

**Questions 1-10 are based on the following passage.**  
**3.01**

Adapted from *Fighting France: From Dunkirk to Belpoit* (1915), an account of the German invasion of France written by American author Edith Wharton.

The war has been a calamity unheard of; but France has never been afraid of the unheard of. No race has ever yet so audaciously dispensed with old precedents; as none has ever  
 Line so revered their relics. It is a great strength to be able to walk  
 5 without the support of analogies; and France has always shown  
 that strength in times of crisis. The absorbing question, as the war went on, was to discover how far down into the people this intellectual audacity penetrated, how instinctive it had become,  
 10 and how it would endure the strain of prolonged inaction.

10 There was never much doubt about the army. When a warlike race has an invader on its soil, the men holding back the invader can never be said to be inactive. But behind the army were the waiting millions to whom that long motionless  
 line in the trenches might gradually have become a mere  
 15 condition of thought, an accepted limitation to all sorts of activities and pleasures. The danger was that such a war—static, dogged, uneventful—might gradually cramp instead of enlarging the mood of the lookers-on. Conscription, of course,  
 was there to minimize this danger. Every one was sharing  
 20 alike in the glory and the woe. But the glory was not of a kind to penetrate or dazzle. It requires more imagination to see the halo around tenacity than around dash; and the French still cling to the view that they are, so to speak, the patentees and proprietors of dash, and much less at home with his dull  
 25 drudge of a partner. So there was reason to fear, in the long run, a gradual but irresistible disintegration, not of public opinion, but of something subtler and more fundamental: public sentiment. It was possible that civilian France, while collectively seeming to remain at the same height, might  
 30 individually deteriorate and diminish in its attitude toward the war.

The French would not be human, and therefore would not be interesting, if one had not perceived in them occasional symptoms of such a peril. There has not been a Frenchman or  
 35 a Frenchwoman—save a few harmless and perhaps nervous theorizers—who has wavered about the military policy of the country; but there have naturally been some who have found it less easy than they could have foreseen to live up to the sacrifices it has necessitated. Of course there have been such  
 40 people: one would have had to postulate them if they had not come within one's experience. There have been some to whom it was harder than they imagined to give up a certain way of living, or a certain kind of breakfast-roll; though the French, being fundamentally temperate, are far less the slaves of the  
 45 luxuries they have invented than are the other races who have adopted these luxuries.

There have been many more who found the sacrifice of personal happiness—of all that made life livable, or one's country worth fighting for—ininitely harder than the most  
 50 apprehensive imagination could have pictured. There have been mothers and widows for whom a single grave, or the appearance of one name on the missing list, has turned the whole conflict into an idiot's tale. There have been many such; but there have apparently not been enough to deflect  
 55 by a hair's breadth the subtle current of public sentiment; unless it is truer, as it is infinitely more inspiring, to suppose that, of this company of blinded baffled sufferers, almost all have had the strength to hide their despair and to say of the great national effort which has lost most of its meaning to them: "Though it slay me, yet will I trust in it." That  
 60 is probably the finest triumph of the tone of France: that its myriad fiery currents flow from so many hearts made insensible by suffering, that so many dead hands feed its undying lamp.

65 This does not in the least imply that resignation is the prevailing note in the tone of France. The attitude of the French people, after fourteen months of trial, is not one of submission to unparalleled calamity. It is one of exaltation, energy, the hot resolve to dominate the disaster. In all classes  
 70 the feeling is the same: every word and every act is based on the resolute ignoring of any alternative to victory. The French people no more think of a compromise than people would think of facing a flood or an earthquake with a white flag.

**1**

The passage as a whole can best be described as

- A) a darkly humorous commentary based on the author's travels through France.
- B) a series of general statements about a single nationality.
- C) a set of concrete examples that proves a central point.
- D) a consideration of the advisability of a new military strategy.

2

Which of the following assumptions about the French is present in Wharton's discussion?

- A) They chose war even though doing so would cripple their economy.
- B) They are almost unanimous in their stance regarding the war.
- C) Their war effort is sustained by their belief in democratic government.
- D) They trust their leaders even though most of their military campaigns have failed.

3

As used in line 26, "irresistible" means

- A) alluring.
- B) convincing.
- C) impulsive.
- D) overwhelming.

4

In this passage, Wharton's purpose is to characterize the French as

- A) unconcerned about the outcome of the war.
- B) unwilling to acknowledge any form of weakness.
- C) determined to prevail in their efforts.
- D) irreverent towards most traditions.

5

Which choice provides the best evidence for the answer to the previous question?

- A) Lines 2-4 ("No race has . . . relics")
- B) Lines 32-34 ("The French . . . peril")
- C) Lines 39-41 ("Of course . . . experience")
- D) Lines 66-69 ("The attitude . . . disaster")

6

As used in line 66, "note" most nearly means

- A) comment.
- B) reminder.
- C) element.
- D) allusion.

7

The "undying lamp" mentioned in line 64 is best understood to symbolize

- A) France's vigorous military effort.
- B) France's many wartime casualties.
- C) France's methods of honoring its heroes.
- D) France's self-sacrificing political elite.

8

The "peril" that Wharton mentions in line 34 can best be defined as

- A) the use of innovative propaganda by France's enemies.
- B) the possibility of a decline in morale among the French populace.
- C) disobedience and insubordination in the French army.
- D) an emphasis on heroic gestures instead of practical strategic gains.

9

According to Wharton, which of the following was a source of uncertainty?

- A) How stratified French society had become
- B) How exactly the French army would be funded
- C) How easily the French would find wartime allies
- D) How French civilians would react to warfare

10

Which choice provides the best evidence for the answer to the previous question?

- A) Lines 10-12 ("When a warlike . . . inactive")
- B) Lines 16-18 ("The danger . . . lookers on")
- C) Lines 18-20 ("Conscription . . . the woe")
- D) Lines 47-50 ("There have . . . pictured")

Questions 1-10 are based on the following passages.

### 3.02

These two readings discuss the early stages of American involvement in World War I. Passage 1 is adapted from the 1917 "War Message to Congress" delivered by President Woodrow Wilson, while Passage 2 is taken from a response delivered only days later by Senator Robert M. La Follette.

#### Passage 1

With a profound sense of the solemn and even tragical character of the step I am taking and of the grave responsibilities which it involves, but in unhesitating  
 Line obedience to what I deem my constitutional duty, I advise that  
 5 the Congress declare the recent course of the Imperial German Government to be in fact nothing less than war against the government and people of the United States; that it formally accept the status of belligerent which has thus been thrust upon it, and that it take immediate steps not only to put the country  
 10 in a more thorough state of defense but also to exert all its power and employ all its resources to bring the Government of the German Empire to terms and end the war.

What this will involve is clear. It will involve the utmost practicable cooperation in counsel and action with the  
 15 governments now at war with Germany, and, as incident to that, the extension to those governments of the most liberal financial credit, in order that our resources may so far as possible be added to theirs. It will involve the organization and mobilization of all the material resources of the country to  
 20 supply the materials of war and serve the incidental needs of the Nation in the most abundant and yet the most economical and efficient way possible. It will involve the immediate full equipment of the navy in all respects but particularly in supplying it with the best means of dealing with the enemy's  
 25 submarines. It will involve the immediate addition to the armed forces of the United States already provided for by law in case of war at least five hundred thousand men, who should, in my opinion, be chosen upon the principle of universal liability to service, and also the authorization of subsequent  
 30 additional increments of equal force so soon as they may be needed and can be handled in training.

