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## Princeton review sat practice test 2 pdf

SECTION 2 1. E Empty in this sentence is a word that describes waste produced by nuclear power plants. What do you know about waste? Waste is radioactive materials that must be stored in protective containers, which means that they must be dangerous, so dangerous would be a good word for empty. E, harmful, this is the best match for the dangerous. 2. D Let's start with the second gap. The keys to this empty live sample and is believed to be gone. If a living sample has been found and it affects the scientific community, then the creature must no longer live-a good word for a second space. Only D and E have second empty words that correspond to life. For the first space, a word that means surprised is necessary, because you will certainly be surprised if something you thought was dead turned out to be alive. There is nothing in the sentence that indicates disappointment, so E, alarmed, can be eliminated. The stricken closest to the meaning is surprised. 3. E Keys here is the third trip abroad and voters have complained. Why do voters complain that the governor travels abroad a lot? If he's always away in a foreign country, then he's probably not paying much attention to the affairs of his own country. So you can put your own country in the blank. Looking at the choice of answer, the domestic is the best match; it means the opposite of foreign. 4. E For this question you need to figure out the connection between the gaps. Claudius was considered one way by generations of historians until the newly discovered evidence changed everyone's opinion. Thus, the words in the blanks should be somewhat opposite in meaning. You can get rid of A, B and D because words are not opposites. In C and E the first word is negative and the second is positive, so they are both possibilities. To narrow it down, let's look at the second gap that describes Claudius's ability as an administrator. Does it make sense to call him a passionate administrator? Not really, so get rid of C. 5. C Hints in this offer are scarce and food. In these primitive areas, something is missing, so they have to be resourceful to find food. What's missing? It should be food; that's why they have to be resourceful to find it. So you can recycle the key and put the power in empty. Looking at the choice of answer, food is the best match for nutrition. 6. Let's start with the first gap. The first clue in the sentence is the separation between the two. Morgan wants to do something with the separation between theory and empiricism. In the second part of the sentence, you will learn that she thinks that doing something with philosophy and applied science is possible and necessary. If doing something with both things together is possible and necessary, then it should be possible to separate them, so empty should mean against. Elimination of B and C. Since Morgan is against separation, she must be convinced that a combination is possible and necessary, so that you can put the combination in the second blank. Exclude D and E, none of which contains a second word meaning combination. 7. D Tolstoy is the same direction of the trigger telling you that the key to empty bright colors and a mixture of bold patterns and the spotlight. A good word to use for blank is ostentatious. Flamboyant is the closest thing to meaning to the ostentatious. 8. Let's start with the second gap. The hint in this sentence is unpleasant, and the trigger word for the second space though, which means that the word in the second space is the opposite of unpleasant. So you can put a nice second blank. Looking at the choice of answer, the only word that fits pleasantly is compensatory, and controversial close in meaning unpleasant. 9. C Hurston knowingly wrote about the lives of African Americans. In A, although Hurston participated in the Harlem Renaissance, the term deconstruction refers to its writing, not its participation. B too literally: Hurston writes not about real scientific experiments. D is wrong because there is no evidence that Hurston was cut off from Harlem. Finally, E is too extreme; there is no support for Hurston trying to make a radical change. 10. B This is the only statement that is not mentioned in the passage: Although she was indeed an anthropologist, widespread acceptance is too extreme and makes this statement inaccurate. All the other options are supported by the information in the passage and are therefore incorrect answers. 11. C C is correct because it states that the author only binds the arguments of both parties without adding his own opinion. It also explains why A and B are wrong. D is too wide and not discussed in the passage, and E is only partially correct. While the excerpt does concern some of the arguments of the opponents of SURTAS LFA, it also discusses the views of the supporters, and thus this is not the author's main point. 