

4

CLT4
SAMPLE
TEST

Classic Learning Test



Table of Contents

Section 1: Verbal Reasoning	3
Section 2: Verbal Reasoning	19
Section 3: Quantitative Reasoning.....	33
Section 4: Quantitative Reasoning.....	39

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 CLT4 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.

1

Literature 1

Read the story below from Peter Pan, which was written by J. M. Barrie in 1911.

[1] Occasionally in her travels through her children's minds Mrs. Darling found things she could not understand, and of these quite the most perplexing was the word Peter. She knew of no Peter, and yet he was here and there in John and Michael's minds, while Wendy's began to be scrawled all over with him. The name stood out in bolder letters than any of the other words, and as Mrs. Darling gazed she felt that it had an oddly cocky appearance.

[2] "Yes, he is rather cocky," Wendy admitted with regret. Her mother had been questioning her.

[3] "But who is he, my pet?"

[4] "He is Peter Pan, you know, mother."

[5] At first Mrs. Darling did not know, but after thinking back into her childhood she just remembered a Peter Pan who was said to live with the fairies. There were odd stories about him, as that when children died he went part of the way with them, so that they should not be frightened. She had believed in him at the time, but now that she was married and full of sense she quite doubted whether there was any such person.

[6] "Besides," she said to Wendy, "he would be grown up by this time."

[7] "Oh no, he isn't grown up," Wendy assured her confidently, "and he is just my size." She meant that he was her size in both mind and body; she didn't know how she knew, she just knew it.

[8] Mrs. Darling consulted Mr. Darling, but he smiled pooh-pooh. "Mark my words," he said, "it is some nonsense Nana has been putting into their heads; just the sort of idea a dog would have. Leave it alone, and it will blow over."

[9] But it would not blow over and soon the troublesome boy gave Mrs. Darling quite a shock. Children have the strangest adventures without being troubled by them. For instance, they may remember to mention, a week after the event happened, that when they were in the wood they had met their dead father and had a game with him. It was in this casual way that Wendy one morning made a disquieting revelation. Some leaves of a tree had been found on the nursery floor, which certainly were not there when the children went to bed, and Mrs. Darling was puzzling over them when Wendy said with a tolerant smile:

[10] "I do believe it is that Peter again!"

[11] "Whatever do you mean, Wendy?"

1

[12] "It is so naughty of him not to wipe his feet," Wendy said, sighing. She was a tidy child. She explained in quite a matter-of-fact way that she thought Peter sometimes came to the nursery in the night and sat on the foot of her bed and played on his pipes to her. Unfortunately she never woke, so she didn't know how she knew, she just knew.

[13] "What nonsense you talk, precious. No one can get into the house without knocking."

[14] "I think he comes in by the window," she said.

[15] "My love, it is three floors up."

[16] "Were not the leaves at the foot of the window, mother?"

[17] It was quite true; the leaves had been found very near the window.

[18] Mrs. Darling did not know what to think, for it all seemed so natural to Wendy that you could not dismiss it by saying she had been dreaming.

1. What is the main idea of this passage?
 - A) Mr. and Mrs. Darling are concerned about their children's imaginations.
 - B) Wendy is completely confident Peter Pan is real.
 - C) Mrs. Darling remembers Peter Pan from her childhood.
 - D) Someone must have broken into the Darlings' house during the night.

2. What made Mrs. Darling unsure what to think about Wendy's statement that Peter Pan came into the nursery during the night?
 - F) She had read about Peter Pan as a child.
 - G) Someone had left muddy footprints on the floor.
 - H) She found tree leaves beneath the third-story window.
 - J) Wendy had never seen Peter Pan.

1

3. What happens after Mrs. Darling questions Wendy about Peter Pan, but before she consults Mr. Darling?
- A) Mrs. Darling remembers stories about Peter Pan from her childhood.
 - B) Wendy remembers Peter Pan coming into the nursery and playing his pipes to her.
 - C) Mrs. Darling finds leaves beneath the nursery window.
 - D) Wendy admits that Peter Pan is cocky.
4. Which of the following sentences introduces the second main portion of the story?
- F) "At first Mrs. Darling did not know, but after thinking back into her childhood she just remembered a Peter Pan who was said to live with the fairies." (Paragraph 5)
 - G) "Mrs. Darling consulted Mr. Darling, but he smiled pooh-pooh." (Paragraph 8)
 - H) "But it would not blow over and soon the troublesome boy gave Mrs. Darling quite a shock." (Paragraph 9)
 - J) "She explained in quite a matter-of-fact way that she thought Peter sometimes came to the nursery in the night and sat on the foot of her bed and played on his pipes to her. " (Paragraph 12)
5. Which of the following is NOT an adjective used to describe Wendy?
- A) casual
 - B) cocky
 - C) confident
 - D) tidy
6. Which word below best describes the tone of this passage?
- F) frightened
 - G) curious
 - H) excited
 - J) uncertain

1

7. Read the sentence below:

“It was in this casual way that Wendy one morning made a disquieting revelation.” (Paragraph 9)

What is the meaning of disquieting in this context?

- A) disturbing
- B) loud
- C) uncomfortable
- D) silent

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

8. Which word does NOT mean the same as standard?

- F) expected
- G) traditional
- H) usual
- J) changing

9. Which of the sentences below contains the correct preposition?

- A) The dog slept at the kitchen floor.
- B) The dog slept over the kitchen floor.
- C) The dog slept on the kitchen floor.
- D) The dog slept against the kitchen floor.

10. Read the sentence below:

He said that he had not been able to climb the tree.

Which contraction below can replace the words had not in the sentence?

- F) had’nt
- G) hadn’t
- H) haven’t
- J) have’nt

1

11. Which word below means the opposite of excite?

- A) thrill
- B) terrify
- C) bore
- D) surprise

12. Which sentence below correctly follows capitalization rules?

- F) For Christmas, we will travel to South dakota.
- G) For christmas, we will travel to South Dakota.
- H) For christmas, we will travel to south Dakota.
- J) For Christmas, we will travel to South Dakota.

1

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1

Poetry

Read the poem "The Wind," which was written by Robert Louis Stevenson in 1885.

[1] I saw you toss the kites on high
And blow the birds about the sky;
And all around I heard you pass,
Like ladies' skirts across the grass—
O wind, a-blowing all day long,
O wind, that sings so loud a song!

[2] I saw the different things you did,
But always you yourself you hid.
I felt you push, I heard you call,
I could not see yourself at all—
O wind, a-blowing all day long,
O wind, that sings so loud a song!

[3] O you that are so strong and cold,
O blower, are you young or old?
Are you a beast of field and tree,
Or just a stronger child than me?
O wind, a-blowing all day long,
O wind, that sings so loud a song!

13. Read the line below:

"And blow the birds about the sky" (Stanza 1)

What part of speech is sky?

- A) plural adjective
- B) singular noun
- C) singular adjective
- D) plural noun

1

14. Read the line below:

“But always you yourself you hid” (Stanza 2)

What is the tense of the verb hid?

