle the exponent: $x = 16 - 12$. So $x = 4$, Choice (A).
69. **D.** As you read through the sequence, say the operations to yourself: $-3, +5, -3, +5$. The next number is 3 less than 37, or 34, which means the answer is either Choice (B) or (D). Moving forward in the pattern, you find that $34 + 5$ is 39, which is the second number in Choice (D).
70. **C.** The missing number is probably a Roman numeral because the sequence appears to alternate Roman numerals. The answer is therefore either Choice (B) or Choice (C). The operation is $+3$, and $23 + 3$ is 26. Choice (C) is the Roman numeral for 26.
71. **B.** An *average* is the sum of the set of numbers divided by the amount of numbers in the set. The equation looks like this: $x = 3[(20 + 5 + 25 + 10 + 10) \div 5]$. Follow the order of operations: $x = 3(70 \div 5)$; $x = 3 \times 14$; $x = 42$, Choice (B).
72. **C.** The three figures are pentagons with equal side lengths, which means the larger shaded triangles in (b) and (a) are equal, and the shaded areas of (b) and (c) are equal. The shaded area in (a) is greater than the shaded area of (b) or (c). So, $(a) > (b) = (c)$. The only answer that presents the correct relationship is Choice (C).
73. **C.** Put the question into equation format: $\frac{5}{8} \times x = 5 + (4 \times 5)$. Then solve for x : $\frac{5}{8} \times x = 5 + 20$. $\frac{5}{8} \times x = 25$; $x = 25 \times \frac{8}{5}$. You can factor 5 from 25 and 5 to simplify the multiplication: $x = 5 \times 8$; $x = 40$. The answer is Choice (C).

74. **D.** (a) and (b) aren't the same. 25% of 80% is less than 25% of 80. Therefore, Choices (A), (B), and (C) must be wrong, and the answer has to be Choice (D). You don't have to consider the value of (c) to answer this one, but if you did, you'd find that (b) and (c) are equal. Both of them are 20.
75. **D.** The numbers in this sequence are multiples of 3. $\frac{1}{3} \times 3 = \frac{1}{3}$, and $\frac{1}{3} \times 3 = 1$. $1 \times 3 = 3$, which is the next number in the sequence.
76. **A.** Half of 66 is 33, $\frac{2}{3}$ of 60 is 24, and $\frac{1}{3}$ of 72 is 24. The order is (a) > (b) = (c), which is exactly what Choice (A) says.
77. **B.** This sequence is achieved by adding consecutive numbers. The next operation is +11, and $37 + 11$ is 48. Only Choice (B) begins with 48.



Saying the operations to yourself as you move through a sequence problem can help you figure out (and remember) exactly what the pattern is.

78. **A.** Solve for x : $x \div \frac{2}{3} = \frac{3}{4}$; $x = \frac{2}{3} \times \frac{3}{4}$; $x = \frac{1}{2}$, which is $\frac{1}{2}$, Choice (A).
79. **C.** Based on the graph, the sales by employee look like this: $A > B > D > C$. The answer that reflects this relationship is Choice (C). Because A's sales are more than half the graph, the sales of the other three combined are less than A's sales.
80. **A.** The operations go like this: +2, -3, +2, -3, +2, and so on. The next number is $4 - 3$, which is 1. Cross out Choices (C) and (D) because they don't start with 1. Now add 2 to 1 to get the next number, 3; the answer that fits the pattern is Choice (A).
81. **D.** Make an equation and solve: $\frac{1}{2} \times x = 7 \times 8$; $\frac{1}{2} \times x = 56$; $x = 56 \times \frac{2}{1}$; $x = 112$, Choice (D).
82. **D.** Count the squares carefully. There are a total of 14, 4 of which are shaded. The fraction of the shaded area is $\frac{4}{14}$, which simplifies to $\frac{2}{7}$, Choice (D).
83. **A.** The equation is $x = 5^3 \div 5$. Dividing a cube by its cube root is like taking away one of the roots. So, $5^3 \div 5$ is the same as 5^2 , or 25, Choice (A).
84. **B.** The operations in the sequence alternate -2 and $\times 2$. $5 - 2 = 3$. $3 \times 2 = 6$. $6 - 2 = 4$. $4 \times 2 = 8$. $8 - 2 = 6$. $6 \times 2 = 12$. $12 - 2 = 10$. The next number is 10×2 , which is 20 — Choice (B).
85. **D.** 70% written as a decimal is 0.7, which means (a) and (b) are equal. 70% written as a fraction is $\frac{70}{100}$, or $\frac{7}{10}$. So, (a), (b), and (c) are equal, Choice (D).
86. **D.** Solve $\frac{3}{4} \times x = 5 \times 15$: $\frac{3}{4} \times x = 75$; $x = 75 \times \frac{4}{3}$. Factor 3 from 3 and 75 to make the multiplication easier: $x = 25 \times 4$; $x = 100$, Choice (D).
87. **D.** The difference between the first two numbers is either -62 or $\div 2$. The next operation is -4 . The next operation is $\div 2$. So, the pattern is probably $\div 2$, -4 , which makes the next operation -4 . $33 - 4 = 29$, Choice (D).
88. **C.** Change (b) to a base and exponent: 4×3 is 12, which tells you that (b) is equal to 12^3 . Now that you know (b) is greater than (a), you can eliminate Choices (B) and (D). You know that $4^3 \neq 3^4$; you can eliminate Choice (A) and pick Choice (C) without ever figuring out the exact value of (c).
89. **D.** The sequence alternates fractions with decimals, which means the next number must be a fraction. Scrap Choices (B) and (C). The sequence decreases by 0.75, or $\frac{3}{4}$. $7.75 - 0.75 = 7$, which, when expressed as a fraction, is Choice (D). **Note:** Even though Choices (C) and (D) represent a value of 7, Choice D is the better answer because it expresses the value as a fraction.
90. **A.** Here's the equation: $0.2x + 0.6x = 52$; $0.8x = 52$; $x = 65$, Choice (A).
91. **A.** The operations seem to be -3 , $\times 2$. $25 \times 2 = 50$, which makes Choice (A) the missing number.
92. **C.** The figure displays parallel lines and a couple transversals, which means the corresponding and opposing angles are equal to each other. So $\angle B$ and $\angle D$ are equal,

