Perfect1600

FREE PRACTICE SET

20 practice questions modeled on the September 13, 2025 SAT

10 Reading and Writing, 10 Math. A mix of easy, medium and hard.

Read our full breakdown of the September 2025 SAT:
perfect1600.com/blog/september-2025-sat-breakdown

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How to use it: give yourself about 1 minute per question. The answers and short explanations are at the back.

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What was on this test

What students told us about the September 13, 2025 SAT.

- Both Reading and Math saved their hardest questions for Module 2.
- Math took a long time. A word problem near the end left many students short on time.
- Hard vocab questions had two choices that were close to opposites. One supported the claim and one killed it.
- Growth questions needed you to count the periods first. Then that count goes in the exponent.
- Percent questions took each percent of something different. Write down what each percent is of before you multiply.
- Graph questions shifted a function up or down. Do the shift first, then find where it hits zero.

Want the full picture, with worked examples? Read the breakdown:
perfect1600.com/blog/september-2025-sat-breakdown

READING AND WRITING

1 READING AND WRITING · MEDIUM

The architect Dinah Okonjo built her 1978 market hall around a single conviction: that a public building should give people reasons to slow down, as the arcaded squares of southern Europe do, rather than reasons to pass through. _____ every route through the hall was drawn deliberately crooked, with the stalls set at angles that oblige a visitor to turn twice before reaching an exit.

Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?

A Nevertheless,

B Similarly,

C In other words,

D Consequently,

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2 READING AND WRITING · MEDIUM

While researching a topic, a student has taken the following notes:

Before coined money, many communities traded goods directly, an arrangement economists call barter.
The economist Nuria Balcells studies how societies moved away from barter.
Balcells writes that barter works only when each trader happens to want precisely what the other is offering.
Balcells calls this requirement the double coincidence of wants.
In several regions, a single widely accepted good, such as salt or cattle, came to be used in most trades.
Such a good is known as a commodity money.
Balcells notes that commodity moneys were often perishable or awkward to carry.

The student wants to explain why barter is inefficient. Which choice most effectively uses relevant information from the notes to accomplish this goal?

A Balcells, who studies how societies moved away from barter, describes the difficulty as the double coincidence of wants.

B In several regions a single widely accepted good, such as salt or cattle, came to serve in most trades and is known as a commodity money.

C A trade by barter can go ahead only when each party happens to want exactly what the other has to offer.

D The commodity moneys that replaced barter were, as Balcells notes, often perishable or awkward for a trader to carry.

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3 READING AND WRITING · MEDIUM

The crime fiction Dorothy B. Hughes published during the 1940s turns less on physical evidence than on nerve, following the hunted as often as the hunter. Reviewers at the time seldom said so directly, but across the seven books of that decade the _____ interior lives are rendered far more fully than the crimes they commit.

Which choice completes the text so that it conforms to the conventions of Standard English?

A novels' villains'

B novels' villains

C novels villains'

D novel's villains

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4 READING AND WRITING · MEDIUM

To a walker traversing a coastal heath in October, the season's turning announces itself only where it is unmistakable, in the reddened bracken and the abandoned nests beside the footpath. To the botanist Ruth Ibarra, who has surveyed that identical transect through nineteen autumns and anticipates the sequence in which the low turf surrenders its color, those subtler indicators are equally _____.

Which choice completes the text with the most logical and precise word or phrase?

A salient

B contested

C fleeting

D uniform

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5 READING AND WRITING · HARD

Because reptiles ordinarily regulate body heat by exchanging it with their surroundings, biologists long treated the Komodo monitor as a straightforward ectotherm whose core temperature simply tracked the air around it. Telemetry gathered by the zoologist Ana Sorrento across a full dry season, however, recorded the animal holding its core roughly two degrees above ambient at every hour of the day and night, a finding that leaves the older characterization _____ .

Which choice completes the text with the most logical and precise word or phrase?

A incontrovertible

B unremarkable

C provisional

D indefensible

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6 READING AND WRITING · HARD

Radio drama of the 1940s afforded its sound technicians no margin at all: a mistimed cue could not be excised from a recording that did not exist, and a property splintering mid-scene had to be replaced within the second by whatever else lay within reach. Scholars reconstructing such broadcasts from the surviving continuity scripts, which enumerate every effect down to its cue number, consequently underestimate how thoroughly each transmission was of necessity _____ .

Which choice completes the text with the most logical and precise word or phrase?

A meticulous

B inconspicuous

C improvisatory

D derivative

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7 READING AND WRITING · HARD

At its height in the fourteenth century, the merchant league that linked the ports of the Baltic to those of the North Sea held no territory, raised no standing army, and answered to no crown. What it did hold was a shared body of commercial _____ it could enforce by closing every member harbor to a town that broke them.

Which choice completes the text so that it conforms to the conventions of Standard English?