- F) present tense
- G) future tense
- H) past tense

15. Which word below best describes the tone of the passage?

- A) gloomy
- B) calm
- C) spirited
- D) sad

16. Read the stanza below:

**“I saw you toss the kites on high And blow the birds about the sky;
And all around I heard you pass, Like ladies’ skirts across the
grass— O wind, a-blowing all day long, O wind, that sings so loud a
song!” (Stanza 1)**

What type of figurative language is used in the fourth line?

- F) metaphor
- G) personification
- H) simile

17. Read the stanza below:

**“I saw the different things you did, But always you yourself you
hid. I felt you push, I heard you call, I could not see yourself at
all— O wind, a-blowing all day long, O wind, that sings so loud a
song!” (Stanza 2)**

Which lines end with words that rhyme?

- A) Lines 1 and 4; Lines 2 and 5; Lines 3 and 6
- B) Lines 1 and 2; Lines 3 and 4; Lines 5 and 6
- C) Lines 1 and 3; Lines 4 and 6; Lines 2 and 5
- D) None of the above

1

18. Read the stanza below:

“O you that are so strong and cold, O blower, are you young or old? Are you a beast of field and tree, Or just a stronger child than me? O wind, a-blowing all day long, O wind, that sings so loud a song!” (Stanza 3)

What is the meaning of beast as it is used in this stanza?

- F) monster
- G) brute
- H) animal
- J) mammal

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

19. Which of the sentences below is punctuated correctly?

- A) Though the mountain was tall, and steep they climbed, to the top of it.
- B) Though the mountain was tall and steep they climbed, to the top of it.
- C) Though the mountain was tall and steep, they climbed to the top of it.
- D) Though the mountain was tall, and steep, they climbed to the top of it.

20. Which of the sentences below is correctly punctuated?

- F) Timmy and his brother, sensing danger, ran home to their father.
- G) Timmy and his brother sensing danger, ran home to their father.
- H) Timmy and his brother, sensing danger ran home to their father.
- J) Timmy and his brother sensing danger ran home to their father.

1

21. Which of the sentences below is written correctly?

- A) Her one friends' piano was not recently tuned.
- B) Her one friend's piano was not recently tuned.
- C) Her one friends's piano was not recently tuned.
- D) Her one friends piano was not recently tuned.

22. Which of the sentences below is written correctly?

- F) The museum a busy place during the day is quiet at night.
- G) The museum, a busy place during the day is quiet at night.
- H) The museum a busy place during the day, is quiet at night.
- J) The museum, a busy place during the day, is quiet at night.

23. Which sentence below contains a plural possessive noun (showing ownership)?

- A) The king's castle was imposing.
- B) The two knights' horses stood by the stream.
- C) The queens of the neighboring kingdoms were friends.
- D) His kingdom's borders were vast.

1

Historical Profile

Read the passage, "The Pack Horse Library Project," below.

[1] The Pack Horse Library Project was a remarkable program that brought books and educational materials to isolated communities in the Appalachian Mountains during the Great Depression. Beginning in 1935, as part of President Franklin D. Roosevelt's New Deal, this initiative was designed to create jobs while promoting literacy and education in rural areas. The program primarily employed women, who became known as "book women." These librarians traveled on horseback or mule, often covering treacherous terrain to deliver books to people living in remote mountain regions of Kentucky and neighboring states.

[2] The book women carried saddlebags filled with books, magazines, and pamphlets donated by schools, libraries, and charitable organizations. They would travel routes of up to 100 miles a week, braving harsh weather and rugged trails to reach their destinations. Once they arrived, they not only lent books but also taught basic literacy skills and provided reading materials tailored to the interests and needs of the families they served. Popular materials included how-to manuals, children's storybooks, and novels. The project helped foster a love of reading and brought valuable knowledge to communities that previously had little or no access to libraries.

[3] The Pack Horse Library Project continued until 1943, when federal funding was redirected due to World War II. Though short-lived, the program made a lasting impact, promoting education and literacy in one of the nation's most impoverished regions. The courage and dedication of the book women remain a testament to the power of books to transform lives, even under the most challenging circumstances.

24. What is the main idea of this passage?

- F) Franklin D. Roosevelt created the Pack Horse Library Project in 1935.
- G) The Pack Horse Library Project promoted literacy in rural areas through the efforts of the book women.
- H) The book women traveled up 100 miles a week on horseback carrying reading materials.
- J) The Pack Horse Library Project ended in 1943 when the start of World War II redirected federal funds.

1

25. What are some of the ways the book women helped the people of the Appalachian Mountains?
- A) They wrote books, magazines, and pamphlets for use by the rural communities.
 - B) They trained horses and mules to carry books over rugged terrain into isolated mountain communities.
 - C) They traveled into remote mountain regions to deliver reading materials and teach literacy skills.
 - D) They established schools to teach literary skills and built libraries in isolated communities.

26. Read the sentence below:

“Beginning in 1935, as part of President Franklin D. Roosevelt’s New Deal, this initiative was designed to create jobs while promoting literacy and education in rural areas.” (Paragraph 1)

Which word means the same as initiative as used in this context?

- F) start
- G) project
- H) beginning
- J) process

1

27. Consider the following flow of events presented in the passage above:

Order	Events
1	President Franklin D. Roosevelt begins the New Deal.
2	The Pack Horse Library Project is created.
3	
4	The book women travel on horseback into isolated mountain communities carrying reading materials.
5	The book women lend books, teach literacy skills, and distribute reading materials to Appalachian families.
6	The Pack Horse Library Project ends in 1943.

Which of the following events fits chronologically in the space left empty in this figure?

- A) President Franklin D. Roosevelt ends the Pack Horse Library Project.
- B) World War II begins.
- C) The book women promote literacy and education in one of the nation's most impoverished regions.
- D) The book women receive donations from libraries, schools, and charitable organizations.

28. Which sentence below gives the best evidence that Appalachian communities needed the books and other educational materials brought by the book women?

- F) "These librarians traveled on horseback or mule, often covering treacherous terrain to deliver books to people living in remote mountain regions of Kentucky and neighboring states." (Paragraph 1)
- G) The book women carried saddlebags filled with books, magazines, and pamphlets donated by schools, libraries, and charitable organizations." (Paragraph 2)
- H) "The project helped foster a love of reading and brought valuable knowledge to communities that previously had little or no access to libraries." (Paragraph 2)
- J) "The courage and dedication of the book women remain a testament to the power of books to transform lives, even under the most challenging circumstances." (Paragraph 3)

1

29. Which of the sentences below would best fit at the beginning of Paragraph 1 as an introductory sentence?

- A) In the 1930s, the Great Depression caused many Americans to lose their jobs, including librarians.
- B) The Pack Horse Library Project was part of President Franklin D. Roosevelt's New Deal initiatives to create jobs.
- C) During the Great Depression, the Pack Horse Library Project spread literacy and educational materials throughout isolated communities in the Appalachian Mountains thanks to the efforts of brave "book women."
- D) In the 1930s, many isolated communities in the Appalachian Mountains had little to no access to libraries.

