

Actual Test



02



PASSAGE 1



HIDE TIME 00:54:00

Beginning ▲

- 1 Which of the sentences below best expresses the essential information in the highlighted sentence in the passage? Incorrect answer choices change the meaning in important ways or leave out essential information.

Although the Dorset people lived in the area for more than a millennium, the first evidence proving their existence was not uncovered until the early twentieth century.

- (A) The Dorset people managed to hide all evidence of their existence for more than 1,000 years after they vanished.
 - (B) It was not until the twentieth century, more than 1,000 years after the Dorset people lived, that Dorset artifacts were first found.
 - (C) Nothing was known of the Dorset people until the 1900s despite them having existed for more than 1,000 years.
 - (D) During the twentieth century, a large number of artifacts produced by the Dorset people were discovered.
- 2 According to paragraph 1, which of the following is true about the Dorset people?
- (A) The land that they lived on was first occupied by the Inuit people.
 - (B) They disappeared as a culture after existing for around 1,500 years.
 - (C) There was one primary reason that caused them to die out.
 - (D) They were the first humans to live in the Arctic part of Canada.

Paragraph 1 is marked with an arrow (➡).

The Dorset Culture

→ Presently, the Arctic regions of Canada are inhabited by the Inuit people, but prior to their appearance, a different group of individuals, called the Dorset people, dominated the icy lands of the north. They thrived in that region from approximately 500 B.C. to 1000 A.D. but then gradually went into decline for several reasons. Although the Dorset people lived in the area for more than a millennium, the first evidence proving their existence was not uncovered until the early twentieth century. At an archaeological site at Cape Dorset on Baffin Island, numerous strange artifacts clearly from a group of people older than the Inuit were unearthed. In 1925, Canadian anthropologist Diamond Jenness named this newfound culture for the place where the artifacts had been discovered.

PASSAGE 1



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End ▲

- 7 The author discusses “the Thule people” in paragraph 5 in order to
- (A) focus on the land in which they had lived before they migrated elsewhere
 - (B) compare the hunting methods they used with those of the Dorset people
 - (C) explain how they became the successors to the Dorset people
 - (D) provide the years during which they were successful as a culture

Paragraph 5 is marked with an arrow (➡).

- 8 In stating that the Dorset people went into “terminal decline,” the author means that the Dorset people
- (A) moved elsewhere
 - (B) went extinct
 - (C) lost a war
 - (D) failed to adapt

➡ The Dorset people relied on the sea, winter ice, and mammals that lived near them for their survival. When the northern area experienced a warming period around 1000, the ice began forming later in autumn and breaking up earlier in spring and additionally failed to cover much of the ocean, which left long stretches of water the Dorset people could not cross to reach their traditional hunting areas. Simultaneously, the warming period allowed the ancestors of the modern-day Inuit, called the Thule people, to migrate from Alaska. They had dogs and large sleds and had learned to hunt large whales from boats on the ocean. Able to provide plenty of food for themselves, the Thule people’s population expanded, and they engaged in direct competition with the Dorset people. The combination of the warm weather and the Thule people caused the Dorset people to go into terminal decline, and they vanished entirely sometime between 1200 and 1500.

- 9 Look at the four squares [■] that indicate where the following sentence could be added to the passage.

It was capable of keeping multiple people safe from the elements despite being made primarily of packed snow and ice.

Where would the sentence best fit?

Click on a square [■] to add the sentence to the passage.

1 Occasionally, the Dorset people remained on the ice to hunt and collect meat for long periods of time, so, to survive, they developed the snow house, which is commonly known as the igloo, and burned animal blubber from whales and other animals to keep warm. 2 The blubber was burned in soapstone lamps that the Dorset people carved and which have the appearance of small bowls.

3 To assist their movement on the ice, the Dorset people developed sled shoes made of bone and ivory that enabled them to slide along the ice like modern-day ice skaters, and they created what appear to be crampons made from the jawbones and teeth of animals they hunted. 4

PASSAGE 1

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- 10 Directions:** An introductory sentence for a brief summary of the passage is provided below. Complete the summary by selecting the THREE answer choices that express the most important ideas of the passage. Some sentences do not belong because they express ideas that are not presented in the passage or are minor ideas in the passage. This question is worth 2 points.