#### Passage 2

Mr. President, I had supposed until recently that it was the duty of senators and representatives in Congress to vote and act according to their convictions on all public matters  
 35 that came before them for consideration and decision. Quite another doctrine has recently been promulgated by certain newspapers, which unfortunately seems to have found considerable support elsewhere, and that is the doctrine of "standing back of the President" without inquiring whether the  
 40 President is right or wrong.

For myself, I have never subscribed to that doctrine and never shall. I shall support the President in the measures he proposes when I believe them to be right. I shall oppose measures proposed by the President when I believe them  
 45 to be wrong. The fact that the matter which the President submits for consideration is of the greatest importance is only an additional reason why we should be sure that we are right and not to be swerved from that conviction or intimidating in its expression by any influence of its power  
 50 whatsoever.

If it is important for us to speak and vote our convictions in matters of internal policy, though we may unfortunately be in disagreement with the President, it is infinitely more important for us to speak and vote our  
 55 convictions when the question is one of peace or war, certain to involve the lives and fortunes of many of our people and, it may be, the destiny of all of them and of the civilized world as well. If, unhappily, on such momentous questions the most patient research and conscientious consideration  
 60 we could give to them leave us in disagreement with the President, I know of no course to take except to oppose, regretfully but not the less firmly, the demands of the Executive. . . .

Mr. President, many of my colleagues on both sides of  
 65 this floor have from day to day offered for publication in the *Record* messages and letters received from their constituents. I have received some 15,000 letters and telegrams. They have come from forty-four states in the Union. They have been assorted according to whether they speak in criticism or  
 70 commendation of my course in opposing war.

Assorting the 15,000 letters and telegrams by states in that way, 9 out of 10 are an unqualified endorsement of my course in opposing war with Germany on the issue presented.

#### 1

The main purpose of Passage 1 is to

- A) explain the origins of the conflict with Germany.
- B) argue for the moral validity of America's position.
- C) urge Congress to debate a complex issue.
- D) propose a series of new government efforts.



2

As used in line 10, “state” most nearly means

- A) position.
- B) nation.
- C) government.
- D) appearance.

3

In Passage 1, Wilson supports the idea that the United States should

- A) increase enlistment in its navy.
- B) increase enlistment in its military.
- C) penalize companies linked to the German economy.
- D) begin a new round of diplomacy with Germany.

4

Which choice provides the best evidence for the answer to the previous question?

- A) Lines 9-12 (“that it take . . . the war”)
- B) Lines 13-18 (“What this will . . . theirs”)
- C) Lines 22-25 (“It will involve . . . submarines”)
- D) Lines 25-29 (“It will involve . . . service”)

5

Which aspect of the proposed declaration of war is emphasized in both Passage 1 and Passage 2?

- A) Its unprecedented nature
- B) Its support in the press
- C) Its grave consequences
- D) Its direct impact on America’s allies

6

Both Wilson in Passage 1 and La Follette in Passage 2 argue that their stances are based on

- A) American principles of sound government.
- B) consideration of international rather than domestic affairs.
- C) the will of their constituents.
- D) the majority opinion within Congress.

7

It can be reasonably inferred that the information presented in lines 13-31 of Passage 1 (“What this . . . training”) would

- A) make the author of Passage 2 more likely to support the war.
- B) have no influence on the opinions of the author of Passage 2.
- C) make the “constituents” (line 66) less likely to support the war.
- D) have no influence on the opinions of the “constituents” (line 66).

8

As used in line 69, “assorted” most nearly means

- A) organized.
- B) ranked.
- C) diversified.
- D) randomized.

9

In opposing American involvement in war against Germany, La Follette takes a stance that can best be described as

- A) informed yet cynical.
- B) thoughtful yet decisive.
- C) pragmatic yet uncommitted.
- D) principled yet self-doubting.

10

Which choice provides the best evidence for the answer to the previous question?

- A) Lines 35-40 (“Quite another . . . wrong”)
- B) Lines 51-55 (“If it is . . . or war”)
- C) Lines 58-63 (“If unhappily . . . executive”)
- D) Lines 71-74 (“Assorting the . . . presented”)

**Questions 1-10 are based on the following passage.**  
**3.03**

Adapted from an address to the United States Congress by Carrie Chapman Catt, an outspoken proponent of voting rights for women. Catt's speech was delivered in November of 1917; women were granted suffrage by the 19th Amendment to the Constitution only a few years later.

Your party platforms have pledged women suffrage.

Then why not be honest, frank friends of our cause, adopt it in reality as your own, make it a party program, and "fight with us?" As a party measure—a measure of all parties—why not 5 put the amendment through Congress and the legislatures? We shall all be better friends, we shall have a happier nation, we women will be free to support loyally the party of our choice, and we shall be far prouder of our history.

"There is one thing mightier than kings and armies"— 10 aye, than Congresses and political parties—"the power of an idea when its time has come to move." The time for woman suffrage has come. The woman's hour has struck. If parties prefer to postpone action longer and thus do battle with this idea, they challenge the inevitable. The idea will not perish; 15 the party which opposes it may. Every delay, every trick, every political dishonesty from now on will antagonize the women of the land more and more, and when the party or parties which have so delayed woman suffrage finally let it come, their sincerity will be doubted and their appeal to the new 20 voters will be met with suspicion. This is the psychology of the situation. Can you afford the risk? Think it over.

We know you will meet opposition. There are a few "women haters" left, a few "old males of the tribe," as Vance Thompson calls them, whose duty they believe it to be to keep 25 women in the places they have carefully picked out for them. Treitschke, made world famous by war literature, said some years ago, "Germany, which knows all about Germany and France, knows far better what is good for Alsace-Lorraine than that miserable people can possibly know." . . . There 30 are women, too, with "slave souls" and "clinging vines" for backbones. There are female dolls and male dandies. But the world does not wait for such as these, nor does liberty pause to heed the plaint of men and women with a grouch. She does not wait for those who have a special interest to serve, nor a selfish 35 reason for depriving other people of freedom. Holding her torch aloft, liberty is pointing the way onward and upward and saying to America, "Come."

To you and the supporters of our cause in Senate and House, and the number is large, the suffragists of the nation 40 express their grateful thanks. This address is not meant for you. We are more truly appreciative of all you have done than any words can express. We ask you to make a last, hard fight for the amendment during the present session. Since last we

asked a vote on this amendment, your position has been 45 fortified by the addition to suffrage territory of Great Britain, Canada, and New York.

Some of you have been too indifferent to give more than casual attention to this question. It is worthy of your immediate consideration. A question big enough to engage 50 the attention of our allies in wartime is too big a question for you to neglect.

Some of you have grown old in party service. Are you willing that those who take your places by and by shall blame you for having failed to keep pace with the world and 55 thus having lost for them a party advantage? Is there any real gain for you, for your party, for your nation by delay? Do you want to drive the progressive men and women out of your party?

