

# *Pass the SSAT!®*

## **Complete Secondary School Admissions Test Study Guide**



Full Version - Study Practice Course

<https://courses.test-preparation.ca/course?courseid=ssat>

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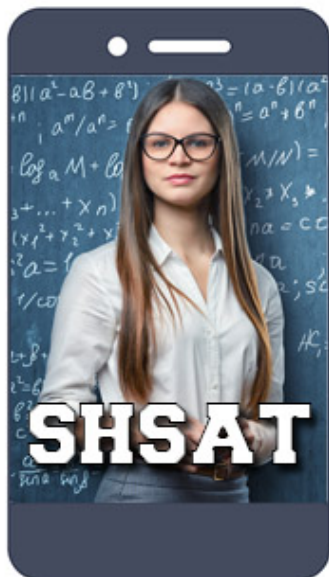
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# Getting Started

**C**ONGRATULATIONS! By deciding to take the Secondary School Admissions Test (SSAT™), you have taken the first step toward a great future! Of course, there is no point in taking this important examination unless you intend to do your best to earn the highest grade you possibly can. That means getting yourself organized and discovering the best approaches, methods and strategies to master the material. Yes, that will require real effort and dedication on your part, but if you are willing to focus your energy and devote the study time necessary, before you know it you will be on your way to a brighter future!

We know that taking on a new endeavour can be scary, and it is easy to feel unsure of where to begin. That's where we come in. This study guide is designed to help you improve your test-taking skills, show you a few tricks of the trade and increase both your competency and confidence.

## **The Secondary School Admissions Test**

The SSAT™ exam is composed of four sections, verbal skills, reading comprehension, mathematics and an essay. The verbal skills section consists of analogies and synonyms. The reading comprehension section consists of short passages the questions test your understanding of the passages. The mathematics section consists of arithmetic, basic algebra and geometry, math concepts and word problems.

While we seek to make our guide as comprehensive as possible, it is important to note that like all exams, the SSAT™ Exam might be adjusted at some future point. New material might be added, or content that is no longer relevant or applicable might be removed. It is always a good idea to give the materials you receive when you register to take the SSAT™ a careful review.

## **How this study guide is organized**

This study guide is divided into four sections. The first section, Self-Assessments, which will help you recognize your areas of strength and weaknesses. This will be a boon when it comes to managing your study time most efficiently; there is not much point of focusing on material you have already got firmly under control. Instead, taking the self-assessments will show you where that time could be much better spent. In this area you will begin with a few questions to quickly evaluate your understanding of material that is likely

to appear on the SSAT™. If you do poorly in certain areas, simply work carefully through those sections in the tutorials and then try the self-assessment again.

The second section, Tutorials, offers information in each of the content areas, as well as strategies to help you master that material. The tutorials are not intended to be a complete course, but cover general principles. If you find that you do not understand the tutorials, it is recommended that you seek out additional instruction.

Third, we offer two sets of practice test questions, similar to those on the SSAT™ Exam.

In addition to all these materials, the last five chapters give you important information on how to answer multiple choice questions, how to prepare for a test, and how to take a test.

## **The SSAT™ Study Plan**

Now that you have made the decision to take the SSAT™, it is time to get started. Before you do another thing, you will need to figure out a plan of attack. The very best study tip is to start early! The longer the time period you devote to regular study practice, the more likely you will be to retain the material and be able to access it quickly. If you thought that 1x20 is the same as 2x10, guess what? It really is not, when it comes to study time. Reviewing material for just an hour per day over the course of 20 days is far better than studying for two hours a day for only 10 days. The more often you revisit a particular piece of information, the better you will know it. Not only will your grasp and understanding be better, but your ability to reach into your brain and quickly and efficiently pull out the tidbit you need, will be greatly enhanced as well.

The great Chinese scholar and philosopher Confucius believed that true knowledge could be defined as knowing what you know and what you do not know. The first step in preparing for the SSAT™ is to assess your strengths and weaknesses. You may already have an idea of what you know and what you do not know, but evaluating yourself using our Self- Assessment modules for each of the three areas, Math, Writing and verbal skills, and reading comprehension will clarify the details.

## **Making a Study Schedule**

To make your study time the most productive, you will need to develop a study plan. The purpose of the plan is to organize all the bits of pieces of

information in such a way that you will not feel overwhelmed. Rome was not built in a day, and learning everything you will need to know to pass the SSAT™ is going to take time, too. Arranging the material you need to learn into manageable chunks is the best way to go. Each study session should make you feel as though you have accomplished your goal, or at least are a little closer, and your goal is simply to learn what you planned to learn during that particular session. Try to organize the content in such a way that each study session builds upon previous ones. That way, you will retain the information, be better able to access it, and review the previous bits and pieces at the same time.

