

5

CLT5
SAMPLE
TEST

Classic Learning Test



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If you finish a section early, you may use the remaining time to check your work, but only on that section. Please do not write in your test booklet. Your test proctor will provide blank scratch paper. If you have any questions, raise your hand and ask your test proctor.

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Section 1

VERBAL REASONING:

Grammar

Instructions:

Today, you will take the first section of the CLT5 Verbal Reasoning test. Read each passage and question carefully. Read the directions for each question and choose the best answer. Mark your answers on the separate answer sheet provided by completely filling in the circle next to the question number. If you need to change your answer, make sure to erase your first answer completely. Please note that most questions have four answer options, but some questions have only three answer options.

1	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	B	C	D	Right Way
2	F	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	H	J	Wrong Way
3	A	B	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	D	Right Way
4	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	G	H	J	Wrong Way
5	A	B	C	D	Wrong Way

If you do not know the answer to a question, you may continue on to the next question. When you finish the section, make sure to go back to check your answers and answer any unanswered questions in this section ONLY. Do not go past the STOP sign.

Do not turn the page until instructed to do so.

1

Literature 1

Read the passage below from Pollyanna, which was written by Eleanor H. Porter in 1913.

[1] Miss Polly Harrington did not rise to meet her niece. She looked up from her book, it is true, as Nancy and the little girl appeared in the sitting-room doorway, and she held out a hand with “duty” written large on every coldly extended finger.

[2] “How do you do, Pollyanna? I—” She had no chance to say more. Pollyanna had fairly flown across the room and flung herself into her aunt's scandalized, unyielding lap.

[3] “Oh, Aunt Polly, Aunt Polly, I don't know how to be glad enough that you let me come to live with you,” she was sobbing. “You don't know how perfectly lovely it is to have you and Nancy and all this after you've had just the Ladies' Aid!”

[4] “Very likely—though I've not had the pleasure of the Ladies' Aid's acquaintance,” rejoined Miss Polly, stiffly, trying to unclasp the small, clinging fingers, and turning frowning eyes on Nancy in the doorway. “Nancy, that will do. You may go. Pollyanna, be good enough, please, to stand erect in a proper manner. I don't know yet what you look like.”

[5] Pollyanna drew back at once, laughing a little hysterically.

[6] “No, I suppose you don't; but you see I'm not very much to look at, anyway, on account of the freckles. Oh, and I ought to explain about the red gingham and the black velvet basque with white spots on the elbows. I told Nancy how father said—”

[7] “Yes; well, never mind now what your father said,” interrupted Miss Polly, crisply. “You had a trunk, I presume?”

[8] “Oh, yes, indeed, Aunt Polly. I've got a beautiful trunk that the Ladies' Aid gave me. I haven't got so very much in it—of my own, I mean. The barrels haven't had many clothes for little girls in them lately; but there were all father's books, and Mrs. White said she thought I ought to have those. You see, father—”

[9] “Pollyanna,” interrupted her aunt again, sharply, “there is one thing that might just as well be understood right away at once; and that is, I do not care to have you keep talking of your father to me.”

[10] The little girl drew in her breath tremulously.

[11] “Why, Aunt Polly, you—you mean—” She hesitated, and her aunt filled the pause.

[12] “We will go up-stairs to your room. Your trunk is already there, I presume. I told Timothy to take it up—if you had one. You may follow me, Pollyanna.”

1

[13] Without speaking, Pollyanna turned and followed her aunt from the room. Her eyes were brimming with tears, but her chin was bravely high.

[14] "After all, I—I reckon I'm glad she doesn't want me to talk about father," Pollyanna was thinking. "It'll be easier, maybe—if I don't talk about him. Probably, anyhow, that is why she told me not to talk about him." And Pollyanna, convinced anew of her aunt's "kindness," blinked off the tears and looked eagerly about her.

1. Read the following excerpt:

"She looked up from her book, it is true, as Nancy and the little girl appeared in the sitting-room doorway, and she held out a hand with 'duty' written large on every coldly extended finger."
(Paragraph 1)

What part of speech is extended in this context?

- A) preposition
 - B) adverb
 - C) verb
 - D) adjective
2. Which of the following sentences provides the best evidence that Pollyanna is courageous despite her sorrow?
 - F) "Pollyanna had fairly flown across the room and flung herself into her aunt's scandalized, unyielding lap." (Paragraph 2)
 - G) "'Oh, Aunt Polly, Aunt Polly, I don't know how to be glad enough that you let me come to live with you,' she was sobbing." (Paragraph 3)
 - H) "Her eyes were brimming with tears, but her chin was bravely high." (Paragraph 13)
 - J) "And Pollyanna, convinced anew of her aunt's 'kindness,' blinked off the tears and looked eagerly about her." (Paragraph 14)

1

3. Read the following excerpt:

"The barrels haven't had many clothes for little girls in them lately; but there were all father's books, and Mrs. White said she thought I ought to have those." (Paragraph 8)

Which of the following choices is a correct description of the underlined group of words?

- A) It is a complete sentence.
 - B) It is a sentence fragment.
 - C) It is a run-on sentence.
 - D) It is a comma splice sentence.
4. Read the following excerpt:
- ". . . and that is, I do not care to have you keep talking of your father to me." (Paragraph 9)**

Which answer below correctly identifies two complete prepositional phrases from this sentence?

- F) "and that is" ; "to have you keep talking"
 - G) "and that is" ; "of your father"
 - H) "of your father" ; "to me"
 - J) "to have you keep talking" ; "to me"
5. Read the following excerpt:
- "And Pollyanna, convinced anew of her aunt's 'kindness,' blinked off the tears and looked eagerly about her." (Paragraph 14)**

What part of speech is kindness in this sentence?

- A) singular pronoun
- B) singular, abstract noun
- C) plural pronoun
- D) plural, concrete noun

1

6. Study the relationship between the words Aunt Polly and serious. Which word below has the same relationship with Pollyanna as Aunt Polly has with serious?
- F) Pollyanna is to niece as Aunt Polly is to serious
 - G) Pollyanna is to cheerful as Aunt Polly is to serious
 - H) Pollyanna is to daughter as Aunt Polly is to serious
 - J) Pollyanna is to emotional as Aunt Polly is to serious

7. Read the following excerpt:

“Very likely—though I’ve not had the pleasure of the Ladies’ Aid’s acquaintance,’ rejoined Miss Polly, stiffly ...” (Paragraph 4)

Which word below is similar to the meaning of the word acquaintance in this context?

- A) friendship
- B) connection
- C) familiarity
- D) correspondence

Directions: For the next five questions, read each one carefully and choose the best answer.

8. Read the sentence below:

Last Christmas, I _____ to my aunt’s house.

Which of the following choices could replace the blank to correctly complete the sentence?

- F) drive
- G) drove
- H) driving
- J) none of the above

1

9. Which of the following sentences is punctuated correctly?

- A) Jason, who greeted everyone at the door, was sick today.
- B) Jason, who greeted everyone, at the door was sick today.
- C) Jason who greeted everyone at the door was sick today.
- D) Jason who greeted everyone at the door, was sick today.

10. Which sentence below contains a possessive plural noun?

- F) The woman's hats blew away in the wind.
- G) The womens hats blew away in the wind.
- H) The womens' hats blew away in the wind.
- J) The women's hats blew away in the wind.

11. Which of the following sentences uses the correct preposition?

- A) The teacher placed the books above the table for her class to take home.
- B) The teacher placed the books in the table for her class to take home.
- C) The teacher placed the books on the table for her class to take home.
- D) The teacher placed the books by the table for her class to take home.

12. Read the following text:

After World War II, the United States, Canada, and several other Western European nations formed the North Atlantic Treaty Organization in 1949. This treaty marked an end to the fighting and provided security for many European nations. NATO still exists today and negotiates peace in Europe.

In the last sentence, what does the abbreviation NATO stand for?