Some of you hold to the doctrine of states' rights as 60 applying to woman suffrage. Adherence to that theory will keep the United States far behind all other democratic nations upon this question. A theory which prevents a nation from keeping up with the trend of world progress cannot be justified.

Gentlemen, we hereby petition you, our only designated 65 representatives, to redress our grievances by the immediate passage of the Federal Suffrage Amendment and to use your influence to secure its ratification in your own state, in order that the women of our nation may be endowed with political 70 freedom before the next presidential election, and that our nation may resume its world leadership in democracy.

Woman suffrage is coming—you know it. Will you, Honorable Senators and Members of the House of Representatives, help or hinder it?

1

Catt's main point is that women's suffrage

- A) is morally just, but that it remains unpopular in many regions of America.
- B) is widely supported, and that it will give women a new role in the American workforce.
- C) is bound to be accepted, and that those who have opposed it will be marginalized.
- D) is still being debated, and that it is impossible to say what form women's suffrage will take.

2

Catt's apparent aim in delivering this speech is to

- A) redefine women's suffrage.
- B) explain the worldwide situation of women's suffrage.
- C) thank her allies in the women's suffrage movement.
- D) engage those who do not promote women's suffrage.

3

Which choice provides the best evidence for the answer to the previous question?

- A) Lines 9-11 ("There is . . . move")
- B) Lines 38-41 ("To you and . . . for you")
- C) Lines 43-46 ("Since last we . . . New York")
- D) Lines 62-64 ("A theory . . . justified")

4

As used in line 38, "cause" most nearly means

- A) pretext.
- B) origins.
- C) effort.
- D) dispute.

5

As used in line 47, "indifferent" most nearly means

- A) ordinary.
- B) fair.
- C) uninteresting.
- D) uninvolved.

6

In what respect do the quotations in the first and second paragraphs (lines 1-21) differ from the quotations that begin the third paragraph (lines 22-37)?

- A) The quotations that begin the third paragraph have named sources.
- B) The quotations that begin the third paragraph weaken Catt's argument.
- C) The quotations that begin the third paragraph are not ironic or sarcastic.
- D) The quotations that begin the third paragraph are from publications, not speeches.

7

The Congressmen that Catt is addressing are open to which of the following allegations?

- A) They have helped to perpetuate negative stereotypes about women.
- B) They are more preoccupied with small domestic issues than important international issues.
- C) They endorse ideas that are not complemented by their actions.
- D) They condone the corrupt tactics used by opponents of suffrage.

8

Which choice provides the best evidence for the answer to the previous question?

- A) Lines 1-4 ("Your party . . . us?")
- B) Lines 15-20 ("Every delay . . . suspicion")
- C) Lines 31-33 ("There are . . . grouch")
- D) Lines 49-51 ("A question . . . neglect")

9

In line 33, "She" is best understood as

- A) one of Catt's fellow activists.
- B) Catt herself.
- C) a personification of an ideal valued by Catt.
- D) a reference to a type of woman despised by Catt.

10

In lines 47-64, Catt argues in favor of women's suffrage by calling attention to America's

- A) history of innovation.
- B) international status.
- C) founding principles.
- D) economic power.



**Questions 1-10 are based on the following passages.**  
**3.04**

Passage 1 is adapted from President Woodrow Wilson's 1919 Address in Favor of the League of Nations; Passage 2 is adapted from a speech delivered in 1920 by Warren G. Harding, who served as President immediately after Wilson.

**Passage 1**

We must see that all the questions which have disturbed the world, all the questions which have eaten into the confidence of men toward their governments, all the  
 Line questions which have disturbed the processes of industry,  
 5 shall be brought out where men of all points of view, men of all attitudes of mind, men of all kinds of experience, may contribute their part of the settlement of the great questions which we must settle and cannot ignore.

At the front of this great treaty is put the Covenant of the  
 10 League of Nations. It will also be at the front of the Austrian, treaty and the Hungarian treaty and the Bulgarian treaty and the treaty with Turkey. Every one of them will contain the Covenant of the League of Nations, because you cannot work any of them without the Covenant of the League of Nations.

15 Unless you get the united, concerted purpose and power of the great Governments of the world behind this settlement, it will fall down like a house of cards. There is only one power to put behind the liberation of mankind, and that is the power of mankind. It is the power of the united moral forces of the  
 20 world, and in the Covenant of the League of Nations the moral forces of the world are mobilized. For what purpose?

Reflect, my fellow citizens, that the membership of this great League is going to include all the great fighting nations of the world, as well as the weak ones. It is not for the present  
 25 going to include Germany, but for the time being Germany is not a great fighting country. All the nations that have power that can be mobilized are going to be members of this League, including the United States.

And what do they unite for? They enter into a solemn  
 30 promise to one another that they will never use their power against one another for aggression; that they never will impair the territorial integrity of a neighbour; that they never will interfere with the political independence of a neighbour; that they will abide by the principle that great populations are  
 35 entitled to determine their own destiny and that they will not interfere with that destiny.

**Passage 2**

There isn't anything the matter with world civilization, except that humanity is viewing it through a vision impaired in a cataclysmal war. Poise has been disturbed, and nerves have  
 40 been racked, and fever has rendered men irrational; sometimes there have been draughts upon the dangerous cup of barbarity,

and men have wandered far from safe paths, but the human procession still marches in the right direction.

America's present need is not heroics, but healing; not  
 45 nostrums, but normalcy; not revolution, but restoration; not agitation, but adjustment; not surgery, but serenity; not the dramatic, but the dispassionate; not experiment, but equipoise; not submergence in internationality, but sustainment in triumphant nationality. . .

50 This republic has its ample tasks. If we put an end to false economics which lure humanity to utter chaos, ours will be the commanding example of world leadership today. If we can prove a representative popular government under which a citizenship seeks what it may do for the government  
 55 rather than what the government may do for individuals, we shall do more to make democracy safe for the world than all armed conflict ever recorded.

The world needs to be reminded that all human ills are not curable by legislation, and that quantity of statutory  
 60 enactment and excess of government offer no substitute for quality of citizenship.

The problems of maintained civilization are not to be solved by a transfer of responsibility from citizenship to government, and no eminent page in history was ever drafted  
 65 by the standards of mediocrity. More, no government is worthy of the name which is directed by influence on the one hand, or moved by intimidation on the other . . .

My best judgment of America's needs is to steady  
 down, to get squarely on our feet, to make sure of the right  
 70 path. Let's get out of the fevered delirium of war, with the hallucination that all the money in the world is to be made in the madness of war and the wildness of its aftermath. Let us stop to consider that tranquillity at home is more precious than peace abroad, and that both our good fortune and our  
 75 eminence are dependent on the normal forward stride of all the American people.

**1**

Respectively, Passage 1 and Passage 2 deal with initiatives that are

- A) theoretical versus practical.
- B) international versus domestic.
- C) conciliatory versus aggressive.
- D) simplistic versus complicated.

2

Which of the following does the author of Passage 1 envision as a necessary function of the League of Nations?

- A) The promotion of new civil liberties by all world governments
- B) Systematic methods for punishing belligerent nations
- C) The gradual reduction of military forces among all world powers
- D) Vigorous debate that can produce broad consensus

3

Which choice provides the best evidence for the answer to the previous question?