## Self-assessment

**The Best Study Tip!** The very best study tip is to start early! The longer you study regularly, the more you will retain and ‘learn’ the material. Studying for 1 hour per day for 20 days is far better than studying for 2 hours for 10 days.

### What don’t you know?

The first step is to assess your strengths and weaknesses. You may already have an idea of where your weaknesses are, or you can take our Self-assessment modules for each of the SSAT content areas.

Exam Component	Rate 1 to 5
<b>Verbal Skills</b>	
Analogies	
Synonyms	
<b>Mathematics</b>	
Arithmetic	
Basic Geometry	
Basic Algebra	
Word Problems	
<b>Reading Comprehension</b>	
Main Idea	
Summarizing	
<b>Essay Writing</b>	



# *How to Write an Essay*

Writing an essay can be a difficult process, especially if you are under time constraints such as during an exam. Here are three simple steps to help you to write a solid, well thought out essay:

1. Brainstorm potential themes and general ideas for your essay.
2. Outline your essay step by step, including subheadings for ease of understanding.
3. Write your essay carefully being aware of proper grammar and sentence structure.

## **Brainstorming**

You should first spend some time thinking about the general subject of the essay. If the essay is asking a question, you must make sure to answer this fully in your essay. You may find it helpful to highlight key words in your assignment or use a simple spider diagram to jot down key ideas.

### Example

*Read the following information and complete the following assignment:*

*Joseph Conrad is a Polish author who lived in England for most of his life and wrote a prolific amount of English literature. Much of his work was completed during the height of the British Empire's colonial imperialism.*

*Assignment: What impact has Joseph Conrad had on modern society? Present your point of view on the matter and support it with evidence. Your evidence may include reasoning, logic, examples from readings, your own experience, and observations.*

## **Joseph Conrad**

**Background?** sailor, adventure, Polish immigrant, Youth, Nostromo, Heart of Darkness

**Themes in his works?** ivory, silver trading, colonialism, corruption, greed

**Thoughts?** descent into madness, nature of evil

**Outlining (or planning)**

An outline or plan is critical to organize your thoughts and ideas fully and logically. There are many ways to do this; the easiest is to write down the following headings:

1. Title
2. Introduction
3. Body
4. Conclusion

You should then jot down key ideas and themes that fit logically under the appropriate heading. This plan is now the backbone of your essay.

Tip: Even if you are not required to produce an outline or plan for the assignment, you should always leave it with your essay in the exam booklet or the back of the assignment paper. Simply draw a line across it and write 'plan' or 'outline'. This demonstrates to the reader the approach you use in formulating and finally writing your essay.

**Writing the essay**

Your introduction is what will help the reader to decide whether they want to read the rest of your essay. The introduction also introduces the subject matter and allows you to provide a general background to the reader. The first sentence is very important and you should avoid starting the essay with openers such as 'I will be comparing...'

**Example**

Born as Józef Teodor Konrad Korzeniowski on December 3rd, 1857, Joseph Conrad led an adventurous life. As a Polish immigrant, Conrad never quite fit into England where he spent most of his adult life. As a younger man, Conrad made a living off sailing voyages. These swashbuckling experiences soon had him writing tales of the high seas such as one of his first works, *Youth*. While his early, adventurous work was of high quality, Conrad is best remembered for shedding light on the exploitative side of colonialism. Age and experience led him to start writing about (and challenging) the darker side of the imperial way of thinking. Conrad's work has forever soured words such as colonialism and imperialism.

In the main part, or body of your essay, you should always be yourself and be original.

- Avoid using clichés.
- Be aware of your tone.
- Consider the language that you use. Avoid jargon and slang. Use clear

# Verbal Skills

**T**HIS SECTION CONTAINS A SELF-ASSESSMENT AND VERBAL SKILLS TUTORIAL. The tutorials are designed to familiarize general principles and the self-assessment contains general questions similar to the verbal skills questions likely to be on the SSAT™, but are not intended to be identical to the exam questions. The tutorials are not designed to be a complete reading course, and it is assumed that students have some familiarity with verbal skills questions. If you do not understand parts of the tutorial, or find the tutorial difficult, it is recommended that you seek out additional instruction.

Note that these questions are for skill practice only.

## **Tour of the SSAT™ Verbal Skills**

The SSAT™ verbal skills section has 60 questions. Below is a detailed list of the types of reading questions that generally appear on the SSAT™. Make sure you understand all these points at a very minimum.