30. Read the sentence below:

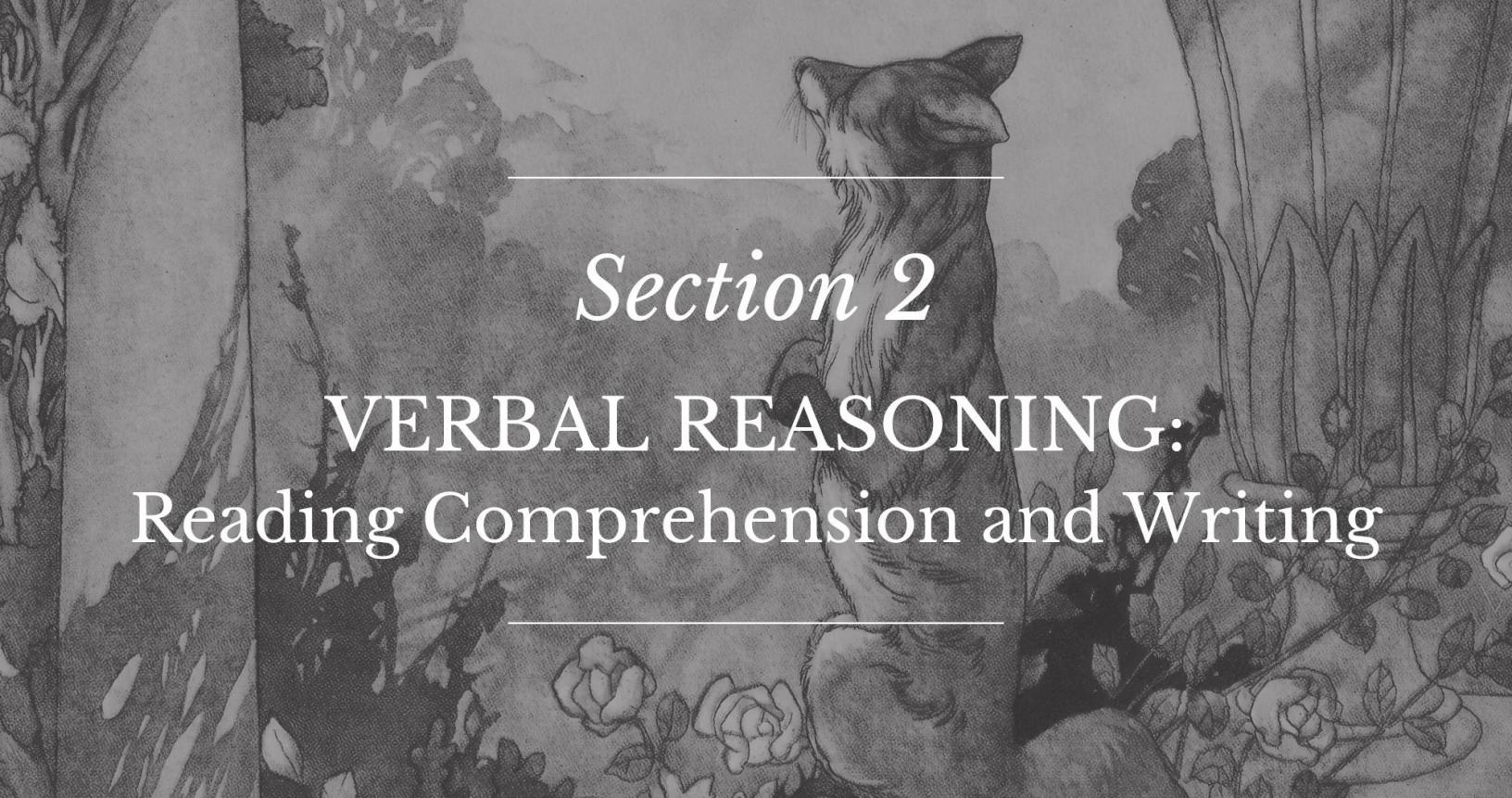
"The project helped foster a love of reading and brought valuable knowledge to communities that previously had little or no access to libraries." (Paragraph 2)

Which word below most closely resembles the meaning of the phrase helped foster as it is used in this sentence?

- F) encouraged
- G) assisted
- H) started
- J) created



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Section 2

VERBAL REASONING: Reading Comprehension and Writing

Instructions:

Today, you will take the second section of the CLT4 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.

2

Literature 2

Read the passage below from The Adventures of Pinocchio, which was written by Carlo Collodi in 1883.

[1] How it happened that Mastro Cherry, carpenter, found a piece of wood that wept and laughed like a child.

[2] Centuries ago there lived—

[3] “A king!” my little readers will say immediately.

[4] No, you are mistaken. Once upon a time there was a piece of wood. It was not an expensive piece of wood. Far from it. Just a common block of firewood, one of those thick, solid logs that are put on the fire in winter to make cold rooms cozy and warm.

[5] I do not know how this really happened, yet the fact remains that one fine day this piece of wood found itself in the shop of an old carpenter. His real name was Mastro Antonio, but everyone called him Mastro Cherry, for the tip of his nose was so round and red and shiny that it looked like a ripe cherry.

[6] As soon as he saw that piece of wood, Mastro Cherry was filled with joy. Rubbing his hands together happily, he mumbled half to himself:

[7] “This has come in the nick of time. I shall use it to make the leg of a table.”

[8] He grasped the hatchet quickly to peel off the bark and shape the wood. But as he was about to give it the first blow, he stood still with arm uplifted, for he had heard a wee, little voice say in a beseeching tone: “Please be careful! Do not hit me so hard!”

[9] What a look of surprise shone on Mastro Cherry’s face! His funny face became still funnier.

[10] He turned frightened eyes about the room to find out where that wee, little voice had come from and he saw no one! He looked under the bench—no one! He peeped inside the closet—no one! He searched among the shavings—no one! He opened the door to look up and down the street—and still no one!

[11] “Oh, I see!” he then said, laughing and scratching his wig. “It can easily be seen that I only thought I heard the tiny voice say the words! Well, well—to work once more.”

[12] He struck a most solemn blow upon the piece of wood.

[13] “Oh, oh! You hurt!” cried the same far-away little voice.

2

[14] Mastro Cherry grew dumb, his eyes popped out of his head, his mouth opened wide, and his tongue hung down on his chin.

[15] As soon as he regained the use of his senses, he said, trembling and stuttering from fright:

[16] "Where did that voice come from, when there is no one around? Might it be that this piece of wood has learned to weep and cry like a child? I can hardly believe it."

31. Which sentence from the passage provides the best evidence that the Mastro Cherry is expressive?
- A) "His real name was Mastro Antonio, but everyone called him Mastro Cherry, for the tip of his nose was so round and red and shiny that it looked like a ripe cherry." (Paragraph 5)
 - B) "As soon as he saw that piece of wood, Mastro Cherry was filled with joy." (Paragraph 6)
 - C) "What a look of surprise shone on Mastro Cherry's face!" (Paragraph 9)
 - D) "He struck a most solemn blow upon the piece of wood." (Paragraph 12)
32. Which excerpt from the passage provides the best evidence that Mastro Cherry plans to make a piece of furniture?
- F) "Just a common block of firewood, one of those thick, solid logs that are put on the fire in winter to make cold rooms cozy and warm." (Paragraph 4)
 - G) "As soon as he saw that piece of wood, Mastro Cherry was filled with joy." (Paragraph 6)
 - H) "This has come in the nick of time. I shall use it to make the leg of a table." (Paragraph 7)
 - J) "He looked under the bench—no one! He peeped inside the closet—no one!" (Paragraph 10)

2

33. Study the relationship between the words carpenter and hatchet. Which word has the same relationship with king as hatchet has with carpenter?