Drag your answer choices to the spaces where they belong. To remove an answer choice, click on it.
To review the passage, click on **VIEW TEXT**.

The Dorset people survived as a culture in the Arctic region of Canada on account of their ability to adapt to the frigid weather.

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ANSWER CHOICES

- [1] Thanks to a number of inventions, the Dorset people managed to adapt to the harsh weather in which they lived.
- [2] The Dorset people were one of many different groups, including the Inuit, that lived in the frozen areas of Canada.
- [3] The Thule people and the Dorset people simultaneously lived in the same region for a short period of time.
- [4] The Dorset people arose around 500 B.C. and dominated the land that they lived upon until around 1000 A.D.
- [5] The Dorset people utilized hunting methods that they devised in order to kill animals such as seals, walruses, and whales.
- [6] The first artifacts that belonged to the Dorset people were discovered during the twentieth century.

PASSAGE 2



HIDE TIME 00:54:00

Beginning ▲

11 In paragraph 1, the author implies that Homer

- (A) was the first person from ancient Greece to write epic poetry
- (B) intended for his poems to be spoken rather than read
- (C) may not be the name of the author of the *Iliad* and the *Odyssey*
- (D) is considered the greatest poet the ancient Greeks produced

Paragraph 1 is marked with an arrow (➡).

12 In paragraph 2, why does the author mention “the Trojan prince Paris”?

- (A) To explain his role in causing the Trojan War to take place
- (B) To describe the battle that he fought against the Greek Achilles
- (C) To argue that he was widely considered the greatest Trojan hero
- (D) To remark on his relationship with the Greek god Apollo

Paragraph 2 is marked with an arrow (➡).

13 The word “livid” in the passage is closest in meaning to

- (A) apprehensive
- (B) depressed
- (C) outspoken
- (D) furious

The *Iliad* and the *Odyssey*

→ Two of the earliest works of Western literature are the epic poems the *Iliad* and the *Odyssey*, which were composed by the Greek poet Homer. The poems focus primarily on the Trojan War and its aftermath as well as the relationships between mortal men and the Greek gods. Nobody knows if the poems are based on factual events, and whether Homer was real or not is another long-debated matter. Despite questions about their veracity and authorship, the *Iliad* and the *Odyssey* rank among the greatest works in the Western canon.

⇒ The Trojan War was a ten-year conflict between the invading Greeks and the defending Trojans. The impetus for the war happened when the Trojan prince Paris—with assistance from the goddess Aphrodite—abducted Helen, the world's most beautiful woman and the wife of the Greek Menelaus. Enraged, the greatest Greek warriors joined an army led by Agamemnon, Menelaus's brother, and sailed to Troy to avenge the insult Paris had given them. Homer's story, told in the *Iliad*, starts near the war's end. According to the *Iliad*, one of the gods has caused the Greek army to fall sick, and the only way to recover is by releasing one of their captives, the daughter of a priest of the god Apollo. The girl had been claimed by Agamemnon, who releases her, but he then takes one of the captives of Achilles, the greatest Greek warrior, as compensation. Achilles becomes livid when Agamemnon seizes the girl Briseis and refuses to battle the Trojans.

*Glossary

canon: a collection of literary works representative of a particular field or place

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14 The word “he” in the passage refers to

- (A) Achilles
- (B) Patroclus
- (C) Hector
- (D) Paris

15 According to paragraph 3, Achilles fights Hector in single combat because

- (A) Hector is encouraged to do so by his brother Paris
- (B) the two great warriors want to see who the better fighter is
- (C) Achilles is eager to avenge the death of his cousin
- (D) they agree to a duel to settle the outcome of the war

Paragraph 3 is marked with an arrow (➡).

➡ Agamemnon assaults the city, but this tactic fails without the presence of Achilles. The Greek leader offers apologies and gifts to Achilles—including returning Briseis—but, still not mollified, Achilles refuses. Achilles's cousin Patroclus begs to be allowed to join the fight. Achilles relents and lends Patroclus his distinctive armor, but Patroclus is killed by Hector, Troy's greatest warrior and the older brother of Paris, who initially believes he has defeated Achilles. Saddened and further enraged, Achilles challenges Hector to single combat, slays him beneath the walls of Troy, and proceeds to drag Hector's corpse behind his chariot as he circles the city. Later that night, thanks to the assistance of the gods, King Priam of Troy enters the Greek camp, finds Achilles, and begs for his son's body to be returned for a proper funeral. Achilles, touched by the old man's pleas, permits Priam to depart with Hector's body.