- F) North Atlantic Treatise Operation
- G) North Atlantic Treaty Organization
- H) North American Treaty Ordination
- J) National American Truce Order

1

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1

Poetry

Read Dylan Thomas's poem "Do Not Go Gentle into That Good Night," first published in 1951.

[1] Do not go gentle into that good night,
Old age should burn and rave at close of day;
Rage, rage against the dying of the light.

[2] Though wise men at their end know dark is right,
Because their words had forked no lightning they
Do not go gentle into that good night.

[3] Good men, the last wave by, crying how bright
Their frail deeds might have danced in a green bay,
Rage, rage against the dying of the light.

[4] Wild men who caught and sang the sun in flight,
And learn, too late, they grieved it on its way,
Do not go gentle into that good night.

[5] Grave men, near death, who see with blinding sight
Blind eyes could blaze like meteors and be gay,
Rage, rage against the dying of the light.

[6] And you, my father, there on the sad height,
Curse, bless, me now with your fierce tears, I pray.
Do not go gentle into that good night.
Rage, rage against the dying of the light.

13. In which stanzas is the sentence "Rage, rage against the dying of the light" repeated?

- A) Stanzas 2, 3, 5, 6
- B) Stanzas 1, 3, 4, 6
- C) Stanzas 1, 2, 5, 6
- D) Stanzas 1, 3, 5, 6

1

14. Read the line below:

“Their frail deeds might have danced in a green bay” (Stanza 3)

What is the meaning of the word frail in this context?

- F) hopeless
- G) poor
- H) weak
- J) right

15. Read the lines below:

**“Grave men, near death, who see with blinding sight
Blind eyes could blaze like meteors and be gay” (Stanza 5)**

What part of speech are both blind and blinding as used in this context?

- A) adverbs, describing sight and eyes
- B) adjectives, describing sight and eyes
- C) adjectives, describing death and eyes
- D) nouns, describing men and eyes

16. Reread Stanzas 5 and 6, then read the lines below:

**“And you, my father, there on the sad height,
Curse, bless, me now with your fierce tears, I pray.” (Stanza 6)**

Who is the **subject** of the verbs curse and bless in these lines?

- F) the author
- G) the author’s father
- H) all men
- J) none of the above

1

17. Reread Stanzas 5 and 6, then read the lines below:

**“And you, my father, there on the sad height,
Curse, bless, me now with your fierce tears, I pray.” (Stanza 6)**

What is the **object** of the verbs curse and bless in these lines?

- A) father
- B) me
- C) tears
- D) pray

18. What is the rhyming pattern of Stanzas 1-5?

- F) AABB
- G) AAB
- H) ABA
- J) ABAB

Directions: For the next five questions, read each one carefully and choose the best answer.

19. Read the following text:

In the United States, there are three branches of government: the executive branch, the legislative branch, and the judicial branch. SCOTUS is the slowest moving branch that makes decisions about American law. The head of the executive branch is the President of the United States. The legislative branch is called Congress, which consists of the Senate and the House of Representatives. The Supreme Court of the United States is made up of nine Justices who consider how the law should, or should not, be changed.

At the beginning of the second sentence, what does the abbreviation SCOTUS stand for?

- A) President of the United States
- B) Slow Court of the United States
- C) Supreme Chamber of the United States
- D) Supreme Court of the United States

1

20. In which sentence are the underlined prepositions used correctly?

- F) During the birthday party, the puppy silently chewed on a bone while waiting to be unwrapped beside a gift box.
- G) Before the birthday party, the puppy silently chewed on a bone while waiting to be unwrapped inside a gift box.
- H) At the birthday party, the puppy silently chewed on a bone while waiting to be unwrapped inside a gift box.
- J) After the birthday party, the puppy silently chewed on a bone while waiting to be unwrapped in a gift box.

21. Which sentence below uses the verb correctly?

- A) The boys would have liked to play outside.
- B) The boys would of liked to play outside.
- C) The boys would of like to play outside.
- D) The boys would have like to play outside.

22. Which sentence below is correct?

- F) Thomas may of wanted to participate in the science fair.
- G) Thomas may wanted to participate in the science fair.
- H) Thomas may have wanted to participate in the science fair.
- J) Thomas may had wanted to participate in the science fair.

23. Which sentence below is correct?

- A) Elise asked her grandpa if we could read the *Adventures of Huckleberry Finn*.
- B) Elise asked her grandpa if we could read the *Adventures Of Huckleberry Finn*.
- C) Elise asked her Grandpa if we could read the *Adventures of Huckleberry Finn*.
- D) Elise asked her grandpa if we could read the *Adventures of HuckleBerry Finn*.

1

Historical Profile

Read the passage on Wilson Bentley below.

[1] Wilson Bentley was an American farmer and scientist who lived in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. He is famous for being one of the first people to photograph snowflakes, earning him the nickname "The Snowflake Man." Bentley was born in 1865 in Jericho, Vermont, a small town that experiences heavy snowfall during the winter. Growing up on a farm, Wilson was fascinated by nature, especially snow. His mother, a schoolteacher, nurtured his curiosity by teaching him to read and encouraging him to study science. At the age of 15, Wilson began observing snowflakes with a microscope his parents had given him. He was captivated by their intricate designs, noting that no two were exactly alike.

[2] Determined to share the beauty of snowflakes with the world, Bentley devised a way to photograph them. In 1885, after years of experimentation, he successfully took the first photograph of a snowflake using a bellows camera and a microscope. Over the course of his life, Bentley photographed over 5,000 snowflakes, meticulously capturing their unique patterns. He also kept detailed notes about their formation and structure, making important contributions to the study of meteorology.

[3] Wilson Bentley's work was published in scientific journals, but he remained modest, focusing on the wonder of nature rather than fame. In 1931, shortly before his death, Bentley compiled his photographs into a book called *Snow Crystals*, which continues to inspire scientists and artists alike. His legacy endures as a reminder of the beauty found in even the smallest details of the natural world.

24. What is the main idea of the passage?

- F) A native of Jericho, Vermont, Wilson Bentley created a modest legacy in the world of science and meteorology.
- G) Using a bellows camera and microscope, Wilson Bentley had specific methods of taking photographs of snowflakes.
- H) *Snow Crystals* was a book of published photographs by "The Snowflake Man" that reminded people of the small, beautiful details found in nature.
- J) Wilson Bentley became fascinated with snowflakes when he was young and, through experimentation, photographed them, eventually publishing a book called *Snow Crystals*.

1

25. Consider the following timeline of some of the events presented in this passage, listed in chronological order:

- 1) Wilson Bentley was born in 1865 in Jericho, Vermont.
- 2)
- 3) Bentley takes his first successful photograph of a snowflake in 1885.
- 4) Bentley's work is published in scientific journals.
- 5) Bentley publishes *Snow Crystals* in 1931.

Which of the following events should be placed second in order to correctly complete the timeline above?

- A) Bentley is nicknamed "The Snowflake Man."
- B) Bentley begins to look at snowflakes through a microscope his parents gave him at age 15.
- C) Bentley photographs over 5,000 snowflakes.
- D) Bentley grew up on a farm in Vermont.

26. When did Bentley take his first photograph of a snowflake?

- F) 1865
- G) 1885
- H) 1931
- J) 1940

27. Which sentence below provides the best evidence of Bentley's motivation for photographing snowflakes?

- A) "Growing up on a farm, Wilson was fascinated by nature, especially snow." (Paragraph 1)
- B) "He was captivated by their intricate designs, noting that no two were exactly alike." (Paragraph 1)
- C) "Over the course of his life, Bentley photographed over 5,000 snowflakes, meticulously capturing their unique patterns." (Paragraph 2)
- D) "His legacy endures as a reminder of the beauty found in even the smallest details of the natural world." (Paragraph 3)

1

28. Read the sentence below:

“Growing up on a farm, Wilson was fascinated by nature, especially snow.” (Paragraph 1)

Which of the following words make up the **complete subject** of the sentence?