A rules, which

B rules, it

C rules; it

D rules: it

8 READING AND WRITING · HARD

Camera traps and track counts are both employed to estimate jaguar density, and the ecologist Nadia Brum anticipated that the two techniques would converge closely wherever they were deployed alongside each other. In four regions she obtained paired estimates during an identical season, recording each figure as individuals per 100 square kilometers. In the two regions characterized by dense understory vegetation, Serra Alta and Pantanal West, the paired estimates diverged dramatically, and Brum proposed that in such terrain one of the techniques is systematically overlooking animals that the other successfully registers.

Estimated Jaguar Density (Individuals per 100 km2) by Survey Method

Survey region	Camera-trap estimate	Track-count estimate
Rio Verde	3.1	3.4
Caatinga North	2.8	3.0
Serra Alta	1.4	4.2
Pantanal West	1.6	4.5

Which choice most effectively uses data from the table to support Brum's proposal?

A In Rio Verde and Caatinga North, the track-count estimate exceeds the camera-trap estimate by no more than 0.3 individuals per 100 km2.

B Across all four regions, the track-count estimate is higher than the camera-trap estimate.

C In Serra Alta and Pantanal West, the camera-trap estimate is less than half the track-count estimate, whereas the two agree closely elsewhere.

D Pantanal West yields the highest track-count estimate of the four regions, at 4.5 individuals per 100 km2.

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9 READING AND WRITING · HARD

The peppery bite of a radish comes from compounds the root assembles only when certain bacteria are present in the soil immediately around it, and the plant physiologist Wen Katsaros wanted to know how much of the variation in sharpness those bacteria account for. Her first surveys drew on radishes lifted from working farms, where moisture, acidity, and mineral content differed from row to row as well as from farm to farm. For the trials that followed, she abandoned field-grown roots entirely and raised every plant in an identical potting mix held at a fixed moisture and pH, inoculating each pot with a different bacterial community. The change of method was necessary because _____

Which choice most logically completes the text?

A radishes raised in pots develop a sharper bite than radishes lifted from working farms do.

B any difference in sharpness among the field-grown roots could have come from the soil conditions rather than from the bacteria.

C the bacterial communities Katsaros used in the pots do not occur in the soils of working farms.

D moisture and acidity have a larger effect on a radish's sharpness than the surrounding bacteria do.

10 READING AND WRITING · HARD

Text 1

The hospitality researcher Lucia Merrifield followed 240 first-time restaurant proprietors through a six-month mentoring program in which each was partnered with a veteran operator. Four years afterward, 61 percent of the participants remained in business, a proportion Merrifield describes as exceptional for an industry with notoriously high closure rates. She proposes that sustained contact with an experienced operator is what carries a novice proprietor through the interval in which most failures occur.

Text 2

Merrifield's survival proportion is accurate enough, but it is bearing considerably more argumentative weight than it can support. Proprietors who seek out a mentoring program are already the sort who plan deliberately, and who plan early. Without knowing how comparable proprietors fared across the identical four years unaccompanied by a mentor, a reader cannot determine whether the partnership generated the advantage or merely identified the proprietors who would have possessed it regardless.

Based on the texts, the author of Text 2 would most likely want to know which of the following about the proposal presented in Text 1?

A How many of the 240 participants completed all six months of the mentoring program

B Whether the veteran operators serving as mentors had themselves survived their first four years

C How the program's organizers selected which veteran operator to pair with each new owner

D Whether comparable owners who did not enroll reached similar survival rates over the same four years

11 MATH · MEDIUM

Each of the 96 volunteers at a food bank was assigned to either the morning shift or the evening shift. Of the 54 volunteers assigned to the morning shift, 21 are students. Of the volunteers assigned to the evening shift, 15 are students.

If one of the 96 volunteers is selected at random, what is the probability of selecting a volunteer who is a student?

Write your answer:

12 MATH · MEDIUM

Line k is defined by the equation $7x + 12y = 30$. What is the slope of a line that is perpendicular to line k in the xy-plane?

A $-\frac{12}{7}$

B $-\frac{7}{12}$

C $\frac{7}{12}$

D $\frac{12}{7}$

13 MATH · MEDIUM

The number q is 40% of the number p, and the number r is 88% of the number p. r is what percent of q?

Write your answer:

14 MATH · MEDIUM

In a mountain town, the average snowfall in January is 13.5 inches, and each month after January the average snowfall is 20% less than the month before.

What is the average snowfall, in inches, 3 months after January?

Write your answer:

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15 MATH · MEDIUM

A conveyor belt at a packing plant moves at a constant speed of 85 meters per minute. The relationship 1 meter = 3.28 feet can be used to convert between the two units.

Which of the following is closest to the speed of the conveyor belt, in feet per hour?

A 278.8

B 16,728

C 54,868

D 1,003,680

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16 MATH · HARD

Priya opens a savings account with a deposit of $1,250. The account pays no interest for the first 6 months. Beginning at the end of month 6, the balance increases by 1.4% every 3 months.

Which equation gives the balance B, in dollars, in Priya's account x months after the account was opened, where $x \geq 6$?