- A) scepter
- B) crown
- C) throne
- D) sword

34. Read the excerpt below:

“. . . he stood still with arm uplifted, for he had heard a wee, little voice say in a beseeching tone . . .” (Paragraph 8)

Which is the correct adjective to replace beseeching?

- F) sad
- G) plaintive
- H) devoted
- J) graceful

35. Read the sentence below:

“Mastro Cherry grew dumb, his eyes popped out of his head, his mouth opened wide, and his tongue hung down on his chin.” (Paragraph 14)

Which word most closely resembles the meaning of the word dumb in this sentence?

- A) confused
- B) ignorant
- C) mute
- D) silly

2

36. Read the excerpt below:

“As soon as he saw that piece of wood, Mastro Cherry was filled with joy. Rubbing his hands together happily, he mumbled half to himself: ‘This has come in the nick of time. I shall use it to make the leg of a table.’” (Paragraphs 6 and 7)

Which statement best describes the implication expressed by this excerpt?

- F) Mastro Cherry really likes tables.
- G) Mastro Cherry wants a table for his house.
- H) Mastro Cherry is almost done with making a table.
- J) Mastro Cherry needs to finish building a table soon.

37. Read the sentence below:

“His funny face became still funnier.” (Paragraph 9)

Which part of speech is the underlined word still in this sentence?

- A) adjective
- B) adverb
- C) conjunction
- D) interjection

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

38. Which of the following sentences is correct?

- F) Needle and thread were tools of the seamstress’s trade.
- G) Needle and thread were tools of the seamstresses trade.
- H) Needle and thread were tools of the seamstresser trade.
- J) Needle and thread were tools of the seamstresser’s trade.

2

39. The following sentence has been left without an ending punctuation mark on purpose:

Son, please move the chair

What type of sentence is this?

- A) interrogative (question)
 - B) imperative (command)
 - C) declarative (statement)
 - D) exclamatory (exclamation)
40. In which sentence is the preposition at not needed and could therefore be left out?
- F) At times, I can't understand this book.
 - G) What are you getting at?
 - H) We're going to be at the aquarium.
 - J) Where is the marker at?
41. Which of the sentences below uses the correct conjunction?
- A) They thought the cat had been fed, and it hadn't.
 - B) They thought the cat had been fed, if it hadn't.
 - C) They thought the cat had been fed, but it hadn't.
 - D) They thought the cat had been fed, so it hadn't.
42. Which of the sentences below uses the correct pronouns?
- F) John gave Susie a pencil, and she gave it back to him the next day.
 - G) John gave Susie a pencil, and he gave it back to her the next day.
 - H) John gave Susie a pencil, and she gave his back to it the next day.
 - J) John gave Susie a pencil, and she gave his back to her the next day.

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2

Arts/Music (Non-Fiction)

Read the passage below about Beatrix Potter.

[1] Beatrix Potter was an English writer, illustrator, and conservationist, best known for her beloved children's books featuring animal characters such as Peter Rabbit, Jemima Puddle-Duck, and Squirrel Nutkin. Born in 1866 in London, Potter grew up in a wealthy family and spent much of her childhood in the countryside, where she developed a deep love for nature and animals. Encouraged by her governess, she honed her artistic skills by sketching plants and animals, laying the foundation for her future career as an illustrator and storyteller.

[2] In 1902, Potter published her first book, *The Tale of Peter Rabbit*, after years of creating illustrated letters for friends and family. The book was an instant success, and Potter went on to write and illustrate more than 20 books, each filled with whimsical animal characters and charming depictions of rural life. Her stories combined humor, gentle morals, and vivid illustrations, captivating readers of all ages. Potter's books remain classics of children's literature, beloved for their timeless appeal and enchanting artistry.

[3] Beyond her writing, Beatrix Potter was a dedicated conservationist. With the proceeds from her books, she purchased farms and land in England's Lake District to preserve its natural beauty and traditional way of life. Upon her death in 1943, she left more than 4,000 acres to the National Trust, ensuring the protection of the region she loved. Beatrix Potter's legacy endures not only through her stories but also through her enduring care for nature in the Lake District.

43. Which of the following choices gives the best evidence that Beatrix Potter made a lot of money from the sale of books?
- A) “. . . Potter grew up in a wealthy family and spent much of her childhood in the countryside, where she developed a deep love for nature and animals.” (Paragraph 1)
 - B) “The book was an instant success, and Potter went on to write and illustrate more than 20 books, each filled with whimsical animal characters and charming depictions of rural life.” (Paragraph 2)
 - C) “Potter's books remain classics of children's literature, beloved for their timeless appeal and enchanting artistry.” (Paragraph 2)
 - D) “With the proceeds from her books, she purchased farms and land in England's Lake District . . . Upon her death in 1943, she left more than 4,000 acres to the National Trust . . .” (Paragraph 3)

2

44. Read the sentence below.

“Beyond her writing, Beatrix Potter was a dedicated conservationist.” (Paragraph 3)

Which is the correct preposition to replace beyond?

- F) Along with
- G) Apart from
- H) Despite
- J) Between

45. Read the excerpt below:

“Encouraged by her governess, she honed her artistic skills by sketching plants and animals . . .” (Paragraph 1)

Which word most clearly resembles the meaning of the word honed as used in the sentence?

- A) sharpened
- B) helped
- C) worked
- D) used

46. Study the relationship between the words conservationist and land. Which word has the same relationship with books as conservationist has with land?

- F) reader
- G) author
- H) librarian
- J) illustrator

47. What kinds of animals are mentioned to be characters in Potter’s stories?

- A) insects and sealife
- B) mammals and insects
- C) rodents and birds
- D) rodents and sealife

2

48. Which is the correct chronological flow of events connected to Beatrix Potter's life and work, as presented in the passage?
- F) In childhood, she honed her artistic and writing skills; in her middle age, she wrote many illustrated letters, published a few books, and met with young readers; upon her death in 1934, she left more than 4,000 acres to be conserved.
 - G) In childhood and young adulthood, she honed her artistic and writing skills; in middle age she published over 20 books; before her death, she purchased land for the purpose of conservation.
 - H) In young adulthood, she wrote a lot of letters; in her middle age, she published about half a dozen books; before her death, she purchased land for the purpose of conservation.
 - J) She was born into a wealthy family and spent a lot of time in nature; in her adulthood, she illustrated over 20 books, but wrote even more; before her death, she purchased land for the purpose of conservation.

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

49. Which sentence below uses the correct prepositions?
- A) Serena and Tom brought their compasses with them to camp.
 - B) Serena and Tom brought their compasses for them to camp.
 - C) Serena and Tom brought their compasses along with them in camp.
 - D) Serena and Tom brought their compasses to them to camp.
50. Which sentence below uses the correct preposition?
- F) My friend Nikita owns a vacation house with a mile of here.
 - G) My friend Nikita owns a vacation house within a mile of here.
 - H) My friend Nikita owns a vacation house with in a mile of here.
 - J) My friend Nikita owns a vacation house in a mile of here.