- F) Growing up on a farm
- G) Growing up on a farm, Wilson
- H) Wilson
- J) especially snow

29. Read the sentence below:

“Wilson Bentley’s work was published in scientific journals, but he remained modest, focusing on the wonder of nature rather than fame.” (Paragraph 3)

What is the meaning of the word modest in this context?

- A) fully clothed
- B) humble
- C) kind
- D) anonymous

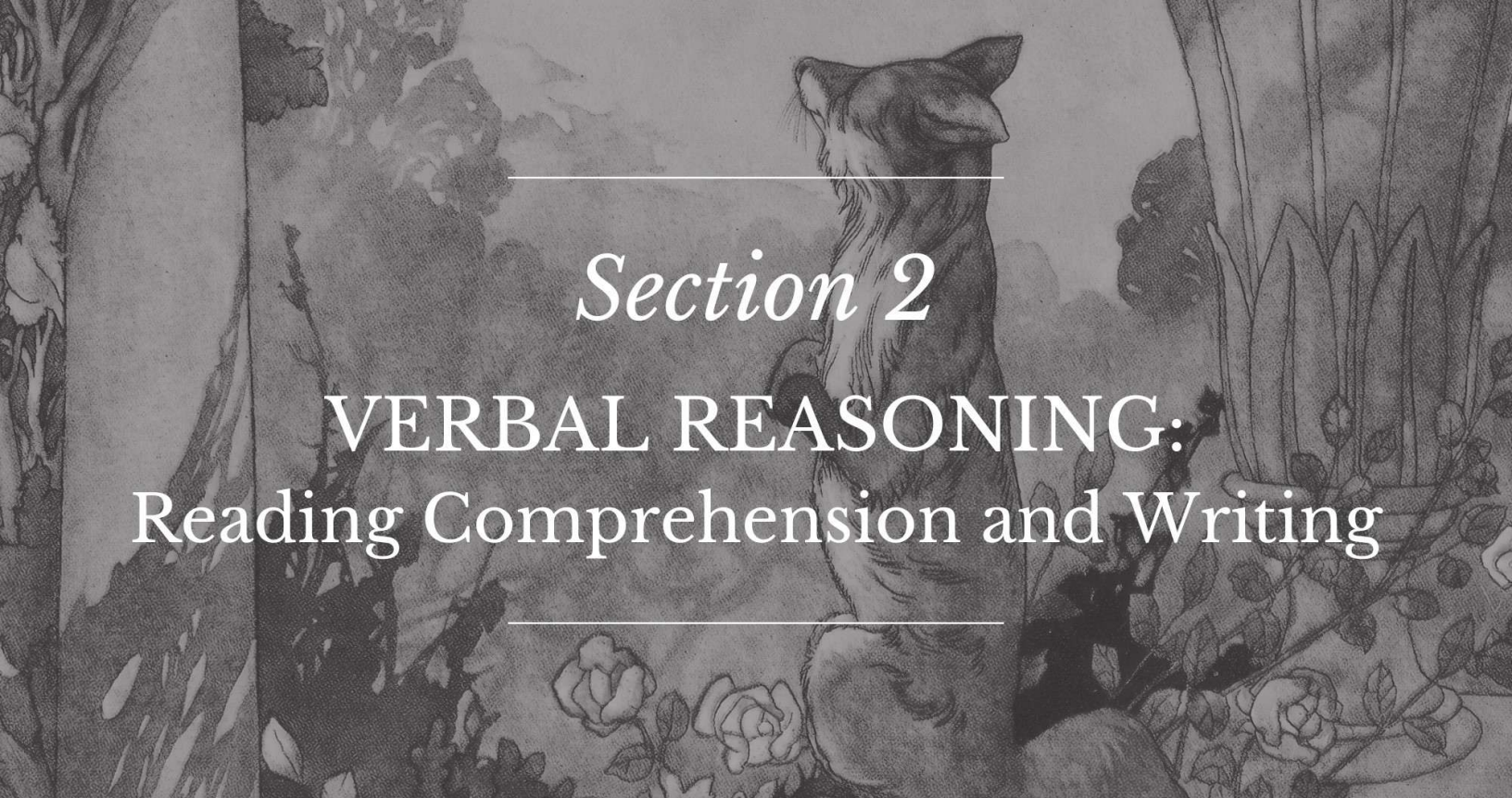
30. Read the sentence below:

“In 1931, shortly before his death, Bentley compiled his photographs into a book called *Snow Crystals*, which continues to inspire scientists and artists alike.” (Paragraph 3)

Which of the following phrases make up the **complete predicate** of the sentence?

- F) which continues to inspire scientists and artists alike
- G) compiled his photographs into a book called *Snow Crystals*
- H) to inspire scientists and artists alike
- J) compiled his photographs into a book called *Snow Crystals*, which continues to inspire scientists and artists alike





Section 2

VERBAL REASONING: Reading Comprehension and Writing

Instructions:

Today, you will take the second section of the CLT5 Verbal Reasoning test. Read each passage and question carefully. Read the directions for each question and choose the best answer. Mark your answers on the separate answer sheet provided by completely filling in the circle next to the question number. If you need to change your answer, make sure to erase your first answer completely. Please note that most questions have four answer options, but some questions have only three answer options.

1	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/> B	<input type="radio"/> C	<input type="radio"/> D	Right Way
2	<input type="radio"/> F	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/> H	<input type="radio"/> J	Wrong Way
3	<input type="radio"/> A	<input type="radio"/> B	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/> D	Right Way
4	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/> G	<input type="radio"/> H	<input type="radio"/> J	Wrong Way
5	<input type="radio"/> A	<input type="radio"/> B	<input type="radio"/> C	<input type="radio"/> D	Wrong Way

If you do not know the answer to a question, you may continue on to the next question. When you finish the section, make sure to go back to check your answers and answer any unanswered questions in this section ONLY. Do not go past the STOP sign.

Do not turn the page until instructed to do so.

2

Literature 2

Read the passage below from "Little Red Riding-Hood," written by Andrew Lang in 1889.

[1] Once upon a time there lived in a certain village a little country girl, the prettiest creature that was ever seen. Her mother was excessively fond of her; and her grandmother doted on her still more. This good woman had made for her a little red riding-hood; which became the girl so extremely well that everybody called her Little Red Riding-Hood.

[2] One day her mother, having made some custards, said to her:

[3] "Go, my dear, and see how thy grandmamma does, for I hear she has been very ill; carry her a custard, and this little pot of butter."

[4] Little Red Riding-Hood set out immediately to go to her grandmother, who lived in another village.

[5] As she was going through the wood, she met with Gaffer Wolf, who had a very great mind to eat her up, but he dared not, because of some wood bundle-makers hard by in the forest. He asked her whither she was going. The poor child, who did not know that it was dangerous to stay and hear a wolf talk, said to him:

[6] "I am going to see my grandmamma and carry her a custard and a little pot of butter from my mamma."

[7] "Does she live far off?" said the Wolf.

[8] "Oh! ay," answered Little Red Riding-Hood; "it is beyond that mill you see there, at the first house in the village."

[9] "Well," said the Wolf, "and I'll go and see her too. I'll go this way and you go that, and we shall see who will be there soonest."

[10] The Wolf began to run as fast as he could, taking the nearest way, and the little girl went by that farthest about, diverting herself in gathering nuts, running after butterflies, and making nosegays of such little flowers as she met with. The Wolf was not long before he got to the old woman's house. He knocked at the door—tap, tap.

[11] "Who's there?"

[12] "Your grandchild, Little Red Riding-Hood," replied the Wolf, counterfeiting her voice; "who has brought you a custard and a little pot of butter sent you by mamma."

2

[13] The good grandmother, who was in bed because she was somewhat ill, cried out:

[14] "Pull the bobbin, and the latch will go up."

[15] The Wolf pulled the bobbin, and the door opened, and then presently he fell upon the good woman and ate her up in a moment, for it was above three days that he had not touched a bit. He then shut the door and went into the grandmother's bed, expecting Little Red Riding-Hood, who came some time afterward and knocked at the door—tap, tap.

[16] "Who's there?"

