

# The Susan Hiller Test

## ANSWERS

1. A	7. D	13. C	19. C	25. B
2. B	8. D	14. D	20. B	26. C
3. D	9. A	15. B	21. A	27. D
4. E	10. C	16. A	22. A	28. C
5. B	11. C	17. A	23. D	29. D
6. C	12. D	18. C	24. A	30. E

## SOLUTIONS

- A.**  $5a = 20$ .  $a = 4$ .
- B.**  $\frac{4}{3}w = 10 + w$ .  $\frac{1}{3}w = 10$ .  $w = 30$ .
- D.** If the painter can stand on the middle rung, then the number of rungs will be an odd integer. If you divide by 2, you will get a fraction and will round UP for the middle rung. So, for the number of rungs is N,  $\frac{N}{2} + 0.5$  will give the middle rung. So  $\frac{N}{2} + 0.5 + 6 - 10 + 18 = N$ .  $14.5 = \frac{1}{2}N$ .  $N = 29$ .
- E.** All are rational. Rational numbers are those which can be expressed in a fraction form.  $0 = \frac{0}{1}$  and  $0.00\bar{1} = \frac{1}{900}$
- B.** The geometric concept of absolute value is a distance, so a distance of 5 means "5". The distance of 12 and a number can be either  $|c - 12| = 5$  or  $|12 - c| = 5$ . B represents this.
- C.** Using order of operations,  
 $m = 9 - 3 \div \frac{1}{3} - 1 = 9 - 9 - 1 = -1$ .  
 $n = 2 \div 4 \times 2 - 2 = \frac{1}{2} \times 2 - 2 = 1 - 2 = -1$ .  
 $-m^2 + n = -(-1)^2 + (-1) = -1 - 1 = -2$ .
- D.**  $2x + x = 2733$ .  $3x = 2733$ .  $x = 911$ .  
 So, there are  $2x = 1822$  undead.
- D.** You can see that "cat x cat = 9" so cat = c = 3. You can see that "dog x dog = 1". So, dog = d = 1. Cat x dog = H so

H=3. Same with J so J=3. Bone x bone = 4 so bone = 2 and bone x cat = gerbil so G=6.  $4J - 2H + G = 12 - 6 + 6 = 12$

- A.**  $\frac{d}{9} - 14 \geq d + 2$ .  $-\frac{8}{9}d \geq 16$ . Divide by 8 to get  $-\frac{1}{9}d \geq 2$ .  $d \leq -18$ .
- C.**  $(nm^2 + 2mn - n^2m) - (4nm - nm^2 + n^2m)$   
 $= nm^2 + 2mn - n^2m - 4nm + nm^2 - n^2m$   
 $= 2nm^2 - 2mn - 2n^2m$
- C.** "At most" means  $\leq$ .
- D.** Solve A.  $2L + 13 < L + 17$ .  $L < 4$ . no  
 B.  $-2L + 13 > L + 1$ .  $-3L > -12$ .  $L < 4$ . no  
 C.  $13 - 2L > 9 - L$ .  $-L > -4$ .  $L < 4$ . no  
 D.  $13 - L < 2L + 1$ .  $-3L < -12$ .  $L > 4$ .
- C.**  $a = \frac{3(3^{10})}{3^4} = 3^7$ .  
 $b = (3^{10})^2 \div (3^{15}) = 3^5$ .  $c = (3^3)(3^3) = 3^6$ .  
 In order from greatest to least,  $a > c > b$
- D.**  $6x + y = 13$  and  $8x - 4y = -36$ ,  
 The second equation gives  $2x - y = -9$ .  
 Add the first and last to get  $8x = 4$  and  $x = \frac{1}{2}$ . Substitute to get  $3 + y = 13$ .  $y = 10$   
 and  $xy = 5$
- B.** M=1 when S=0. When Mark was 8: M=8 when S=7 and N=4. When Nathaniel was 2: N=2 when S=5 and M=6 and F=0. We don't know when "now" is so let Y be the number of years to add to get to "now." Using the last group of numbers,  $(2 + Y) = \frac{2}{3}(6 + Y)$ .  
 $3(2 + Y) = 2(6 + Y)$ .  $6 + 3Y = 12 + 2Y$ .  
 $Y = 6$ . So, in six years, we will have N=8, S=11, M=12, Fido=6. We really don't need Frank. Fido is now 6.
- A.** r can be 10 or -10. s can be 20 or -20. To get  $r - s$  to be greatest, we want r to be 10 and s to be -20, for a difference of 30.