12. D D is correct because the example shows how harmful sounds can be, and this allows the reader to assess how dangerous the sounds on 215 decibels will be. A is wrong because the author compares different levels of sound rather than humans and whales. B and C are incorrect because the author does not support or attack either party in the dispute. E is not supported by text. 13. C According to the first paragraph, the early person is considered ... healing is like purification, and this notion manifests itself in the origin of our word pharmacy. Then the passage gives the meaning of the Greek word pharmakon, which is a purification through purification. Thus, the literal definition is given to give an example of how healing, like cleansing, or internal cleansing, as paraphrased in C. Remember: The answer to the most specific questions will be an accurate paraphrase of what is said in the passage. Choice A doesn't make any sense. Was ancient civilization an advanced form of medical science? Are you joking. Don't forget to use common sense. B doesn't answer the question and it doesn't matter. You're talking about ancient medicine, not ancient beliefs in general. D is wrong because the excerpt says nothing in the first paragraph about the mental and physical causes of the disease. This is stated much later in the passage. Make sure you are reading in the right place. E is too extreme and it actually contradicts the aisle. In the lines 32-33, the passage states that the Greeks have taken a complex look of mind and body medicine, so that they are certainly not primitive. 14. E The leading words in this matter are early Sumerian drugs, which should lead you to the second point. According to lines 9-13, the first catalogue of drugs, or pharmacopoeia, was written at the time by an unknown Sumerian physician. Preserved in a cuneiform script on one clay tablet names of dozens of drugs to treat ailments that still suffer from us today. Thus, it was possible to identify a number of early Sumerian drugs, because someone then recorded them all, which is exactly what E says. And this is wrong, because the passage does not say anything about the traces of drugs found during archaeological excavations. If it's not in the excerpt, it's not ETS' answer. B is wrong, because the passage says in line 14 that the Egyptians have added to the ancient knowledge of medicine. The excerpt does not say that they used the same drugs as the Sumerians. C is wrong, because the passage does not say anything about Sumerian religious texts. D is far from the theme. Passage about ancient civilizations, not Europe. Modern Europe didn't even exist then. Read the choice of answers carefully. 15. C This question is asked about Sumerian drugs again, so you need to go back to the second paragraph. This time the question looks for similarities between Sumerian drugs and modern drugs. According to lines 6-8, Sumerians in the Tigris-Euphrates Valley have developed almost all of our modern methods of drug injection. So the similarity of Sumerian and modern drugs lies in the methods of administering drugs that are paraphrased in C as the delivery of drugs. The answer to the most specific questions will accurately paraphrase what is said in the passage. And this is wrong, because the passage states that the Sumerians had the same methods of injecting drugs, not that they used the same chemicals. Besides, there's no point in saying that ancient civilization had the same chemicals as you do now. They didn't have penicillin, or that's it, isn't it? Don't forget your common sense. B is wrong because the excerpt does not speak of mental and physical disorders until much later in the excerpt. Use lead words to make sure you're reading in the right place. D doesn't make any sense at all. Were ancient Sumerian drugs the products of sophisticated chemical research? Are you joking! Use common sense. E is wrong because the hierarchy of drug manufacturers was part of Egyptian society, not Sumerian society. 16. D For this question, you should read before and after the word hierarchy to give yourself some context. In the fourth paragraph, the passage refers to the hierarchy of an ancient drug. In lines 22-31, the excerpt describes the various people involved in the drug manufacturing process, including the head of drug training, drug collectors, prep, prep assistants, and drug keeper. For all these different jobs, the hierarchy should be an example of the division of labor. And this is wrong, because the fourth paragraph says nothing about superstitious practice. B is wrong, because the passage says nothing about the severity of ancient diseases. C close but fourth paragraph about people who did drugs in ancient Egypt, not doctors who injected drugs. E is also wrong because the fourth paragraph is about people who have made drugs rather than prescriptions for the drugs themselves. Read carefully. 17. B Best response B. Mazi is mentioned in the passage as a characteristic of Sumerian, not Egyptian medicine (line 9). Each other response is cited as a characteristic of Egyptian medicine: anesthesia (lines 20-21 in which ethyl alcohol is used to numb tooth removal pain), ingredients derived from animals (line 30), use of trial and error (lines 16-17), and job hierarchy (lines 22-31). 18. D Back to the aisle, find the word holistic, and cross it. Then read the sentence and come up with your own word. This paragraph talks about how the Greeks had a mind-body vision medicine, meaning that they felt important for the treatment of the mind as well as the body. Because they believed in treating the whole person, it means that they emphasized an approach to health that included everything. So you use inclusive instead of holistic. The best match in choosing the answer is comprehensive. A and C are incorrect, because holistic not just describe a psychological perspective or just a physiological point of view, but both together. B gets the timing wrong. The Greeks were ancient, not modern. E is easy to eliminate. 