[17] Little Red Riding-Hood, hearing the big voice of the Wolf, was at first afraid; but believing her grandmother had got a cold and was hoarse, answered:

[18] "'Tis your grandchild, Little Red Riding-Hood, who has brought you a custard and a little pot of butter mamma sends you."

[19] The Wolf cried out to her, softening his voice as much as he could:

[20] "Pull the bobbin, and the latch will go up."

[21] Little Red Riding-Hood pulled the bobbin, and the door opened.

[22] The Wolf, seeing her come in, said to her, hiding himself under the bed-clothes:

[23] "Put the custard and the little pot of butter upon the stool, and come and lie down with me."

[24] Little Red Riding-Hood undressed herself and went into bed, where, being greatly amazed to see how her grandmother looked in her night-clothes, she said to her:

[25] "Grandmamma, what great arms you have got!"

[26] "That is the better to hug thee, my dear."

[27] "Grandmamma, what great legs you have got!"

[28] "That is to run the better, my child."

[29] "Grandmamma, what great ears you have got!"

[30] "That is to hear the better, my child."

[31] "Grandmamma, what great eyes you have got!"

2

[32] "It is to see the better, my child."

[33] "Grandmamma, what great teeth you have got!"

[34] "That is to eat thee up."

[35] And, saying these words, this wicked wolf fell upon Little Red Riding-Hood, and ate her all up.

31. What is the main problem presented in the passage?

- A) The Wolf was hungry.
- B) Little Red Riding-Hood was deceived.
- C) Grandmother was ill.
- D) Little Red Riding-Hood was distracted.

32. Read Paragraph 5 again carefully.

From whose point of view is this paragraph written?

- F) Little Red Riding-Hood
- G) the narrator
- H) the Wolf
- J) Grandmamma

33. Which of the following lines from the passage gives the best evidence that Little Red Riding-Hood was young and innocent?

- A) "The poor child, who did not know that it was dangerous to stay and hear a wolf talk, said to him:" (Paragraph 5)
- B) "and the little girl went by that farthest about, diverting herself in gathering nuts, running after butterflies, and making nosegays" (Paragraph 10)
- C) "Little Red Riding-Hood, hearing the big voice of the Wolf, was at first afraid;" (Paragraph 17)
- D) "Little Red Riding-Hood undressed herself and went into bed, where, being greatly amazed to see how her grandmother looked in her night-clothes, she said to her:" (Paragraph 24)

2

34. Read the excerpt below:

“Go, my dear, and see how thy grandmamma does.” (Paragraph 3)

What part of speech is the word thy as used in the excerpt?

- F) plural pronoun
- G) singular pronoun
- H) plural adjective
- J) singular adjective

35. Study the relationship between the words little and big (Paragraph 17). Which word below has the same relationship with weak as little has with big?

- A) little is to big as weak is to muscles
- B) little is to big as weak is to exercise
- C) little is to big as weak is to healthy
- D) little is to big as weak is to strong

36. Read the excerpt below:

“He then shut the door and went into the grandmother’s bed.” (Paragraph 15)

Which of the following words make up the **complete predicate** in the excerpt?

- F) shut the door
- G) went into the grandmother’s bed
- H) shut and went
- J) then shut the door and went into the grandmother’s bed

37. What is the overall tone of the passage?

- A) playful
- B) peaceful
- C) suspenseful
- D) serious

2

Directions: For the next five questions, read each one carefully and choose the best answer.

38. Which sentence below is correct?

- F) The boy's jeans were holy, so his mother made him change before church.
- G) The boy's jeans were holey, so his mother made him change before church.
- H) The boy's jeans were wholly, so his mother made him change before church.

39. Read the sentence below:

When you visit another country, be sure to see as many _____ as possible.

Which homophone should be used to complete this sentence?

- A) cites
- B) sights
- C) sites

40. Read the sentence below:

The old church had been overlooked for years, so dust and grime covered its stained glass windows.

Which word below is an antonym (opposite) of overlooked as used in this sentence?

- F) neglected
- G) damaged
- H) established
- J) maintained

2

41. Read the sentence below:

Arrogant Arachne was sure that her weaving would dazzle the gods.

Which word below is an antonym (opposite) of arrogant as used in this sentence?

- A) humble
- B) proud
- C) skilled
- D) confident

42. Read the sentence below:

She frowned at the students disapprovingly and scolded them all for their mischief.

Which word below is an antonym (opposite) of mischief as used in this sentence?

- F) foolish behavior
- G) good conduct
- H) playfulness
- J) wrongdoing

2

Arts/Music (Non-Fiction)

Read the passage about Handel's "Hallelujah Chorus" below.

[1] The "Hallelujah Chorus" is one of the most famous and uplifting pieces of choral music ever written, renowned for its majestic harmonies and universal appeal. It is part of *Messiah*, an oratorio composed by George Frideric Handel in 1741. Handel, a German-born composer working in England, wrote *Messiah* in just 24 days, inspired by a libretto drawn from the Bible. The oratorio tells the story of Jesus Christ, focusing on his birth, death, resurrection, and ultimate triumph. The "Hallelujah Chorus" concludes the second section of the work, celebrating Christ's reign and victory.

[2] The "Hallelujah Chorus" is characterized by its dynamic structure and powerful interplay of voices. Its text, drawn from the Book of Revelation, proclaims, "Hallelujah! For the Lord God omnipotent reigneth," building to a dramatic climax with the repeated refrain of "King of Kings and Lord of Lords." Handel's use of rising scales, layered harmonies, and triumphant orchestration creates an exhilarating experience for both performers and listeners. Tradition holds that King George II was so moved during the first performance in 1743 that he stood, prompting the audience to rise—a custom that continues at performances today.

[3] The "Hallelujah Chorus" has transcended its religious origins, becoming a universal symbol of joy and celebration. It is frequently performed during Christmas and Easter and has been adapted into countless arrangements. Handel's masterpiece endures as a testament to the power of music to inspire awe and bring people together across centuries and cultures.

43. Consider the outline below, which follows the order of ideas as presented in the first paragraph:

- 1) The "Hallelujah Chorus" is part of Handel's *Messiah*.
- 2)
- 3) It is inspired by stories in the Bible.
- 4) Christ's reign and victory are the themes of the "Hallelujah Chorus."

Which of the following choices best fits in the second position of the outline?

- A) It was written in 24 days.
- B) The text comes from Revelation.
- C) Performers and listeners enjoy the majestic appeal.
- D) The "Hallelujah Chorus" repeats "King of Kings and Lord of Lords" several times.

2

44. According to tradition, why did the audience stand up during the first performance of the "Hallelujah Chorus"?
- F) because it is a custom to rise during the chorus
 - G) because they were following the example of King George II
 - H) because the performance was long and they wanted to stretch their legs
 - J) because King George II ordered them to stand
45. Which excerpt below gives the best evidence for how the "Hallelujah Chorus" may have gotten its name?
- A) "The 'Hallelujah Chorus' is one of the most famous and uplifting pieces of choral music ever written, renowned for its majestic harmonies and universal appeal." (Paragraph 1)
 - B) "The 'Hallelujah Chorus' concludes the second section of the work, celebrating Christ's reign and victory." (Paragraph 1)
 - C) "Its text, drawn from the Book of Revelation, proclaims, 'Hallelujah! For the Lord God omnipotent reigneth.'" (Paragraph 2)
 - D) "The 'Hallelujah Chorus' has transcended its religious origins, becoming a universal symbol of joy and celebration." (Paragraph 3)
46. Read Paragraph 2 again.
- Which of the following would make the most sense as the topic sentence of this paragraph?
- F) Composing this piece with Bible verses must have been very difficult.
 - G) Inspiring its first audience in the 18th century to stand up during the performance, this masterful chorus continues to stir the hearts of audiences today.
 - H) Revelation is the last book in the Bible.
 - J) Many pieces during this period were characterized by a unique structure and interaction of voices.