- 16 The word “craftiest” in the passage is closest in meaning to

- (A) sneakiest
- (B) wisest
- (C) smartest
- (D) subtlest

- 17 In paragraph 4, the author’s description of the events in the *Odyssey* mentions all of the following EXCEPT:

- (A) which tales covering the events of the Trojan War are included in it
- (B) what Odysseus spends the majority of his time doing while trying to go home
- (C) how Odysseus and his men manage to escape the Cyclops and Circe
- (D) the reasons that Odysseus cannot get home for so many years

Paragraph 4 is marked with an arrow (➡).

- 18 According to paragraph 5, why does Telemachus depart Ithaca?

- (A) He is on a quest to find Odysseus.
- (B) He is sent away by Penelope.
- (C) He is driven away by Penelope’s suitors.
- (D) He is searching for help to fight Penelope’s suitors.

Paragraph 5 is marked with an arrow (➡).

➡ At that point in the story, the *Iliad* comes to an end, and subsequent events are covered in the *Odyssey*. The *Odyssey* focuses on the ten-year journey home by Odysseus, the craftiest of the Greeks. He is the king of Ithaca and left behind his wife Penelope and young son Telemachus when he sailed off to war. While the *Odyssey* does not start with the end of the Trojan War, it eventually tells the tale of the death of Achilles, the success of the Trojan Horse, which was Odysseus’s idea, and the sacking and burning of Troy. After the war, Odysseus and his men set sail for home but are cursed by the gods Poseidon and Helios, who prevent them from returning to Ithaca. As they try in vain to get home, Odysseus and his men have numerous encounters with monsters such as **Cyclops** and the witch Circe. Odysseus himself spends seven years on an island with Calypso, a nymph, where he is a virtual prisoner until she relents and permits his departure.

➡ Meanwhile, in Ithaca, Odysseus is believed to have perished, so numerous suitors are competing for Penelope’s hand in marriage. She puts them off in the hope that Odysseus will return home, and Telemachus sails off in search of his father. After ten years, Odysseus’s men have all died, but he manages to return home at the same time as Telemachus. They decide to kill the suitors and warn Penelope of their plan. She declares that she will marry the person who is strong enough to bend Odysseus’s great bow and to shoot an arrow with it. Every suitor fails, but Odysseus, who has disguised himself, successfully strings the bow. He promptly shoots a suitor, and then he, Telemachus, and some loyal followers slaughter the remaining interlopers.

*Glossary

Cyclops: a giant from Greek mythology that has a single eye in the middle of its head

PASSAGE 2



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- 19 Look at the four squares [■] that indicate where the following sentence could be added to the passage.

They also survive sailing past the island of the sirens and successfully escape the terrible monsters Scylla and Charybdis.

Where would the sentence best fit?

Click on a square [■] to add the sentence to the passage.

At that point in the story, the *Iliad* comes to an end, and subsequent events are covered in the *Odyssey*. The *Odyssey* focuses on the ten-year journey home by Odysseus, the craftiest of the Greeks. He is the king of Ithaca and left behind his wife Penelope and young son Telemachus when he sailed off to war. While the *Odyssey* does not start with the end of the Trojan War, it eventually tells the tale of the death of Achilles, the success of the Trojan Horse, which was Odysseus's idea, and the sacking and burning of Troy. 1 After the war, Odysseus and his men set sail for home but are cursed by the gods Poseidon and Helios, who prevent them from returning to Ithaca. 2 As they try in vain to get home, Odysseus and his men have numerous encounters with monsters such as [Cyclops](#) and the witch Circe. 3 Odysseus himself spends seven years on an island with Calypso, a nymph, where he is a virtual prisoner until she relents and permits his departure. 4

*Glossary

Cyclops: a giant from Greek mythology that has a single eye in the middle of its head

- 20 Directions: Select the appropriate statements from the answer choices and match them to the Greek epic poem to which they relate. TWO of the answer choices will NOT be used. This question is worth 3 points.

Drag your answer choices to the spaces where they belong. To remove an answer choice, click on it. To review the passage, click on **VIEW TEXT**.