- Analogies
- Synonyms

The questions below are not the same as you will find on the SSAT™ - that would be too easy! And nobody knows what the questions will be and they change all the time. Mostly the changes consist of substituting new questions for old, but the changes can be new question formats or styles, changes to the number of questions in each section, changes to the time limits for each section and combining sections. Below are general verbal skills questions that cover the same areas as the SSAT™. So, while the format and exact wording of the questions may differ slightly, and change from year to year, if you can answer the questions below, you will have no problem with the verbal skills section of the SSAT™.

## **Verbal Skills Self-Assessment**

The purpose of the self-assessment is:

- Identify your strengths and weaknesses.
- Develop your personalized study plan (above)
- Get accustomed to the SSAT™ format

- Extra practice – the self-assessments are almost a full 3<sup>rd</sup> practice test!
- Provide a baseline score for preparing your study schedule.

Since this is a Self-assessment, and depending on how confident you are with Verbal Skills, timing is optional. The SSAT™ has 60 verbal skills questions to be answered in 16 minutes. The self-assessment has 60 questions, so allow about 16 minutes to complete this assessment.

Once complete, use the table below to assess your understanding of the content, and prepare your study schedule described in chapter 1.

80% - 100%	Excellent – you have mastered the content
60 – 79%	Good. You have a working knowledge. Even though you can just pass this section, you may want to review the tutorials and do some extra practice to see if you can improve your mark.
40% - 59%	Below Average. You do not understand verbal skills problems. Review the tutorials , and retake this quiz again in a few days, before proceeding to the Practice Test Questions.
Less than 40%	Poor. You have a very limited understanding of verbal skills problems.  Please review the tutorials , and retake this quiz again in a few days, before proceeding to the Practice Test Questions.

## Quantitative Skills Self-Assessment Answer Sheet

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

**Part I – Analogies**

**Instructions: Select the pair with the same relationship.**

**1. Nest : Bird**

- a. Cave : Bear
- b. Flower : Petal
- c. Window : House
- d. Dog : Basket

**2. Teacher : School**

- a. Businessman : Money
- b. Waitress : Coffee shop
- c. Dentist : Tooth
- d. Fish : Water

**3. Pebble : Boulder**

- a. Pond : Ocean
- b. River : Rapids
- c. Fish : Elephant
- d. Feather : Bird

**4. Poodle : Dog**

- a. Great White : Shark
- b. Dalmatian : Great Dane
- c. Money : Stock Market
- d. Horse : Pony

**5. Fox : Chicken**

- a. Rat : Mouse
- b. Cat : Mouse
- c. Dog : Cat
- d. Rabbit : Hen

**Answer Key****1. A**

This is a functional relationship. A bird lives in a nest, the way a bear lives in a cave.

**2. B**

This is a functional relationship. A teacher works in a school in the same way a waitress works in a coffee shop.

**3. A**

This is a degree relationship. A boulder is a very large pebble - both are rocks, in the same way an ocean is a very large pond - both are bodies of water.

**4. A**

This is a type relationship. A poodle is a type of dog in the same way a great white is a type of shark.

**5. B**

This is a predator/prey relationship. Foxes eat chickens in the same way as cats eat mice.

## Verbal Analogies and Classification Tutorial

Verbal analogies can be tricky for anyone, which is why it is important to have strategies to have a better chance of choosing the correct answer. The following verbal analogies strategies will help you to excel with these types of tests and/or problems:

**1. The only way to become better at anything is to practice and the same is true for verbal analogies.** There really is not any other way to study for verbal analogies than by practicing them. You can start up to a month in advance practicing an hour a day.

**2. It does not matter how many relationships you can find between the words given in a verbal analogy, what is important is that you give the answer the test-maker is looking for.** This strategy is to give the exact answer. Many times, the relationships you think you see are much more in depth than what the test maker is looking for. The following is an example of what this means:

Bigotry/Hatred

- a. sweetness: bitterness
- b. segregation: integration
- c. equality: government
- d. fanaticism: intolerance

You might automatically think that 'bigot' is to 'hate' or that 'bigots hate' is very similar to 'c.' as equality is normally associated with the government or 'd.' as fanatics are often seen as intolerable. The problem is that this way of thinking is subjective or prejudiced and that not everyone thinks like this, so how can those choices be true. You will notice though, that choices 'b.' and 'd.' are not a subjective thought but rather a social extreme, just as 'Bigotry/hatred' is. The way to narrow down the choices more is by looking at the words in accordance to each other, 'bigotry and hatred' are similar terms, but choice 'b.' is not, they are opposite words. 'd.' would be the correct choice because they are also similar terms.