2

47. Considering the overall tone in which the passage was written, which of the following sentences would best fit at the end of the passage?
- A) I think that this piece of music deserves the highest praise!
 - B) You know, it would have been devastating if somehow Handel's music had been lost to us.
 - C) According to the book of Revelation, just as audiences today stand in awe of the "Hallelujah Chorus," one day all of creation will stand in awe of God himself.
 - D) It is a pity that not everyone knows where the lyrics for the "Hallelujah Chorus" come from.

48. Read the sentence below:

"Handel's masterpiece endures as a testament to the power of music to inspire awe and bring people together across centuries and cultures." (Paragraph 3)

Which word or expression most clearly resembles the meaning of the word endures in this sentence?

- F) hails
- G) proves
- H) lives on
- J) sustains

Directions: For the next five questions, read each one carefully and choose the best answer.

49. Which sentence uses the correct verb form, given the context?
- A) This morning I was hungry and ate early.
 - B) This morning I was hungry and had ate early.
 - C) This morning I was hungry and eaten early.
 - D) This morning I was hungry and have eaten early.

2

50. Which sentence below uses the preposition correctly?

- F) Thomas Jefferson returned into his home, Monticello.
- G) Thomas Jefferson returned at his home, Monticello.
- H) Thomas Jefferson returned to his home, Monticello.
- J) Thomas Jefferson returned above his home, Monticello.

51. In which of the following sentences is the word outside used as a **preposition**?

- A) Please take the dog outside.
- B) She hung a wreath on the outside door.
- C) The child colored outside the lines.
- D) Late at night, a loud noise came from outside.

52. Which of the following uses the correct comparison form of many?

- F) I needed more sugar for my recipe than for my sister's.
- G) Grandma's recipe requires the much sugar than all the other ones.
- H) Mom's recipe asks for most sugar than yours.
- J) Dad's recipe asks for more sugar, but my brother's needs even most.

53. In which sentence below is the correct comparison form of big used?

- A) The White House in Washington DC is big, but the Capitol Building is biggest.
- B) The White House in Washington DC is big, but the Capitol Building is bigger.
- C) The White House in Washington DC is big, but the Capitol Building is more big.
- D) The White House in Washington DC is big, but the Capitol Building is most big.

2

Literature 3

Read the following passage from The Scarlet Pimpernel, written by Baroness Orczy in 1905.

[1] Feeling in every part of England certainly ran very high at this time against the French and their doings. Smugglers and legitimate traders between the French and English coasts brought snatches of news from over the water, which made every honest Englishman's blood boil, and made him long to have "a good go" at those murderers, who had imprisoned their king and all his family, subjected the queen and the royal children to every species of indignity, and were even now loudly demanding the blood of the whole Bourbon family and of every one of its adherents. The execution of the Princesse de Lamballe, Marie Antoinette's young and charming friend, had filled everyone in England with unspeakable horror, the daily execution of scores of royalists of good family, whose only sin was their aristocratic name, seemed to cry for vengeance to the whole of civilised Europe.

[2] Yet, with all that, no one dared to interfere. Burke had exhausted all his eloquence in trying to induce the British Government to fight the revolutionary government of France, but Mr. Pitt, with characteristic prudence, did not feel that this country was fit yet to embark on another arduous and costly war. It was for Austria to take the initiative; Austria, whose fairest daughter was even now a dethroned queen, imprisoned and insulted by a howling mob; and surely 'twas not—so argued Mr. Fox—for the whole of England to take up arms, because one set of Frenchmen chose to murder another.

[3] As for Mr. Jellyband and his fellow John Bulls, though they looked upon all foreigners with withering contempt, they were royalist and anti-revolutionists to a man, and at this present moment were furious with Pitt for his caution and moderation, although they naturally understood nothing of the diplomatic reasons which guided that great man's policy.

[4] But now Sally came running back, very excited and very eager. The joyous company in the coffee-room had heard nothing of the noise outside, but she had spied a dripping horse and rider who had stopped at the door of "The Fisherman's Rest," and while the stable boy ran forward to take charge of the horse, pretty Miss Sally went to the front door to greet the welcome visitor.

[5] "I think I see'd my Lord Antony's horse out in the yard, father," she said, as she ran across the coffee-room.

[6] But already the door had been thrown open from outside, and the next moment an arm, covered in drab cloth and dripping with the heavy rain, was round pretty Sally's waist, while a hearty voice echoed along the polished rafters of the coffee-room.

2

[7] "Aye, and bless your brown eyes for being so sharp, my pretty Sally," said the man who had just entered, whilst worthy Mr. Jellyband came bustling forward, eager, alert and fussy, as became the advent of one of the most favoured guests of his hostel.

54. What is this passage mainly about?

- F) the arrival of Lord Antony
- G) conversations at Mr. Jellyband's hostel
- H) feelings of the English toward the French Revolution
- J) the killing of French aristocrats

55. What event happens first in the passage?

- A) Mr. Burke encourages Britain to fight the French.
- B) Mr. Pitt does not want Britain to fight the French.
- C) The Princesse de Lamballe is killed.
- D) Mr. Jellyband and his friends are furious with Mr. Pitt.

56. Which of the lines below suggest that before Lord Antony enters, something new and important is about to happen?

- F) "Feeling in every part of England certainly ran very high at this time against the French and their doings." (Paragraph 1)
- G) "It was for Austria to take the initiative; Austria, whose fairest daughter was even now a dethroned queen, imprisoned and insulted by a howling mob;"(Paragraph 2)
- H) "But now Sally came running back, very excited and very eager." (Paragraph 4)
- J) "'Aye, and bless your brown eyes for being so sharp, my pretty Sally,' said the man who had just entered, whilst worthy Mr. Jellyband came bustling forward." (Paragraph 7)

2

57. Read the excerpt below:

“. . . worthy Mr. Jellyband came bustling forward, eager, alert and fussy, as became the advent of one of the most favoured guests of his hostel.” (Paragraph 7)

Which word could replace eager in this sentence without changing the meaning?

- A) ambitious
- B) enthusiastic
- C) anxious
- D) annoyed

58. Study the relationship between the words guest and visitor. Which word below has the same relationship with house as guest has with visitor?

- F) curtain is to house as guest is to visitor
- G) office is to house as guest is to visitor
- H) yard is to house as guest is to visitor
- J) home is to house as guest is to visitor

59. Read the sentence below:

“But now Sally came running back, very excited and very eager.” (Paragraph 4)

What is the **complete subject** of this sentence?

