1. The party boss shrewdly shifted party lines; hence, he was able to ——— any voting bloc out of ———. (A) sanction, hand (B) disavow, actuality (C) validate, district (D) countenance, reluctance (E) gerrymander, existence

2. The restaurant itself was beautiful and the service was excellent, but the food was ———. (A) superb (B) shabby (C) inedible (D) delicious (E) palatable

3. He was the chief ——— of his uncle’s will; in short, he was left with a(n) ——— of $200,000. (A) beneficiary, inheritance (B) heir, invoice (C) adjudicator, reckoning (D) plethora, estate (E) reader, legacy

4. When his temperature ——— above 104°F, then he became agitated and ———. (A) descended, demented (B) rose, mobile (C) stayed, ambulatory (D) soared, robust (E) climbed, delirious

5. Although he was never at the scene of the crime, his complicity was uncovered; he had ——— and ——— the robbery by disposing of the stolen property. (A) aided, abetted (B) assisted, foiled (C) hindered, eschewed (D) impeded, shunned (E) thwarted, warned

6. The offenders then prostrated themselves and ——— for mercy. (A) conceded (B) petitioned (C) reiterated (D) submitted (E) approached

7. If you find peeling potatoes to be ———, then perhaps you would ——— scrubbing the floors. (A) burdensome, despise (B) galling, detest (C) onerous, prefer (D) tiresome, encourage (E) genial, fancy

8. The film was completely devoid of any plot or character development; it was merely a ——— of striking images. (A) proximity (B) duration (C) dilettante (D) montage (E) dearth

9. DIRECTIONS: Each of the following passages is followed by questions. Answer each question based on what is directly stated or suggested in the related. Global warming is a serious issue that affects all countries around the globe. The following passage discusses one aspect of this problem. (Line No. 1) According to the National Academy of Sciences, Earth’s surface temperature has risen by about 1 degree Fahrenheit in the past century, with accelerated warming during the past two decades. There is new and stronger evidence that most of the warming over the last 50 years is attributable to human activities. Human activities have altered the chemical composition of the atmosphere (Line No. 5) through the buildup of greenhouse gases—primarily carbon dioxide, methane, and nitrous oxide. The heat-trapping property of these gases is undisputed although uncertainties exist about exactly how Earth’s climate responds to them. **Passage Question No. 1.** The writer repeats the phrase “human activities”for all the following reasons except to (A) ensure clarity (B) create emphasis (C) provide specific details and description (D) help readers follow the flow of ideas (E) lead from one idea to the next **Passage Question No. 2**. The next paragraph of this essay will most likely (A) explain what people can do to stop global warming (B) trace how the National Academy of Sciences began and elucidate its role today (C) list other greenhouse gases (D) suggest ways that the world’s meteorological conditions respond to greenhouse gases (E) illustrate the heat-trapping properties of greenhouse gases

11. DIRECTIONS: Each of the following passages is followed by questions. Answer each question based on what is directly stated or suggested in the related. New techniques have boosted cattle production and resulted in more meat at lower prices. (Line No. 1) To raise meat output, livestock producers have adopted new, intensive rearing techniques relying on grains and legumes to feed their animals. For example, farmers have moved nearly all of the pigs and poultry in industrial countries into giant indoor feeding facilities. There, they eat carefully measured rations of energy-rich grain and protein-rich soybean meal. Cattle everywhere still spend (Line No. 5) most of their time dining outdoors, although beef producers—particularly in the United States, but also in Russia, South Africa, and Japan—supplement that roughage with grain in the months before slaughter. By contrast,Australian and South American cattle graze their entire lives, while European beef comes mostly from dairy herds, which eat less grain than American beef herds. **Passage Question No. 1**. In line 2, legumes most likely means (A) vegetables (B) meats (C) solid food (D) oats and barley (E) rice **Passage Question No. 2**. This passage is developed primarily through (A) time order (B) comparison and contrast (C) most to least important details (D) least to most important details (E) advantages and disadvantages