2

51. Which of the following sentences is correct?

- A) Sometimes Victoria went to visit her brother in Mississippi.
- B) Sometimes Victoria went to visit her brother in Misissippi.
- C) Sometimes Victoria went to visit her brother in Misisippi.
- D) Sometimes Victoria went to visit her brother in Mississippii.

52. Which of the following choices is a run-on sentence?

- F) I started reading 50 books a year like my sister.
- G) I started reading 50 books a year my sister does too.
- H) I started reading 50 books a year like my sister does.
- J) I started reading 50 books a year, and my sister does, too.

53. Which of the following words is spelled correctly?

- A) Wendsday
- B) Wednesday
- C) Wednsday
- D) Wensday

2

Literature 3

Read the passage below from The Golden Fleece and the Heroes Who Lived Before Achilles, written by Padraic Colum in 1921.

[1] A man in the garb of a slave went up the side of that mountain that is all covered with forest, the Mountain Pelion. He carried in his arms a little child.

[2] When it was full noon the slave came into a clearing of the forest so silent that it seemed empty of all life. He laid the child down on the soft moss, and then, trembling with the fear of what might come before him, he raised a horn to his lips and blew three blasts upon it.

[3] Then he waited. The blue sky was above him, the great trees stood away from him, and the little child lay at his feet. He waited, and then he heard the thud-thud of great hooves. And then from between the trees he saw coming toward him the strangest of all beings, one who was half man and half horse; this was Chiron the centaur.

[4] Chiron came toward the trembling slave. Greater than any horse was Chiron, taller than any man. The hair of his head flowed back into his horse's mane, his great beard flowed over his horse's chest; in his man's hand he held a great spear.

[5] Not swiftly he came, but the slave could see that in those great limbs of his there was speed like to the wind's. The slave fell upon his knees. And with eyes that were full of majesty and wisdom and limbs that were full of strength and speed, the king-centaur stood above him. "O my lord," the slave said, "I have come before thee sent by Aeson, my master, who told me where to come and what blasts to blow upon the horn. And Aeson, once King of Iolcus, bade me say to thee that if thou dost remember his ancient friendship with thee thou wilt, perchance, take this child and guard and foster him, and, as he grows, instruct him with thy wisdom."

[6] "For Aeson's sake I will rear and foster this child," said Chiron the king-centaur in a deep voice.

[7] The child lying on the moss had been looking up at the four-footed and two-handed centaur. Now the slave lifted him up and placed him in the centaur's arms. He said:

[8] "Aeson bade me tell thee that the child's name is Jason. He bade me give thee this ring with the great ruby in it that thou mayst give it to the child when he is grown. By this ring with its ruby and the images engraved on it Aeson may know his son when they meet after many years and many changes. And another thing Aeson bade me say to thee, O my lord Chiron: not presumptuous is he, but he knows that this child has the regard of the immortal Goddess Hera, the wife of Zeus."

2

[9] Chiron held Aeson's son in his arms, and the little child put hands into his great beard. Then the centaur said, "Let Aeson know that his son will be reared and fostered by me, and that, when they meet again, there will be ways by which they will be known to each other."

54. What probably happened right before the beginning of the story?
- F) Aeson gave the baby to the slave and told him how to find the centaur.
 - G) Aeson's wife had the baby and was upset to hear she had to give him up.
 - H) Aeson and his wife decided to give the baby to the centaur.
 - J) Aeson talked to Chiron and asked him to take his son.
55. What is the main reason Aeson wants Jason to have the ruby ring?
- A) It is worth a lot of money, and he will be able to sell it.
 - B) It has engraved pictures on it, by which he can know his family history.
 - C) It is a family heirloom and should be passed on to the first child.
 - D) His father can recognize him by it when he is grown up.
56. Which choice below best supports the claim that the slave is afraid of Chiron?
- F) "He waited, and then he heard the thud-thud of great hooves."
(Paragraph 3)
 - G) "Chiron came toward the trembling slave." (Paragraph 4)
 - H) "The slave fell upon his knees." (Paragraph 5)
 - J) "Now the slave lifted him up and placed him in the centaur's arms."
(Paragraph 7)
57. Which sentence below correctly uses the simple past tense of trembling?
- A) The slave didn't expect to tremble at the sight of the centaur.
 - B) The slave didn't realize he would start trembling because of the centaur.
 - C) The slave hadn't trembled so much before this meeting.
 - D) The slave trembled as he saw the centaur approach.

2

58. Which sentence below describes one way that the centaur is shown to be intimidating?

- F) His eyes are full of wisdom, and he has a horse's mane as well as human hair.
- G) His legs are clearly capable of reaching great speeds.
- H) He is larger than any man or horse, and his body is powerfully built.
- J) He lives on top of a mountain, far away from society.

59. Read the sentence below:

"The child lying on the moss had been looking up at the four-footed and two-handed centaur." (Paragraph 7)

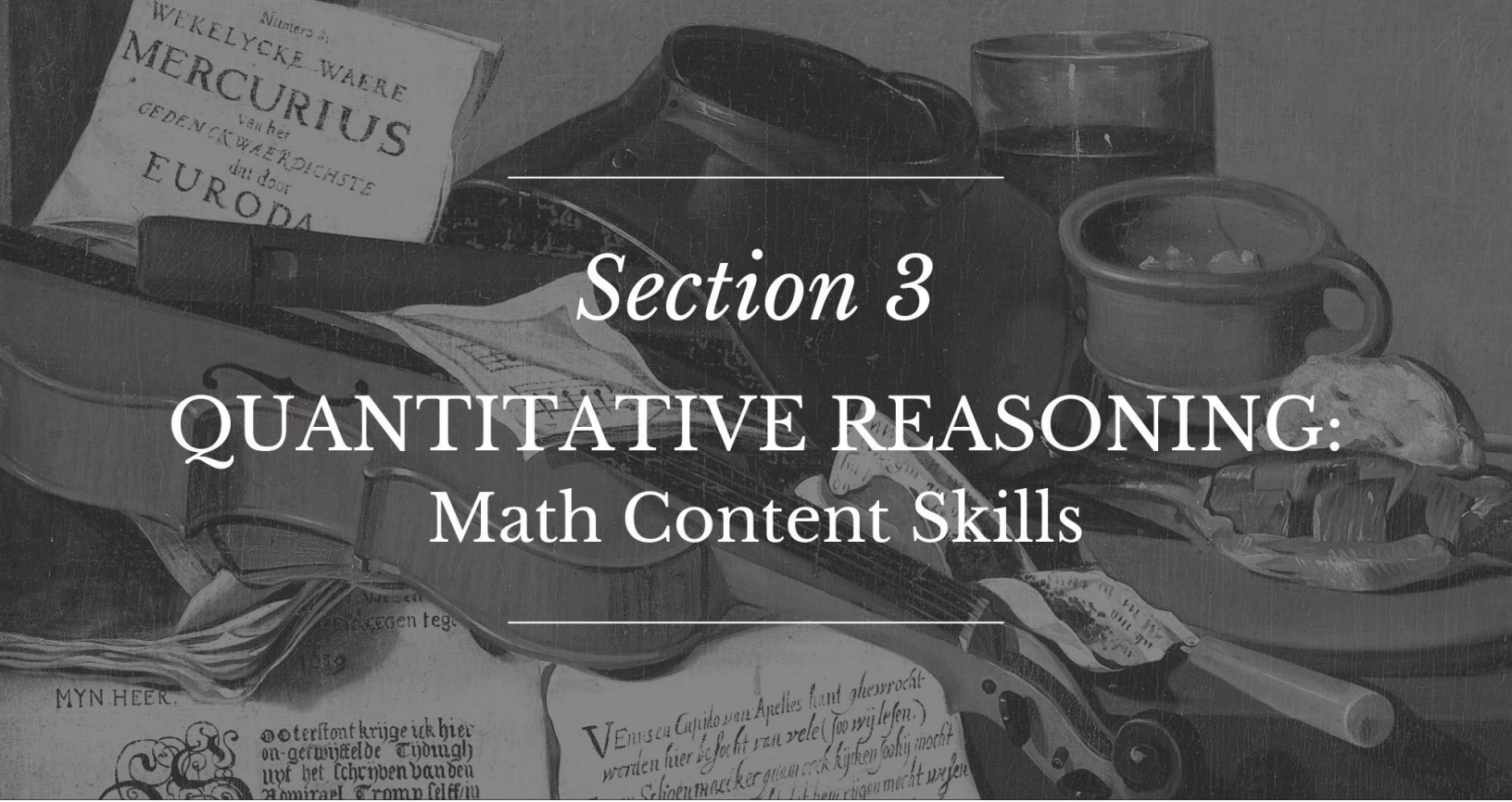
What part of speech is the word four-footed in this context?