- A) But now
- B) Sally
- C) very excited and very eager
- D) came running back

2

60. Read the sentence below:

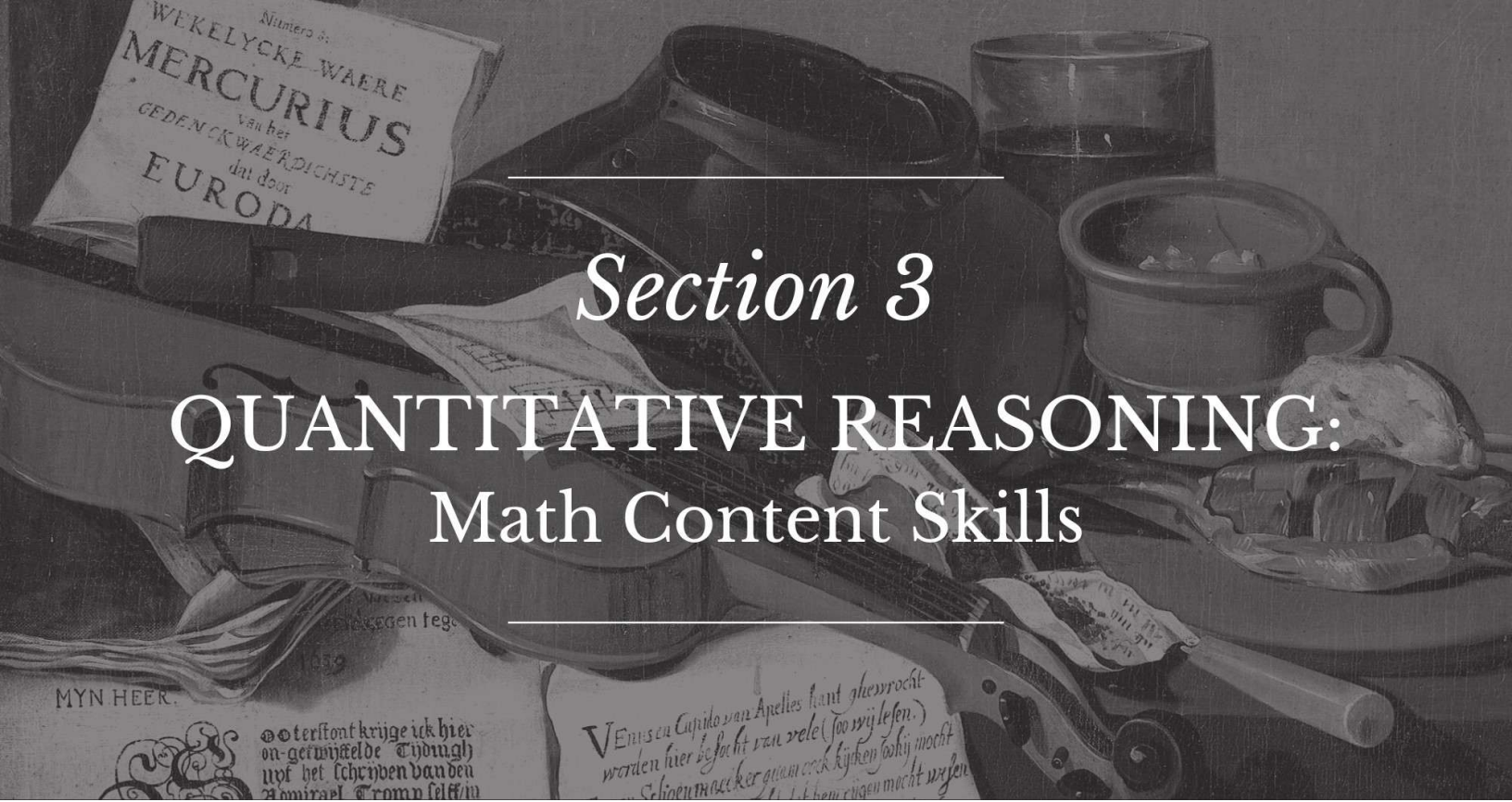
**“Mr. Pitt, with characteristic prudence, did not feel that this country was fit yet to embark on another arduous and costly war.”
(Paragraph 2)**

Which word or phrase below most clearly resembles the meaning of the word arduous as used in the sentence?

- F) difficult
- G) tiring
- H) time-consuming
- J) most rough



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Section 3

QUANTITATIVE REASONING: Math Content Skills

Instructions:

Today, you will take the first section of the CLT5 Quantitative Reasoning test. You will not be able to use a calculator; however, there is a Formula Sheet you may use. Read each question. Then, follow the instructions to answer each question. Use your scratch paper to work through the questions if needed. Mark your answers on the separate answer sheet provided by completely filling in the circle next to the question number. If you need to change your answer, make sure to erase your first answer completely. Please note that most questions have four answer options, but some questions have only three answer options.

1	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/> B	<input type="radio"/> C	<input type="radio"/> D	Right Way
2	<input type="radio"/> F	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/> H	<input type="radio"/> J	Wrong Way
3	<input type="radio"/> A	<input type="radio"/> B	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/> D	Right Way
4	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/> G	<input type="radio"/> H	<input type="radio"/> J	Wrong Way
5	<input type="radio"/> A	<input type="radio"/> B	<input type="radio"/> C	<input type="radio"/> D	Wrong Way

If you do not know the answer to a question, you may continue to the next question. When you finish the section, make sure to go back to check your answers and answer any unanswered questions in this section ONLY. Do not go past the STOP sign.

Do not turn the page until instructed to do so.

3

Formula Sheet

Length

English System

1 mile (mi) = 1,760 yards (yd)

1 yard (yd) = 3 feet (ft)

1 foot (ft) = 12 inches (in)

Metric System

1 kilometer (km) = 1,000 meters (m)

1 meter (m) = 100 centimeters (cm)

1 centimeter (cm) = 10 millimeters (mm)

Weight and Mass

English System

1 pound (lb) = 16 ounces (oz)

Metric System

1 kilogram (kg) = 1,000 grams (g)

Time

1 year = 12 months

1 year = 52 weeks

1 week = 7 days

1 day = 24 hours

1 hour = 60 minutes

1 minute = 60 seconds

61. What is the value of $\frac{2}{7} \times \frac{3}{16}$?

A) $\frac{3}{56}$

B) $\frac{5}{23}$

C) $\frac{6}{17}$

D) $\frac{21}{32}$

62. What is the value of $4\frac{1}{3} \times \frac{1}{2}$?

F) $2\frac{1}{6}$

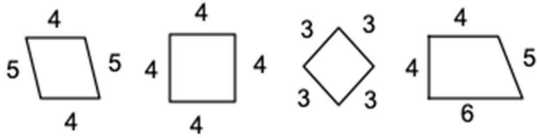
G) $2\frac{1}{3}$

H) $4\frac{1}{6}$

J) $4\frac{1}{3}$

3

63. Some quadrilaterals are shown below.



How many of the quadrilaterals are parallelograms?

- A) one
- B) two
- C) three
- D) four

64. Solve: $\frac{7}{9} + \frac{5}{9}$

- F) $\frac{11}{18}$
- G) $\frac{1}{2}$
- H) $\frac{2}{3}$
- J) $\frac{4}{3}$

65. What is the greatest common factor of 24 and 80?

- A) 2
- B) 4
- C) 8
- D) 12

66. What is the least common multiple of 20 and 30?

- F) 30
- G) 40
- H) 50
- J) 60

67. What is the value of $\frac{3}{5} \times \frac{2}{9}$?

- A) $\frac{2}{15}$
- B) $\frac{5}{14}$
- C) $\frac{10}{27}$
- D) $\frac{3}{7}$

68. Which of the following fractions simplifies to $\frac{2}{3}$?

- F) $\frac{5}{15}$
- G) $\frac{6}{12}$
- H) $\frac{20}{32}$
- J) $\frac{16}{24}$

69. Which of the following numbers is a multiple of 6?

- A) 100
- B) 123
- C) 312
- D) 424

70. Solve: $\frac{26}{15} + \frac{19}{15}$

- F) $\frac{7}{6}$
- G) 2
- H) $\frac{7}{3}$
- J) 3

71. Use the number below to answer the question:

802,470,021

By how much would the value of the number change if the digit 7 were replaced by the digit 9?

- A) 20,000
- B) 90,000
- C) 200,000
- D) 900,000

72. What is the value of $73.02 \div 3$?

- F) 23.01
- G) 23.34
- H) 24.01
- J) 24.34

73. What is the value of $\frac{4}{15} \times \frac{3}{8}$?

- A) $\frac{1}{10}$
- B) $\frac{1}{6}$
- C) $\frac{1}{5}$
- D) $\frac{1}{2}$

74. Solve:

$$236 \times 57$$

- F) 11,452
- G) 12,452
- H) 13,452
- J) 14,452

75. What is the sum of 43,235,034 and 320,120,983?

- A) 343,351,017
- B) 363,351,017
- C) 363,356,017
- D) 363,356,117

76. Which of the following numbers has the digit 2 in the thousandths place?

- F) 1,235.468
- G) 2,490.176
- H) 4,306.725
- J) 7,065.582

77. Which of the following numbers is a multiple of 11?

- A) 735
- B) 736
- C) 737
- D) 738

3

78. A rectangle is shown below:



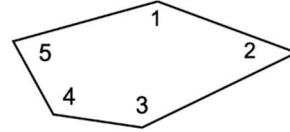
Which statement is NOT true about rectangles?

- F) All rectangles have parallel sides.
- G) All rectangles have right angles.
- H) All rectangles have opposite sides of the same length.
- J) All rectangles have opposite sides of different lengths.