13. DIRECTIONS: Each of the following passages is followed by questions. Answer each question based on what is directly stated or suggested in the related. Chief Joseph, leader of the Nez Perce Indians, delivered the following surrender speech in 1877. The speech has come to be called “I Will Fight No More Forever.” 1 Tell General Howard I know his heart.What he told me before, I have in my heart. I am tired of fighting. Our chiefs are killed. Looking Glass is dead. Toohoolhoolzote is dead. The old men are all dead. It is the young men who say yes and no. He who led on the young men is dead. It is cold and we have no blankets. The little children are freezing to death. My people, some of them, have run 5 away to the hills and have no blankets, no food: no one knows where they are—perhaps freezing to death. I want to have time to look for my children and see how many I can find. Maybe I shall find them among the dead. Hear me, my chiefs. I am tired; my heart is sick and sad. From where the sun now stands I will fight no more forever. **Passage Question No. 1**. Chief Joseph’s reasons for deciding to (C) it is cold and his people have no “fight no more forever”include all shelter the following except (D) his people are starving (A) the chiefs have been killed (B) he is dying (E) the leader of the young warriors has died **Passage Question No. 2**. Rather than fighting, Chief Joseph wants time to (A) negotiate honorable surrender terms with the federal government (B) escape to Canada from the tribe’s home in Oregon (C) fight one last battle and then never fight again (D) meet with General Howard, with whom he has an understanding (E) look for his scattered children **Passage Question No. 3**. Who are Looking Glass and Toohoolhoolzote? (A) young men in the tribe (B) other Native Americans who are helping the tribe negotiate with the federal government (C) Chief Joseph’s favorite children (D) great chiefs of his tribe (E) historical leaders, long dead before the time of this speech **Passage Question No. 4**. As used in line 3, the sentence “It is the young men who say yes and no” is best understood to mean (A) even the young men cannot save them now (B) Chief Joseph laments the necessity of having the tribe led by inexperienced men (C) young men are better leaders than older men (D) Chief Joseph has been forced from power by the young men (E) young men cannot be trusted as older men can **Passage Question No. 5**. Chief Joseph’s writing style contributes to the impact of his speech by (A) decreasing the emotional appeal of his words (B) downplaying his main points with arrogance (C) emphasizing his main points with dignity (D) revealing his reliance on literary allusions (E) emphasizing the difference between appearance and reality **Passage Question No. 6**. Chief Joseph’s language reinforces the effect of his rhetoric by (A) making the speech easy to read (B) allowing the facts to tell the story without any literary contrivances (C) masking his true sorrow (D) relying on symbolism to convey his emotion (E) excoriating the federal government for betraying his people **Passage Question No. 7**. The tone of this speech is best described as (A) ironic (B) somber and despairing (C) resigned and thoughtful (D) hopeful (E) combative

20. DIRECTIONS: Each of the following passages is followed by questions. Answer each question based on what is directly stated or suggested in the related. Few creatures capture our imagination like the shark. The following passage describes some facts you may not know about sharks. (Line No. 1) Described as a “swimming and eating machine without peer,”the shark is considered an evolutionary success story, having changed little over 60 million years. Sharks are models of efficiency with their boneless skeletons, simple brains, generalized nervous systems, and simple internal structures. Their hydrodynamically designed shapes, razor-sharp replaceable teeth, powerful jaws, and vora (Line No. 5) cious appetites make them excellent marauders. Through scavenging and predation, the 250 species of sharks perform a valuable service in maintaining the ecological balance of the oceans. Their welldeveloped sensory systems enable them to detect extreme dilutions of blood in water, low frequency sounds of splashing made by a fish in distress, and movements and contrasts in water. While many sharks are caught by fishermen for sport, sharks can and do sustain small commercial (Line No. 10) ventures. Their skins provide a hide tougher than leather, out of which boots and wallets are fabricated, and their enormous livers contain a valuable source of vitamin A. Shark meat is processed for fertilizer and livestock feed as well as for human consumption. The British “fish-and-chips”industry depends on shark meat; the Italians annually consume about 10 million pounds of smooth dogfish shark; the Chinese use shark fins for soup. Generally, shark meat is consumed unknowingly under 15 other, more appetizing names. Sharks are also contributing to medical research through studies of their immunological systems.While this research may result in saving human lives,sharks do,at times,take lives.Each year about 25 to 30 shark attacks on people are reported worldwide with the victims either maimed or killed.The vast majority of these attacks occur off the coast of Australia—only a few occur off the coast of the United (Line No. 20) States.Research on shark attacks may eventually lead to the development of an effective shark repellent. **Passage Question No. 1**. As used in line 1, peer most nearly means (A) friend (B) better (C) equal (D) dock (E) improvement **Passage Question No. 2**. According to the first paragraph, all the following contribute to the shark’s success as a hunter except (A) hydrodynamically designed shape (B) razor-sharp replaceable teeth. (C) powerful jaws (D) voracious appetite (E) great age **Passage Question No. 3**. Which conclusion is best supported by the first paragraph? (A) The author is very afraid of sharks. (B) The author admires sharks. (C) People should learn more about sharks. (D) Sharks are not very intelligent. (E) Sharks are very dangerous because they attack humans.

