



ISEE-TEST^{Q&As}

Independent School Entrance Examination

Pass Test Prep ISEE-TEST Exam with 100% Guarantee

Free Download Real Questions & Answers **PDF** and **VCE** file from:

<https://www.geekcert.com/isee-test.html>

100% Passing Guarantee
100% Money Back Assurance

Following Questions and Answers are all new published by Test Prep Official Exam Center

-  **Instant Download** After Purchase
-  **100% Money Back** Guarantee
-  **365 Days** Free Update
-  **800,000+** Satisfied Customers





QUESTION 1

Select the word that best completes the sentence.

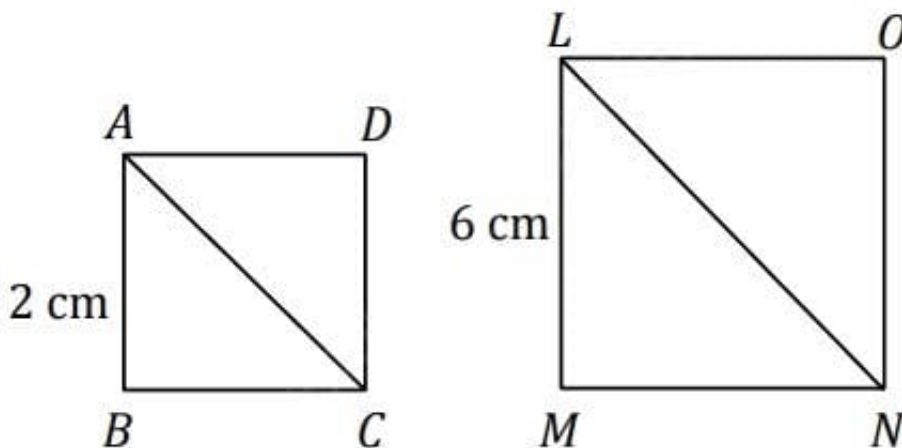
Determined to find the exact cause of the accident, forensic engineers conducted an _____ investigation of the wreckage.

- A. incautious
- B. overwrought
- C. underfunded
- D. exhaustive

Correct Answer: D

QUESTION 2

Triangles ABC and LMN are similar.



What is the ratio of the perimeter of square ABCD to the perimeter of square LMNO?

- A. 1 to 3
- B. 1 to 4
- C. 1 to 9
- D. 1 to 18

Correct Answer: A

QUESTION 3



Point $(0, 4)$ lies on a circle whose center is $(4, 1)$.

What is the area of the circle in square grid units?

- A. 4π
- B. 10π
- C. 25π
- D. 30π

A. Option A

B. Option B

C. Option C

D. Option D

Correct Answer: C

QUESTION 4

The passage implies that rockfish and otters: A. only feed on snails.



1 Oceans cover most of Earth's surface,
2 and in their depths dwells most of the planet's
3 life. We are drawn to certain aspects of the
4 ocean, yet most of the marine world is alien to
5 us. Just offshore, coral reefs dazzle us with rich
6 colors and complex ecosystems. Reef fish are
7 often quite beautiful, displaying a stunning
8 variety of colors and patterns, and are a
9 favorite choice for fish tanks. However, some
10 parts of the ocean are less familiar to us. Kelp
11 forests – thick, dizzying mazes of life – provide
12 food for snails and urchins, which in turn are a
13 source of food for otters, rockfish, and other
14 predatory animals. Far out beyond the coast,
15 where waves tower over ships, whales and
16 massive fish graze on microscopic plankton,
17 extracting their sustenance from what appears
18 to the naked eye to be nothing but water. And
19 deep down, beyond the continental shelf,
20 beyond the warming rays of the sun, lie the
21 abyssal plains.

22 Here flat grey plains of ooze stretch over
23 incredible distances, shrouded in darkness, fed
24 by a constant rain of decaying matter from the
25 seas above. At first glance, these appear to be
26 dead, empty places, but in truth they teem with
27 life. Most of the life on the abyssal plains is
28 bacterial, but there are larger creatures there
29 too. Deep sea corals grow in the abyssal
30 plains, anchoring themselves to the sea floor.