79. Solve: $8\frac{7}{16} - 3\frac{13}{16}$

- A) $4\frac{5}{8}$
- B) $4\frac{5}{16}$
- C) $5\frac{5}{8}$
- D) $5\frac{5}{16}$

80. A figure is shown below:



Which pair of angles in the figure appear to be acute angles?

- F) Angle 1 and Angle 2
- G) Angle 2 and Angle 5
- H) Angle 3 and Angle 4
- J) Angle 1 and Angle 5

81. A farm has 20 ducks and 80 chickens. What is the ratio of ducks to chickens on the farm?

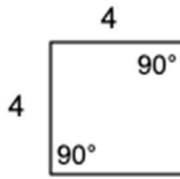
- A) $\frac{1}{100}$
- B) $\frac{1}{80}$
- C) $\frac{1}{20}$
- D) $\frac{1}{4}$

82. What is the value of $2\frac{1}{3} \times \frac{6}{7}$?

- F) $\frac{4}{7}$
- G) $1\frac{5}{21}$
- H) 2
- J) $2\frac{2}{7}$

3

83. A quadrilateral is shown below:



What is the most precise term to describe the quadrilateral and why?

- A) A rectangle because the angles are equal
- B) A parallelogram because the sides are parallel
- C) A square because adjacent sides and opposite angles are equal
- D) A rhombus because the sides are all equal

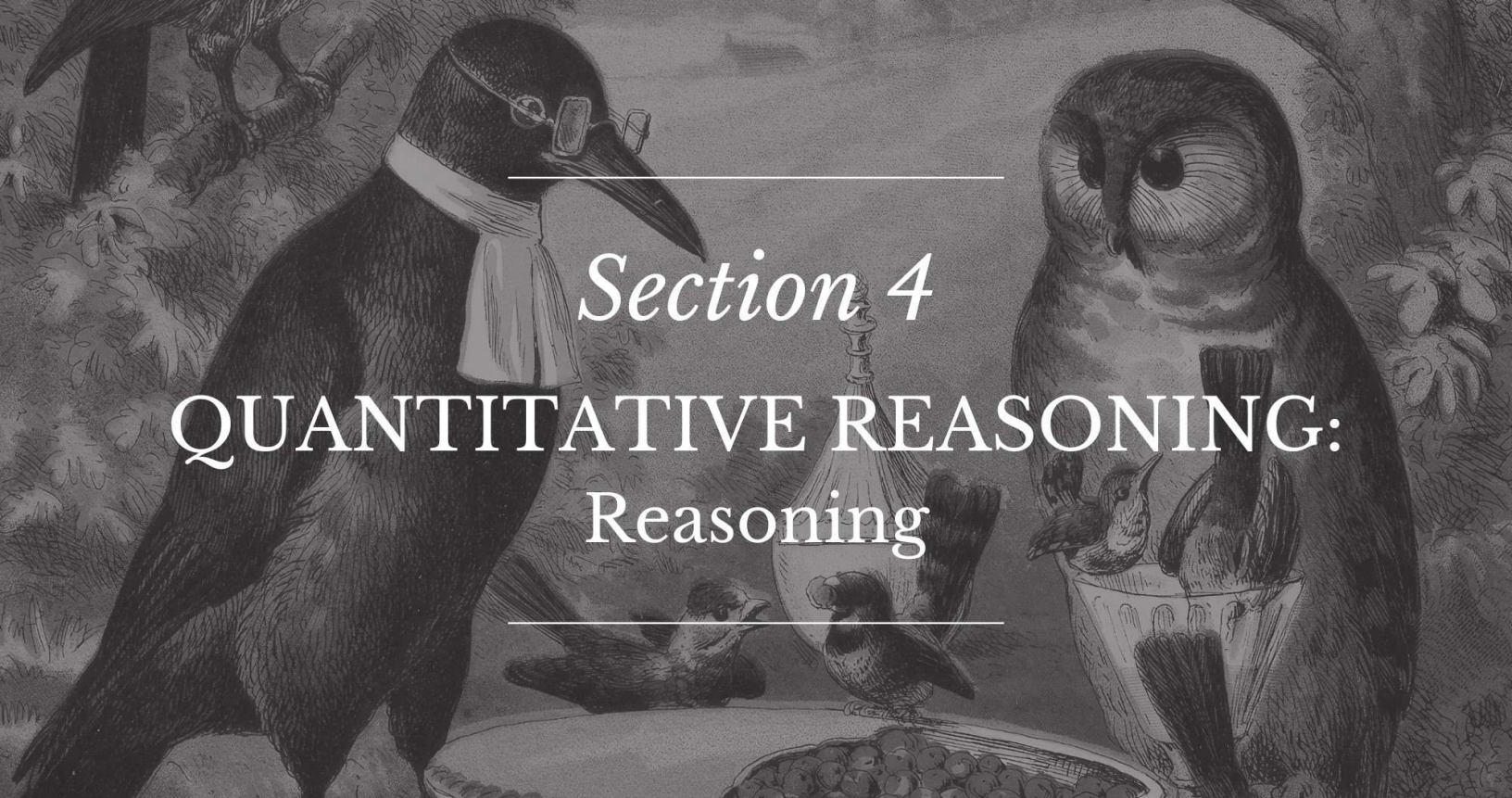
84. What is 67,458,920 rounded to the nearest million?

- F) 60,000,000
- G) 67,000,000
- H) 68,000,000
- J) 70,000,000

85. What is the best estimate of $34,570 \div 4$?

- A) 7,000
- B) 8,500
- C) 120,000
- D) 160,000





Section 4

QUANTITATIVE REASONING:

Reasoning

Instructions:

Today, you will take the second section of the CLT5 Quantitative Reasoning test. You will not be able to use a calculator; however, there is a Formula Sheet you may use. Read each question. Then, follow the instructions to answer each question. Use your scratch paper to work through the questions if needed. Mark your answers on the separate answer sheet provided by completely filling in the circle next to the question number. If you need to change your answer, make sure to erase your first answer completely. Please note that most questions have four answer options, but some questions have only three answer options.

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4

Formula Sheet

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Metric System

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Metric System

1 kilogram (kg) = 1,000 grams (g)

Time

1 year = 12 months

1 year = 52 weeks

1 week = 7 days

1 day = 24 hours

1 hour = 60 minutes

1 minute = 60 seconds

86. Which of the following is less than $9\frac{7}{12}$?

F) $9\frac{3}{4}$

G) $9\frac{2}{3}$

H) $9\frac{5}{8}$

J) $9\frac{1}{2}$

87. Look at the pattern of numbers below:

685,320,100
685,395,175
685,470,250
?

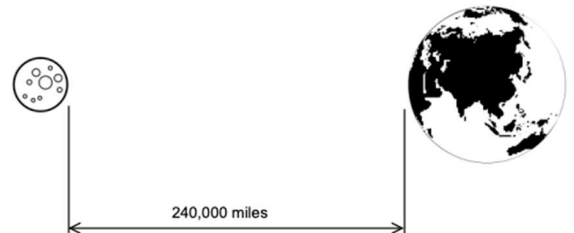
If the pattern continues to change by the same amount, which number would replace the “?” in the box?

- A) 685,525,375
 B) 685,535,350
 C) 685,545,300
 D) 685,545,325
88. What is the best estimate of $3,643,814 \div 6$?
- F) 50,000
 G) 60,000
 H) 500,000
 J) 600,000
89. The players on a team scored 7, 12, 11, and 9 points in four baseball games. How many points do the players on the team need to score in their fifth game to bring their average to 10 points per game?
- A) 10
 B) 11
 C) 12
 D) 13

90. A partial measure of a musical arrangement contains the notes F, G, and A. The G is held for the shortest time. The F is held for longer than the A. The A is held for $\frac{1}{4}$ beat. Which of the following could be the number of beats for the F and G?

