

SECTION 2

STRUCTURE AND WRITTEN EXPRESSION

Time—25 minutes

(including the reading of the directions)

Now set your clock for 25 minutes.

This section is designed to measure your ability to recognize language that is appropriate for standard written English. There are two types of questions in this section, with special directions for each type.

Structure

Directions: These questions are incomplete sentences. Beneath each sentence you will see four words or phrases, marked (A), (B), (C), and (D). Choose the **one** word or phrase that best completes the sentence. Then, on your answer sheet, find the number of the question and fill in the space that corresponds to the letter of the answer you have chosen.

Look at the following examples.

Example I

The president _____ the election by a landslide.

- (A) won
- (B) he won
- (C) yesterday
- (D) fortunately

Sample Answer

- ☒ (A)
- ☐ (B)
- ☐ (C)
- ☐ (D)

The sentence should read, "The president won the election by a landslide." Therefore, you should choose answer (A).

Example II

When _____ the conference?

- (A) the doctor attended
- (B) did the doctor attend
- (C) the doctor will attend
- (D) the doctor's attendance

Sample Answer

- ☐ (A)
- ☒ (B)
- ☐ (C)
- ☐ (D)

The sentence should read, "When did the doctor attend the conference?" Therefore, you should choose answer (B).

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1. In the late 1880s, Hull House _____ United States' first welfare state.
(A) to become the
(B) became the
(C) becoming one of the
(D) it became the
2. _____ with the largest alphabet is Cambodian, with 74 letters.
(A) In the language
(B) The language is
(C) The language
(D) About the language
3. _____ given to the various types of microscopic plants and animals found in water.
(A) Named plankton
(B) The name of plankton
(C) Plankton's name
(D) Plankton is the name
4. Charles Babbage (1792–1871) drew up the first plans for a programmable digital computer in 1834, but _____ was never completed.
(A) his invention
(B) he invented
(C) to invent him
(D) for him to invent
5. _____, one of the oldest forms of written communication, was used as early as 3000 B.C.
(A) Cuneiform writing
(B) In cuneiform writing
(C) Cuneiform writing was
(D) When cuneiform writing
6. As a protection device, an octopus ejects black or purple ink to cloud the water when _____.
(A) does it escape
(B) its escape
(C) it escapes
(D) escapes it
7. _____ manipulate with their feet as well as with their hands, it is difficult for them to stand upright.
(A) Apes can, however,
(B) Apes are able to
(C) Despite the ability of apes
(D) Although apes can
8. Approximately 500 varieties of insectivorous plants, which trap animals for their sustenance, _____ in the world.
(A) and their existence
(B) exist
(C) they exist
(D) that exist
9. Ozone is formed when ultraviolet radiation from the Sun _____ molecules into highly reactive oxygen atoms.
(A) oxygen breaks up
(B) oxygen is broken up
(C) breaks up oxygen
(D) to break up oxygen
10. The surrealistic movement in art in the 1920s and 1930s placed _____ is pictured in the unconscious and often incorporated dreamlike images.
(A) to emphasize it
(B) an emphasis on it
(C) emphasize what
(D) an emphasis on what

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11. Today used to measure the weight of gemstones or the amount of gold per 24 parts of pure gold, _____ originally the weight of a seed of the carob tree.
- (A) was a carat
 - (B) a carat was
 - (C) which was a carat
 - (D) that a carat was
12. The film *Lawrence of Arabia* is three hours and forty-one minutes long, one minute _____ *Gone with the Wind*.
- (A) in length like
 - (B) long is
 - (C) is longer than
 - (D) longer than is
13. The genus *Equus* became extinct in North America during the glacial period, and it was not reintroduced until _____ by the Spaniards.
- (A) brought there
 - (B) was brought there
 - (C) bringing it there
 - (D) it brought there
14. In _____ several vertically aligned honeycombs with hexagonal wax cells stacked close together.
- (A) a honeybee hive is
 - (B) a honeybee hive are
 - (C) a honeybee hive of
 - (D) a honeybee hive composed of
15. The shapes of snow crystals depend largely _____ temperature and humidity are.
- (A) how high its
 - (B) on the height of the
 - (C) on how high the
 - (D) that the height of the

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COMPLETE TEST THREE

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Written Expression

Directions: In these questions, each sentence has four underlined words or phrases. The four underlined parts of the sentence are marked (A), (B), (C), and (D). Identify the **one** underlined word or phrase that must be changed in order for the sentence to be correct. Then, on your answer sheet, find the number of the question and fill in the space that corresponds to the letter of the answer you have chosen.