1. During the Revolutionary War, Hessian troops fought on the British side, not as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ , but as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. They were paid in money, not glory. (A) confederates, partners (B) antagonists, nonpartisans (C) rebels, insurgents (D) allies, mercenaries (E) traitors, novices

2. Professor Martin spent his entire career as a teacher trying to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ his students to appreciate the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of poetry. (A) encourage, beauty (B) invite, difficulty (C) dissuade, benefit (D) deter, marvel (E) encourage, confusion

3. Although the movie was panned by all the major critics, audience saround the country seemed to find it \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (A) appalling (B) reprehensible (C) intolerable (D) genial (E) mediocre

4. Peter was \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ by the repeated rejections of his novel; as a result, he\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to submit his manuscript toother publishers. (A) devastated, proceeded (B) undaunted, continued (C) shattered, wanted (D) undiscouraged, suspended (E) unaffected, refused

5. Since there is a stigma attached to this job, it is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ even at a(n) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ salary. (A) unappealing, lucrative (B) repulsive, menial (C) enticing, fabulous (D) alluring, profitable (E) attractive, mean

6. A week of sun and exercise had a\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ effect; due to this, the dark circles under her eyes were \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and her skin took on a rosy glow. (A) peremptory, reinstated (B) healthful, restored (C) salubrious, rased (D) curative, deepened (E) harsh, expunged

7. A system of education should be \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ by the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of students it turns out; in summary, quality is preferable to quantity. (A) evaluated, abundance (B) judged, caliber (C) reckoned, generosity (D) disregarded, essence (E) considered, maturity

8. Avoid becoming involved with \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ politicians lest you get caught in a(n) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ from which you have difficulty extricating yourself. (A) venal, anathema (B) virtuous, entanglement (C) poised, muddle (D) corrupt, lawsuit (E) loquacious, discourse

9. You should have \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ trouble ahead when the speeding traffic suddenly \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to a crawl. (A) anticipated, slowed (B) interrogated, started (C) expected, grew (D) enjoyed, transformed (E) seen, collected

10. If he hasn’t yet \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the importance of speaking well of others, he must be quite \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (A) rejected, arcane (B) mastered, astute (C) rationalized, shrewd (D) learned, simple (E) understood, profound

11. The following passage describes how ranchers compensate for poor land quality. (Line No. 1) Eradicating tree cover sets the wheels of land degradation in motion. Shallow, acidic, and nutrientpoor, tropical soils rapidly lose critical phosphorus and other nutrients when the forest is converted to pasture. To compensate for the fertility decline, ranchers often stock newly cleared land at four times the standard rate of one cow per hectare, which accelerates erosion and the vegetative shift to (Line No. 5) annual weeds and shrubs. Stocking rates fall precipitously thereafter, and most pasture is abandoned for land newly carved from the forest. As used in line 5, precipitously most nearly means (A) prematurely (B) early (C) abruptly (D) sadly (E) tragically

12. The key deer was hunted to near extinction, but the creature was protected by compassionate and hardworking conservationists. 1 One of the rarest and most prized animals in the United States is the key deer. This tiny creature was once hunted without mercy. It was not uncommon for a single hunter to kill more than a dozen key deer in one day. Often, hunters set grass fires to drive the creatures out of hiding; other times, they were attacked with harpoons while they were swimming. In the 1950s, conservationists—led by the 5 Boone and Crockett Club—saved the key deer from extinction. Today, the surviving key deer are protected by the United States government in the Key Deer National Wildlife Refuge, created in 1957. Question Which of the following is implied in the passage? (A) Species become at risk of dying out when they are hunted too extensively. (B) The government is still the most effective way to safeguard the environment because it has the resources to establish effective programs. (C) Endangered species will only be saved if they become a priority. (D) Government officials and private citizens must work together to help the environment. (E) The key deer is valuable for its beautiful coat.