- F) F: $\frac{1}{2}$ beat; G: $\frac{1}{8}$ beat
 G) F: $\frac{1}{2}$ beat; G: $\frac{1}{4}$ beat
 H) F: $\frac{1}{4}$ beat; G: $\frac{1}{8}$ beat
 J) F: $\frac{1}{8}$ beat; G: $\frac{1}{4}$ beat

91. The distance between the earth and the moon at one point on the moon’s orbit is approximately 240,000 miles. The moon’s average diameter is 2100 miles. The earth is about 3.8 times as wide as the moon. If the moon and earth were lined up as shown below, approximately how many earths would fit in between the two celestial bodies?



(Note: The figure is not necessarily drawn to scale.)

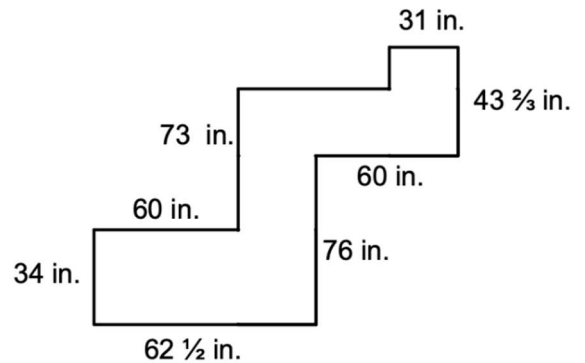
- A) 3
 B) 8
 C) 12
 D) 30

92. Which number correctly completes the equation below?

$$34,781 + \underline{\hspace{2cm}} = 52,306$$

- F) 17,475
 G) 17,525
 H) 18,475
 J) 18,525
93. Which number correctly completes the equation below?
- $$64,472 - \underline{\hspace{2cm}} = 27,157$$
- A) 37,315
 B) 37,319
 C) 39,305
 D) 39,325
94. If two positive numbers are added together, which of the following is true?
- F) The sum is always positive.
 G) The sum is never odd.
 H) The sum is always a mixed number.
 J) The sum is never a fraction.

95. The figure below shows a pathway through a garden. All angles are right angles.



What is the perimeter of the figure? (Note: The figure is not necessarily drawn to scale.)

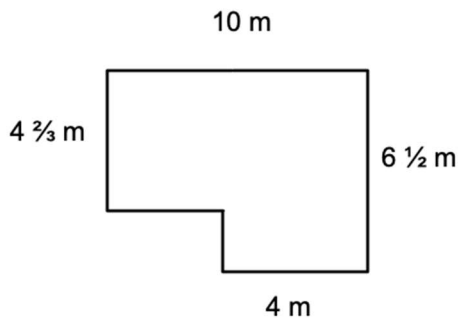
- A) 429 inches
 B) $430\frac{1}{6}$ inches
 C) $484\frac{1}{3}$ inches
 D) $504\frac{1}{3}$ inches
96. The number of points scored by members of the Broncos football team during their first seven games were 42, 37, 28, 28, 31, 36, and 43. What was the average number of points scored during their first seven games?
- F) 35
 G) 38
 H) 245
 J) 266

4

97. A typical EV battery contains 6 kg of lithium. If a factory produces 1,450 batteries each day, how many kg of lithium does the factory need each day to produce the batteries?

- A) 1,456 kg
- B) 2,912 kg
- C) 8,700 kg
- D) 15,400 kg

98. The figure below shows a room in a library. All angles are right angles.



What is the area of the room?
(Note: The figure is not necessarily drawn to the scale.)

- F) 49 square meters
- G) 54 square meters
- H) 58 square meters
- J) 71 square meters

99. Which is equivalent to $8\frac{1}{2}$ pounds?

- A) 85 ounces
- B) 136 ounces
- C) 164 ounces
- D) 812 ounces

100. What decimal is equivalent to $64\frac{75}{200}$?

- F) 64.35
- G) 64.375
- H) 64.735
- J) 64.75

101. In 1945 a dozen eggs cost \$0.57. What was the unit price per egg?

- A) 5.7 cents
- B) 5 cents
- C) 4.75 cents
- D) 4.5 cents

102. A paint container is shown below:



4 $\frac{1}{4}$ pounds

Which weight is the same as the paint container?

- F) 42 grams
 - G) 50 grams
 - H) 51 ounces
 - J) 68 ounces
103. Which number rounds to 842,000,000 when rounded to the nearest million and 841,640,000 when rounded to the nearest ten thousand?
- A) 841,634,897
 - B) 841,644,897
 - C) 842,540,743
 - D) 842,640,000

104. Omar went camping for 3 full days and 9 hours another day in July. He went camping for 2 full days and 3 hours another day in August. How many more hours did Omar camp in July than in August?

- F) 6 hours
- G) 30 hours
- H) 129 hours
- J) 132 hours

105. Look at the number line below:



Which fraction has a value closest to the location of the point represented by the letter *D* on the number line?

- A) $4\frac{1}{2}$
- B) $4\frac{5}{9}$
- C) $4\frac{2}{3}$
- D) $4\frac{7}{9}$

4

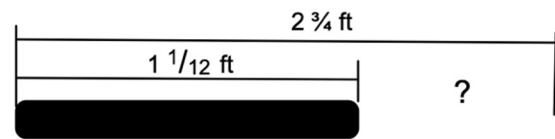
106. Use the list of numbers below to answer the question:

4.81, ____, 7.85, 9.37

The numbers change by the same amount. Janie said the missing number should be 1.52. Which best explains why Janie's answer is incorrect?

- F) Janie should have found the sum of 4.81 and 7.85.
 - G) Janie should have found the quotient of 7.85 and 4.81.
 - H) Janie found the difference between 9.37 and 7.85, but forgot to subtract it from 9.37.
 - J) Janie found the difference between 9.37 and 7.85, but forgot to subtract it from 7.85.
107. The American Revolution started in April of 1775 and ended in September of 1783. The French Revolution started in May 1789 and ended in November 1799. How many **months** did the two revolutions last altogether?
- A) 101 months
 - B) 128 months
 - C) 216 months
 - D) 227 months

108. A welder needs to join two rods together to form a rod $2\frac{3}{4}$ ft long. If one rod is $1\frac{1}{12}$ ft long, how long does the second rod need to be? (Note: The figure is not necessarily drawn to scale.)



- F) $\frac{2}{3}$ ft
 - G) $\frac{11}{12}$ ft
 - H) $1\frac{2}{3}$ ft
 - J) $1\frac{11}{12}$ ft
109. Which decimal is equivalent to $\frac{7}{25}$?
- A) 0.07
 - B) 0.14
 - C) 0.25
 - D) 0.28
110. Which mixed number is equivalent to 7.125?

- F) $7\frac{3}{25}$
- G) $7\frac{1}{8}$
- H) $7\frac{1}{5}$
- J) $7\frac{63}{200}$



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Answer Key

Verbal Reasoning 1		Verbal Reasoning 2		Quantitative Reasoning 1		Quantitative Reasoning 2	
1. D	23. A	31. B	53. B	61. A	83. C	86. J	108. H
2. H	24. J	32. H	54. H	62. F	84. G	87. D	109. D
3. B	25. B	33. A	55. C	63. C	85. B	88. J	110. G
4. H	26. G	34. J	56. H	64. J		89. B	
5. B	27. B	35. D	57. B	65. C		90. F	
6. J	28. H	36. J	58. J	66. J		91. D	
7. C	29. B	37. C	59. B	67. A		92. G	
8. G	30. J	38. G	60. F	68. J		93. A	
9. A		39. B		69. C		94. F	
10. J		40. J		70. J		95. C	
11. C		41. A		71. A		96. F	
12. G		42. G		72. J		97. C	
13. D		43. A		73. A		98. G	
14. H		44. G		74. H		99. B	
15. B		45. C		75. C		100. G	
16. G		46. G		76. J		101. C	
17. B		47. C		77. C		102. J	
18. H		48. H		78. J		103. B	
19. D		49. A		79. A		104. G	
20. H		50. H		80. G		105. D	
21. A		51. C		81. D		106. J	
22. H		52. F		82. H		107. D	

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