- A) Lines 5-8 (“men of all points . . . ignore”)
- B) Lines 15-17 (“Unless you . . . cards”)
- C) Lines 24-26 (“It is not . . . country”)
- D) Lines 29-31 (“They enter . . . aggression”)

4

In Passage 2, Harding explains his view of how America should act by presenting

- A) the viewpoints of war heroes.
- B) a series of sharp ideological contrasts.
- C) a new theory of politics and economics.
- D) a brief chronology of the First World War.

5

According to both passages, which of the following was an effect of the recent war?

- A) Increases in the industrial capacity of the United States
- B) Decreases in the industrial capacity of Germany and its allies
- C) Broader acceptance of democratic principles
- D) Loss of confidence in political and social structures

6

How would the author of Passage 2 regard the measures outlined in the final paragraph of Passage 1 (lines 29-36)?

- A) As advisable, because the recent war has caused Americans to lose faith in their government.
- B) As advisable, because new arrangements will restore America to its former prosperity.
- C) As problematic, because America must play a more active and direct role as an example for other nations.
- D) As problematic, because the measures outlined in Passage 1 are designed to destabilize foreign governments.

7

Which choice provides the best evidence for the answer to the previous question?

- A) Lines 37-39 (“There isn’t . . . war”)
- B) Lines 44-45 (“America’s . . . restoration”)
- C) Lines 50-52 (“This republic . . . today”)
- D) Lines 62-65 (“The problems . . . mediocrity”)

8

As used in line 32, “integrity” most nearly means

- A) honesty.
- B) sovereignty.
- C) isolation.
- D) purity.

9

Which of the following does neither Passage 1 nor Passage 2 recommend?

- A) Forming new international covenants
- B) Observing high standards of morality and responsibility
- C) Expanding the role of government in daily life
- D) Prioritizing domestic issues over foreign affairs

10

As used in line 60, “substitute for” most nearly means

- A) representation of.
- B) counterfeit of.
- C) alternative to.
- D) deputy of.



**Questions 1-10 are based on the following passage.**  
**3.05**

Adapted from Elizabeth Morris, "The Tyranny of Things" (1917).

It is an age of things. As I walk through the shops at Christmas time and survey their contents, I find it a most depressing spectacle. All of us have too many things already, and here are more! . . . It extends to all our doings. For every event there is a "souvenir." We cannot go to luncheon and meet our friends but we must receive a token to carry away. Even our children cannot have a birthday party, and play games, and eat good things, and be happy. The host must receive gifts from every little guest, and provide in return some little remembrance for each to take home. Truly, on all sides we are beset, and we go lumbering along through life like a ship encrusted with barnacles, which can never cut the waves clean and sure and swift until she has been scraped bare again. And there seems little hope for us this side our last port.

And to think that there was a time when folk had not even that hope! When a man's possessions were burned with him, so that he might, forsooth, have them all about him in the next world! Suffocating thought! To think one could not even then be clear of things, and make at least a fresh start! That must, indeed, have been in the childhood of the race.

Once upon a time, when I was very tired, I chanced to go away to a little house by the sea. "It is empty," they said, "but you can easily furnish it." Empty! Yes, thank Heaven! Furnish it? Heaven forbid! Its floors were bare, its walls were bare, its tables (there were only two in the house) were bare. There was nothing in the closets but books; nothing in the bureau drawers but the smell of clean, fresh wood; nothing in the kitchen but an oil stove, and a few, a very few dishes; nothing in the attic but rafters and sunshine, and a view of the sea. After I had been there an hour there descended upon me a great peace, a sense of freedom, of infinite leisure. In the twilight I sat before the flickering embers of the open fire, and looked out through the open door to the sea, and asked myself, "Why?"

Then the answer came: I was emancipated from things. There was nothing in the house to demand care, to claim attention, to cumber my consciousness with its insistent, unchanging companionship. There was nothing but a shelter, and outside, the fields and marshes, the shore and the sea. These did not have to be taken down and put up and arranged and dusted and cared for. They were not things at all, they were powers, presences.

And so I rested. While the spell was still unbroken, I came away. For broken it would have been, I know, had I not fled first. Even in this refuge the enemy would have pursued me, found me out, encompassed me.

If we could but free ourselves once for all, how simple life might become! One of my friends, who, with six young

children and only one servant, keeps a spotless house and a soul serene, told me once how she did it. "My dear, once a month I give away every single thing in the house that we do not imperatively need. It sounds wasteful, but I don't believe it really is. Sometimes Jeremiah mourns over missing old clothes, or back numbers of the magazines, but I tell him if he doesn't want to be mated to a gibbering maniac he will let me do as I like."

The old monks knew all this very well. One wonders sometimes how they got their power; but go up to Fiesole, and sit a while in one of those little, bare, white-walled cells, and you will begin to understand. If there were any spiritual force in one, it would have to come out there.

I have not their courage, and I win no such freedom. I allow myself to be overwhelmed by the invading host of things, making fitful resistance, but without any real steadiness of purpose. Yet never do I wholly give up the struggle, and in my heart I cherish an ideal, remotely typified by that empty little house beside the sea.

1

As used in line 2, "survey" most nearly means

- A) gather the opinions of.
- B) make an overview of.
- C) record the positions of.
- D) observe the behavior of.

2

Which of the following best describes the developmental pattern of the passage?

- A) A pervasive situation is described and a personal response is offered.
- B) A catastrophe is presented and a new explanation is put forward.
- C) A humorous anecdote gives way to an account of an intense conflict.
- D) A single strong example contradicts the author's original argument.

3

For Morris, the "little house by the sea" (line 22) can be understood to represent.

- A) a misguided experiment.
- B) an artistic inspiration.
- C) an impossible imagining.
- D) a desirable lifestyle.

4

As used in line 19, “clear of” most nearly means

- A) unencumbered by.
- B) elucidated by.
- C) forgiven for.
- D) expressed through.

5

Morris’s discussion of the role of things in everyday life is ironic because

- A) she has never attempted to follow her own advice.
- B) she is unhappy as soon as she frees herself from things.
- C) she has profited personally from the materialism of others.
- D) she falls prey to the very influence she criticizes.

6

Which choice provides the best evidence for the answer to the previous question?

- A) Lines 3-4 (“All of us . . . doings”)
- B) Lines 37-38 (“There was . . . the sea”)
- C) Lines 43-45 (“For broken . . . encompassed me”)
- D) Lines 61-64 (“I allow . . . purpose”)

7

Morris mentions one of her “friends” (line 47) and the “monks” (line 56) as examples of people who

- A) are oblivious to the ideas of others.
- B) have successfully resisted materialism.
- C) obey strict and well-known moral codes.
- D) remain mostly secluded from society.

8

Morris states that people accumulate “things” in order to

- A) honor their ancestors and traditions.
- B) cope with personal losses.
- C) showcase their wealth.
- D) commemorate minor events.

9

Which choice provides the best evidence for the answer to the previous question?