- Choice (C). Cross out Choices (A) and (B) because you know that $\angle B + \angle C = 90^\circ$, but you don't know the angles' individual measurements. Choice (D) is wrong because $\angle E = \angle C +$ the angle next to $\angle C$, which means $\angle E$ can't = $\angle C$.
93. **B.** The operations in the sequence are +1, -2, +3, -4, +5, -6, +7, and so on. The next operation is -8. $4 - 8 = -4$, Choice (B).
94. **B.** The equation is $x = 2[(60 + 52 + 43 + 23 + 60 + 38) \div 6] - 4$. Solve for x : $x = 2(276 \div 6) - 4$; $x = 2(46) - 4$; $x = 92 - 4$; $x = 88$, Choice (B). If you picked Choice (C), you didn't multiply the average by 2 before you subtracted 4.
95. **D.** The number of sixths in 10 times 3 could be written like this: $x \times \frac{1}{6} = 10 \times 3$; $x \times \frac{1}{6} = 30$; $x = 30 \times \frac{6}{1}$, or 180 — Choice (D).
96. **C.** Look at the three values. (c) has to be less than (b) or (a) because (c) is a negative number, and the others are positive. Eliminate Choices (A), (B), and (D). You know the answer has to be Choice (C) without actually calculating the values.
97. **D.** The numbers in each set increase by 11, which means the next number ends in 66; eliminate Choice (C). Each set skips two letters in the alphabet, so the next set begins with the letter L because L is the third letter after I (I, J, K, L). Choice (D) is correct.
98. **C.** Without doing calculations, you know that the value of (b) is less than (a), which means you can cross out Choice (D). You also know that $\frac{1}{6}$ is less than $\frac{1}{5}$, which means (c) > (b) and you can eliminate Choice (A). (a) > (b); pick Choice (C). $\frac{5}{6} = \frac{25}{30}$, which is greater than $\frac{6}{30}$ (the equivalent of $\frac{1}{5}$).
99. **A.** The circumference is $2\pi r$, or 24π , which rules out Choice (C). The radius of the circle is 12 m, which means its diameter is 24 m, Choice (A).
100. **A.** The pattern is +1, +6. $92 + 1 = 93$. Toss out Choices (B) and (C) because they don't start with 93. The next operation in Choice (D) is +1 rather than +6, which means Choice (A) must be right.
101. **A.** Say the operations as you move along the sequence: -4, +2, -4, +2. . . . The missing number is $16 - 4 = 12$, Choice (A).
102. **C.** $25 + 191 = x^3$. Solve for x : $216 = x^3$. The cube root of 216 is 6, Choice (C).
103. **B.** $(17 + 32)(17 + 32)$ and $(17 + 32)^2$ are two ways of saying the same thing, which means (a) = (b). The only number that has a squared value that's not greater than twice its value is 2; so, (c) has to be < (a) or (b). The relationship of the values is (a) = (b) > (c). Choice (B) is your answer.
104. **D.** Create an equation and solve for x : $x \div 4 = 4 + 32$; $x \div 4 = 36$; $x = 144$, Choice (D).
105. **B.** The numbers seem to repeat twice and then decrease by 9. The next three numbers after 18 should be 18, 9, 9, which is Choice (B).
106. **C.** The circles are divided into 16 equal sections. (a) is shaded $\frac{1}{6}$, (b) is shaded $\frac{1}{6}$, and (c) is shaded $\frac{5}{6}$. The relationship is (b) > (c) > (a). Eliminate Choices (A), (B), and (D). Choice (C) has to be right: $\frac{1}{6} + \frac{1}{6}$ is $\frac{2}{6}$. Half of $\frac{2}{6}$ is $\frac{1}{6}$, which is the value of (c).
107. **C.** 33 appears as every other number in the sequence, which means you can cut Choices (B) and (D). The other numbers increase by 3, proving Choice (C) to be the answer.
108. **D.** x = a perfect square - 23. Add 23 to each of the answer choices to see which one produces a perfect square. $98 + 23 = 121$, which is 11^2 . The answer is Choice (D).
109. **D.** Write out the equation and solve: $x + 0.3x = 65$; $1.3x = 65$; $x = 50$ — Choice (D).
110. **A.** Multiply the values to compare them. (a) = 125; (b) = 81; (c) = 81. The correct answer is Choice (A); $81 = 81$.
111. **D.** Create the equation and solve for x : $x = (3^3 \div 9) - 5$; $x = (27 \div 9) - 5$; $x = 3 - 5$; $x = -2$, Choice (D).

112. **A.** You know the figure is a square because its length and width are the same number. Therefore, its diagonals form right angles where they cross, and the triangles they form are equal to each other (which makes Choice (D) wrong). The diagonals cut the square in half and therefore bisect the right angles at the corners of the square, making Choice (A) correct. The measure of the angle created by the diagonal is half that of the original angle. The diagonal isn't equal to 2 times the side length, so toss out Choice (B). The angles in Choice (C) are equal; cut Choice (C).

Section 3: Reading

113. **C.** The case is mentioned in the first paragraph, where it tells you that the Native Americans, Choice (C), won.



114. **C.** This passage is about Jackson's treatment of Native Americans, specifically Cherokees, in the early 19th century. Choices (A) and (D) have nothing to do with that topic. Choice (B) relates to the topic, but it refers to the wrong century. The best answer is Choice (C).

Title questions ask you to identify the main point of the passage.