9. C Best Answer C. Seventh Century Greek Medicine is discussed in the fifth paragraph. The author claims that the Greeks of the seventh century had a view of mind and body on medicine (line 33), in which mental illness was like curses from disgruntled deities (line 40-41), and which a seventh-century Greek doctor's prescription encouraged the patient to pray to a Greek deity would support this assertion. A is wrong, because in the excerpt, the author discusses the Egyptian, not Greek, use of antacids. In the fifth paragraph, the author states that the alleged mental causes of the disease have not been recognized as stress (line 39-40), so B is wrong. There is no discussion in the passage of the Egyptian influence on Greek medicine, or the Greek use of the term pharmacology, so the choices of D and E are wrong as well. Note that most of the incorrect answers to this question contain a word or phrase that is used in the passage (e.g. complex). Keep in mind that using a word or phrase from a passage in your choice of answer doesn't guarantee the right choice. In fact, such inclusion is often a trap! The correct answer often paraphrases the material in the passage, rather than the exact wording. 20. B The leading words in this matter are the Greeks of the seventh century, which should lead you to the fifth paragraph. The question arises, how the view on medicine differed between the Greeks and Sumerians. According to lines 32-33, by the seventh century BC, the Greeks took a complex look at the mind and body of medicine. If this view had recently been adopted by the Greeks, it must have been different from what the Sumerians thought. The difference is that the Greeks had a look of mind and body. The body of mind is paraphrased in B as the mental and physical roots of the disease. And this is wrong, because the passage does not say anything about advanced chemical applications. Read carefully. C contradicts the aisle. The Greeks believed that it was necessary to treat the mind and the body. That's the point of the fifth paragraph. Go back and read it again. D is wrong because the hierarchy of drug manufacturers was part of Egyptian society, not Greek society. E is wrong because the word most makes it an extreme answer. The Greeks did not develop most of the predecessors of modern drugs. What about the Egyptians and Sumerians? 21. E Best Answer E. Lines 42-43 define the sixteenth century as having the first major discoveries in chemistry. A is an extreme statement that is not supported by the passage. B is wrong about the word to prove. C is wrong because, according to the passage, the modern chief pharmacist is similar to the Egyptian head of drug preparation (line 23-24), and not the drug conservator. D would be right if you replaced some word for most. As written, however, this is an extreme choice of answer that is not supported by the passage. 22. The leading words in this sentence are the modern era of pharmacology, which should lead you to the sixth point. This paragraph tells the story of how the modern era of pharmacology but the question asks what has delayed advances in medical science in the modern era. So you should keep reading the following paragraph to find the answer: doctors, unaware of the existence of pathogens such as bacteria and viruses, continued to dream up imaginary causal evils. The problem is that the doctors did not know what was causing the disease, and that is exactly what A says. Go back and read the second and final paragraph carefully. 23. B To answer this question, you just need to read the final paragraph and find out what the passage says about scientific discoveries. According to the last point, many of the latest complex additions to our breast medicine shelves have been random finds. In other words, many modern drugs were discovered by accident. B to paraphrase the idea of random finds as random events. It doesn't make any sense. Are discoveries in biochemistry a rarity? Most biochemists probably disagree. Don't forget to use common sense. C may be true, but the passage doesn't mention it, so it can't be ETS' answer. ETS answers come directly from the excerpt. You don't need any external knowledge. D is wrong, because the word better does it has to respond. How do you know that trial and error is the best way to make scientific discoveries? The passage never wrote off that this is the best way. E is wrong because it also has to answer. Is it true that most important scientific discoveries were accidents? Also, you're only talking about drugs here! 24. According to the last paragraph of this passage, many of the drugs prevalent in our time are accidental finds; It supports A. Not only is the B a bit wacky, but it's also not supported by the passage. C and D use deceptive language, they quote directly from the passage, but they do not answer the question. None of the options relate to drugs used in 1987. D is particularly difficult because the modern era of pharmacology (line 42) began in the sixteenth century, which does not necessarily mean that any modern drugs were created then. E may well be true, but this idea is not discussed in the passage, and so it is not correct. SECTION 3 1. E If you divide 12 by 4, you'll see that x 3. When you connect x No.3 into the term, you'll see that 4 (3) 2. B Shaded area is located in the quadrant where x is positive and y negative. With this in mind, you can get rid of A, C and E. If you build responses B and D, you will find that (1, -2) is inside a shaded area, while (5, -4) is not. 3. A You have to take this question one step at a time. First, find out how many batches there are in 12 cans of cookies. If one pot contains 1.5 The 12 cans will hold 12 and 1.5, or 18 batches. Now you need to figure out how to flour is needed for 18 batches. If you need 6 cups of flour per batch, you will need 18 and 6, or 108 cups for 18 batches. 