**3. Another strategy you can use with verbal analogies is to pick out a word or words that are similar to those in the analogy.** This means to find a word that will name the relationship of the given words. The main relationships found in analogies and are listed below:

- **Purpose:** This means that 'A' is used for 'B' the same way that 'X' is used for 'Y'.
- **Cause and Effect:** This means that 'A' has an effect on 'B' the same way that 'X' has an effect on 'Y'.
- **Part to Whole** (individual to group): This means that 'A' is a part of 'B' the same way that 'X' is a part of 'Y'
- **Part to part:** 'A' and 'B' are both parts of something the way that 'X'



# Reading Comprehension

**T**HIS SECTION CONTAINS A SELF-ASSESSMENT AND READING COMPREHENSION TUTORIAL. The tutorials are designed to familiarize general principles and the self-assessment contains general questions similar to the reading questions likely to be on the SSAT™, but are not intended to be identical to the exam questions. The tutorials are not designed to be a complete reading course, and it is assumed that students have some familiarity with reading comprehension questions. If you do not understand parts of the tutorial, or find the tutorial difficult, it is recommended that you seek out additional instruction.

Note that these questions are for skill practice only.

## **Tour of the SSAT™ Reading Content**

The SSAT™ reading section has 40 reading comprehension questions. Below is a more detailed list of the types of reading questions that generally appear on the SSAT™. Make sure you understand all these points at a very minimum.

- Drawing logical conclusions
- Make predictions
- Analyze and evaluate the use of text structure to solve problems or identify sequences
- Summarize

The questions below are not the same as you will find on the SSAT™ - that would be too easy! And nobody knows what the questions will be and they change all the time. Mostly the changes consist of substituting new questions for old, but the changes can be new question formats or styles, changes to the number of questions in each section, changes to the time limits for each section and combining sections. Below are general reading questions that cover the same areas as the SSAT™. So, while the format and exact wording of the questions may differ slightly, and change from year to year, if you can answer the questions below, you will have no problem with the reading comprehension section of the SSAT™.

## Reading Self-Assessment

The purpose of the self-assessment is:

- Identify your strengths and weaknesses.
- Develop your personalized study plan (above)
- Get accustomed to the SSAT™ format
- Extra practice – the self-assessments are almost a full 3<sup>rd</sup> practice test!
- Provide a baseline score for preparing your study schedule.

Since this is a self-assessment, and depending on how confident you are with Reading Comprehension, timing is optional. The SSAT™ has 40 reading questions. The self-assessment has 14 questions, so allow about 20 minutes to complete this assessment.

Once complete, use the table below to assess your understanding of the content, and prepare your study schedule described in chapter 1.

80% - 100%	Excellent – you have mastered the content
60 – 79%	Good. You have a working knowledge. Even though you can just pass this section, you may want to review the tutorials and do some extra practice to see if you can improve your mark.
40% - 59%	Below Average. You do not understand reading comprehension problems.  Review the tutorials , and retake this quiz again in a few days, before proceeding to the Practice Test Questions.
Less than 40%	Poor. You have a very limited understanding of reading comprehension problems.  Please review the tutorials, and retake this quiz again in a few days, before proceeding to the Practice Test Questions.

**Reading Comprehension Self-Assessment Answer Sheet**

- |                     |                     |
|---------------------|---------------------|
| 1. (A) (B) (C) (D)  | 11. (A) (B) (C) (D) |
| 2. (A) (B) (C) (D)  | 12. (A) (B) (C) (D) |
| 3. (A) (B) (C) (D)  | 13. (A) (B) (C) (D) |
| 4. (A) (B) (C) (D)  | 14. (A) (B) (C) (D) |
| 5. (A) (B) (C) (D)  | 15. (A) (B) (C) (D) |
| 6. (A) (B) (C) (D)  |                     |
| 7. (A) (B) (C) (D)  |                     |
| 8. (A) (B) (C) (D)  |                     |
| 9. (A) (B) (C) (D)  |                     |
| 10. (A) (B) (C) (D) |                     |

**Directions:** The following questions are based on several reading passages. A series of questions follow each passage. Read each passage carefully, and then answer the questions based on it. You may reread the passage as often as you wish. When you have finished answering the questions based on one passage, go right onto the next passage. Choose the best answer based on the information given and implied.

**Questions 1 – 4 refer to the following passage.**

### **Passage 1 - Who Was Anne Frank?**

You may have heard mention of the word Holocaust in your History or English classes. The Holocaust took place from 1939-1945. It was an attempt by the Nazi party to purify the human race, by eliminating Jews, Gypsies, Catholics, homosexuals and others they deemed inferior to their “perfect” Aryan race. The Nazis used Concentration Camps, which were sometimes used as Death Camps, to exterminate the people they held in the camps. The saddest fact about the Holocaust was the over one million children under the age of sixteen died in a Nazi concentration camp. Just a few weeks before World War II was over, Anne Frank was one of those children to die.