115. **A.** The last sentence of the first paragraph says that Jackson professed to having "the kindest feelings" toward the Cherokees, Choice (A).
116. **B.** The beginning of the second paragraph informs you that Jackson negotiated with the Cherokee, Choice (B). The other answers aren't mentioned in the passage at all.
117. **A.** In the first paragraph, you discover that the decision "held that Native Americans were independent and not subject to state regulation." Choice (B) provides a contradictory statement, and Choices (C) and (D) are unrelated. Choice (A) is best.
118. **B.** *Belied* is in the last sentence of the first paragraph. The sentence begins with *although*, which shows contrast. Substitute the answers into the sentence to see which one expresses the contrasting idea: Although Jackson said he had kind feelings, his actions *contradicted* his words. His actions didn't *exaggerate*, *support*, or *carry* his words.
119. **A.** This passage talks about Jupiter in the third paragraph. The last sentence says that a great eagle is his messenger. A messenger carries words to others, so the answer must be Choice (A). Thunder and lightning are Jupiter's weapons, not his message carriers.
120. **D.** Choose a title that expresses the main idea of the passage and is neither too specific nor so general as to be off topic. Terror, Trembling, Panic, and Fear are mentioned only in the last sentence, which means Choice (A) can't be right. The passage doesn't talk about Mars's family; Choice (B) is wrong too. It doesn't mention the fall of Rome, so Choice (C) isn't the main point. The passage begins by explaining why people study myths and focuses on their impact on society. Although you can probably think of a better title, Choice (D) is the best answer out of the four.

121. **D.** The second paragraph refers to myths as fables, Choice (D).

122. **B.** *Consort* appears in the fourth paragraph to describe the role of Juno, Jupiter's wife. The paragraph states that Jupiter respects Juno and tells her his secrets. Therefore, she is his companion, Choice (B). You can cross out Choices (C) and (D) because they mean pretty much the same thing.



A question can't have two right answers. When you see more than one answer choice that means the same thing, toss those aside and zero in on the remaining choices.

123. **D.** *Critical* has several meanings; make sure you pick the definition that fits in the passage. You find *critical* in the second paragraph, where it describes what type of link myths give to the past. The last sentence in the paragraph states that myths may be the only source of information about how people in the past saw their world, which means that myths

- provide an important link to the past, Choice (D). Choices (A) and (C) are other definitions of critical, but they don't make good replacements for the way critical is used in the passage.
124. **C.** The sixth paragraph states that steeds pull the chariot. *Steeds* is a name for horses, Choice (C).
125. **A.** *Majestic* is used in the second-to-last paragraph to describe Juno, the wife of Jupiter. The paragraph says that Juno commands reverence, or respect. The adjective that best fits the quality of gaining respect is Choice (A), magnificent.
126. **C.** The third paragraph mentions all the answer choices in relation to Jupiter, but it specifically states that Jupiter is known as the god of weather, Choice (C).
127. **D.** Cross out reasons that appear in the passage. The fourth reason expressed in the second paragraph is that myth links us to the past. The first reason is about references in modern literature. The second reason points out the link to musical instruments. Choice (D) must be the answer. Although the passage says that myths are entertaining, it doesn't state that they're hilariously funny.
128. **C.** The fourth paragraph says that Juno's domain is marriage. Iris is Juno's companion and goddess of the rainbow, and the passage doesn't mention marriage in relation to Jupiter or Mars. Go with Choice (C).
129. **D.** The only activity that the passage doesn't tell you that Cicero engaged in is carpentry, Choice (D). He was a politician, lawyer, and public speaker.
130. **A.** The last paragraph touches on the comparison of Cicero's writings to those of Caesar, Choice (A). The other choices aren't mentioned in the passage.
131. **C.** The second paragraph states that Roman intellectuals created Latin literature in the Roman republic, which makes the most logical answer Choice (C).
132. **B.** Caesar's works are compared to Cicero's compositions, and the next sentence references "their writings." "Caesar's works" refers to writings, Choice (B).
133. **B.** In the first sentence, the passage tells you that attorney, Choice (B), is another name for lawyer.
134. **D.** An example of a pejorative expression in the first paragraph is "ambulance chaser," and the author refers to pejorative expressions as "this negativity." Therefore, *pejorative* must have a negative connotation. The most negative of the answers is Choice (D). Pejorative expressions are uncomplimentary expressions.
135. **A.** The author is very complimentary toward Cicero and praises his accomplishments. The best answer is Choice (A). None of the other choices conveys the author's positivity.
136. **C.** Examine each answer to determine its truth. The last paragraph says that Plutarch imitated Cicero's sentence structure, but it doesn't say he used Cicero's arguments. Cicero's works have been compared to Caesar's, but the passage doesn't say they knew each other. The author says that some people think lawyers in general are insincere and greedy, but that view isn't attributed specifically to Cicero. The only true answer is Choice (C). The last paragraph states that Churchill imitated Cicero's sentence structure.
137. **D.** The author covers the positive attributes of lawyers in the second paragraph, which mentions their contributions to cleaning up the environment and promoting integration. Nothing is said about making "ambulance chasing" illegal or teaching public speaking, which means you can cut Choices (B) and (C). Choice (A) is a little tricky if you don't read it carefully. Because Choice (A) says that attorneys have fought rather than promoted cleaning up the environment, the best answer has to be Choice (D).
138. **B.** The second paragraph says that most legislators (who are politicians) are lawyers because they understand justice and the application of the law. Choice (B) is the only answer that supports the author's statement.