- A) noun
- B) plural noun
- C) adjective
- D) adverb

60. Reread Paragraph 5. What is its main idea?

- F) The slave knelt to Chiron and conveyed a message from a former king.
- G) The slave bowed to Chiron and asked him to take care of the orphaned baby.
- H) The slave knelt to Chiron and asked him to take care of the king's baby for ten years.
- J) The slave stood next to Chiron and told him about how he got there.





Section 3

QUANTITATIVE REASONING: Math Content Skills

Instructions:

Today, you will take the first section of the CLT4 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

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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

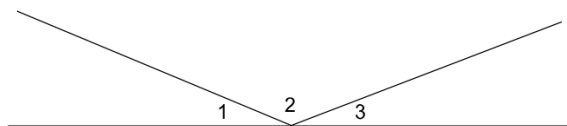
1 week = 7 days

1 day = 24 hours

1 hour = 60 minutes

1 minute = 60 seconds

61. In the figure below, if $\angle 1$ and $\angle 3$ each have measures less than 45° , what type of angle is $\angle 2$?



- A) acute angle
- B) right angle
- C) obtuse angle
- D) There is not enough information to determine.

62. Fill in the blank to make the equation true.

$$48 \div \underline{\quad} = 6$$

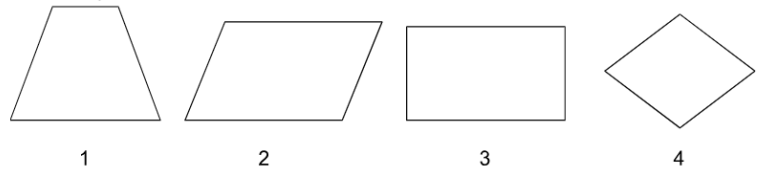
- F) 6
- G) 7
- H) 8
- J) 9

3

63. A pencil manufacturer wants to pack 12,416 pencils into 9 large boxes to send out to schools. If each box must have the same number of pencils, how many will be in each box and how many pencils will be left over?
- A) 1,346 in each box with 2 left over
B) 1,379 in each box with 5 left over
C) 1,424 in each box with 0 left over
D) 1,935 in each box with 1 left over
64. Which number is the least common multiple of 4 and 18?
- F) 2
G) 18
H) 36
J) 72
65. In the number 16.289, in which decimal place is the 9?
- A) thousandths
B) hundredths
C) tenths
D) ones

66. What digit is in the tenths place in the number 213.784?
- F) 1
G) 2
H) 7
J) 8
67. Which number is the greatest common factor of 42 and 28?
- A) 2
B) 4
C) 7
D) 14

68. Look at the figures below.



Which figure appears to have four sides of the same length?

- F) Figure 1
G) Figure 2
H) Figure 3
J) Figure 4

69. If Hannah gives a cashier a \$100 bill to purchase a sweater that costs \$68.15 (including tax), how much change should Hannah expect?

- A) \$3.18
- B) \$31.85
- C) \$32.15
- D) \$32.85

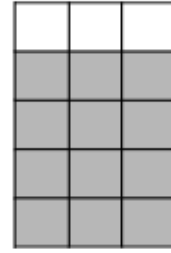
70. What is $6,412 \div 7$?

- F) 841
- G) 916
- H) 942
- J) 1,205

71. Which of these numbers has the fewest factors: 23, 24, 25, or 26?

- A) 23
- B) 24
- C) 25
- D) 26

72. Use the fraction model below to answer the question.



What fraction is equal to $\frac{12}{15}$?

- F) $\frac{3}{15}$
- G) $\frac{1}{5}$
- H) $\frac{3}{5}$
- J) $\frac{4}{5}$

73. What is 67×16 ?

- A) 83
- B) 172
- C) 1024
- D) 1072

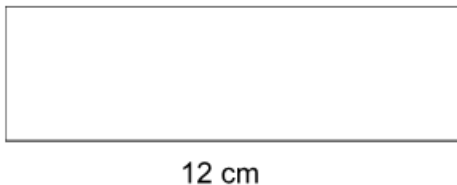
74. What is $1,400 \div 70$?

- F) 2
- G) 20
- H) 200
- J) 2,000

75. A penny collection with 2,145 pennies will be separated equally into 6 containers with any remaining pennies left out of the containers. How many pennies will be in each container and how many will be left out?

- A) 321 in each container with 3 left out
- B) 343 in each container with 1 left out
- C) 349 in each container with 1 left out
- D) 357 in each container with 3 left out

76. The figure below is a rectangle.



If the area of the rectangle is 48 square centimeters, what is the length of the missing side? (Note: The figure is not necessarily drawn to scale.)

- F) 2 cm
- G) 4 cm
- H) 8 cm
- J) 12 cm

77. What is $\frac{13}{40} - \frac{5}{40}$?

- A) $\frac{1}{10}$
- B) $\frac{1}{5}$
- C) $\frac{1}{4}$
- D) $\frac{9}{20}$

78. It takes 41 hours to prepare the sauce for a special holiday dinner. If Bobby begins preparing the sauce on Tuesday at 8:30 p.m., when will the sauce be ready?

- F) Wednesday at 11:30 p.m.
- G) Thursday at 1:30 p.m.
- H) Thursday at 11:30 p.m.
- J) Friday at 3:30 a.m.

79. James has these bills and coins.



How much money does James have in dollars and cents?