Before the Nazi party began its persecution of the Jews, Anne Frank had a happy life. She was born in June of 1929. In June of 1942, for her 13th birthday, she was given a simple present which would go onto impact the lives of millions of people around the world. That gift was a small red diary that she called Kitty. This diary was to become Anne’s most treasured possession when she and her family hid from the Nazi’s in a secret annex above her father’s office building in Amsterdam.

For 25 months, Anne, her sister Margot, her parents, another family, and an elderly Jewish dentist hid from the Nazis in this tiny annex. They were never permitted to go outside and their food and supplies were brought to them by Miep Gies and her husband, who did not believe in the Nazi persecution of the Jews. It was a very difficult life for young Anne and she used Kitty as an outlet to describe her life in hiding.

After 2 years, Anne and her family were betrayed and arrested by the Nazis. To this day, nobody is exactly sure who betrayed the Frank family and the other annex residents. Anne, her mother, and her sister were separated from Otto Frank, Anne’s father. Then, Anne and Margot were separated from their mother. In March of 1945, Margot Frank died of starvation in a Concentration Camp. A few days later, at the age of 15, Anne Frank died of typhus. Of all the people who hid in the Annex, only Otto Frank survived the Holocaust.

Otto Frank returned to the Annex after World War II. It was there that he found Kitty, filled with Anne’s thoughts and feelings about being a persecuted Jewish girl. Otto Frank had Anne’s diary published in 1947 and it has remained continuously in print ever since. Today, the diary has been published

in over 55 languages and more than 24 million copies have been sold around the world. The Diary of Anne Frank tells the story of a brave young woman who tried to see the good in all people.

**1. From the context clues in the passage, the word Annex most nearly means?**

- a. Attic
- b. Bedroom
- c. Basement
- d. Kitchen

**2. Why do you think Anne's diary has been published in 55 languages?**

- a. So everyone could understand it.
- b. So people around the world could learn more about the horrors of the Holocaust.
- c. Because Anne was Jewish but hid in Amsterdam and died in Germany.
- d. Because Otto Frank spoke many languages.

**3. From the description of Anne and Margot's deaths in the passage, what can we assume typhus is?**

- a. The same as starving to death.
- b. An infection the Germans gave to Anne.
- c. A disease Anne caught in the concentration camp.
- d. Poison gas used by the Germans to kill Anne.

**4. In the third paragraph, what does the word outlet most nearly mean?**

- a. A place to plug things into the wall
- b. A store where Miep bought cheap supplies for the Frank family
- c. A hiding space similar to an Annex
- d. A place where Anne could express her private thoughts.

**Answer Key****1. A**

We know that an annex is like an attic because the text states the annex was above Otto Frank's building.

Choice B is incorrect because an office building doesn't have bedrooms. Choice C is incorrect because a basement would be below the office building. Choice D is incorrect because there would not be a kitchen in an office building.

**2. B**

The diary has been published in 55 languages so people all over the world can learn about Anne. That is why the passage says it has been continuously in print.

Choice A is incorrect because it is too vague. Choice C is incorrect because it was published after Anne died and she did not write in all three languages. Choice D is incorrect because the passage does not give us any information about what languages Otto Frank spoke.

**3. C**

Use the process of elimination to figure this out.

Choice A cannot be the correct answer because otherwise the passage would have simply said that Anne and Margot both died of starvation. Choices B and D cannot be correct because if the Germans had done something specifically to murder Anne, the passage would have stated that directly. By the process of elimination, choice C has to be the correct answer.

**4. D**

We can figure this out using context clues. The paragraph is talking about Anne's diary and so, outlet in this instance is a place where Anne can pour her feelings.

Choice A is incorrect answer. That is the literal meaning of the word outlet and the passage is using the figurative meaning. Choice B is incorrect because that is the secondary literal meaning of the word outlet, as in an outlet mall. Again, we are looking for figurative meaning. Choice C is incorrect because there are no clues in the text to support that answer.

# Mathematics

**T**HIS SECTION CONTAINS A SELF-ASSESSMENT AND MATHEMATICS TUTORIALS. The tutorials are designed to familiarize general principles and the self-assessment contains general questions similar to the math questions likely to be on the SSAT™ exam, but are not intended to be identical to the exam questions. The tutorials are not designed to be a complete math course, and it is assumed that students have some familiarity with math. If you do not understand parts of the tutorial, or find the tutorial difficult, it is recommended that you seek out additional instruction.