4. B There are variables in the answers, so it's a question to the technique of connectivity. If n No 2, then the answer to Choice B is the only answer choice that gives you the odd integer: 3 (n No. 1) 3 (2 and 1) 3 (3) y 9. Connecting makes this problem much easier. 5. Use the midpoint formula: Take the average x-coordinates of the two points to get the x-coordinates of the middle point, and do the same for y-coordinates. Thus, the average point between (3, 4) and (0, 0) is 1.5, 2. 6. C This issue is much easier if you are working out of square roots in the first place. You know that No. 2 and No. 3, so you can rewrite a question like this: 2x - 3x - x. 7. B Use of medium pies: In the first pie you have a number of red parrots sold, which is 5, and the average weight, which is 2. This gives you a total weight of 10 pounds. In the second pie you have a number of blue parrots, which is 4, and an average weight that is 3. This gives you a total weight of 12. To find the average weight of all parrots, you need to find the total weight of all parrots. It's all the total number of reds plus the total number of blue. In the last pie you have a total number of parrots, which is 9, and the total weight of all parrots, which is 22. It gives you average weight. 8. C Remember that the perimeter is the sum of all parties. FCDE is a square, so all parties are equal. Because No. 3, each side is square 3, so you know that, and all 3, ABDE is a rectangle, which means that the opposite sides are equal. No 2, so No 2 as well. On the same lines equals 3, so this means that the opposite side is also equal to 3. Reduce all sides of the ABDE to find the perimeter: 2 + 2, 3 + 3 and 16. To find out how much smaller the FCDE perimeter is, just subtract: 16 - 12 and 4. 9. D Sides of the triangle 45-45-90 degrees have a special pattern that you can find in a gray box at the beginning of each section of mathematics. Each leg of the triangle 45-45-90 is equal to the hypotenuse divided into. Because the hypotenuses in the ABC triangle is 8, should be equal. You can't have a square root at the bottom of the fraction; so multiply from top to bottom. It gives you. Meanwhile, you can use Ballparking to eliminate A and B. Because the hypotenuse of the right triangle is always the longest of the three sides, should be less than 8. 10. D Multiply both sides by 2 to get. Square on both sides to get x No 162. So, x No 32. You could also connect to the answer selection. For D, put 32 in for x and ask, right? Then does he? Square on both sides to find what it does, so D is correct. 11. D If there are variables in choosing the answer you should... First, strike out this phrase in terms of b, because you don't need to Next, let's plug in the number for. The leading words in this sentence are, so let's let 100 pounds. Because B is 40% off, that means b and 40. If it's 100 euros, it's 4a and 400. Use a calculator to find 40% of the 400, which is 160. That's your target answer. When B No 40, D gives you 160. 12. D According to function, (f) 2x + 4. To find f(4), it is enough to replace 4 by f(4) = 2 (4)^2 - 4 - 3 + 4 = 36. B To find f(3) (f), find f(3) and f(5) separately. f(3) = 2 (3)^2 - 4 - 22 and f(5) = 2 (5)^2 - 4 + 454. So f(3) (f) 76. You already know that f(4) is No.36 from question 12, so you can strike out A.C. is a job Bloogs answer because Joe just adds 3 and 5 and it can't be that easy. If you have a ballpark D and E, putting 10 or 15 in the feature will give you a number greater than 100 and you are looking for 76, so that D and E are too great. This means that the answer is B on POE. 14. C Formula for the circle No. 3, so you need to find a radius, g, circle. You know it's a diameter of 9, and the radius is half the diameter, so the radius. Because there are factors in the choice of answers, you can keep the radius as a fraction. Now you replace the r in the formula for the circle area. Parallel D lines have the same inclination. In the form of y mx and b, m is a tilt. So slope No. 3. Find a line that has a tilt no 3 when you rewrite it in the form of y and mx B. Only D works when you rewrite it. Subtract x on both sides to get off th 5 x and then multiply both sides by 3 to get y 15 - 3x or y - 3x 15. 16. C If x 2x - 1 euro it means that either x 2x - 1 or -x 2x - 1. Solutions to these equations 1 and, accordingly. However, the only thing you need to recognize is that the equation has two different solutions to establish that answer is C. 17. Variable in the choice of answer? Connect! It's a matter of interest. So make k 100 and 40. If 40 out of 100 gallons were pumped, that is 40%. So 40% is your target answer. When you connect k No. 1 and d 40 in replies, only A gives you 40. Connecting in turns a difficult issue into a much simpler question. 18. C For this question you need to know the distance formula. d q r. There are two good ways to solve this issue. One is connecting in the answers. The question is how far Ray and Jane will be from Ray's house when they meet. Start with C: If they are 56 miles from Ray's house, and Ray was traveling from home just at 30 miles per hour, then you can find out in time he traveled using formula d q r and t (and calculator): 56 and 30 t, y t. In this case, Ray traveled for 1 hour. If Jane drove 93 miles and Ray drove 56 miles, they drove a total of 150 miles when they met. Bingo! You're done. It's even easier to think about how Ray and Jane are traveling together. You can just add their paces. Together, they're traveling at 80 miles an hour. So you can figure out the time by setting 150 miles and 80 tons. To find out how far Ray has traveled, use the formula for the last time: . 