A $B = 1{,}250(1.014)^{3x-6}$

B $B = 1{,}250(1.014)^{\frac{x-6}{2}}$

C $B = 1{,}250(1.014)^{\frac{x}{3}-2}$

D $B = 1{,}250(1.014)^{\frac{x}{3}-6}$

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17 MATH · HARD

In right triangle JKL, angle K is a right angle, $KL = 42$, and the area of the triangle is 1,176. Point M lies on $\overline{JK}$ and point N lies on $\overline{KL}$ such that $\overline{MN}$ is parallel to $\overline{JL}$ and $MN = 30$.

What is the length of $\overline{NL}$?

Write your answer:

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18 MATH · HARD

The function f is defined by $f(x) = 2(x - 7b)^3 + 54$, where b is a positive constant.

In the xy-plane, the graph of $y = f(x) - 54$ has an x-intercept at $(a, 0)$. What is the value of a in terms of b?

A $-7b$

B $7b$

C $7b - 27$

D $7b + 27$

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19 MATH · HARD

$$y = x^2$$

$$y = 14x - t$$

In the given system of equations, t is a positive integer constant. The system has two distinct real solutions. What is the greatest possible value of t?

Write your answer:

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20 MATH · HARD

In the equation $\frac{1}{18}x^2 + px + qx + pq = 0$, p and q are positive constants and the product of the two solutions is $-3k\,pq$. What is the value of k?

Write your answer:

ANSWERS

Step-by-step explanations for every question are at perfect1600.com.

1	**D**	Okonjo wanted people to slow down. So she made every path crooked. The second sentence is the result of the first, so use "Consequently."
2	**C**	The goal is to explain why barter doesn't work well. C gives the reason: each side has to want exactly what the other has. A just names the idea. B and D are about commodity money.
3	**A**	The villains belong to the novels, so "novels'" needs an apostrophe. The inner lives belong to the villains, so "villains'" needs one too. Both words are plural, so both apostrophes go after the s.
4	**A**	A casual walker only notices the obvious signs, like red ferns. Ibarra has walked the same path for 19 autumns. So the small signs stand out to her just as much. Salient means easy to notice.
5	**D**	Everyone said the Komodo's body temperature just matched the air. The new data show it stays 2 degrees warmer all day and night. So the old idea can't be defended anymore. Provisional is too weak, since the data clearly disprove it.
6	**C**	Mistakes couldn't be edited out, and broken props had to be swapped on the spot. So every broadcast meant making things up as they went. Improvisatory means made up in the moment. Meticulous is the trap, because the scripts look so careful.
7	**A**	After the blank, "it could enforce" has no object. "Which" fixes that by pointing back to the rules. B, C and D all leave "it could enforce" with nothing to enforce.
8	**C**	Brum says one method misses animals in thick brush. C shows the two methods disagree badly in the two brushy regions and agree elsewhere. That matches her idea. B ignores the difference between regions.
9	**B**	On farms, the soil itself changed from row to row. So any difference in taste could come from the soil instead of the bacteria. Keeping the soil the same in every pot leaves the bacteria as the only difference.
10	**D**	Text 2 says people who join a mentor program are already good planners. So their high survival might have nothing to do with the mentor. To check, you'd need to know how similar owners without mentors did. That's D.
11	**36/96 or 3/8**	Add up the students: 21 in the morning plus 15 in the evening is 36. The question picks from all 96 volunteers, so the probability is $\frac{36}{96} = \frac{3}{8}$.
12	**D**	Solve for y: $y = -\frac{7}{12}x + \frac{30}{12}$. So line k has slope $-\frac{7}{12}$. A perpendicular slope is the flipped opposite: $\frac{12}{7}$.
13	**220**	Divide: $\frac{r}{q} = \frac{0.88p}{0.40p} = 2.2$. That's 220%. The p cancels, so you never need its value.

14	**6.912**	Each month keeps 80% of the month before. So multiply by 0.8 three times: $13.5 \times 0.8^3 = 13.5 \times 0.512 = 6.912$.
15	**B**	Change meters to feet: $85 \times 3.28 = 278.8$ feet per minute. Change minutes to hours: $278.8 \times 60 = 16{,}728$. Choice A forgets the hours step.
16	**C**	Growth starts at month 6 and happens every 3 months. After x months, the number of growth periods is $\frac{x-6}{3} = \frac{x}{3} - 2$. That count is the exponent.
17	**24**	The area gives $\frac{1}{2}(42)(JK) = 1{,}176$, so $JK = 56$. Then $JL = \sqrt{42^2 + 56^2} = 70$. The small triangle is $\frac{30}{70} = \frac{3}{7}$ of the big one. So $KN = 18$ and $NL = 42 - 18 = 24$.
18	**B**	Subtracting 54 cancels the $+54$: $f(x) - 54 = 2(x - 7b)^3$. That's 0 only when $x = 7b$. So $a = 7b$.
19	**48**	Set the equations equal: $x^2 - 14x + t = 0$. Two solutions means $b^2 - 4ac > 0$, so $196 - 4t > 0$ and $t < 49$. The greatest integer below 49 is 48.
20	**-6**	The product of the solutions is $\frac{c}{a}$. Here that's $\frac{pq}{1/18} = 18pq$. Set $18pq = -3k\,pq$, so $k = -6$.

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