Look at the following examples.

Example I

The four string on a violin are tuned
 A B C D
 in fifths.

Sample Answer

- ☐ (A)
- ☒ (B)
- ☐ (C)
- ☐ (D)

The sentence should read, "The four strings on a violin are tuned in fifths." Therefore, you should choose answer (B).

Example II

The research for the book *Roots* taking
 A B C
 Alex Haley twelve years.
 D

Sample Answer

- ☐ (A)
- ☐ (B)
- ☒ (C)
- ☐ (D)

The sentence should read, "The research for the book *Roots* took Alex Haley twelve years." Therefore, you should choose answer (C).

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16. The price of silver rose to \$50.05 per troy ounce in January 1980 and then fell to
\$10.80 two month later.
A B C D
17. Most polar seals retreat to open water during the winter, but a few types have learn
to survive on and under the ice all year round.
A B C D
18. More than half of all stars is in binary or multiple-star systems.
A B C D
19. The harpsichord is the most complex and most large of all the plucked keyboard
instruments.
A B C D
20. United States forces won the city of Los Angeles in 1847 during the Mexican War and
gain all of California in the same year.
A B C D
21. During fermentation, complex carbohydrates are converted to another chemicals by
the action of enzymes produced by molds, yeasts, or bacteria.
A B C D
22. The surface of Mars is very complex and consists of a mixture of flat deserts, craters,
volcanoes, and mountainous.
A B C D
23. Hardwood comes from broad-leaved deciduous trees, those that lose theirs leaves in
winter.
A B C D
24. The Washington quarter was first minting by the U.S. government in 1932 on the
200th anniversary of George Washington's birth.
A B C D
25. W. Somerset Maugham's best-known novel, Of Human Bondage, is a partially
fictionalized account of a unhappy youth.
A B C D

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26. The Congressional Medal of Honor, instituted at the height^A of the Civil War, is today
a highest^B decoration^C for gallantry^D in the United States.
27. High blood pressure results from^A either an increased^B output of blood from the heart
and an increased resistance to its flow^C through tiny branches of the arteries.
^D
28. When the U.S. government's^A library was burned by^B the British in 1814, former^C
President Thomas Jefferson donated 6,487 of their^D own books to start the present-
day Library of Congress.
29. James A. Garfield has become^A the twentieth^B president of the United States in 1881
and was assassinated^C later in that year.
^D
30. Mambas, poisonous^A African snakes that come from^B the same family as cobras^C,
possess an extreme^D potent venom.
31. Not until the discovery^A of Pluto's moon Charon was^B many of the^C characteristics of
the planet Pluto evident^D.
32. Scorpions, which are normally^A lone^B, have developed a cautious mating ritual
because they are not immune^C to their^D own poison.
33. The diameter of the Sun is more than^A one hundred times^B greater^C than the^D Earth.
34. In the mid-18th^A century, American, Russian, and Canadian hunters on the^B Pacific
coast of North America annihilated^C almost the sea otter in order to collect^D the pelts.
35. Pat Garrett, who shot and killed^A Billy the Kid on July 14, 1881, later^B did^C his living
as a^D Texas Ranger.

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36. Paul Revere was the son of a French immigration named Apollos Rivoire, who later began calling himself Revere to make his name easier for Americans to pronounce.
37. Safety glass, a toughened glass sheet, is six times stronger than untreating glass.
38. The foxglove is source of the drug digitalis, which is used to treat heart disease.
39. Related fungus from a family of yeasts called ascomycetes cause bread to rise, create the veins in blue cheese, and produce penicillin.
40. Rival leaders during the American Civil War, Abraham Lincoln and Jefferson Davis both hailed Kentucky.