- A) Lines 4-6 (“For every . . . away”)
- B) Lines 10-14 (“Truly, on all . . . last port”)
- C) Lines 16-18 (“When a man’s . . . world!”)
- D) Lines 52-55 (“Sometimes . . . as I like”)

10

Morris repeats the word “bare” in lines 24-25 in order to

- A) emphasize the thoroughness of the house’s condition.
- B) characterize the owners of the house as oblivious.
- C) imply her disappointment with the state of the house.
- D) call attention to her sole reason for staying in the house.

**Questions 1-10 are based on the following passage.**  
**3.06**

Adapted from *My Life and Work* (1922), the autobiography of Henry Ford, written in collaboration with Samuel Crowther.

We have only started on our development of our country—we have not as yet, with all our talk of wonderful progress, done more than scratch the surface. The progress has  
 Line been wonderful enough—but when we compare what we have  
 5 done with what there is to do, then our past accomplishments are as nothing. When we consider that more power is used merely in ploughing the soil than is used in all the industrial establishments of the country put together, an inkling comes of  
 10 how much opportunity there is ahead. And now, with so many countries of the world in ferment and with so much unrest every where, is an excellent time to suggest something of the things that may be done in the light of what has been done.

When one speaks of increasing power, machinery, and industry there comes up a picture of a cold, metallic sort of  
 15 world in which great factories will drive away the trees, the flowers, the birds, and the green fields. And that then we shall have a world composed of metal machines and human machines. With all of that I do not agree. I think that unless we know more about machines and their use, unless we better  
 20 understand the mechanical portion of life, we cannot have the time to enjoy the trees, and the birds, and the flowers, and the green fields.

I think that we have already done too much toward banishing the pleasant things from life by thinking that there  
 25 is some opposition between living and providing the means of living. We waste so much time and energy that we have little left over in which to enjoy ourselves.

Power and machinery, money and goods, are useful only as they set us free to live. They are but means to an end. For  
 30 instance, I do not consider the machines which bear my name simply as machines. If that was all there was to it I would do something else. I take them as concrete evidence of the working out of a theory of business, which I hope is something more than a theory of business—a theory that looks toward  
 35 making this world a better place in which to live. The fact that the commercial success of the Ford Motor Company has been most unusual is important only because it serves to demonstrate, in a way which no one can fail to understand, that the theory to date is right. Considered solely in this light I can  
 40 criticize the prevailing system of industry and the organization of money and society from the standpoint of one who has not been beaten by them. As things are now organized, I could, were I thinking only selfishly, ask for no change. If I merely want money the present system is all right; it gives money in  
 45 plenty to me. But I am thinking of service. The present system does not permit of the best service because it encourages

every kind of waste—it keeps many men from getting the full return from service. And it is going nowhere. It is all a matter of better planning and adjustment.

50 I have no quarrel with the general attitude of scoffing at new ideas. It is better to be skeptical of all new ideas and to insist upon being shown rather than to rush around in a continuous brainstorm after every new idea. Skepticism, if by that we mean cautiousness, is the balance wheel of  
 55 civilization. Most of the present acute troubles of the world arise out of taking on new ideas without first carefully investigating to discover if they are good ideas. An idea is not necessarily good because it is old, or necessarily bad because it is new, but if an old idea works, then the weight  
 60 of the evidence is all in its favor. Ideas are of themselves extraordinarily valuable, but an idea is just an idea. Almost any one can think up an idea. The thing that counts is developing it into a practical product.

1

The main ideas that Ford presents in this passage are premised on a principle of

- A) individualism.
- B) materialism.
- C) loyalty.
- D) balance.

2

As used in line 8, “establishments” most nearly means

- A) accepted authorities.
- B) places of hospitality.
- C) facilities.
- D) beginnings.

3

As used in line 48, “return” most nearly means

- A) arrival.
- B) benefit.
- C) resurgence.
- D) repetition.



4

For Ford, machinery and industry are meaningful primarily because they

- A) enhance overall quality of life.
- B) serve educational purposes.
- C) symbolize power and authority.
- D) lifted Ford himself out of poverty.

5

Which choice provides the best evidence for the answer to the previous question?

- A) Lines 9-12 ("And now . . . been done")
- B) Lines 13-15 ("When one . . . world")
- C) Lines 28-29 ("Power and . . . an end")
- D) Lines 39-42 ("Considered . . . by them")

6

Which statement best describes the relationship between the first two paragraphs (lines 1-22)?

- A) The first praises the growth of American industry, while the second laments the subsequent decline of American agriculture.
- B) The first explains a project that could change society, while the second praises a prevailing attitude.
- C) The first outlines new conditions, while the second promotes a certain attitude towards these conditions.
- D) The first describes an international situation, while the second focuses only on domestic problems.

7

With which statement about current systems of production would Ford most likely agree?

- A) They should be altered, because they are not as efficient as possible.
- B) They should stay the same, because his successes are characteristic of the current system.
- C) They should be altered, because people have begun to emphasize spirituality.
- D) They should stay the same, because skepticism only leads to chaos.

8

The discussion of the "Ford Motor Company" (line 36) serves mainly to

- A) introduce the argument that service-oriented businesses are often inefficient.
- B) indicate that Ford intends to invest his wealth in new endeavors.
- C) imply that the automotive industry will be profitable in the years to come.
- D) illustrate that Ford's ideas can be implemented with excellent results.

9

In the final paragraph, Ford argues that skepticism is

- A) widely unpopular.
- B) socially useful.
- C) easily underestimated.
- D) purely theoretical.

10

Which choice provides the best evidence for the answer to the previous question?

- A) Lines 50-51 ("I have . . . ideas")
- B) Lines 53-55 ("Skepticism . . . civilization")
- C) Lines 57-60 ("An idea is . . . favor")
- D) Lines 60-61 ("Ideas are . . . just an idea")

**Questions 1-10 are based on the following passage.**  
**3.07**

Adapted from William Osler, "The Student Life" (1921).

Only steadfastness of purpose and humility enable the student to shift his position to meet the new conditions in which new truths are born, or old ones modified beyond  
 Line recognition. The honest heart will keep him in touch with his  
 5 fellow students, and furnish that sense of comradeship without which he travels an arid waste alone. I say advisedly an honest heart—the honest head is prone to be cold and stern, given to judgment, not mercy, and not always able to entertain that true charity which, while it thinketh no evil, is anxious to put  
 10 the best possible interpretation upon the motives of a fellow worker. It will foster, too, an attitude of generous, friendly rivalry untinged by the green peril, jealousy, that is the best preventive of the growth of an aberrant scientific spirit, loving seclusion and working in a lock-and-key laboratory, as timorous  
 15 of light as is a thief.

You have all become brothers in a great society, not apprentices, since that implies a master, and nothing should be further from the attitude of the teacher than much that is meant in that word, used though it be in another sense, particularly  
 20 by our French brethren in a most delightful way, signifying a bond of intellectual filiation. A fraternal attitude is not easy to cultivate—the chasm between the chair and the bench is difficult to bridge. Two things have helped to put up a cantilever across the gulf. The successful teacher is no longer on a height,  
 25 pumping knowledge at high pressure into passive receptacles. The new methods have changed all this. He is no longer Sir Oracle, perhaps unconsciously by his very manner antagonizing minds to whose level he cannot possibly descend, but he is a senior student anxious to help his juniors. When a simple,  
 30 earnest spirit animates a college, there is no appreciable interval between the teacher and the taught—both are in the same class, the one a little more advanced than the other. So animated, the student feels that he has joined a family whose honor is his honor, whose welfare is his own, and whose interests should be  
 35 his first consideration.