ANSWER CHOICES

- 1 Mainly concerns a ten-year war that the Greeks fought
- 2 Includes events involving the gods Helios and Poseidon
- 3 Tells about the death of Patroclus and the results of it
- 4 Focuses on events concerning the warrior Achilles
- 5 Describes the events occurring at the conclusion of the Trojan War
- 6 Tells about some fights that took place between the Greek gods
- 7 Discusses what happened in Greece to cause the Trojan War

GREEK EPIC POEM***Iliad* (Select 3)**

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***Odyssey* (Select 2)**

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PASSAGE 3

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Beginning

- 21 The word “elapsed” in the passage is closest in meaning to

- (A) intervened
- (B) passed
- (C) taken
- (D) reduced

- 22 According to paragraph 1, who were most of the people that worked in cottage industries?

- (A) Merchants who later sold the materials
- (B) All of the members of certain villages
- (C) People who also engaged in farming
- (D) Young women who had no other jobs

Paragraph 1 is marked with an arrow (➡).

- 23 In paragraph 2, all of the following questions are answered EXCEPT:

- (A) Where did most of the people employed in cottage industries do their work?
- (B) Why did the owners of factories in the Industrial Revolution build dormitories for their employees?
- (C) What was the main benefit of cottage industries to the people who worked in them?
- (D) How long did it take most people working in cottage industries to complete their tasks?

Paragraph 2 is marked with an arrow (➡).

Cottage Industries

→ Prior to the Industrial Revolution, which originated in the eighteenth century, people working inside their homes made the majority of the world's products. These cottage industries were responsible for the creation of numerous items, most of which were made by hand from raw materials. Oftentimes, merchants provided workers with raw materials and then collected finished products after a set period of time had elapsed. Most workers in cottage industries belonged to farming families and had time to work between the planting and harvesting seasons as well as during winter. Entire families—and sometimes villages and districts—worked to produce a single product, among them being textiles, lace, furniture, toys, and candles.

→ One of the primary advantages of cottage industries was the ability of workers to get to and from their workplaces quickly. In most cottage industries, people worked in their homes, in a building on their property such as a shed or barn, or in a place relatively close to their homes. This drastically reduced the workers' travel time, which, in an age when walking and riding on horses were the main means of land transportation, was a practical necessity. How useful it was to live and work in the same place became clear at the onset of the Industrial Revolution. Then, factory owners founded dormitories or erected housing near manufacturing centers so that the workers they employed could have short, easy commutes.

*Glossary

textile: material that is made of cloth

24 In paragraph 3, why does the author mention “the West Country, Yorkshire, and Norwich”?

- (A) To name some of the dominant regions in the textile industry in England
- (B) To emphasize how long these regions were important to sheep farming
- (C) To explain the methods the people in those places used to spin wool
- (D) To describe the quality of the goods made in cottage industries in those places

Paragraph 3 is marked with an arrow (➡).

25 Which of the sentences below best expresses the essential information in the highlighted sentence in the passage? *Incorrect* answer choices change the meaning in important ways or leave out essential information.

While children—some as young as four years of age—often worked alongside their parents in cottage industries, they had far better conditions than the ones that workers toiled in at factories during the Industrial Revolution.

- (A) The Industrial Revolution was a time when people began working in factories, so one benefit was that young children no longer had to be employed in cottage industries.
- (B) Cottage industries saw children as young as four years of age having to work, but children that young were not employed in factories in the Industrial Revolution.
- (C) Even though young children worked in cottage industries, their working conditions were not as bad as those of factory workers during the Industrial Revolution.
- (D) Parents and young children often worked together in cottage industries, so the children, unlike factory workers in the Industrial Revolution, learned valuable skills.

➡ Another advantage provided by cottage industries was the centralization of the manufacturing of certain products. As a result, over time, various regions became renowned for having people skilled in specific industries. For example, in England, the large herds of sheep in the West Country, Yorkshire, and Norwich led to those places dominating the wool-based textile industry for centuries. This centralization additionally allowed for the easier transporting of raw materials and finished products to and from markets.