139. **A.** The first paragraph defines *carrying capacity* as “the density and diversity of a biome’s components.” Choice (A) paraphrases this definition as number and variety of organisms. The other answers refer to other characteristics of a biome.
140. **D.** The passage covers forest biomes in the fourth paragraph. The two kinds of forest biomes are the temperate deciduous forest and the taiga, which is Choice (D).
141. **B.** The parentheses in the fourth paragraph tell you that deciduous trees have leaves, Choice (B).
142. **A.** The tropical rain forest has the greatest carrying capacity; scrap Choice (B). The second paragraph says that deserts have “extremely low” carrying capacities. The capacity of the taiga is medium, and the savanna is below average. Therefore, among the answer choices, the desert, Choice (A), has the lowest carrying capacity.
143. **B.** The tundra paragraph tells you that the main characteristic of the tundra is that the ground stays frozen. It has a low carrying capacity, extreme temperatures, and a few hearty mammals. Choice (B) is the best answer.
144. **D.** The last paragraph says that freshwater biomes are affected by temperature swings, the amount of available oxygen, and the speed of water flowing through them, which means you can eliminate Choices (A), (B), and (C). The passage doesn’t cover issues that are unrelated to the natural environment; Choice (D) is your answer.
145. **D.** The passage says that the tropical rainforest has the greatest carrying capacity, which makes Choices (A) and (C) wrong because they list the rainforest after the ocean. Choice (D) is better than Choice (B) because it lists the extremely low desert after the below-average savanna. The desert has a lower carrying capacity than the savanna. Choice (D) is best.
146. **A.** Because biotic components are living organisms, you can eliminate Choices (B) and (C). The taiga is a forest biome and has evergreen trees and forest animals. Choice (D) lists caribou, which live in the tundra rather than the taiga. Choice (A) is the best answer.
147. **B.** The second paragraph mentions Antarctica, Choice (B), as a place to find a desert.
148. **C.** Refer to the fifth paragraph. The savanna has a good rainy season, which means Choice (A) isn’t right. It’s known for its grasslands rather than its trees, and it has a below-average carrying capacity. Toss out Choices (B) and (D). The grasslands of the savanna provide food for lots of grazing animals, Choice (C).
149. **B.** The first paragraph says that the primary purpose of the Bible is to explore the relationship between God and humans, which suggests that Choice (B) is the right answer. You can eliminate Choice (A) because nowhere does the passage reveal the number of books in the Bible. Although the passage mentions the book of Revelation and Israel’s exit from Egypt, it doesn’t go into detail on either subject. Choice (B) is the best answer.
150. **A.** Because the passage says that the message culminates in the last book of the Bible, the best definition of *culminates* is Choice (A), concludes.
151. **D.** The first paragraph mentions the relationships between humans and nature, humans and other humans, and God and humans. It doesn’t say anything about the relationship between humans and a moral code. Pick Choice (D).
152. **D.** The passage discusses Genesis in the second paragraph. It says that the book provides the background for God’s desire to relate to humans and humans’ choice to reject God’s provision. Choices (A) and (C) are contrary to the statement in the passage, and Choice (B) isn’t related to what the passage says is the background provided by Genesis. The best answer is Choice (D), which paraphrases part of the statement in the first paragraph.
153. **B.** For this question and the rest of the section, you have to switch gears a bit and focus on vocabulary. To *excel* at an activity is to be excellent at it, to be a star. Stars shine, so the best synonym for excel is Choice (B), shine.

154. **D.** You'd probably be happy to receive an early dismissal from school. It means to be let out early. Another word that means to be let go is Choice (D), discharge.
155. **A.** A frivolous excuse for being late probably wouldn't convince your parents. *Frivolous* means "trivial or silly," Choice (A).
156. **A.** When you introduce a topic, you bring it up or initiate it, Choice (A). *Evade* means "to avoid," which is more opposite than similar.
157. **D.** To *relish* an opportunity is to delight in it. Thus, the best answer is Choice (D), enjoy. You may have picked Choice (B) because you were thinking that pickle relish embellishes a hot dog, but now you know that relish means to really, really, really like something.
158. **B.** A legacy is something that's passed down for generations. An inheritance, Choice (B), is also passed down from one generation to another.
159. **C.** If you don't know for sure that *insolent* means "rude," you may be familiar enough with it to know that it has a negative connotation, which means you can eliminate positive answer choices such as reverential and caring. The best answer is Choice (C).
160. **A.** *Nirvana* is another name for utopia or paradise, Choice (A).
161. **B.** Unparalleled genius has no parallel; there's nothing like it. It's unusually remarkable or extraordinary, Choice (B).
162. **C.** A *subtle* hint isn't obvious; it's understated, Choice (C).
163. **C.** You probably know that oppression isn't a positive word, which means you can eliminate Choices (A) and (D) because they're positive. Choices (B) and (C) are similar in meaning, but oppression is more than just power; it's total domination, Choice (C).
164. **D.** Having the quality of indifference means to be unconcerned, Choice (D).
165. **A.** A pessimistic outlook is a negative one. The best synonym for pessimistic is gloomy, Choice (A).
166. **A.** To *wallow* in self-pity is sort of like wallowing in mud. It means "to immerse yourself or get caught up in a feeling or state of mind." The best synonym is Choice (A), bask. The other choices aren't related to getting caught up in something.
167. **C.** *Tenure* is a period of time or term, Choice (C).
168. **B.** A *phenomenon* is something that happens. Occurrence, Choice (B), is a synonym.
169. **D.** A consuming interest is one that involves every part of your life. It's overwhelming. Choices (A) and (B) have more opposite meanings. The best synonym is intense, Choice (D).
170. **B.** To *hoard* is to (sometimes obsessively) save or accumulate stuff, Choice (B). A hoarder may guard what she has, but the act of hoarding is in the accumulating, not the guarding.
171. **C.** Miscreant just sounds negative, and it is. The most negative word in the bunch is Choice (C), troublemaker, and it fits; a *miscreant* is a wrongdoer.
172. **A.** A *palpable* silence is a silence you can feel. Something that's palpable is easily experienced using your senses. Palpable doesn't have a negative connotation, which means Choices (C) and (D) are incorrect. The best answer is Choice (A), noticeable.
173. **D.** A *totalitarian* government is a dictatorship. The best synonym is Choice (D), *despotic*, which also refers to authoritarian and dictatorial rule.
174. **A.** Spendthrift is a confusing word. It has *spend* in it, but it also contains *thrift*. You may think it means a thrifty spender, but it doesn't. The *spend* part of the word rules. A *spend-thrift* is one who spends money to the point of wasting it, a squanderer — Choice (A).

Section 4: Mathematics

175. **A.** The *tenths* place is the number to the right of the decimal point, which is the second 4. Round the 4 to 5 because the number to the right of the 4 is greater than 5. The answer is Choice (A), 34.5. Choice (D) improperly rounds the tenths place, and the other choices write the number to the incorrect place.



176. **D.** All three are types of angles, Choice (D).

A *right angle* is 90° , an *obtuse angle* is greater than 90° , and an *acute angle* is less than 90° .

177. **D.** When you divide a number by a multiple of 10, you move the decimal point one place to the left for every zero in the multiple. 100,000 has five zeros, which means you move the decimal point five places to the left, Choice (D).

178. **C.** The intersection sign means you must look for the set of numbers that appears in both sets. Both sets contain 2, 4, 5, and 6, which is the answer in Choice (C).