19. D To find out the probability, you need to work with factors; the total number of possible outcomes goes to the bottom, and the number of desired results goes from the top. To find out the probability of choosing three blue hammers, you need to find out the probability of getting a blue hammer every time a hammer is selected. For the first time, there are a total of 20 hammers and 10 of them are blue, so chances are getting a blue hammer. When choosing the second hammer there are only 19 hammers left, and only 9 of them are blue. So the probability of getting a blue hammer a second time. When the third hammer is selected, there are a total of 18 hammers left and 8 blue, so the probability of getting a blue hammer at the third attempt. To find the probability of selecting three blue hammers, you need to multiply three separate probabilities: . 70 by A, C and Joe Bloogs answers because he doesn't feel as likely to change with each event. 20. D Don't forget that you can connect to geometry issues. Let's do b and 70 and 30. Thus, the third angle in the triangle is 80 degrees. You know that c will be 80 because it's opposite 80 angle. Your target response is 30 euros, so plug it in at 80 and 70 degrees to find it. The only possible answer is D. SECTION 4 1. E The key in this sentence is they stash water in the leaves. If plants are accumulating water, they must do so to survive for a long time without water. So you can put water-free in empty, in which case the best match is aridity. 2. E The key to this proposal is eloquence and logic. If Liam is eloquent and logical, he should speak very well; so you can eliminate A, C and D because they are negative. Liam's eloquence and logic probably overshadowed his most bitter opponents to contradict his opinion. The best match for disagrees disagrees with, in EA it also makes sense that Liam's eloquence and logic forced him to speak convincingly. 3. D The key in this sentence is first derived from eccentricities in the orbits of other planets. If subatomic particles are compared to outer planets, these particles should be excited through their effects on other particles. If you put deducible (recycle keys) in the first space, you can get rid of A. What has been learned about outer planets and subatomic particles? That they existed. So you can put existence in a second space, which means that D has to be the answer. Note that there is no point in talking about the proximity of outer planets, or Create they're not near and you really can't bring out the establishment. 4. D The evidence in this sentence is welcome and in tense situations. Since parenting is a positive word meaning care or upbringing, a good phrase for the first gap should be positive. You can get rid of C because disagreement is a negative word and E, because the discourse is neither positive nor negative. If Miranda wants to do something good, she probably has to give in to others in tense situations. You can use surrender for the second space, which means that you can eliminate A. Between B and D, you can eliminate B because the durability makes no sense in the first space. Remember, it's often easier to know which answer is wrong than to find out which is right. 5. C Tip in this sentence helps lead to a period of prosperity in the United Kingdom, and trigger the word, though, which means empty should be the opposite helped. If you put the harmful in the blank, the best match is regressive. 6. C I and II are both true. The author says that the war was fought for several reasons. The reasons mentioned were the desire of Florida and Canada on the part of the United States, i.e. expansionist tendencies, and as a response to The British actions taken against the United States. Statement III is referred to as an unexpected result of the war, which means that it could not have been a pretext for the outbreak of war. 7. B Choice B is the best answer. Passage 1 states that the war was in fact the second war of independence. Passage 2 states that America's trust and nationalism have grown since the war. And that's not right, because Passage 2 mentions the battles that each side won. This passage does not give you any information to support C. D may be true, but none of the excerpts speaks of other international conflicts. E is more closely related to Passage 1 than Passage 2. 8. In the first passage, the author says that the war lacked a clear winner. In Passage 2, it is written off that there was no clear winner. B, though perhaps true, is wrong because the impact on British citizens is not mentioned in excerpts. C cannot be maintained anywhere in aisle 2. D is more relevant for passage 2 than for pass 1. E is wrong because the second passage does not mention how well known the war in the United States or Britain. And that's the best answer. 9. E Choice E is the best answer. Passage 2 states that although the war was over, Jackson's victory greatly contributed to the confidence and nationalism of Americans. A contains information from Aisle 1 and is therefore incorrect. B is clearly not supported by Passage 2, because no other battles are mentioned. C is wrong because winning took place after the signing of the contract. D directly contradicts the passage that says the Americans defeated the British in the Battle of the Thames. 