## Tour of the SSAT™ Mathematics Content

The SSAT™ mathematics section has 60 questions. Below is a detailed list of the mathematics topics likely to appear on the SSAT™. Make sure that you understand these topics at the very minimum.

- Convert decimals, percent, roman numerals and fractions
- Solve word problems
- Calculate percent and ratio
- Operations using fractions, percent and fractions
- Analyze and interpret tables, graphs and charts
- Data and Statistics

- Geometry and measurement
- Understand and solve simple algebra problems

The questions in the self-assessment are not the same as you will find on the SSAT™ - that would be too easy! And nobody knows what the questions will be and they change all the time. Mostly, the changes consist of substituting new questions for old, but the changes also can be new question formats or styles, changes to the number of questions in each section, changes to the time limits for each section, and combining sections. So, while the format and exact wording of the questions may differ slightly, and changes from year to year, if you can answer the questions below, you will have no problem with the mathematics section of the SSAT™.

## Mathematics Self-Assessment

The purpose of the self-assessment is:

- Identify your strengths and weaknesses.
- Develop your personalized study plan (above)
- Get accustomed to the SSAT™ format
- Extra practice – the self-assessments are almost a full 3<sup>rd</sup> practice test!
- Provide a baseline score for preparing your study schedule.

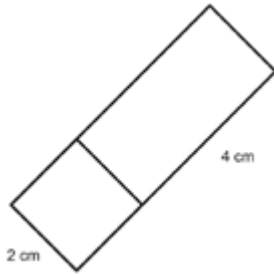
Since this is a Self-assessment, and depending on how confident you are with mathematics, timing yourself is optional. The SSAT™ has 60 ques-



**Math Self-Assessment Answer Sheet**

- |                     |                     |                     |
|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| 1. (A) (B) (C) (D)  | 21. (A) (B) (C) (D) | 41. (A) (B) (C) (D) |
| 2. (A) (B) (C) (D)  | 22. (A) (B) (C) (D) | 42. (A) (B) (C) (D) |
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| 20. (A) (B) (C) (D) | 40. (A) (B) (C) (D) | 60. (A) (B) (C) (D) |



**Math Self-Assessment**

**Note: figure not drawn to scale**

**1. Assuming the quadrangle with a 2cm side is square, what is perimeter of the above shape?**

- a. 12 cm
- b. 16 cm
- c. 6 cm
- d. 20 cm

**2. A boy has 5 red balls, 3 white balls and 2 yellow balls. What percent of the balls are yellow?**

- a. 2%
- b. 8%
- c. 20%
- d. 12%

**3. The length a rectangle is twice its width and its area is equal to the area of a square of side 12 cm. What will be the perimeter of the rectangle near to the nearest whole number?**

- a. 36 cm
- b. 46 cm
- c. 51 cm

d. 56 cm

**4. There are 15 yellow and 35 orange balls in a basket. How many more yellow balls must be added to make yellow balls 65%?**

- a. 35
- b. 50
- c. 65
- d. 70

**5.  $4^2 \times 4^7 =$**

- a.  $16^{-5}$
- b.  $4^9$
- c.  $16^{11}$
- d.  $4^{-5}$

**6. A man buys an item for \$420 and has a balance of \$3000.00. How much did he have before?**

- a. \$2,580
- b. \$3420
- c. \$2,420
- d. \$342

**7. At the beginning of 2009, Marilyn invested \$5,000 in a savings account. The account pays 4% interest per year. At the end of the year, after the interest was paid, how much did Marilyn have in the account?**

- a. \$5,200
- b. \$5,020
- c. \$5,110
- d. \$7,000

**Mathematics**  
**Self-Assessment**  
**Answer Key****7. A**

$$5000 \times 4\% = 200$$

$$5000 + 200 = \$5200.$$

**1. B**

We see that there is a square with side 2 cm and a rectangle adjacent to it, with one side 2 cm (common side with the square) and the other side 4 cm. The perimeter of a shape is found by summing up all sides surrounding the shape, not adding the ones inside the shape. Three 2 cm sides from the square, and two 4 cm sides and one 2 cm side from the rectangle contribute the perimeter.

So, the perimeter of the shape is:  $2 + 2 + 2 + 4 + 2 + 4 = 16$  cm.

**2. C**

Total no. of balls = 10, number of yellow balls = 2, so,  $2/10 \times 100 = 20\%$

**3. C**

Area of the square =  $12 \times 12 = 144$  cm<sup>2</sup>. Let x be the width so 2x will be the length of rectangle. The area will be  $2 \times 2$  and the perimeter will be  $2(2x + x) = 6x$ . According to the condition  $2 \times 2 = 144$  then  $x = 8.48$  cm. The perimeter will be  $6 \times 8.48 = 50.88 = 51$  cm.