179. **B.** The value of the angle next to the 160° angle is 20° . You know that because the angles along a straight line add up to 180° ($180 - 160 = 20$). The angles inside a triangle also add up to 180 degrees. Subtract the sum of the other two angles in the triangle to find the measure of $\angle B$: $\angle B = 180 - (20 + 80)$; $\angle B = 180 - 100$; $\angle B = 80^\circ$, Choice (B).

180. **A.** The cube of a negative number is negative, which means the final answer is negative. Eliminate Choices (B) and (C). $-2 \times -2 \times -2 = -8$. $5 \times -8 = -40$, Choice (A).

181. **C.** 0.55 is 55 hundredths, which looks like $\frac{55}{100}$ when expressed as a fraction. Simplified, that reduces to $\frac{11}{20}$, Choice (C).



182. **D.** The formula for the area of a circle is $\pi \times r^2$. The radius of this circle is half of 8, or 4. $4^2 = 16$, which means the area of the circle is $16\pi \text{ m}^2$, Choice (D).

The radius of a circle is half the diameter.

183. **B.** You have to know what a reciprocal is to answer this question correctly. Fortunately, you're aware that a *reciprocal* is the inverse of a fraction; in other words, it's the numerator and denominator flipped. An example is Choice (B).

184. **B.** $\frac{15}{8}$ as a mixed number is $1\frac{7}{8}$. The two integers between $1\frac{7}{8}$ and 3.5 are 2 and 3, which makes Choice (B) the answer.

185. **C.** The only perfect square among the choices is 121, Choice (C); it's 11^2 .

186. **A.** To find the number of hundreds, create a fraction; 4,575 hundreds is $\frac{4575}{100}$. Divide to get 45.75, Choice (A).

187. **C.** Answer this question by adding multiples of 5 and 7 to see which ones equal 24; $5 + 7 \neq 24$, but $10 + 14 = 24$. If you prefer an algebra approach, you can set up an equation like this one to find what multiplier results in the sum of 24: $5x + 7x = 24$; $12x = 24$; $x = 2$. Take $2 \times$ the smaller value in the ratio to find the smaller number: $2 \times 5 = 10$. In either case, the smaller number is 10, which is Choice (C). Choice (A) is the larger number.

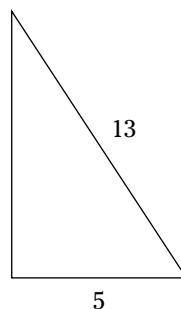
188. **B.** Convert the values so that you're comparing like units of measure. 36 inches is the same as 1 yard. The ratio is 1 to 3, Choice (B).

189. **D.** The first value must be written with only one digit to the left of the decimal point, which means Choice (C) can't be right. The exponent is the number of places you move the decimal point to the right to produce the complete number. The scientific notation that actually equals 245 is Choice (D). Choice (A) equals 245,000, and Choice (B) equals 24,500.

190. **D.** One gallon equals 4 quarts, which means that 4 gallons is 16 quarts. A quart is 32 ounces, so each quart of milk produces four 8-ounce cups. If there are 16 quarts, then $16 \times 4 = 64$ 8-ounce cups of milk, Choice (D).

191. **B.** This question is a memory exercise, plain and simple. To find the area of a rectangle, you multiply its length by its width, Choice (B).
192. **A.** Let x = the number of boxes of sugar cookies and create an equation: $x + x + 4 = 44$; $2x + 4 = 44$; $2x = 40$; $x = 20$ boxes of sugar cookies, Choice (A).
193. **C.** An isosceles right triangle has a 90° angle, and the other two angles are equal to each other. Because the other two angles add up to 90° , each one is 45° — Choice (C).
194. **A.** The lowest number that both 4 and 8 go into evenly is 8, Choice (A).
195. **A.** Eliminate Choice (D) because 4 isn't a prime number. Then toss out answers that don't equal 8; 2^5 is 32, and 2×2 is 4, which means Choices (B) and (C) are wrong. The answer is Choice (A).
196. **B.** $25\frac{1}{2}\%$ is equal to $\frac{25.5}{100}$, which is 0.255. If 0.255 is equal to $25\frac{1}{2}\%$, then 25.5 can't be equal to 0.255. The correct answer is Choice (B).
197. **D.** The side lengths of similar triangles are proportional, which means the ratio of AC to BC is equal to the ratio of XZ to YZ . You know the value of AC , XZ , and YZ , so you can set up a proportion and solve for x : $\frac{6}{x} = \frac{3}{10}$. Cross multiply: $3x = 30$; $x = 10$. The length of BC is 10 units, Choice (D).
198. **A.** Choice (A) is an example of the distributive property and is correct. Because the distributive property doesn't apply to division, Choice (C) can't be right. Addition and multiplication aren't the same, so Choice (B) is wrong too. Choice (D) would be correct if the variables in the parentheses were added rather than multiplied.
199. **D.** $-3 + 2 = -1$. $-1 + (-5) = -6$. $-6 + (-7) = -13$. The answer is Choice (D).
200. **B.** Set up a proportion of the heights to the shadows, cross multiply, and solve for x : $\frac{3}{x} = \frac{3}{14}$; $2x = 3 \times 14$; $2x = 42$; $x = 21$. The shadow is 21 feet tall, Choice (B).
201. **A.** Let x equal the total amount spent and set up an equation: $x = (5 \times \$3.75) + (4 \times \$2.25)$; $x = \$18.75 + 9$; $x = \$27.75$, which is Choice (A).
202. **D.** First things first: Change the mixed numbers to improper fractions: $3\frac{3}{4} = \frac{27}{4}$, and $2\frac{3}{4} = \frac{11}{4}$. Then find the least common denominator: 4 and 6 go evenly into 12. $\frac{27}{4} = \frac{81}{12}$, and $\frac{11}{4} = \frac{33}{12}$. Finally, subtract: $\frac{81}{12} - \frac{33}{12} = \frac{48}{12}$, Choice (D).
203. **D.** Subtract x and 7 from both sides: $2x + 7 = x + 12$; $x = 5$ — Choice (D).
204. **A.** Set up an equation for \$600 is 6% of what number and solve: $\$600 = 0.06x$; $10,000 = x$. The price of the car before tax was \$10,000, Choice (A).
205. **C.** $1,525 \div 7 = 217.857$; the answer becomes 218 miles, Choice (C), when you round to the nearest mile.
206. **B.** Find the value of a : $3a + 2 > 14$; $3a > 12$; $a > 4$. Square both sides to find that $a^2 > 16$, Choice (B).
207. **C.** Let x equal Alicia's dollars and create an equation: $x = (3 \times 40) - 15$; $x = 120 - 15$; $x = 105$. Alicia has \$105, Choice (C).
208. **A.** The saleswoman earns 6% of \$60 for each tool set, which means she earns \$3.60 per tool set ($0.06 \times \$60 = \3.60). For 5 tool sets, she earns \$18 ($5 \times \3.60), Choice (A).
209. **C.** A pound is 16 ounces, which added to 8 ounces is a total of 24 ounces of candy. The candy costs \$2 per ounce, and $\$2 \times 24$ is \$48, Choice (C).
210. **C.** Subtract y and 6 from both sides of the equation: $x - y = 5$. If $x - y$ is a positive number, x must be greater than y , which is what's stated in Choice (C).
211. **B.** If the sum of two numbers is x and one of the numbers is 6, then the other number has to be $x - 6$. So, 4 times the other number is $4(x - 6)$, which is Choice (B).