10. C C correctly, because the passage says that because he was very serious about his work, he would eventually switch to all the numbers himself. Choice A may be appealing, as the passage says that Poseidon could have hired more people, but there is no mention that he doesn't have enough people. The rest of the answers have no support in the passage. 11. B This is an EXCEPT question, so it will probably take a long time to answer. You need to know why Poseidon can't change his job. The passage mentions A in lines 24-25: he was appointed by god of the sea at the beginning, and that he should have stayed. C is in the lines 17-18: when work away from the water was suggested to him he would be sick for a very long time. D is in the lines 11-12: nothing suits him as well as his current position, and E is in the lines 16-17: Poseidon can in any case hold only an executive position. So B has to be the answer. 12. B In the lines 33-35, the passage says, Thus, he barely saw the sea-saw him fleetingly ... and he never traveled around him. If you read further, you will also find out that Poseidon was waiting for the fall of the world so it had a quiet moment to do a quick little tour of the sea. From this we can conclude that Poseidon is too busy to see his kingdom. A gets it back. The passage states that Poseidon's trips to Jupiter are the only break in the monotony of his work, so, if anything, he prefers to travel to his duties rather than the other way around. C is wrong, because the passage says nothing about Poseidon in need of silence. D contradicts the aisle. Poseidon is waiting for the fall of the world so he can finally go out and do a quick little tour of his area, which he never had a chance to see. E is wrong, because the passage says nothing about the fact that Poseidon is ineffective. 13. D The leading word for this question is dissatisfaction, so you have to go back to the aisle and find where he mentions Poseidon's displeasure. Lines 26-29 describe what is primarily responsible for his dissatisfaction. He does not like to hear the perceptions formed about him: how he always rode on the tides with his trident. According to the passage, Poseidon doesn't really come out much at all, so people have a misconception about what it's actually doing. That's exactly what D says. A contradicts the aisle. Poseidon was so annoyed by people's false idea that he always skated with his trident. B is a trap. The question asks what is primarily responsible for Poseidon's dissatisfaction. Although something similar to B mentioned earlier in the passage, it is not primarily responsible for his dissatisfaction (line 26-27). Use lead words to make sure you're reading in the right place. C Aisle. Poseidon does the same to everyone. That's why he's so bored and miserable. E is wrong, because the excerpt says that Poseidon actually did most of the accounting tasks himself, leaving little for his assistants to do (line 4-6). 14. E Best answer EA is Vocab in context (VIC) question, so you have to work as a sentence completion. Go back to the passage, cross the word and fill in your own word based on the context of the passage. In this case, a good word to put in an empty formed. The only choice of answer that is close to formed is traced, in E. Choice is tempting, because it seems to describe what a seagull would do, but it doesn't make sense in context. (Can I hover in circles? B is also tempting because it refers to the more common meaning of the word described, but it is not the meaning that is used in the passage. Remember: when a VIC question asks you a question about well-known words such as described, the basic meaning of the word is almost always a trap. Destroy It! C is wrong, because the seagull did not imagine circles. (This passage is not about the inner life of animals!) There is no evidence in the excerpt to support the choice of D, which does not correspond to the formed one. 15. This is a general question, so you only need to know the basic idea of the passage. The passage depicts Poseidon as a man who sits around working out numbers all day and doesn't come out much. Poseidon is also clearly unhappy (as you learned in matters 10 and 11), so it is best described as an unsatisfied bureaucrat. The other answer choice is wrong because they do not correspond to the basic idea of the passage. Poseidon may be a deity, but the passage does not characterize him as powerful. Poseidon is certainly not a tramp, and he is definitely not a tyrant. D half wrong, which means it's all wrong. While the description of Poseidon's duties makes him sound like an accountant, the excerpt focuses on his unhappiness rather than his ability as an accountant. 16. E Based on the commercial and the aisle, E is the best answer. The excerpt lists the role of women in The Frankish Society, which gives information about the queen, the working class and the religious population. A can be eliminated because there is no dispute in the aisle. B may not be correct because no other society is mentioned. C is too extreme and besides, no other society is represented. D is wrong because there is no indication that the passage provides new information. 