**4. B**

There are 50 balls in the basket now. Let x be the yellow balls that are to be added to make it 65%. So the equation becomes  $X + 15 / X + 50 = 65/100$ .  $X = 50$ .

**5. B**

When multiplying exponent, add the exponents. Therefore  $4^{2+7} = 4^9$

**6. B**

(Amount Spent)  $\$420 + \$3000$  (Balance) =  $\$3420$

## **How to Solve Word Problems**

Most students find math word problems difficult. Solving word problems is much easier if you have a systematic approach which we outline below.

Here is the biggest tip for studying word problems.

**Practice regularly and systematically.** Sounds simple and easy right? Yes it is, and yes it really does work.

Word problems are a way of thinking and require you to translate a real word problem into mathematical terms.

Some math instructors go so far as to say that learning how to think mathematically is the main reason for teaching word problems.

So what do we mean by practice regularly and systematically? Studying word problems and math in general requires a logical and mathematical frame of mind. The only way you can get this is by practicing regularly, which means everyday.

It is critical that you practice word problems everyday for the 5 days before the exam as a bare minimum.

If you practice and miss a day, you have lost the mathematical frame of mind and the benefit of your previous practice is pretty much gone. Anyone who has done math will agree – you have to practice everyday.

**Everything is important.** The other critical point about word problems is that all the information given in the problem has some purpose. There is no unnecessary information! Word problems are typically around 50 words in 1 to 3 sentences. If the sometimes complicated relationships are to be explained in that short an explanation, every word has to count. Make sure that you use every piece of information.

### **Here are 9 simple steps to solving word problems.**

**Step 1** – Read through the problem at least three times. The first reading should be a quick scan, and the next two readings should be done slowly to find answers to these questions:

What does the problem ask? (Usually located towards the end of the problem)

What does the problem imply? (This is usually a point you were asked to remember).

Mark all information, and underline all important words or phrases.

**Step 2** – Try to make a pictorial representation of the problem such as a circle and an arrow to indicate travel. This makes the problem a bit more real and sensible to you.

A favorite word problem is something like, 1 train leaves Station A traveling at 100 km/hr and another train leaves Station B traveling at 60 km/hr. ...

Draw a line, the two stations, and the two trains at either end. This will clarify the problem.

**Step 3** – Use the information you have to make a table with a blank portion to indicate information you do not know.

**Step 4** – Assign a single letter to represent each unknown data in your table. You can write down the unknown that each letter represents so that you do not make the error of assigning answers to the wrong unknown, because a word problem may have multiple unknowns and you will need to create equations for each unknown.

**Step 5** – Translate the English terms in the word problem into a mathematical algebraic equation. Remember that the main problem with word problems is that they are not expressed in regular math equations. Your ability to correctly identify the variables and translate the word problem into an equation determines your ability to solve the problem.

eliminate several choices. When multiplying decimals, there will always be as many numbers behind the decimal place in the answer as the sum of the ones in the initial problem, so Choices A and C can be eliminated.

The correct answer is D:  $2.06 \times 1.2 = 2.472$

**Solve  $20.0 \div 2.5$**

- a. 12.05
- b. 9.25
- c. 8.3
- d. 8

First estimate the answer to be around 10, and eliminate Choice A. And since it'd also be an even number, you can eliminate Choice B and C., leaving only choice D.

The correct Answer is D:  $20.0 \div 2.5 = 8$

# Practice Questions Set 1

**T**HE QUESTIONS BELOW ARE NOT THE SAME AS YOU WILL FIND ON THE SSAT™ - THAT WOULD BE TOO

EASY! And nobody knows what the questions will be and they change all the time. Below are general questions that cover the same subject areas as the SSAT™. So, while the format and exact wording of the questions may differ slightly, and change from year to year, if you can answer the questions

below, you will have no problem with the SSAT™.

For the best results, take these practice test questions as if it were the real exam. Set aside time when you will not be disturbed, and a location that is quiet and free of distractions. Read the instructions carefully, read each question carefully, and answer to the best of your ability. Use the bubble answer sheets provided. When you have completed the practice questions, check your answer against the Answer Key and read the explanation provided.

Do not attempt more than one set of practice test questions in one day. After completing the first practice test, wait two or three days before attempting the second set of questions.