212. **D.** Convert the mixed fractions to improper fractions: $1\frac{2}{3} = \frac{5}{3}$, and $3\frac{2}{3} = \frac{11}{3}$. The lowest common denominator of the fractions is 6; the resulting equation is $\frac{10}{6} + \frac{2}{6} + \frac{22}{6} = \frac{34}{6}$. Convert to a mixed fraction and simplify: $5\frac{2}{3}$, Choice (D). Another way to solve is to reduce $3\frac{2}{3}$ to $3\frac{1}{3}$. $1\frac{2}{3} + 3\frac{1}{3} = 5$. Add $\frac{1}{3}$ to 5 to get $5\frac{1}{3}$.
213. **C.** Substitute the values for x and y in the equation and solve: $2(\frac{1}{2})^2 + 3(3) - 1 = ?$; $2(\frac{1}{4}) + 9 - 1 = ?$; $\frac{1}{2} + 8 = 8\frac{1}{2}$, Choice (C).
214. **D.** $N\% \times 70 = 14$; $N\% = 0.2$; $N = 20$, Choice (D).
215. **A.** $0.05x = \$525$; $x = \$10,500$. Miguel borrowed \$10,500, Choice (A).
216. **B.** Line up the decimal points and add to get 7.603, Choice (B).
217. **B.** Isolate the x on the left side: $4x > 12$; $x > 3$. The answer choices are cubed, so cube both sides: $x^3 > 27$. The answer is Choice (B).
218. **D.** Because the multiplied values have a total of four digits to the right of their decimal points, the answer should have four digits to the right of the decimal point. The answer is either Choice (C) or (D). You know that the last number is a 5 because the last numbers of the multiplied values are 1 and 5 and $1 \times 5 = 5$. Choice (D) is therefore your answer.
219. **C.** Recall the formula for the volume of a cube: s^3 . $s = 6$, and s^3 is 6^3 , or 216 m^3 , Choice (C).
220. **B.** *Per 100* is another way of saying *percent*, which means the tax is 2.76%. $0.0276 \times \$40,000 = \$1,104$. The taxes on \$40,000 are \$1,104, Choice (B).
221. **A.** Per month, Danielle makes $\$48,000 \div 12$, or \$4,000. 6% of \$4,000 is $0.06 \times \$4,000$, or \$240. Danielle saves \$240 per month, Choice (A).
222. **C.** The answer to this basic multiplication problem is 11,484, Choice (C).
223. **D.** The equation is $(5 \times 6) = 10 + x$. So, $30 = 10 + x$, and $20 = x$, Choice (D).
224. **C.** Square both sides of the equation to eliminate the square root sign: $y - 4 = 3^2$. Solve for y : $y = 9 + 4$; $y = 13$. Choice (C)'s your answer.
225. **B.** A ratio is really just a division problem, which means the question is $\frac{1}{2} \div \frac{2}{3} = x$. Multiply by the reciprocal: $\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{3}{2} = x$; $\frac{3}{4} = x$; $\frac{3}{4} = x$. Choice (B) wins!
226. **D.** The operation for the sequence is $+0.02$. $15.06 + 0.02 = 15.08$, Choice (D).
227. **D.** Find the areas of each of the three figures and add them together to find the total area. The area of the square is easy: $s^2 = 6^2$, or 36. The area of one triangle is $\frac{1}{2}bh$. The base is 6, and the height is 4. So, $A = \frac{1}{2}(6)(4)$, which is 12. Add the areas: $36 + 12 + 12 = 60$, Choice (D). The other answers give you the partial area.
228. **A.** Create a right triangle with a base of 5 ft and a hypotenuse of 13 ft, like this one.



- Because one side measures 5 and the hypotenuse measures 13, this is one of those special right triangles with proportionate side lengths of 5-12-13. That makes the height 12 ft. **Note:** If you didn't remember the proportion, you could use the Pythagorean theorem to calculate the length of the other side instead: $a^2 + b^2 = c^2$; $5^2 + b^2 = 13^2$; $25 + b^2 = 169$; $b^2 = 144$; $b = 12$. Either way, go with Choice (A).
229. **D.** Apply the formula for the area of a rectangle ($A = lw$). $A = 6 \times 14$, or 84 in^2 — Choice (D).
230. **D.** The lowest common denominator for the fractions is 12. Convert each fraction and solve: $(\frac{3}{12} + \frac{1}{12}) - (\frac{1}{12} + \frac{1}{12}) = x$; $\frac{1}{12} - \frac{1}{12} = x$; $0 = x$, which is Choice (D).
231. **C.** You can multiply both sides by 10 to eliminate the decimal points: $6x + 49 = 103$; $6x = 54$; $x = 9$. Pick Choice (C).
232. **B.** First, set up an equation to figure out how many total miles Tyler planned to drive that day: $0.2x = 80$; $x = 400$ total miles. You're not finished, so don't pick Choice (C). Tyler drove 80 miles of the 400, which means the number of miles he has left to drive to reach his planned total miles is $400 - 80$, or 320, which is Choice (B).
233. **B.** A multiple of 50 must end in a zero; the only answer that ends in zero is 250, Choice (B).
234. **D.** Because the angles in a right triangle total 180° , and one angle is 90° , the sum of the remaining two acute angles must be 90° . Set up an equation given the ratio of the unknown angles: $5x + 1x = 90$; $6x = 90$; $x = 15$. The smaller angle is 15° , but the question asks for the larger angle. Multiply 15 by 5. The larger angle is 75° , Choice (D).
235. **A.** Solve for P : $P\% \times 80 = 4$; $P\% = \frac{4}{80}$; $P\% = 0.05$; $P\% = 5$.
236. **B.** Add the numbers, making sure you line up the decimal points: $0.897 + 0.0092 + 5.7 = 6.6062$, Choice (B).
237. **C.** Subtract 5 from both sides: $4x = 44$; $x = 11$, Choice (C). Not too shabby!
238. **A.** For fractions, the word *divide* means multiply by the reciprocal: $\frac{1}{3} \div \frac{1}{5} = \frac{1}{3} \times \frac{5}{1}$, which is $\frac{5}{3}$ — Choice (A).