17. D The leading words in this matter are the Frankish law, which should lead you to the beginning of passage. According to line 1-3, laws and customs on lands under French domination emphasized the biological function and sexual nature of women.... These lines are perfectly paraphrased in D, which says women have been identified in physical or biological Aisle A contradicts the aisle. Frankish society does not deprive women of the opportunity to find personal satisfaction in different roles (lines 3-4). B completely contradicts the second half of the passage, which is all about women in religious communities. Always keep in mind the basic idea of passing. C contradicts the lines 7-8, which tell you that The Frankish society did not exploit women's work to the extent that primitive tribal societies did. E is wrong because the lines 8-24 say that women had access to power in several different ways. 18. The leading word on this issue is marriage, which should lead to lines 16-18. According to these lines, in Frankish society people either entered into an official union or entered into a quasi-marriage. B to paraphrase this sentence, saying that marriage can be concluded officially or informally. A is wrong because the word only does it has to respond, and is unlikely to be correct. Furthermore, does it make sense to say that marriage was the only means of exchanging wealth? C means that marriage has always lifted women into leadership positions, which is certainly not the case. D is wrong, because there is no comparison made in the aisle between marriage in a primitive society and marriage in a French society. Read carefully. E is wrong, because the excerpt does not say whether the mother - the bride or groom - agreed to marry. 19. E Back to the aisle, find the word instrumental, and cross it out. Then read the sentence and come up with your own word. According to the passage, women played an important role in the confluence of free and slave elements in society (lines 23-24): they are therefore vital to the process. C is the answer to the trap because it refers to the word tool and because the tools remind you of harmony. Other options are wrong because they don't make any sense in context. 20. D D is supported by lines 30-33. And contradicts the passage, which says that widows could also participate. B is incredible. The passage states that the monasteries were a refuge for married women, but did not say that many women sought refuge or why. C is not specified. The writings of medieval nuns are mentioned, but not as a model for life in the monastery. E goes beyond the information in the passage. 21. C C is the best answer, as the passage states that women have been exempted from having to compete for men's attention. The excerpt does not explicitly make references to the proposed A and E. Choice B is in the opposite direction. Support for D. 22 is not supported. The only choice of answer that comes from something mentioned in the passage is A. According to lines 40-43, non-community women had to fight for men's attention. It doesn't make any sense. How can it be true that women outside communities were not prone to any religious feelings? Just because they weren't nuns doesn't mean they weren't religious. C is wrong, because there is no point in saying that women outside the religious community had less economic power. Anyway, it would be the other way around. D is too extreme and offensive. ETS will never say that women outside religious communities do not promote Frankish culture. E wrong because ETS never assumed that women had to rely on men for emotional support. Besides, the passage never says that. Read carefully. 23. C It's a question of EXCEPT. ETS asks how Christianity has allowed women to break out of a male-dominated society, so you have to go back to the aisle and find where it's discussed. You are looking for an answer to a choice that is not mentioned. A is mentioned in line 48; B is mentioned in lines 33-36; D is mentioned in lines 40-43; E is mentioned in lines 25-28. This leaves C. 24. Lines 8-24 detail the various rights and roles of queens, wives of tyrants, and wives of working class members. B, C and D are wrong because they don't answer the question. All of them belong to specific classes of women, not women in French society. E is never mentioned. And that's the best answer. SECTION 5 1. Subtract 10 on both sides to find 2x No.6 and then replace 6 by 2x. 6 - 10 = -4. You can also decide for x and then plug this into the expression. If 2x No. 6, x 3. So, 2 (3) = 2 (3) - 6 - 10 = -4. C If he bought 3 boxes of cupcakes for \$4.50, he would have 3 and 6 and 18 cupcakes. Not enough cupcakes. So he needs to buy four boxes of cupcakes. Each box costs \$1.50; thus, the cost is 4 and \$1.50 and \$6.00. 3. E 1 to 100, there are 50 even integers. If you don't include 2 and 100, then there are only 48. 4. B Fill the corners of a small triangle. The bottom left corner is 70 degrees and the bottom right corner is 80 degrees. Because the corners in the triangle should add up to 180, and 180 - 70 - 80 and 30. 