This is the end of Section 2.
If you finish before 25 minutes has ended,
check your work on Section 2 only.



At the end of 25 minutes, go on to Section 3.
Use exactly 55 minutes to work on Section 3.

SECTION 3
READING COMPREHENSION

Time—55 minutes
(including the reading of the directions)
Now set your clock for 55 minutes.

This section is designed to measure your ability to read and understand short passages similar in topic and style to those that students are likely to encounter in North American universities and colleges. This section contains reading passages and questions about the passages.

Directions: In this section you will read several passages. Each one is followed by a number of questions about it. You are to choose the **one** best answer, (A), (B), (C), or (D), to each question. Then, on your answer sheet, find the number of the question and fill in the space that corresponds to the letter of the answer you have chosen.

Answer all questions about the information in a passage on the basis of what is **stated** or **implied** in that passage.

Read the following passage:

John Quincy Adams, who served as the sixth president of the United States from 1825 to 1829, is today recognized for his masterful statesmanship and diplomacy. He dedicated his life to public service, both in the presidency and in the various other political offices that he held. Throughout his political career he demonstrated his unswerving belief in freedom of speech, the antislavery cause, and the right of Americans to be free from European and Asian domination.

Example I

To what did John Quincy Adams devote his life?

- (A) Improving his personal life
- (B) Serving the public
- (C) Increasing his fortune
- (D) Working on his private business

Sample Answer

- (A)
- ☒ (B)
- (C)
- (D)

According to the passage, John Quincy Adams “dedicated his life to public service.” Therefore, you should choose answer (B).

Example II

In line 4, the word “unswerving” is closest in meaning to

- (A) moveable
- (B) insignificant
- (C) unchanging
- (D) diplomatic

Sample Answer

- (A)
- (B)
- ☒ (C)
- (D)

The passage states that John Quincy Adams demonstrated his unswerving belief “throughout his career.” This implies that the belief did not change. Therefore, you should choose answer (C).

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Questions 1–10

The final battle of the War of 1812 was the Battle of New Orleans. This battle gave a clear demonstration of the need for effective communication during wartime; it also showed the disastrous results that can come to pass when communication is inadequate.

Line The War of 1812 was fought between Great Britain and the very young country of the United
(5) States only a relatively few years after the United States had won its independence from Britain. The United States had declared war against Britain in June of 1812, mostly because of interference with U.S. shipping by the British and because of the shanghaiing of U.S. sailors for enforced service on British vessels. The war lasted for a little more than two years, when a peace treaty was signed at Ghent, in Belgium, on the 24th of December, 1814.

(10) Unfortunately, the news that the Treaty of Ghent had been signed and that the war was officially over was not communicated in a timely manner over the wide distance to where the war was being contested. Negotiations for the treaty and the actual signing of the treaty took place in Europe, and news of the treaty had to be carried across the Atlantic to the war front by ship. A totally unnecessary loss of life was incurred as a result of the amount of time that it took to inform the combatants of the
(15) treaty.

Early in January of 1815, some two weeks after the peace treaty had been signed, British troops in the southern part of the United States were unaware that the war had officially ended. Over 5,000 British troops attacked U.S. troops. During the ensuing battle, known as the Battle of New Orleans, the British suffered a huge number of casualties, around 2,000, and the Americans lost 71, all in a
(20) battle fought only because news of the peace treaty that had already been signed in Ghent had not yet reached the battlefield.

