



# ISEE-TEST<sup>Q&As</sup>

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

Which of the following is not a prime factor of 60?

- A. 2
- B. 3
- C. 5
- D. 6

Correct Answer: D

---

### QUESTION 2

According to the passage, willow bark was used:



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.

- A. to treat pain.
- B. to upset the stomach.
- C. as a food.
- D. only in the ancient world.

Correct Answer: A

### QUESTION 3

What can be inferred from the last three sentences?



1 When I was ten years old, my family and 21 racing to the beach to even notice. My father  
2 I drove to the New Jersey shore on an 22 eventually caught up to us and halted our  
3 exceptionally hot and sunny day during the 23 frenzied rush to the ocean.  
4 peak of summer. My father packed a huge 24 Finally, order was restored, and after we  
5 suitcase filled with towels, goggles, sunscreen, 25 had laid down the towels on the warm, soft  
6 extra bathing suits, and a mountain of beach 26 sand and my mother had finished carefully  
7 toys. From the size of the suitcase, one might 27 applying our sunscreen, we were free to jump  
8 have surmised that we were making a 28 in the ocean. I ran to the deep blue waves,  
9 permanent move to the shore, but in fact, we 29 which danced along the shoreline, with  
10 were only going for the afternoon. 30 boundless enthusiasm and vigor, until my  
11 Despite the hour of bickering that filled 31 father hollered to me in a deep baritone,  
12 the car ride, we were really all very excited to 32 "Sandra, what are you doing? You don't know  
13 spend the day on the beach. The instant my 33 how to swim! You'll drown!" Suddenly, the  
14 father parked the car and shut off the engine, 34 graceful twirls and ripples of the dancing  
15 my brother, sister, and I scrambled out of the 35 waves transformed into monstrous tidal  
16 car towards the ocean. I inhaled the crisp and 36 waves, thunderous crashes, and vicious roars.  
17 salty ocean air, and I immediately set my eyes 37 Without saying a word, I turned around and  
18 on the sand. My parents yelled at my siblings 38 immediately ran back to the safety of the dry  
19 and me, demanding that we slow down, but we 39 sand and into the arms of my mother.  
20 were too busy fighting over the beach toys and

- A. The narrator wanted to swim in the water, but she was afraid that her father would punish her if she did.
- B. The narrator decided that it would be more fun to make a sandcastle because the ocean water was too cold.
- C. The narrator's father was teasing her, because he knew that she is an excellent swimmer.
- D. The narrator forgot that she could not swim until her father reminded her.

Correct Answer: D

#### QUESTION 4

Sam needs to make a password that is four characters long. The first two characters must be alphabetical letters, and the second two characters must be numerical digits from zero through nine. None of the letters or numbers can be used more than once.

How many different passwords are possible?



A.  $26 \times 26 \times 10 \times 10$

B.  $26 \times 25 \times 10 \times 9$

C.  $\frac{26}{26} \times \frac{25}{26} \times \frac{10}{10} \times \frac{9}{10}$

D.  $\frac{1}{26} \times \frac{1}{26} \times \frac{1}{10} \times \frac{1}{10}$

A. Option A

B. Option B

C. Option C

D. Option D

Correct Answer: B

---

**QUESTION 5**

A, B, C, and D lie on a line in that order.

AC = 10 and BD = 8.

Column A*BC*Column B

4

Compare the quantity in column A to the quantity in Column B.

A. The quantity in Column A is greater.

B. The quantity in Column B is greater.

C. The two quantities are equal.

D. The relationship cannot be determined from the information given.

Correct Answer: D

[Latest ISEE-TEST Dumps](#)[ISEE-TEST PDF Dumps](#)[ISEE-TEST Exam Questions](#)