Section 5: Language

239. **C.** Choice (C) has a verb tense error. *Stays* is present tense, and *got* is past tense. The verbs should both be past or both be present, but not one of each.
240. **B.** In Choice (B), the pronoun *I* is the object of the preposition *for*, which means it should be in objective form rather than subjective form: . . . for my brother and *me*. If you eliminate *my brother* from the sentence, the correct form is obvious: My mom bought a new hamster for me.
241. **D.** The sentences in this question are all properly constructed, punctuated, and capitalized; pick Choice (D).
242. **B.** Choice (B) contains a word usage error. *Affect* is a verb, not a noun. The wording should be that the plan had no *effect* on the budget.
243. **C.** Choice (C) uses *accept* to mean *except*. It closes every night *except* Sunday.
244. **C.** *To* in Choice (C) is supposed to mean more than enough. The proper form is *too*, as in there were *too* many dogs.
245. **A.** Choice (A) lacks punctuation in its sequence. There should be two commas: tennis, track, and wrestling.
246. **A.** The first word in Choice (A) uses a possessive form for a plural noun. The apostrophe is incorrect. The sentence should say that "monkeys are fun to watch."

247. **C.** Choice (C) is a question. The proper ending punctuation for questions is a question mark, not an exclamation point.
248. **D.** These sentences are great just the way they're written; opt for Choice (D).
249. **D.** All is well in these sentences. The pronoun *us* in Choice (C) is proper. It's used as an object, and the objective form is right: They invited us. Pick Choice (D).
250. **A.** Choice (A) has a subject-verb agreement error. Its subject is number, and number is singular. The verb *have increased* is plural. The proper wording is "the number has increased."
251. **C.** The complete title of the contest in Choice (C) should be capitalized: Greater Denver Area Spelling Bee.
252. **B.** The two descriptive adjectives (*lovely* and *talented*) that precede *young lady* in Choice (B) should be separated by a comma, as in "lovely, talented young lady."
253. **B.** In Choice (B), the claws belong to the cats, which means you must use the possessive form of *they* (their) before claws.
254. **C.** *One* and *won* sound alike, but they mean very different things. The recipe in Choice (C) should have *won* first place.
255. **A.** *Grandma* in Choice (A) should be capitalized because it's used as a proper name.
256. **C.** In Choice (C), *uncle* isn't used as a name, which means it should be lowercase.
257. **D.** The sentences in these answers are fine as written; go with Choice (D).
258. **C.** The office in Choice (C) belongs to the one governor, which means *governors* needs an apostrophe to be in the possessive form (as in *governor's*).
259. **B.** *Could of* in Choice (B) is never proper. The verb form is *could have*.
260. **A.** Because Naomi's note-taking occurred yesterday, the verb in Choice (A) should be in the past tense: Naomi *took* notes yesterday.
261. **D.** The sentences are fine as is. The use of *were* in Choice (A) is okay because it's contained in an if-clause that conveys an idea that's contrary to fact. There's no comma between *talented* and *lacrosse* in Choice (C) because *talented* describes *lacrosse player*, not just *player* alone.
262. **A.** The colon in Choice (A) incorrectly separates the verb *are* from the rest of the sentence. The clause before the colon should be a complete sentence, something like "I like Cleveland for three reasons: it has the Rock and Roll Hall of Fame, . . ."
263. **B.** Choice (B) is an incomplete sentence. It's a dependent clause and needs to include another idea in order to form a complete thought. For instance, "We are cold because it's snowing outside."
264. **D.** The sentences in this question are constructed properly. Choice (D)'s the winner!
265. **D.** All three sentences are error free; select Choice (D).
266. **A.** The subject of Choice (A) is *sustaining*, which is singular. The verb *have decreased* is plural. It should be changed to *has decreased*.
267. **C.** Days of the week, including Sunday, are always capitalized. Choice (C) contains the problem.
268. **C.** The home in Choice (C) belongs to Mark and Mindy, which means you use the possessive form of they. It's *their* home. *They're* is a contraction of *they are*.
269. **C.** *Women* is a plural noun that's formed without an ending *s*. To properly form the possessive of women in Choice (C), you'd add *'s* to get *women's*.
270. **D.** There are no problems with the sentences in this question. Pick Choice (D).