31 There are also less familiar forms of life, like
32 the giant isopod and the sea pig. The giant
33 isopod is a crustacean, like a shrimp or lobster,
34 but it resembles a pill-bug, and can grow to be
35 more than a foot long. The sea pig is a kind of
36 sea cucumber. Most sea cucumbers resemble
37 slugs, but the sea pig has developed small
38 tubular legs and walks along the sea floor. It
39 gets its name from these legs and from its soft
40 pink flesh. There are fish, too, like the tripod
41 fish which uses long thin fins to perch on top of
42 the ooze, or the anglerfish which uses a
43 glowing rod-like appendage to lure prey into
44 its hungry jaws. And there must be much more
45 than we yet know; although this vast region
46 covers more than half of the entire solid
47 surface of the planet, it is one of the most
48 poorly explored places on Earth.

49 We have explored less than 1% of the
50 area covered by the abyssal plains, and most of
51 that exploration has been conducted by
52 remotely operated vehicles. Although we do
53 have small submarines capable of carrying
54 people to the depths of the ocean, fewer people
55 have gone to the abyssal plains than have gone
56 into space. This deep frontier, vast and
57 mysterious, will surely yield many new
58 discoveries in years to come if we only go and
59 look for them.

B. are both predators.

C. are more familiar than most sea creatures.

D. feed on the kelp that grows in kelp forests.

Correct Answer: B

QUESTION 5

The author most likely uses the example of willow bark in order to: A. demonstrate that modern chemistry is not always better than ancient medicine.



1 Modern chemistry can seem like a
2 strange domain: mysterious chemicals are
3 manipulated and produced in massive,
4 expensive laboratories. Sometimes we even
5 use the word “chemical” as though it means
6 something artificial and dangerous — “Be sure
7 to wash your apples thoroughly, to get the
8 chemicals off!” It’s true that there might be
9 some dangerous chemical pesticides on apples,
10 but it turns out that apples themselves are also
11 made of chemicals! Everything around us is
12 made of chemicals, some natural and some
13 synthetic. The practice of chemistry has a long
14 history, beginning with the observations of
15 simple chemical interactions with the natural
16 world.

17 In the ancient world, as far back as the
18 historical record extends, people made use of
19 medicinal plants. This is not quite the practice
20 of chemistry as we know it today: ancient
21 peoples did not know why the plants they used
22 worked as they did to treat pain, fever, or
23 other maladies. But through a process of trial
24 and error, they discovered many medicinal
25 properties that would lay the groundwork for
26 pharmaceutical chemistry. We can examine the
27 case of willow bark, a raw plant substance that
28 has the useful property of relieving pain. At
29 first, people mostly chewed raw pieces of the

30 bark to relieve aches and pains, a practice
31 which continues today. Over time, simple
32 herbal remedies were processed in many ways
33 to create more potent medicines: extracts,
34 tinctures, distillates.

35 By the 17th century, people gained a
36 better understanding of chemical properties,
37 and began to isolate chemical compounds. In
38 the early 19th century, efforts to isolate the
39 active compounds in willow bark yielded
40 salicylic acid, the chemical that was
41 responsible for the bark’s pain-relieving
42 effects. Unfortunately, salicylic acid in its raw
43 form was hard on the stomach, and for that
44 reason wasn’t a practical medicine. But with
45 the active compound discovered, and with
46 advancing knowledge of chemistry, another
47 step could be taken: salicylic acid was
48 eventually combined with other chemicals to
49 create a new synthetic chemical, acetylsalicylic
50 acid, which retained its pain-relieving effects
51 while being easier on the stomach. This
52 became the drug which we now know as
53 aspirin. Aspirin, like many other modern
54 drugs, is produced in the laboratories of
55 modern chemists using modern techniques,
56 but its origins can be traced back to ancient
57 herbal remedies.

B. show how a natural substance could be refined into new forms as scientists\\' knowledge of chemistry improved.

C. show how ancient people often failed to use resources in the best way because they did not understand chemistry.

D. provide an example of something in our everyday lives that is made of chemicals.

Correct Answer: B

[Latest ISEE-TEST Dumps](#)

[ISEE-TEST Practice Test](#)

[ISEE-TEST Study Guide](#)