# The Susan Hiller Test

17. **A.**  $\frac{1}{4}d + \frac{1}{1.5}d = 1$ . LCD=6.  
 $1.5d + 4d = 6$ .  $d = \frac{6}{5.5} = \frac{12}{11}$
18. **C.**  $P_1: 2x^2 - x - 15 = (2x+5)(x-3)$   
 $P_2: 2x^2 - 7x + 5 = (2x-5)(x-1)$   
 So, all options are factors except  
 C.  $(x+1)$
19. **C.** Marlon will go a distance of  $rt = 10(4) = 40$  miles. Maria will go a distance of  $8(4) = 32$  miles. Total distance is 72 miles. Algebra is not needed.
20. **B.**  $N+Q=16$  and  $5N+25Q=320$ .  
 Divide by 5 on the second equation to get  $N+5Q=64$ . Subtract the first and last equation to get  $4Q=48$  and  $Q=12$ .  
 So,  $N=4$  and  $Q-N=8$
21. **A.**  $|5p+12|=8$  solves to  $5p+12=8$ ,  
 $p = -\frac{4}{5}$  and  $-5p-12=8$ ,  $p = -4$ .  
 $p_1 < p_2$  so  $-4 = p_1$ .  $\frac{p_1}{p_2} =$   
 $-4 \div \frac{-4}{5} = -4 \cdot \frac{-5}{4} = 5$
22. **A.**  $P(2, k)$  and  $Q(14, 3k+2)$   
 $\frac{3k+2-k}{12} = -2$ .  $2k = -26$ .  $k = -13$   
 so  $14 - k = 27$ .
23. **D.** Since the roots of  $y = a - x^2$  are 4 and -4, then it must have equation  $y = (4-x)(4+x)$ . This means the y-intercept is 16 (let  $x=0$ ). So, the other equation must be  $y = (x-8)(x-k)$  and since they meet on the y-axis, plug in  $(0, 16)$ . This gives you  $k=2$ . So the second equation is  
 $y = (x-2)(x-8) = x^2 - 10x + 16$ . So  
 $a=16$ ,  $b=-10$ ,  $c=16$  and  $abc = -2560$
24. **A.**  $3 \cdot (2x+5) - 2 \cdot (x+5) = 3x+14$   
 $6x+15-2x-10 = 3x+14$ .  $x = 9$ .
25. **B.** Since the inner quantity is negative the absolute value will be the opposite of the inner quantity, or  $\pi - 2$ .
26. **C.** Let  $x=2$ :  $12 - 4h + 4 = 0$ , so  $h=4$
27. **D.** Using  $(0, 8)$  and  $(100, 58)$  we get slope  $\frac{1}{2}$ . So, we have an equation of this line is  $y = \frac{1}{2}x + 8$ . Choice D is on this line since  $0 = \frac{1}{2}(-16) + 8$ .
28. **C.** At 3:00 the clock plays 3 tones but there are only two "spaces" between. It plays "tone, pause, tone, pause, tone." At 6:00 there are 5 pauses and the time is 5 seconds, so each is 1 second. At 12:00 there must be 11 pauses and it takes 11 seconds.
29. **D.** Robert paid  $0.60X$ . Sarah paid  $0.64X$  times  $0.96$  which gives  $0.6144X$ . The difference is  $0.0144X$  and Sarah paid more.
30. **E.** There are an infinite number of answers.  $|x-5| = |5-x|$  ... try  $x=0$ ,  $x=1$ ,  $x=2$ , etc. Every value of  $x$  works.