271. **B.** *Dissidents* is the subject of the sentence in Choice (B) and, therefore, shouldn't be in possessive form.
272. **C.** "Her and I" is the subject of the sentence in Choice (C). So, both pronouns should be in the subjective form: She and I ride the bus. . . .
273. **C.** Contrary to what Choice (C) thinks, the construction *its'* never appears in the English language. The way to express *it is* as a contraction is *it's*.
274. **D.** The usage, punctuation, and construction are proper in these sentences. The pronoun *me* in Choice (C) is a direct object, which means the objective form is correct.
275. **A.** The proper way to express the possessive in Choice (A) is "the novels of Charles Dickens." The apostrophe after Dickens is unnecessary and incorrect.
276. **B.** The colon in Choice (B) is used improperly and should be eliminated.
277. **C.** The subject of the sentence in Choice (C), *each*, is singular and should have a singular verb. *Have visited* is plural and should be changed to *has visited*.
278. **B.** Choice (B) has no verb and is therefore an incomplete sentence. Simply adding *were* before *flying* fixes the problem.
279. **C.** In Choice (C), the word *separate* should be spelled with an *a* in the second syllable rather than an *e*.
280. **D.** None of these sentences contains a misspelled word; select Choice (D).
281. **A.** In Choice (A), *relevant* should be spelled with an *a* in the last syllable.
282. **A.** Choice (A) incorrectly spells *courtesy* without a *u*.
283. **B.** The last word of Choice (B) has *temper* in it; it's spelled *temperatures*.
284. **C.** In Choice (C), *conscious* should be spelled with an *s* after the *n*.
285. **D.** *Hygiene*, *dominant*, *offense*, *exaggerate*, and *accomplishments* are all spelled correctly. Pick Choice (D).
286. **B.** Strangely enough, *sacrilegious* in Choice (B) doesn't have the word *religious* in it.
287. **D.** All the words in this question are spelled correctly. Choice (D) it is!
288. **C.** In Choice (C), *prevalent* should have an *a* in the second syllable rather than an *e*.
289. **C.** This sentence has a beginning phrase; choose an answer that clearly demonstrates that *he* is the one sitting down to write. Eliminate Choices (A) and (B) because they say that "clearing and outlining" are sitting down to write, and they use passive voice. Choice (D) lacks parallel construction and just sounds really weird. Choice (C) is the best answer.
290. **B.** Pick the transition word that makes the most sense. The second clause conveys a contrasting idea, and the answer that shows contrast is Choice (B). Choice (C) changes the meaning of the sentence, and Choice (A) incorrectly conveys a cause-and-effect relationship between the two ideas in the sentence.
291. **D.** The choice that expresses the idea using parallel construction is Choice (D). Choices (A) and (B) lack parallel construction, and Choice (C) uses improper comparison language. *More better* is redundant; it should simply be *better*.
292. **A.** The clearest answer is Choice (A). The other choices use passive rather than active voice or employ awkward sentence construction.
293. **B.** The topic sentence describes how a black hole is created. Pick sentences that continue this idea. Choice (A) is about astronomy and is too general for the topic. Choices (C) and (D) discuss unrelated topics. The best answer is Choice (B) because it builds on the information in the topic sentence.

294. **C.** The only answer that says that the people in the courtroom heard the verdict is Choice (C). Choices (A) and (B) have *shouting* hearing the verdict, and Choice (D) implies that *began* heard the verdict.
295. **A.** Choice (B) doesn't make clear who *she* is. Choices (C) and (D) are awkward and use too many words to convey simple ideas. The clearest sentence is Choice (A).
296. **C.** The paragraph is about military customs and courtesies. That the Air Force and Navy are part of the military is irrelevant to the purpose of the paragraph. Therefore, Sentence 3, Choice (C), doesn't belong. All the other sentences supply information about the topic.
297. **D.** Choice (A) would be good for introducing an essay on the country of Panama but not for a piece on the Panama Canal. Choice (B) about ships is far too broad to relate to the Panama Canal. Both Choices (C) and (D) discuss the Panama Canal, but Choice (C) just describes it. Because Choice (D) provides information about the canal's history, it's the best answer.
298. **C.** Choice (C) states the idea in the clearest way. In simple terms, it describes what he did and why. The beginning phrase in Choice (A) doesn't properly describe the subject of the sentence, which is *he*. Choice (B) separates prepositional phrases from the verbs they describe, and Choice (D) is wordy and awkward.

Answer Key for HSPT Practice Test 2

Section 1: Verbal Skills

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

Section 2: Quantitative Skills

61. D	72. C	83. A	94. B	105. B
62. B	73. C	84. B	95. D	106. C
63. C	74. D	85. D	96. C	107. C
64. C	75. D	86. D	97. D	108. D
65. B	76. A	87. D	98. C	109. D
66. A	77. B	88. C	99. A	110. A
67. A	78. A	89. D	100. A	111. D
68. A	79. C	90. A	101. A	112. A
69. D	80. A	91. A	102. C	
70. C	81. D	92. C	103. B	
71. B	82. D	93. B	104. D	

Section 3: Reading

113. C	126. C	139. A	152. D	165. A
114. C	127. D	140. D	153. B	166. A
115. A	128. C	141. B	154. D	167. C
116. B	129. D	142. A	155. A	168. B
117. A	130. A	143. B	156. A	169. D
118. B	131. C	144. D	157. D	170. B
119. A	132. B	145. D	158. B	171. C
120. D	133. B	146. A	159. C	172. A
121. D	134. D	147. B	160. A	173. D
122. B	135. A	148. C	161. B	174. A
123. D	136. C	149. B	162. C	
124. C	137. D	150. A	163. C	
125. A	138. B	151. D	164. D	

Section 4: Mathematics

175. A	188. B	201. A	214. D	227. D
176. D	189. D	202. D	215. A	228. A
177. D	190. D	203. D	216. B	229. D
178. C	191. B	204. A	217. B	230. D
179. B	192. A	205. C	218. D	231. C
180. A	193. C	206. B	219. C	232. B
181. C	194. A	207. C	220. B	233. B
182. D	195. A	208. A	221. A	234. D
183. B	196. B	209. C	222. C	235. A
184. B	197. D	210. C	223. D	236. B
185. C	198. A	211. B	224. C	237. C
186. A	199. D	212. D	225. B	238. A
187. C	200. B	213. C	226. D	

Section 5: Language

239. C	251. C	263. B	275. A	287. D
240. B	252. B	264. D	276. B	288. C
241. D	253. B	265. D	277. C	289. C
242. B	254. C	266. A	278. B	290. B
243. C	255. A	267. C	279. C	291. D
244. C	256. C	268. C	280. D	292. A
245. A	257. D	269. C	281. A	293. B
246. A	258. C	270. D	282. A	294. C
247. C	259. B	271. B	283. B	295. A
248. D	260. A	272. C	284. C	296. C
249. D	261. D	273. C	285. D	297. D
250. A	262. A	274. D	286. B	298. C