The hardest conviction to get into the mind of a beginner is that the education upon which he is engaged is not a college course, not a medical course, but a life course, for which the work of a few years under teachers is but a preparation.  
 40 Whether you will falter and fail in the race or whether you will be faithful to the end depends on the training before the start, and on your staying powers, points upon which I need not enlarge. You can all become good students, a few may become great students, and now and again one of you will be found  
 45 who does easily and well what others cannot do at all, or badly, which is John Ferriar's excellent definition of a genius.

In the hurry and bustle of a business world, which is the life of this continent, it is not easy to train first-class students.

Under present conditions it is hard to get the needful seclusion, on which account it is that our educational market is so full of wayside fruit. I have always been much impressed by the advice of St. Chrysostom: "Depart from the highway and transplant thyself in some enclosed ground, for it is hard for a tree which stands by the wayside to keep her fruit till it  
 50 be ripe." The dilettante is abroad in the land, the man who is always venturing on tasks for which he is imperfectly equipped, a habit of mind fostered by the multiplicity of subjects in the curriculum: and while many things are studied, few are studied thoroughly. Men will not take time to get to the heart of a matter. After all, concentration is the price the modern student pays for success. Thoroughness is the most difficult habit to acquire, but it is the pearl of great price, worth  
 60 all the worry and trouble of the search.

1

According to Osler, the ideal relationship between teacher and student is one of

- A) sympathetic collaboration.
- B) unworried good humor.
- C) unrelenting skepticism.
- D) reverence for tradition.

2

As used in line 29, "senior" most nearly means

- A) widely esteemed.
- B) noticeably older.
- C) clearly outdated.
- D) vastly superior.

3

Throughout the passage, Osler uses the word "you" in order to

- A) profess his solidarity with other academics.
- B) appeal to those who might be able to advance his career.
- C) address students who would benefit from his advice.
- D) imagine the academic successes of an ideal student.

4

Osler explains that one who wishes to become an outstanding student would do well to

- A) study a very large number of subjects.
- B) reject existing institutions.
- C) seek out only the most celebrated instructors.
- D) avoid a life of commerce and distraction.

5

Which choice provides the best evidence for the answer to the previous question?

- A) Lines 21-23 ("A fraternal . . . bridge")
- B) Lines 32-35 ("So animated . . . consideration")
- C) Lines 47-48 ("In the hurry . . . students")
- D) Lines 55-58 ("The dilettante . . . curriculum")

6

In the first paragraph, Osler presents a contrast between

- A) the virtues of study and the drawbacks of leisure.
- B) a private desire and a social initiative.
- C) an impractical idea and a needed modification.
- D) a possible excess and a more temperate approach.

7

As used in line 45, "badly" most nearly means

- A) ineptly.
- B) maliciously.
- C) rebelliously.
- D) fatally.

8

Which does Osler cite as a drawback of some of his recommendations?

- A) Their incompatibility with the ideas of John Ferriar and other authority figures
- B) The disdain that many students have expressed for them
- C) The difficulty of comprehending the ideas behind them
- D) The difficulty of putting them into practice in his society

9

Overall, Osler characterizes education as

- A) valued mainly by elites.
- B) a means of reforming society.
- C) a detriment to modern business.
- D) a long-term pursuit.

10

Which choice provides the best evidence for the answer to the previous question?

- A) Lines 1-4 ("Only steadfastness . . . recognition")
- B) Lines 36-39 ("The hardest . . . preparation")
- C) Lines 59-61 ("Men will not . . . success")
- D) Lines 61-63 ("Thoroughness is . . . the search")



**Questions 1-10 are based on the following passage.**  
**3.08**

Adapted from the 1924 State of the Union Address delivered by President Calvin Coolidge.

Our country is almost unique in its ability to discharge fully and promptly all its obligations at home and abroad, and provide for all its inhabitants an increase in material  
Line resources, in intellectual vigor and in moral power. The Nation  
5 holds a position unsurpassed in all former human experience. This does not mean that we do not have any problems. It is elementary that the increasing breadth of our experience necessarily increases the problems of our national life. But  
10 it does mean that if all will but apply ourselves industriously and honestly, we have ample powers with which to meet our problems and provide for their speedy solution. I do not  
15 profess that we can secure an era of perfection in human existence, but we can provide an era of peace and prosperity, attended with freedom and justice and made more and more  
satisfying by the ministrations of the charities and humanities of life.

Our domestic problems are for the most part economic. We have our enormous debt to pay, and we are paying it. We have the high cost of government to diminish, and we  
20 are diminishing it. We have a heavy burden of taxation to reduce, and we are reducing it. But while remarkable progress has been made in these directions, the work is yet far from accomplished. We still owe over \$21,000,000,000, the cost of the National Government is still about \$3,500,000,000, and  
25 the national taxes still amount to about \$27 for each one of our inhabitants. There yet exists this enormous field for the application of economy.

In my opinion the Government can do more to remedy the economic ills of the people by a system of rigid economy  
30 in public expenditure than can be accomplished through any other action. The costs of our national and local governments combined now stand at a sum close to \$100 for each inhabitant of the land. A little less than one-third of this is represented by national expenditure, and a little more than two-thirds by  
35 local expenditure. It is an ominous fact that only the National Government is reducing its debt. Others are increasing theirs at about \$1,000,000,000 each year. The depression that overtook business, the disaster experienced in agriculture, the lack of employment and the terrific shrinkage in all values which our  
40 country experienced in a most acute form in 1920, resulted in no small measure from the prohibitive taxes which were then levied on all productive effort. The establishment of a system of drastic economy in public expenditure, which has enabled us to pay off about one-fifth of the national debt since 1919,  
45 and almost cut in two the national tax burden since 1921, has been one of the main causes in reestablishing a prosperity which has come to include within its benefits almost every one

of our inhabitants. Economy reaches everywhere. It carries a blessing to everybody.

50 The fallacy of the claim that the costs of government are borne by the rich and those who make a direct contribution to the National Treasury can not be too often exposed. No system has been devised, I do not think any system could be devised, under which any person living in this country could  
55 escape being affected by the cost of our government. It has a direct effect both upon the rate and the purchasing power of wages. It is felt in the price of those prime necessities of existence, food, clothing, fuel and shelter. It would appear to be elementary that the more the Government expends  
60 the more it must require every producer to contribute out of his production to the Public Treasury, and the less he will have for his own benefit. The continuing costs of public administration can be met in only one way—by the work of the people. The higher they become, the more the people  
65 must work for the Government. The less they are, the more the people can work for themselves.

1

As used in line 11, “speedy” most nearly means

- A) impulsive.
- B) exhilarating.
- C) efficient.
- D) effortless.

2

The second paragraph (lines 17-27) is notable for its use of which pair of writing devices?