5. E Plug 3 in each answer selection, and try to get 6. Eliminate C and D. Now connect 4 in each remaining answer selection, and try to get 13. Elimination A and B. 6. B It's a right triangle with two equal sides, so it's a triangle of 45-45-90. But one side must be hypotenuse, so that's everyone's feet. The legs are also the height and base of the triangle. Ah, so. 7. B This question has several steps, so don't try to do it all at once. Take it step by step. Andrew starts with 48 baseball caps. In the first stage Andrew gives 13 matches, so he has 35 left. The next stage he buys 17 new caps, so now he has 52. Then Andrew gives Pierre 6 caps (46 left) and gets 8 caps in return. As a result, Andrew has 54 baseball caps, which is 6 more than there was originally. Percentage increase. You can also change by interest by typing it into the calculator and multiplying by 8. D Draw a line straight from out divide the shape into a rectangle and triangle. The area of the rectangle 5 by 10 is 50. To get the triangle area, find the length of the base: You already know the height of 5. Use the Pythagoras theorem, or to save time, recognize that it is a triangle 30 - 60 - 90, because the hypotenuse is twice as big as the shortest side. Thus, the base is 5. Thus, the area of the triangle. Thus, the total area of the ABCD is 50 and 12.5. 9. 100South Box Ratio: You only need to develop a general column to figure out the total amount of clothing that the store has sold, which is 100. 81 The formula for box volume is length and width and height. But the issue gives you the area of the base of the drawer, so you already know what length and width is 18. The volume of the drawer, then, is just the base area times height: 18 and 4.5 and 81. 11. 75 or All you have to do is decide for x: 12. 8 Using 30 No 2, settle for b by dividing both sides into 3 to get b. That means. Factional exhibitors tell you to use the denominator as a root and use the numerator as a regular exhibitor. So, First, cube on both sides to find 2a^2 and 43 and 64. Next, take the square root of both sides to find No 8. 13. 5, 7 or 11 First, think of a simple number that will make 3b more than 10. How about 5? To see if this corresponds to the other side of inequality, you need to find a value that is less than 10, so 5 is one of the possible b. Remember: You only need to find one possible value b. 14. 21 Let's say you have seven dancers: A, B, C, D, E, F and G. How many different ways can you pair them? It's a combined issue because A and B are one pair with B and A, and you don't want to count them twice. Start by looking for the number of possible permutations: 7 and 6 and 42. Finally, divide this number into 2 and 1 and 2 (we're looking to fill 2 positions) to eliminate excess combinations. There are 21 possible combinations. 15. 96You know that the B.C. arc is a semicircle, which means it is half a circle. Thus, the circumference of the entire circle will be 6 and 2 12. Thus, the diameter of this circle is 12. Because it's also the side of the rectangle you know that the length of the ABCD rectangle is 12. You can also use the same method to find width. If the length of the semi-circle CD is 4 euros, the circumference of the entire circle will be 8 and the diameter is 8. Because the rectangle is wide, you can find an area: length and width 12 x 8 and 96. 16. 5(f) 62 - 5 and 31. f(4) 42 - 5 and 11. So, f(6) = f(4) 20. Then you'll find that y^2 - 5 and 20. y^2 and 25, so have 5 or -5, and the absolute value of y is 5. 17. 282It is a difficult question, so you have to stay on your toes. If the owner buys 3 pounds of each spice, it means she pays the following amounts for each spice: So she pays a total of 27 th 21 th 30, or \$102 for 12 pounds of spices. She then sells spices per ounce, so you have to figure out first how many ounces of spice she has. If 1 pound is 16 ounces, then 12 pounds 12 and 16, or 192 ounces. She sells all the spices for \$2 per ounce, so she makes 192 and \$2, or \$384. To find out her profits, subtract the amount she paid for the spices from the amount she made by selling them: \$384-\$102 and \$282. 18. 375 or Because the question does not give you a figure, you have to draw one. If EG and EF, then you can make EF No. 3 and EG No. 5. This means that FG should be 2. 1F and 5FG, then HF Nos. 5(2) and 10. If HF No. 10 and FG No. 2, then HG No 8. That or 375. SECTION 6 1. The question is essentially asking which of the answers may not be the x value. So just try each answer one by connecting the number to each of the two inequalities in the question and see which one doesn't fit. If x-6, it is -6 and 6 0? No, because zero is no more than zero. So 6 is an exception. 2. D Whenever there are variables in the answers, you should always connect. Let's say x 20, which means there are 20 ounces of root beer in the jug. Next, let's do y No. 3 and 2 No. 4. This means that Elsa pours 3 ounces into each of the 4 glasses, so she pours a total of 12 ounces. The question asks how much root beer remains in the jug, so your target answer is 20 - 12, or 8. Go to selecting answers and connect x No. 20, y 3, and 2 No. 4. In response to choice D, x - yz No. 4 and (3) (4) 20 - 12 and 8. 3. E Remember that the line equation y mx, b, where m is slope and b - y-intercept. Poe! The line on the graph has a negative tilt, so you can eliminate A and B, and it has a positive y-intercept, so you can eliminate C and D. 4. E Start with a template entry: blue is 1st light, orange 2nd, green 3, purple 4, red 5, and yellow 6. Then the drawing starts again, so the 7th light is blue, orange 8, green 9, purple 10, and yellow 12. Notice that yellow lights go multiple 6? The 18th light will also be yellow, as will the 24th, 30th and so on. We want to know the 53rd, so the nearest light we know to 53 is the 54th light, yellow. If the 54th is yellow, then the light just before the 53rd, which should be red, is the answer E. 5. C Whenever there are variables in the choice of answer, you have to connect. Because x y 1 and y 1, you can make x y 5 and 4. In this case, x^2 - y^2 and 25 - 16 and 9, so 9 is your target answer. When you connect x No. 5 and 4 in the