## **Section I – Verbal Skills**

**Questions:** 60

**Time:** 30 Minutes

## **Section II – Reading Comprehension**

**Questions:** 40

**Time:** 40 Minutes

## **Section III – Math**

**Questions:** 60

**Time:** 60 Minutes

**Verbal Skills**

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|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| 1. (A) (B) (C) (D)  | 21. (A) (B) (C) (D) | 41. (A) (B) (C) (D) |
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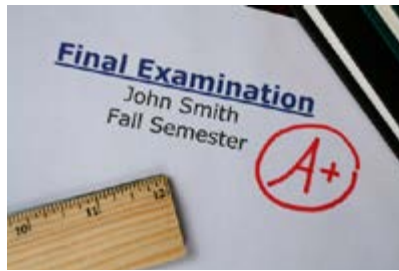
**Reading Comprehension**

- |                     |                     |                     |
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| 1. (A) (B) (C) (D)  | 21. (A) (B) (C) (D) | 41. (A) (B) (C) (D) |
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| 20. (A) (B) (C) (D) | 40. (A) (B) (C) (D) | 60. (A) (B) (C) (D) |



**Mathematics**

- |                     |                     |                     |
|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| 1. (A) (B) (C) (D)  | 21. (A) (B) (C) (D) | 41. (A) (B) (C) (D) |
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## Practice Test Questions Set 2

The questions below are not the same as you will find on the SSAT™ - that would be too easy! And nobody knows what the questions will be and they change all the time. Below are general questions that cover the same subject areas as the SSAT™. So, while the format and exact wording of the questions may differ slightly, and change from year to year, if you can answer the questions below, you will have no problem with the SSAT™.

For the best results, take these Practice Test Questions as if it were the real exam. Set aside time when you will not be disturbed, and a location that is quiet and free of distractions. Read the instructions carefully, read each question carefully, and answer to the best of your ability.

Use the bubble answer sheets provided. When you have completed the Practice Questions, check your answer against the Answer Key and read the explanation provided.

Do not attempt more than one set of practice test questions in one day. After completing the first practice test, wait two or three days before attempting the second set of questions.

### Section I – Verbal Skills

**Questions:** 60

**Time:** 30 Minutes

### Section II – Reading Comprehension

**Questions:** 40

**Time:** 40 Minutes

### Section III – Math

**Questions:** 60

**Time:** 50 Minutes

**Verbal Skills**

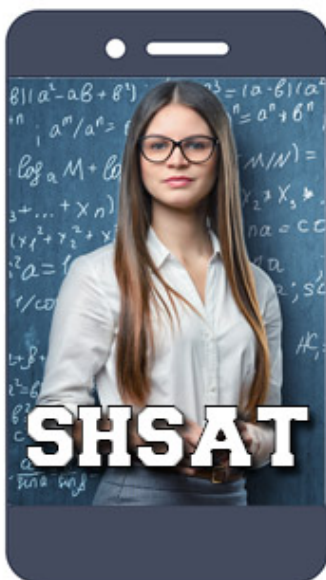
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|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
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| 10. (A) (B) (C) (D) | 30. (A) (B) (C) (D) | 50. (A) (B) (C) (D) |
| 11. (A) (B) (C) (D) | 31. (A) (B) (C) (D) | 51. (A) (B) (C) (D) |
| 12. (A) (B) (C) (D) | 32. (A) (B) (C) (D) | 52. (A) (B) (C) (D) |
| 13. (A) (B) (C) (D) | 33. (A) (B) (C) (D) | 53. (A) (B) (C) (D) |
| 14. (A) (B) (C) (D) | 34. (A) (B) (C) (D) | 54. (A) (B) (C) (D) |
| 15. (A) (B) (C) (D) | 35. (A) (B) (C) (D) | 55. (A) (B) (C) (D) |
| 16. (A) (B) (C) (D) | 36. (A) (B) (C) (D) | 56. (A) (B) (C) (D) |
| 17. (A) (B) (C) (D) | 37. (A) (B) (C) (D) | 57. (A) (B) (C) (D) |
| 18. (A) (B) (C) (D) | 38. (A) (B) (C) (D) | 58. (A) (B) (C) (D) |
| 19. (A) (B) (C) (D) | 39. (A) (B) (C) (D) | 59. (A) (B) (C) (D) |
| 20. (A) (B) (C) (D) | 40. (A) (B) (C) (D) | 60. (A) (B) (C) (D) |

**Reading Comprehension**

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

**Mathematics**

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



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# CONCLUSION

**C**ONGRATULATIONS! You have made it this far because you have applied yourself diligently to practicing for the exam and no doubt improved your potential score considerably! Getting into a good school is a huge step in a journey that might be challenging at times but will be many times more rewarding and fulfilling. That is why being prepared is so important.

Study then Practice and then Succeed!

**Good Luck!**

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