A third advantage of cottage industries was that the working conditions in them were frequently excellent. People could rest whenever they wanted, and they ate meals whenever they became hungry. Parents could also care for their young children while working in their homes. This was a marked contrast with the Industrial Revolution, which saw the working conditions of people employed at factories decrease so much that exhaustion and illness became enormous problems. While children—some as young as four years of age—often worked alongside their parents in cottage industries, they had far better conditions than the ones that workers toiled in at factories during the Industrial Revolution. Parents could additionally pass on their skills to their children, which provided them with the knowledge they needed to earn a living in adulthood.

PASSAGE 3



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- 26 According to paragraph 5, what was a disadvantage of cottage industries?
- (A) Some merchants were unwilling to lend people money for raw materials.
 - (B) Most workers disliked having to work every day of the week.
 - (C) Families had to assume debt to get the raw materials that they needed.
 - (D) The workers did not always turn out products of the highest quality.

Paragraph 5 is marked with an arrow (➡).

- 27 The word “induced” in the passage is closest in meaning to
- (A) inspired
 - (B) requested
 - (C) encouraged
 - (D) prompted

- 28 According to paragraph 6, some people work in cottage industries today because
- (A) they live in countries that are undeveloped and have few industries
 - (B) they prefer to make their living by selling goods from online stores
 - (C) they feel that handmade goods are better than those made with machines
 - (D) they prefer to create various goods whenever they have free time

Paragraph 6 is marked with an arrow (➡).

→ Cottage industries had disadvantages though, particularly with regard to money. Families usually had to pay upfront for raw materials, which caused them to go into debt. In general, they paid off their debts with their finished products, yet, if they could not manufacture enough products on time, their debt increased. To meet the schedules of the merchants, many people were obligated to work seven days a week. Despite people working as fast as they could, it took a long time to make certain products. In an age in which there was no competition, this was not a problem. However, once industrialization began and factories started turning out similar products at faster rates and in higher numbers, cottage industries simply could not compete with them.

⇒ The Industrial Revolution, which started in England and then moved to Europe, America, and other places, was what induced most cottage industries gradually to perish. Thanks to mass-production techniques made possible by the invention of various machines, factories could manufacture products faster and cheaper. People working in cottage industries therefore lost lots of business. Having lost their livelihoods, these people often sought work in the very factories that had taken their jobs. Since that time, most products have been made in factories, yet there are still places today where cottage industries exist. They are primarily located in parts of the non-industrialized world but may also be found in developed countries as some individuals create various handmade items—usually traditional arts and crafts—and sell them at markets or on the Internet.

*Glossary

mass-production: the large-scale manufacturing of products



REVIEW



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- 29 Look at the four squares [■] that indicate where the following sentence could be added to the passage.

The only opportunities that had to take time off were on the various holidays or feast days that happened throughout the year.

Where would the sentence best fit?

Click on a square [■] to add the sentence to the passage.

Cottage industries had disadvantages though, particularly with regard to money. Families usually had to pay upfront for raw materials, which caused them to go into debt. In general, they paid off their debts with their finished products, yet, if they could not manufacture enough products on time, their debt increased. To meet the schedules of the merchants, many people were obligated to work seven days a week. 1 Despite people working as fast as they could, it took a long time to make certain products. 2 In an age in which there was no competition, this was not a problem. 3 However, once industrialization began and factories started turning out similar products at faster rates and in higher numbers, cottage industries simply could not compete with them. 4

PASSAGE 3

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- 30 Directions: An introductory sentence for a brief summary of the passage is provided below. Complete the summary by selecting the THREE answer choices that express the most important ideas of the passage. Some sentences do not belong because they express ideas that are not presented in the passage or are minor ideas in the passage. This question is worth 2 points.

Drag your answer choices to the spaces where they belong. To remove an answer choice, click on it.
To review the passage, click on **VIEW TEXT**.

Cottage industries were once the primary way that people made certain goods, but they mostly disappeared when the Industrial Revolution began.

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ANSWER CHOICES

- 1 Cottage industries inspired many factory owners during the Industrial Revolution to provide housing for their employees.
- 2 The machines of the Industrial Revolution made products so quickly and cheaply that cottage industries were not competitive.
- 3 There are still some places where people work in cottage industries nowadays, but they are few in number.
- 4 Certain regions in England came to dominate the wool-based textile industry for hundreds of years.
- 5 Cottage industries benefitted people in many ways, especially with regard to their working conditions.
- 6 Families running cottage industries often had to borrow money, and they could not work fast enough to compete with machines.