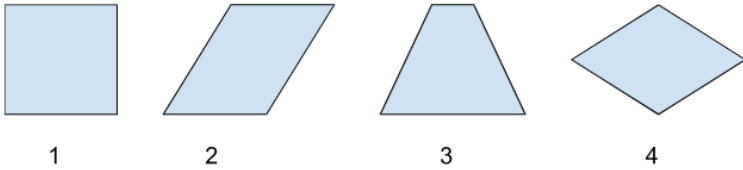
- A) \$2.08
- B) \$6.43
- C) \$6.88
- D) \$6.98

3

80. Which number is the least common multiple of 6 and 10?

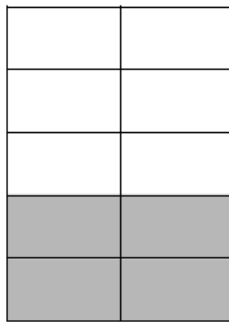
- F) 2
- G) 10
- H) 30
- J) 60

81. Which of the figures below does not appear to be a parallelogram?



- A) Figure 1
- B) Figure 2
- C) Figure 3
- D) Figure 4

82. Use the fraction model to answer the question.



Which fraction is equal to $\frac{4}{10}$?

- F) $\frac{2}{5}$
- G) $\frac{4}{5}$
- H) $\frac{2}{10}$
- J) $\frac{1}{10}$

83. Use the fraction model to answer the question.



The shaded parts of each circle represent the given fraction. What is $\frac{2}{3}$ of 5?

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

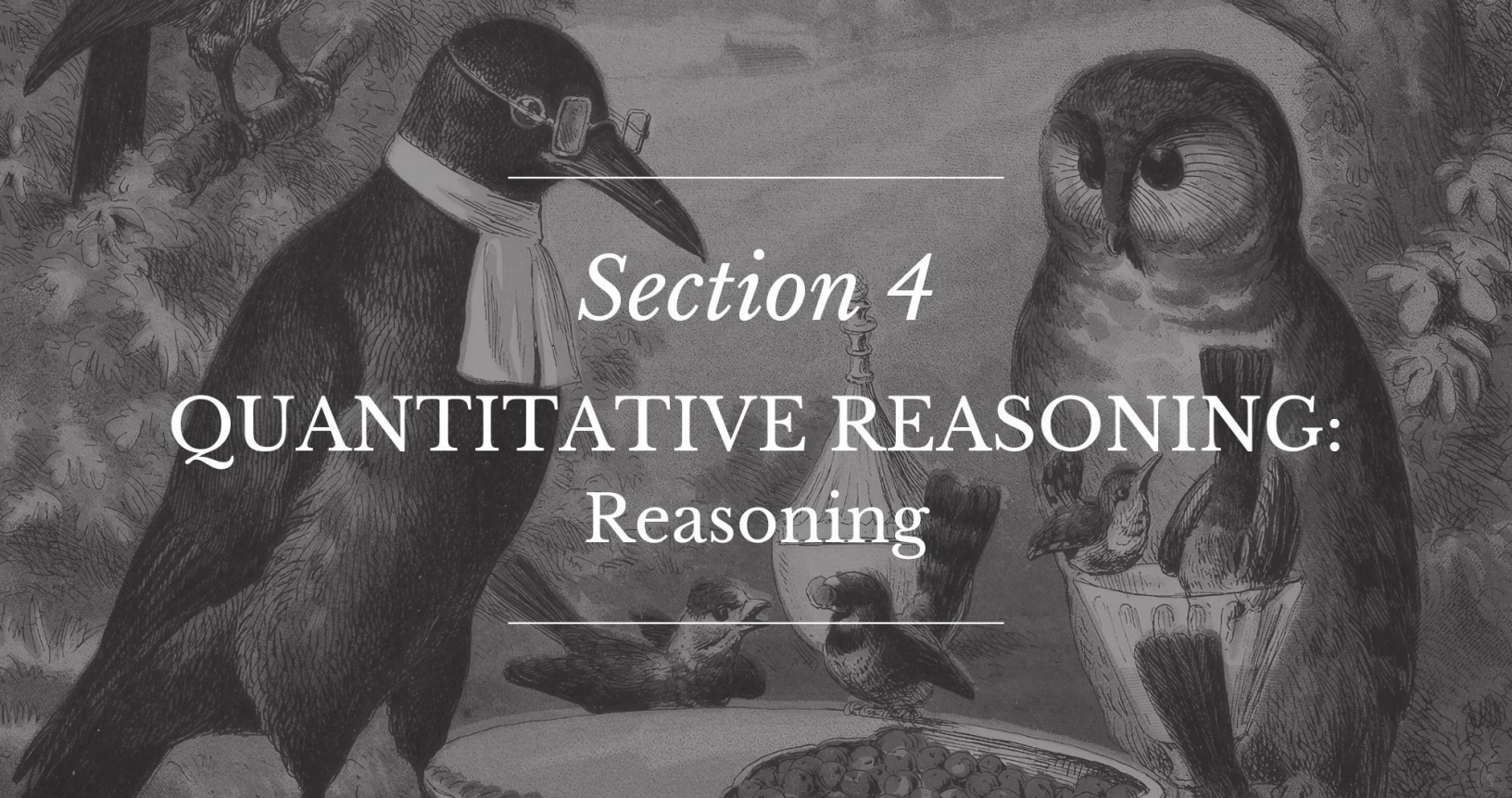
84. A bag of garden soil weighs 5 pounds. How many ounces does it weigh?

- F) 50 ounces
- G) 60 ounces
- H) 70 ounces
- J) 80 ounces

85. How many seconds are there in 18 minutes?

- A) 108
- B) 540
- C) 720
- D) 1080





Section 4

QUANTITATIVE REASONING:

Reasoning

Instructions:

Today, you will take the second section of the CLT4 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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If you do not know the answer to a question, you may bookmark it and go 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.

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4

Formula Sheet

Length

English System

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1 yard (yd) = 3 feet (ft)

1 foot (ft) = 12 inches (in)

Metric System

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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

86. What is the best estimate for $10,265 \times 5$?

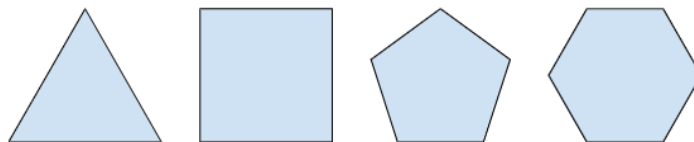
F) 40,000

G) 50,000

H) 60,000

J) 70,000

87. What is the name of the shape that comes next in this pattern?



A) Quadrilateral

B) Hexagon

C) Heptagon

D) Octagon

88. Use the pattern to answer the question.

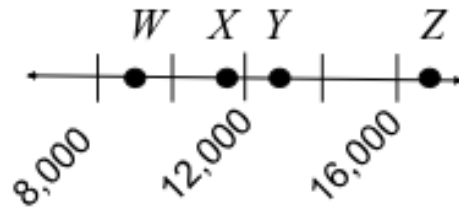
16,721
16,821
16,921

If the numbers keep increasing by the same amount, what would be the next number in the pattern?

- F) 16,931
G) 17,021
H) 17,721
J) 17,821
89. A fast ship can make the voyage from New York to London in 6 days, 10 hours and 32 minutes. If Eleanor departs on this ship from New York on Sunday morning at 8:45 a.m. local time, what will be the time in New York when she arrives in London?