1. The main idea of this passage is that
 - (A) the War of Independence was unnecessary
 - (B) the War of 1812 was unnecessary
 - (C) the Treaty of Ghent was unnecessary
 - (D) the Battle of New Orleans was unnecessary
2. The pronoun "it" in line 2 refers to
 - (A) battle
 - (B) demonstration
 - (C) communication
 - (D) wartime
3. The expression "come to pass" in line 3 could best be replaced by
 - (A) happen
 - (B) overthrow
 - (C) self-destruct
 - (D) circumvent
4. According to the passage, when did the United States win its independence from Britain?
 - (A) Shortly before the War of 1812
 - (B) During the War of 1812
 - (C) Just after the War of 1812
 - (D) Long after the War of 1812
5. According to the passage, some U.S. sailors were
 - (A) taken forcibly to Shanghai
 - (B) made to go to Ghent
 - (C) forced to work on British ships
 - (D) responsible for causing the War of 1812
6. It is NOT stated in the passage that Ghent was
 - (A) where negotiations took place
 - (B) the site of the final battle
 - (C) where the treaty was signed
 - (D) far from the battlefield

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7. The word "contested" in line 12 is closest in meaning to
- (A) played
 - (B) fought
 - (C) discussed
 - (D) examined
8. It can be determined from the passage that, of the following dates, the Battle of New Orleans was most probably fought
- (A) on December 10, 1814
 - (B) on December 24, 1814
 - (C) on January 1, 1815
 - (D) on January 8, 1815
9. Where in the passage does the author indicate when the War of 1812 officially ended?
- (A) Lines 1–3
 - (B) Lines 4–5
 - (C) Lines 8–9
 - (D) Lines 10–12
10. Which paragraph describes the battle that took place after the signing of the treaty?
- (A) The first paragraph
 - (B) The second paragraph
 - (C) The third paragraph
 - (D) The last paragraph

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Questions 11–21

Mount Rushmore is a well-known monument in the Black Hills of South Dakota that features the countenances of four United States presidents: Washington, Jefferson, Roosevelt, and Lincoln. What is not so well known is that the process of creating this national treasure was not exactly an uneventful one.

- Line
(5) Mount Rushmore was the project of the visionary sculptor John Gutzen de la Mothe Borglum, who was born in Idaho but studied sculpture in Paris in his youth and befriended the famous French sculptor Auguste Rodin. In 1927 Borglum was granted a commission by the federal government to create the sculpture on Mount Rushmore. Though he was nearly sixty years old when he started, he was undaunted by the enormity of the project and the obstacles that it engendered. He optimistically
(10) asserted that the project would be completed within five years, not caring to recognize the potential problems that such a massive project would involve, the problems of dealing with financing, with government bureaucracy, and with Mother Nature herself. An example of what Mother Nature had to throw at the project was the fissure—or large crack—that developed in the granite where Jefferson was being carved. Jefferson had to be moved to the other side of Washington, next to Roosevelt
(15) because of the break in the stone. The work that had been started on the first Jefferson had to be dynamited away.

- Mount Rushmore was not completed within the five years predicted by Borglum and was in fact not actually completed within Borglum's lifetime, although it was almost finished. Borglum died on March 6, 1941, at the age of seventy-four, after fourteen years of work on the presidents. His son,
(20) Lincoln Borglum, who had worked with his father throughout the project, completed the monument within eight months of his father's death.

11. Which of the following best expresses the main idea of the passage?
 - (A) Mount Rushmore was a huge project filled with numerous obstacles.
 - (B) Mount Rushmore is a famous American monument.
 - (C) Mount Rushmore has sculptures of four United States presidents on it.
 - (D) John Gutzen de la Mothe Borglum created Mount Rushmore.
12. Which of the following best describes the relationship between Borglum and Rodin in Borglum's early years?
 - (A) Borglum studied about Rodin in Paris.
 - (B) Borglum was far more famous than Rodin as a sculptor.
 - (C) Borglum and Rodin were born and raised in the same place.
 - (D) Borglum and Rodin were friends.
13. The word "nearly" in line 8 could best be replaced by which of the following.
 - (A) Over
 - (B) Closely
 - (C) Almost
 - (D) Barely
14. Which of the following is NOT true about Borglum?
 - (A) He began Mount Rushmore around the age of sixty.
 - (B) He predicted that Mount Rushmore would be finished around 1932.
 - (C) Mount Rushmore was finished when Borglum predicted it would be.
 - (D) Borglum worked on Mount Rushmore for more than a decade.