- A) Extended analogy and ironic exaggeration
- B) Concrete evidence and dry humor
- C) Appeal to emotion and references to distant history
- D) Collective voice and recurring sentence structure

3

Coolidge characterizes American government as

- A) pervasive in its influence.
- B) irresponsible in its expenditures.
- C) committed to education.
- D) undergoing vast reforms.

4

Which choice provides the best evidence for the answer to the previous question?

- A) Lines 1-4 (“Our country . . . power”)
- B) Lines 13-16 (“we can provide . . . of life”)
- C) Lines 31-33 (“The costs . . . land”)
- D) Lines 52-55 (“No system . . . government”)

5

The “Economy” that Coolidge mentions in line 48 is best understood as

- A) the new industrial capacities that have made America a world power.
- B) the free market that has arisen despite America’s national expenses.
- C) a way of thinking that could alleviate America’s problems.
- D) a new theory that explains historical patterns of behavior.

6

In the final paragraph (lines 50-66), Coolidge

- A) offers a proposal.
- B) invokes a spirit of unity.
- C) refutes a misconception.
- D) praises an institution.

7

Coolidge takes an attitude towards America’s future that can best be described as

- A) vindictive.
- B) dismayed.
- C) detached.
- D) optimistic.

8

As used in line 63, “work” most nearly means

- A) earnings.
- B) professionalism.
- C) creativity.
- D) drudgery.

9

With which of the following statements would Coolidge most likely agree?

- A) America should spend more on national than on local efforts.
- B) America is successfully recovering from a period of hardship.
- C) America should place a much lower tax burden on the rich.
- D) America will see an increase in patriotic sentiment if administrative costs are lowered.

10

Which choice provides the best evidence for the answer to the previous question?

- A) Lines 33-35 (“A little less . . . expenditure”)
- B) Lines 42-48 (“The establishment . . . inhabitants”)
- C) Lines 50-52 (“The fallacy . . . exposed”)
- D) Lines 62-66 (“The continuing . . . themselves”)

**Questions 1-10 are based on the following passages.**  
**3.09**

Both of these passages are from 1934 and address efforts to combat poverty in America during the Great Depression. Passage 1 is an excerpt from a speech by President Franklin Roosevelt, while Passage 2 is from a speech by Louisiana Senator Huey Long.

**Passage 1**

In meeting the problems of industrial recovery the chief agency of the government has been the National Recovery Administration. Under its guidance, trades and industries covering over ninety percent of all industrial employees have adopted codes of fair competition, which have been approved by the President. Under these codes, in the industries covered, child labor has been eliminated. The work day and the work week have been shortened. Minimum wages have been established and other wages adjusted toward a rising standard of living. The emergency purpose of the N. R. A. was to put men to work and since its creation more than four million persons have been re-employed, in great part through the cooperation of American business brought about under the codes.

Benefits of the Industrial Recovery Program have come, not only to labor in the form of new jobs, in relief from over-work and in relief from under-pay, but also to the owners and managers of industry because, together with a great increase in the payrolls, there has come a substantial rise in the total of industrial profits—a rise from a deficit figure in the first quarter of 1933 to a level of sustained profits within one year from the inauguration of N. R. A.

Now it should not be expected that even employed labor and capital would be completely satisfied with present conditions. Employed workers have not by any means all enjoyed a return to the earnings of prosperous times; although millions of hitherto under-privileged workers are today far better paid than ever before.

**Passage 2**

Now, we have organized a society, and we call it "Share Our Wealth Society," a society with the motto "every man a king."

Every man a king, so there would be no such thing as a man or woman who did not have the necessities of life, who would not be dependent upon the whims and caprices of the financial martyrs for a living. What do we propose by this society? We propose to limit the wealth of big men in the country. There is an average of \$15,000 in wealth to every family in America. That is right here today.

We do not propose to divide it up equally. We do not propose a division of wealth, but we propose to limit poverty that we will allow to be inflicted upon any man's family. We

will not say we are going to try to guarantee any equality, or \$15,000 to families. No; but we do say that one third of the average is low enough for any one family to hold, that there should be a guaranty of a family wealth of around \$5,000; enough for a home, and automobile, a radio, and the ordinary conveniences, and the opportunity to educate their children; a fair share of the income of this land thereafter to that family so there will be no such thing as merely the select to have those things, and so there will be no such thing as a family living in poverty and distress.

We have to limit fortunes. Our present plan is that we will allow no one man to own more than \$50,000,000. We think that with that limit we will be able to carry out the balance of the program. It may be necessary that we limit it to less than \$50,000,000. It may be necessary, in working out of the plans, that no man's fortune would be more than \$10,000,000 or \$15,000,000. But be that as it may, it will still be more than any one man, or any one man and his children and their children, will be able to spend in their lifetimes; and it is not necessary or reasonable to have wealth piled up beyond that point where we cannot prevent poverty among the masses.

Another thing we propose is old-age pension of \$30 a month for everyone that is 60 years old. Now, we do not give this pension to a man making \$1,000 a year, and we do not give it to him if he has \$10,000 in property, but outside of that we do.

We will limit hours of work. There is not any necessity of having over-production. I think all you have got to do, ladies and gentlemen, is just limit the hours of work to such an extent as people will work only so long as is necessary to produce enough for all of the people to have what they need.

**1**

One problem that is cited in both Passage 1 and Passage 2 is

- A) the prevalence of child labor.
- B) the exploitation of tax code loopholes.
- C) demanding workday schedules.
- D) ineffectual pension programs.

**2**

The primary purpose of Passage 1 is to

- A) emphasize the need for private acts of charity.
- B) encourage the development of American industry.
- C) predict the impact of proposed legislation.
- D) list the successes of a government program.



3

Unlike the author of Passage 1, the author of Passage 2 employs which of the following in his writing?

- A) A citation of recent economic statistics
- B) An explanation of a major change in society
- C) An acknowledgment of continuing challenges and drawbacks
- D) A direct address to his supporters and allies

4

Historians see the proposals outlined in Passage 2 as both more radical and based on larger direct benefits than the proposals in Passage 1. The author of Passage 1 would argue that the popularity of such radical proposals can be explained by

- A) a growing rift between the rich and the poor.
- B) the belief that the government is incapable of addressing economic problems.
- C) continued dissatisfaction with economic progress among employees.
- D) a spreading ideology based on giving workers ownership in their companies.

5

The primary objective of the measures outlined in Passage 2 is to

- A) limit the political influence of the most powerful Americans.
- B) alleviate the suffering of the most disadvantaged Americans.
- C) enable an even distribution of wealth across America.
- D) gather new statistics on expenditures and working conditions.

6

Which choice provides the best evidence for the answer to the previous question?

- A) Lines 35-37 ("What do we . . . country")
- B) Lines 49-51 ("there will be . . . distress")
- C) Lines 58-61 ("But be that . . . lifetimes")
- D) Lines 70-73 ("I think all . . . need")

7

As used in line 5, "codes" most nearly means

- A) signals.
- B) secrets.
- C) sequences.
- D) standards.

8

As used in line 62, "piled up" most nearly means

- A) constructed.
- B) reinforced.
- C) elevated.
- D) accumulated.