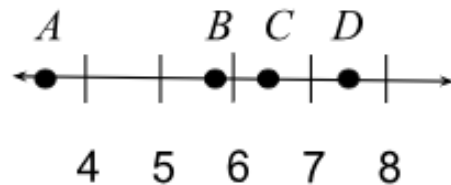
- A) Saturday at 6:17 a.m.
B) Saturday at 7:32 a.m.
C) Saturday at 6:17 p.m.
D) Saturday at 7:17 p.m.

90. A number line is shown below.



Which point on the number line is closest to 9,650?

- F) Point *W*
G) Point *X*
H) Point *Y*
J) Point *Z*
91. A number line is shown below.



Which point on the number line is closest to 5.84?

- A) Point *A*
B) Point *B*
C) Point *C*
D) Point *D*

92. In the diagram, each side of the hexagonal nut is the same length.



side

If the perimeter of the hexagonal nut is 96 mm, how long is each side?

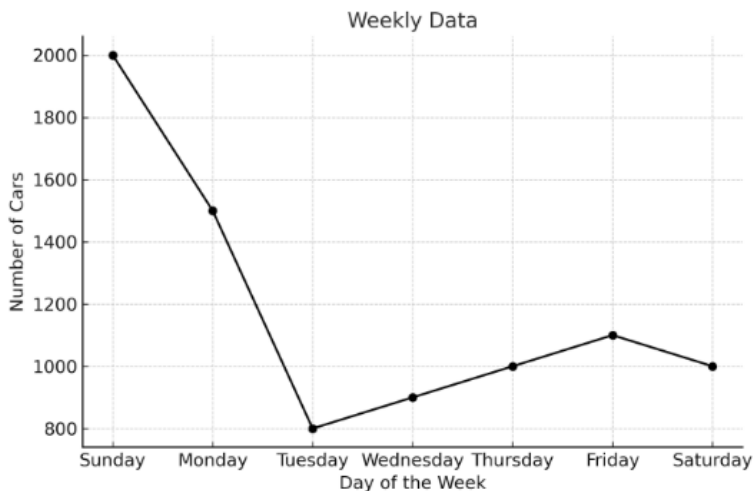
- F) 6 mm
G) 12 mm
H) 16 mm
J) 24 mm
93. Mt. Everest is the highest mountain in the world with an altitude of 29,032 feet. Mt. Kilimanjaro has an altitude of 19,341 feet. How much taller is Mt. Everest than Mt. Kilimanjaro?
- A) 9,691 feet
B) 10,309 feet
C) 10,791 feet
D) 19,691 feet
94. How many numbers between 163 and 199 are both even and divisible by 5?
- F) 3
G) 5
H) 6
J) 10
95. If a student has collected 128 ounces of topsoil for a garden, how many pounds of topsoil does he have?
- A) 5 pounds
B) 8 pounds
C) 12 pounds
D) 15 pounds
96. A stadium has 28,000 bleacher seats. It has 7 times as many bleacher seats as box seats. How many box seats does the stadium have?
- F) 3,000
G) 4,000
H) 35,000
J) 196,000
97. Recently, the population of Beaumont, Texas was 112,191. What was the population rounded to the nearest hundred?
- A) 112,000
B) 112,100
C) 112,190
D) 112,200

98. A certain team expedition race requires 5 days, 22 hours and 25 minutes to complete. A team starting on Monday at 8 a.m. will finish at what time?
- F) Saturday, 6:25 a.m.
 - G) Saturday, 6:25 p.m.
 - H) Saturday, 10:25 p.m.
 - J) Sunday, 6:25 a.m.
99. Ryan meets Susie at the park at 6:25 p.m. Ryan asks Susie when she finished her math homework and Susie says she finished it exactly 2 hours and 48 minutes ago. What time did Susie finish her math homework?
- A) 2:13 p.m.
 - B) 2:37 p.m.
 - C) 3:13 p.m.
 - D) 3:37 p.m.
100. Four students are running a race on the track. Tina finished before Kevin. Sam finished before Grace. Tina also finished before Sam. Which of the following statements must be true?
- F) Tina finished first.
 - G) Kevin finished before Sam.
 - H) Sam finished before Kevin.
 - J) Grace finished last.
101. In an 8-pack of chewing gum containers, there are 48 individual sticks of gum. How many sticks of gum are there in each container?
- A) 5 sticks
 - B) 6 sticks
 - C) 8 sticks
 - D) 10 sticks
102. Which of the following mixed numbers is equivalent to $\frac{19}{6}$?
- F) $2\frac{1}{2}$
 - G) $2\frac{3}{19}$
 - H) $3\frac{1}{6}$
 - J) $3\frac{1}{2}$
103. A raffle ticket with a number between 361 and 370 is pulled out of a box. The raffle ticket has a digit that is divisible by 9. Which statement about the number is true?
- A) The number ends in 5.
 - B) The number has three odd digits.
 - C) The number rounded to the nearest ten is 360.
 - D) The number ends in 9.

104. How many even factors does the number 24 have? (Note: Do not include 24 as a factor of itself.)

- F) 5
- G) 6
- H) 7
- J) 8

105. The line graph below shows the number of cars that passed through a city intersection each day in a given week.



On which day were there closest to 1350 cars passing through the intersection?

- A) Sunday
- B) Monday
- C) Wednesday
- D) Thursday

106. How much is 3,258,576 rounded to the nearest hundred thousand?

- F) 3,000,000
- G) 3,200,000
- H) 3,260,000
- J) 3,300,000

107. Which improper fraction is equivalent to $8\frac{4}{7}$?

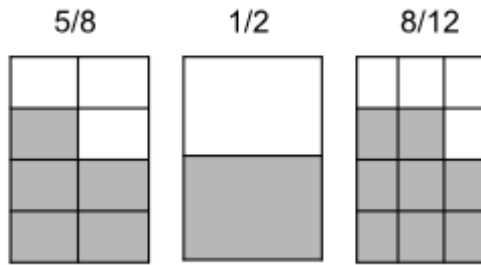
- A) $\frac{36}{7}$
- B) $\frac{60}{7}$
- C) $\frac{67}{7}$
- D) $\frac{84}{7}$

108. It takes an adult approximately 2,000 steps to walk a mile. About how many miles can an adult cover in 12,000 steps?

- F) 6 miles
- G) 14 miles
- H) 24 miles
- J) 60 miles

4

109. Look at the fraction models shown below. The shaded parts of each model represent the fraction on top.



Which list orders the fractions shown in the models from least to greatest?

- A) $\frac{5}{8}, \frac{1}{2}, \frac{8}{12}$
- B) $\frac{1}{2}, \frac{5}{8}, \frac{8}{12}$
- C) $\frac{1}{2}, \frac{8}{12}, \frac{5}{8}$
- D) $\frac{8}{12}, \frac{1}{2}, \frac{5}{8}$

110. A woodworker can make a spoon from a wooden block in 5 minutes. How many hours and minutes would it take for the woodworker to make 100 spoons?

- F) 5 hours 0 minutes
- G) 6 hours 20 minutes
- H) 8 hours 20 minutes
- J) 10 hours 40 minutes



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Answer Key

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

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Classic Learning Test exists to reconnect knowledge and virtue by providing meaningful assessments and connections to seekers of truth, goodness, and beauty.

For questions and information about upcoming test dates, college and university partnerships, or registration, please contact us at info@cltexam.com.



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