15. It can be inferred from the passage that Borglum was someone who
- (A) expected the best to happen
 - (B) set realistic goals
 - (C) never tried anything too challenging
 - (D) was always afraid that bad things were going to happen
16. A "fissure" in line 13 is a
- (A) discoloration
 - (B) break
 - (C) unevenness
 - (D) softness
17. Why does the author mention the fact that the carving of Thomas Jefferson was moved?
- (A) It shows what a perfectionist Borglum was.
 - (B) It demonstrates Borglum's artistic style.
 - (C) It gives insight into Jefferson's character.
 - (D) It is an example of a problem caused by nature.
18. The pronoun "it" in line 18 refers to which of the following?
- (A) The first Jefferson
 - (B) Mount Rushmore
 - (C) Borglum's lifetime
 - (D) Fourteen years of work
19. Which of the following is closest in meaning to the expression "within eight months of his father's death" in line 21?
- (A) More than eight months before his father's death
 - (B) Less than eight months before his father's death
 - (C) Less than eight months after his father's death
 - (D) More than eight months after his father's death
20. Where in the passage does the author mention when the Mount Rushmore project got started?
- (A) Lines 1–4
 - (B) Lines 7–8
 - (C) Lines 9–12
 - (D) Lines 17–18
21. This passage would most likely be assigned reading in a course on
- (A) art history
 - (B) geography
 - (C) management
 - (D) government

Questions 22–31

Carbon dating can be used to estimate the age of any organic natural material; it has been used successfully in archeology to determine the age of ancient artifacts or fossils as well as in a variety of other fields. the principle underlying the use of carbon dating is that carbon is a part of all living things on Earth. Since a radioactive substance such as carbon-14 has a known half-life, the amount of carbon-14 remaining in an object can be used to date that object.

Carbon-14 has a half-life of 5,570 years, which means that after that number of years half of the carbon-14 atoms have decayed into nitrogen-14. It is the ratio of carbon-14 to nitrogen-14 in that substance that indicates the age of the substance. If, for example, in a particular sample the amount of carbon-14 is roughly equivalent to the amount of nitrogen-14, this indicates that around half of the carbon-14 has decayed into nitrogen-14, and the sample is approximately 5,570 years old.

Carbon dating cannot be used effectively in dating objects that are older than 80,000 years. When objects are that old, much of the carbon-14 has already decayed into nitrogen-14, and the minuscule amount that is left does not provide a reliable measurement of age. In the case of older objects, other age-dating methods are available, methods which use radioactive atoms with longer half-lives than carbon has.

22. This passage is mainly about
- (A) the differences between carbon-14 and nitrogen-14
 - (B) one method of dating old objects
 - (C) archeology and the study of ancient artifacts
 - (D) various uses for carbon
23. The word “estimate” in line 1 is closest in meaning to
- (A) understand
 - (B) hide
 - (C) rate
 - (D) approximate
24. The pronoun “it” in line 1 refers to
- (A) carbon dating
 - (B) the age
 - (C) any organic natural material
 - (D) archeology
25. Which of the following is NOT true about carbon-14?
- (A) It is radioactive.
 - (B) Its half-life is more than 5,000 years.
 - (C) It and nitrogen always exist in equal amounts in any substance.
 - (D) It can decay into nitrogen-14.
26. The word “underlying” in line 3 could best be replaced by
- (A) below
 - (B) requiring
 - (C) being studied through
 - (D) serving as a basis for
27. It can be inferred from the passage that if an item contains more carbon-14 than nitrogen-14, then the item is
- (A) too old to be age-dated with carbon-14
 - (B) not as much as 5,570 years old
 - (C) too radioactive to be used by archeologists
 - (D) more than 5,570 years old
28. The word “roughly” in line 9 could best be replaced by
- (A) harshly
 - (B) precisely
 - (C) coarsely
 - (D) approximately