9

In contrast to the policies presented in Passage 2, the policies presented in Passage 1

- A) have clear advantages for the wealthy and powerful.
- B) are already popular among the most affluent citizens.
- C) are based on a well-defined set of moral principles.
- D) continue a tradition established by earlier politicians.

10

Which choice provides the best evidence for the answer to the previous question?

- A) Lines 3-6 ("Under its . . . President")
- B) Lines 7-10 ("The work day . . . of living")
- C) Lines 15-20 ("Benefits of the . . . profits")
- D) Lines 27-28 ("millions of . . . before")

**Questions 1-10 are based on the following passage.**  
**3.10**

Adapted from the 1941 State of the Union Address, more commonly known as the "Four Freedoms" Speech, delivered by President Franklin D. Roosevelt.

Certainly this is no time for any of us to stop thinking about the social and economic problems which are the root cause of the social revolution which is today a supreme  
 Line factor in the world. For there is nothing mysterious about the  
 5 foundations of a healthy and strong democracy.

The basic things expected by our people of their political and economic systems are simple. They are:

Equality of opportunity for youth and for others.

Jobs for those who can work.

10 Security for those who need it.

The ending of special privilege for the few.

The preservation of civil liberties for all.

The enjoyment of the fruits of scientific progress in a wider and constantly rising standard of living.

15 These are the simple, the basic things that must never be lost sight of in the turmoil and unbelievable complexity of our modern world. The inner and abiding strength of our economic and political systems is dependent upon the degree to which they fulfill these expectations.

20 Many subjects connected with our social economy call for immediate improvement. As examples:

We should bring more citizens under the coverage of old-age pensions and unemployment insurance.

We should widen the opportunities for adequate medical  
 25 care.

We should plan a better system by which persons deserving or needing gainful employment may obtain it.

I have called for personal sacrifice, and I am assured of the willingness of almost all Americans to respond to that call. A  
 30 part of the sacrifice means the payment of more money in taxes. In my budget message I will recommend that a greater portion of this great defense program be paid for from taxation than we are paying for today. No person should try, or be allowed to get rich out of the program, and the principle of tax payments in  
 35 accordance with ability to pay should be constantly before our eyes to guide our legislation.

If the Congress maintains these principles the voters, putting patriotism ahead of pocketbooks, will give you their applause.

40 In the future days, which we seek to make secure, we look forward to a world founded upon four essential human freedoms.

The first is freedom of speech and expression—everywhere in the world.

45 The second is freedom of every person to worship God in his own way—everywhere in the world.

The third is freedom from want, which, translated into world terms, means economic understandings which will secure to every nation a healthy peacetime life for its  
 50 inhabitants—everywhere in the world.

The fourth is freedom from fear, which, translated into world terms, means a world-wide reduction of armaments to such a point and in such a thorough fashion that no nation will be in a position to commit an act of physical aggression against  
 55 any neighbor—anywhere in the world.

That is no vision of a distant millennium. It is a definite basis for a kind of world attainable in our own time and generation. That kind of world is the very antithesis of the so-called "new order" of tyranny which the dictators seek to create  
 60 with the crash of a bomb.

To that new order we oppose the greater conception—the moral order. A good society is able to face schemes of world domination and foreign revolutions alike without fear.

Since the beginning of our American history we have  
 65 been engaged in change, in a perpetual, peaceful revolution, a revolution which goes on steadily, quietly, adjusting itself to changing conditions without the concentration camp or the quicklime in the ditch. The world order which we seek is the cooperation of free countries, working together in a friendly,  
 70 civilized society.

This nation has placed its destiny in the hands and heads and hearts of its millions of free men and women, and its faith in freedom under the guidance of God. Freedom means the supremacy of human rights everywhere. Our support goes to  
 75 those who struggle to gain those rights and keep them. Our strength is our unity of purpose.

To that high concept there can be no end save victory.

**1**

According to Roosevelt, the "four essential human freedoms" (lines 41-42) are

- A) outlined in a declaration of the United States Congress.
- B) theoretical constructs seldom found in reality.
- C) often wrongly confused with the principles of oppressive nations.
- D) capable of being promoted in a practical way.

**2**

Which choice provides the best evidence for the answer to the previous question?

- A) Lines 37-39 ("If the Congress . . . applause")
- B) Lines 56-58 ("That is no . . . generation")
- C) Lines 58-60 ("That kind . . . a bomb")
- D) Lines 61-62 ("To that new . . . moral order")

3

The “basic things” enumerated in lines 8-14 are meant to be understood as a list of

- A) successes achieved earlier by Roosevelt.
- B) legislative measures being proposed by Roosevelt.
- C) specific yet unlikely goals.
- D) realistic political objectives.

4

As used in line 14, “rising” most nearly means

- A) ascending.
- B) awakening.
- C) enlarging.
- D) improving.

5

In describing the third and fourth freedoms, Roosevelt

- A) relates these principles to major objectives in international politics.
- B) explains why so few nations have granted their citizens these freedoms.
- C) implies that these freedoms are harder to protect than the first two freedoms.
- D) implies that these freedoms are more widely valued than the first two freedoms.

6

According to Roosevelt, social change in America is exceptional because such change occurs

- A) abruptly.
- B) peacefully.
- C) with little debate.
- D) during wartime.

7

As used in line 74, “supremacy” most nearly means

- A) elitism.
- B) prioritization.
- C) abundance.
- D) conquest.

8

In lines 71-76 (“This nation . . . purpose”), Roosevelt does which of the following?

- A) Praises a policy
- B) Defines a concept
- C) Dismisses an objection
- D) Explains a paradox

9

In his speech, Roosevelt cautions Americans against

- A) assuming that young people do not need assistance.
- B) attempting to bar the most needy individuals from obtaining medical care.
- C) manipulating new government policies for personal advantage.
- D) mistaking other free countries for hostile nations.

10

Which choice provides the best evidence for the answer to the previous question?

- A) Lines 6-9 (“The basic things . . . can work”)
- B) Lines 22-25 (“We should . . . care”)
- C) Lines 33-36 (“No person . . . legislation”)
- D) Lines 68-70 (“The world . . . society”)



# Answer Key: CHAPTER THREE

## SAT

3.01	3.02	3.03	3.04	3.05
1. B	1. D	1. C	1. B	1. B
2. B	2. A	2. D	2. D	2. A
3. D	3. B	3. B	3. A	3. D
4. C	4. D	4. C	4. B	4. A
5. D	5. C	5. D	5. D	5. D
6. C	6. A	6. A	6. C	6. D
7. A	7. B	7. C	7. C	7. B
8. B	8. A	8. A	8. B	8. D
9. D	9. B	9. C	9. C	9. A
10. B	10. C	10. B	10. C	10. A

3.06	3.07	3.08	3.09	3.10
1. D	1. A	1. C	1. C	1. D
2. C	2. B	2. D	2. D	2. B
3. B	3. C	3. A	3. D	3. D
4. A	4. D	4. D	4. C	4. D
5. C	5. C	5. C	5. B	5. A
6. C	6. D	6. C	6. B	6. B
7. A	7. A	7. D	7. D	7. B
8. D	8. D	8. A	8. D	8. B
9. B	9. D	9. B	9. A	9. C
10. B	10. B	10. B	10. C	10. C