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29. The expression "is left" in line 13 could best be replaced by
- (A) remains
 - (B) has turned
 - (C) changes
 - (D) is gone
30. It is implied in the passage that
- (A) carbon dating could not be used on an item containing nitrogen
 - (B) fossils cannot be age-dated using carbon-14
 - (C) carbon-14 does not have the longest known half-life
 - (D) carbon dating has no known uses outside of archeology
31. The paragraph following the passage most probably discusses
- (A) how carbon-14 decays into nitrogen-1
 - (B) various other age-dating methods
 - (C) why carbon-14 has such a long half-life
 - (D) what substances are part of all living things

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Questions 32–40

Line Madison Square Garden, a world-famous sporting venue in New York City, has actually been a
(5) series of buildings in varied locations rather than a single building in one spot. In 1873, P. T. Barnum built Barnum's Monster Classical and Geological Hippodrome at the corner of Madison Avenue and 26th Street, across from Madison Square Park. Two years later, bandleader Patrick Gilmore bought the property, added statues and fountains, and renamed it Gilmore's Gardens. When Cornelius Vanderbilt bought the property in 1879, it was renamed Madison Square Garden.

(10) A second very lavish Madison Square Garden was built at the same location in 1890, with a ballroom, a restaurant, a theater, a rooftop garden, and a main arena with seating for 15,000. However, this elaborate Madison Square Garden lasted only until 1924, when it was torn down to make way for a forty-story skyscraper.

(15) When the second Madison Square Garden had been replaced in its location across from Madison Square Park, boxing promoter Tex Rickard raised six million dollars to build a new Madison Square Garden. This new Madison Square Garden was constructed in a different location, on 8th Avenue and 50th Street and quite some distance from Madison Square Park and Madison Avenue. Rickard's Madison Square Garden served primarily as an arena for boxing prizefights and circus events until it outgrew its usefulness by the late 1950s.

(20) A new location was found for a fourth Madison Square Garden, atop Pennsylvania Railroad Station, and plans were announced for its construction in 1960. This current edifice, which includes a huge sports arena, a bowling center, a 5,000-seat amphitheater, and a twenty-nine-story office building, does retain the traditional name Madison Square Garden. However, the name is actually quite a misnomer. The building is not located near Madison Square, nor does it have the flowery gardens that contributed to the original name.

32. The main point of this passage is that Madison Square Garden
- (A) has had a varied history in various locations
 - (B) was P. T. Barnum's major accomplishment
 - (C) is home to many different sporting events
 - (D) was named after an adjacent park
33. Which paragraph discusses the third incarnation of Madison Square Garden?
- (A) The first paragraph
 - (B) The second paragraph
 - (C) The third paragraph
 - (D) The last paragraph
34. What is a "venue" in line 1?
- (A) A place where people come together
 - (B) An event in a competition
 - (C) An exhibit of various products
 - (D) An invitation to a program
35. According to the passage, Patrick Gilmore did all of the following EXCEPT that he
- (A) purchased the property at the corner of Madison Avenue and 26th Street
 - (B) made improvements to the property that he bought
 - (C) named the property that he bought Madison Square Garden
 - (D) sold the property to Cornelius Vanderbilt
36. The word "lavish" in line 7 is closest in meaning to
- (A) simple
 - (B) modern
 - (C) elaborate
 - (D) outlandish

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37. How long did the second Madison Square Garden last?
- (A) 11 years
 - (B) 34 years
 - (C) 45 years
 - (D) 60 years
38. Which of the following would most likely have taken place at Rickard's Madison Square Garden?
- (A) A ballroom dance
 - (B) A theater production
 - (C) A basketball game
 - (D) A tiger show
39. An "edifice" in line 18 is most likely
- (A) an address
 - (B) an association
 - (C) a component
 - (D) a building
40. What can be inferred about the current Madison Square Garden?
- (A) It is on Madison Avenue.
 - (B) It is across from Madison Square Park.
 - (C) It has incredible gardens.
 - (D) It is above a transportation center.

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Questions 41–50

Line It is often the case with folktales that they develop from actual happenings but in their
(5) development lose much of their factual base; the story of Pocahontas quite possibly fits into this category of folktale. This princess of the Powhatan tribe was firmly established in the lore of early America and has been made even more famous by the Disney film based on the folktale that arose from her life. She was a real-life person, but the actual story of her life most probably differed considerably from the folktale and the movie based on the folktale.

Powhatan, the chief of a confederacy of tribes in Virginia, had several daughters, none of whom was actually named Pocahontas. The nickname means “playful one,” and several of Powhatan’s daughters were called Pocahontas. The daughter of Powhatan who became the subject of the folktale (10) was named Matoaka. What has been verified about Matoaka, or Pocahontas as she has come to be known, is that she did marry an Englishman and that she did spend time in England before she died there at a young age. In the spring of 1613, a young Pocahontas was captured by the English and taken to Jamestown. There she was treated with courtesy as the daughter of chief Powhatan. While Pocahontas was at Jamestown, English gentleman John Rolfe fell in love with her and asked her to (15) marry. Both the governor of the Jamestown colony and Pocahontas’s father Powhatan approved the marriage as a means of securing peace between Powhatan’s tribe and the English at Jamestown. In 1616, Pocahontas accompanied her new husband to England, where she was royally received. Shortly before her planned return to Virginia in 1617, she contracted an illness and died rather suddenly.

A major part of the folktale of Pocahontas that is unverified concerns her love for English (20) Captain John Smith in the period of time before her capture by the British and her rescue of him from almost certain death. Captain John Smith was indeed at the colony of Jamestown and was acquainted with Powhatan and his daughters; he even described meeting them in a 1612 journal. However, the story of his rescue by the young maiden did not appear in his writings until 1624, well after Pocahontas had aroused widespread interest in England by her marriage to an English (25) gentleman and her visit to England. It is this discrepancy in dates that has caused some historians to doubt the veracity of the tale. However, other historians do argue quite persuasively that this incident did truly take place.

41. The main idea of the passage is that
- (A) folktales are often not very factual
 - (B) Pocahontas did not really exist
 - (C) any one of Powhatan’s daughters could have been the Pocahontas of legend
 - (D) Pocahontas fell in love with John Smith and saved his life
42. The expression “arose from” in line 4 is closest in meaning to
- (A) developed from
 - (B) went up with
 - (C) was told during
 - (D) climbed to
43. What is true about the name Pocahontas, according to the passage?
- (A) It was the real name of a girl named Matoaka.
 - (B) It meant that someone was playful.
 - (C) Only one girl was known to have used this name.
 - (D) Powhatan was one of several people to be given this nickname.
44. How was Pocahontas treated when she was held at Jamestown?
- (A) With respect
 - (B) With disdain
 - (C) With surprise
 - (D) With harshness

45. It can be inferred from the passage that Pocahontas
- (A) never intended to return to Virginia
 - (B) had a long marriage
 - (C) suffered from a long illness
 - (D) did not mean to remain in England
46. The word "indeed" in line 21 is closest in meaning to
- (A) therefore
 - (B) in fact
 - (C) unexpectedly
 - (D) in contrast
47. The pronoun "he" in line 22 refers to
- (A) the governor
 - (B) Pocahontas
 - (C) John Smith
 - (D) Powhatan
48. When did John Smith most likely meet Pocahontas?
- (A) In 1612
 - (B) In 1613
 - (C) In 1616
 - (D) In 1624
49. Why are some historians doubtful about the portion of the Pocahontas folktale dealing with John Smith?
- (A) Captain John Smith probably never knew Pocahontas.
 - (B) Captain John Smith was never actually in Jamestown.
 - (C) His rescue purportedly happened while Pocahontas was in England.
 - (D) His account of the rescue did not appear until well after the event supposedly happened.
50. The word "veracity" in line 26 is closest in meaning to
- (A) timing
 - (B) location
 - (C) understanding
 - (D) accuracy

This is the end of Section 3.



If you finish in less than 55 minutes,
check your work on Section 3 only.
Do NOT read or work on any other section of the test.

When you finish the test, you may do the following:

- Turn to the **Diagnostic Charts** on pages 583–590, and circle the numbers of the questions that you missed.
- Turn to **Scoring Information** on pages 581–582, and determine your TOEFL score.
- Turn to the **Progress Chart** on page 591, and add your score to the chart.