13. Based on the following passage. “Tsunami,” the Japanese word for seismic sea-waves, is also used as the scientific term for this phenomenon. Most tsunamis originate around the so-called Ring of Fire, a zone of volcanoes and seismic activity that encircles the Pacific Ocean. (Line No. 1) Tsunamis, or seismic sea-waves, are gravity waves set in motion by underwater disturbances associated with earthquakes. These waves are frequently called “tidal waves”although they have nothing to do with the tides. Tsunamis consist of a decaying train of waves and may be detectable on tide gauges for as long as a week. Near its origin, the first wave of a tsunami may be the largest; at greater (Line No. 5) distances, the largest is normally between the second and seventh wave. Since 1819, more than forty tsunamis have struck the Hawaiian Islands. Question. It can be inferred from this passage that (A) tsunamis are rare occurrences, so few people have experienced them (B) scientists know a great deal about tsunamis, especially their cause and prevention (C) tsunamis are short-lived phenomena (D) tsunamis have been studied extensively and are wellunderstood by scientists (E) tsunamis can be very dangerous

14. Studying has many uses, as the following passage argues. (Line No. 1) Studies serve for delight, for ornament, and for ability. Their chief use for delight is in privateness and retiring; for ornament, is in discourse; and for ability, is in the judgment and disposition of business. For expert men can execute, and perhaps judge the particulars, one by one; but the general counsels, and the plots and marshaling of affairs, come best from those that are learned. To spend (Line No. 5) too much time in studies is sloth; to use them too much for ornament is affectation; to make judgment wholly by their rules is the humor of a scholar. They perfect nature and are perfected by experience: for natural abilities are like natural plants that need proyning by study; and studies themselves do give forth directions too much at large, except they be bounded in by experience. Crafty men contemn [condemn] studies, simple men admire them, and wise men use them; for they (Line No. 10) teach not their own use; but that is a wisdom without them and above them, won by observation. Read not to contradict and confute; nor to believe and take for granted; nor to find talk and discourse; but to weigh and consider. Some books are to be tasted, others to be swallowed, and a few to be chewed and digested; that is, some books are to be read only in parts; others to be read, but not curiously, and some few to be read wholly, and with diligence and attention. Some books also may (Line No. 15) be read by deputy, and extracts made of them by others; but that would be only in the less important arguments, and the meaner sorts of books, else distilled books are like common distilled waters, flashy things. Reading maketh a full man; conference a ready man; and writing an exact man.And therefore, if a man write little, he had need have a great memory; if he confer little, he need have a great wit; and if he read little, he need have much cunning, to seem to know that he doth not. **Passage Question No. 1**. By using the word delight in the first sentence and repeating it in the second sentence, the author specifically emphasizes (A) how studying serves only for pleasure (B) his personal resolve to master as much information as possible (C) his own devotion to study (D) the rewards that the attainment of knowledge brings (E) the sacrifices necessary to become learned. **Passage Question No. 2**. According to the author, what are the three primary benefits of study? (A) privateness, discourse, humor (B) enjoyment, adornment, competence (C) secrecy, character, self-respect (D) pleasure, advancement, reputation (E) self-respect, proficiency, direction **Passage Question No. 3**. All the following dangers can result from excessive study except (A) accomplishment (B) laziness (C) simplified judgments (D) an attitude of superiority (E) inactivity. **Passage Question No. 4**. As used in line 5, affectation most nearly means (A) fondness (B) respect (C) pretense (D) gratification (E) decoration **Passage Question No. 5**. According to the author, you should read to (A) challenge what you read (B) believe the writer’s main points (C) think about the writer’s ideas (D) find things to talk about (E) take the writer’s ideas for granted **Passage Question No. 6**. As used in the line 16, meaner most nearly means (A) cruel (B) inferior (C) fierce (D) unnatural (E) cheaper **Passage Question No. 7**. The speaker’s tone is best described as (A) diffident and modest (B) precarious (C) ironic (D) authoritative and confident (E) arrogant and overbearing

21. Based on the following passage. The American Revolution (1776–1783) resulted in America’s independence from Great Britain. The first armed encounter of the Revolution took place in Concord, Massachusetts, where the British force in Boston numbered about 3500 men. The following is a contemporary account of the landmark battle. (Line No. 1) On the 18th of April at eleven at night, about eight hundred Grenadiers and light infantry were ferried across the Bay to Cambridge, from whence they marched to Concord, about twenty miles. The Congress had been lately assembled at that place, and it was imagined that the General had intelligence of a magazine being formed there and that they were going to destroy it. (Line No. 5) The people in the country (who are all furnished with arms and have what they call Minute Companies in every town ready to march on any alarm) had a signal, it is supposed, by a light from one of the steeples in town. Upon the troops’embarking, the alarm spread through the country, so that before daybreak the people in general were in arms and on their march to Concord. About daybreak a number of people appeared before the troops on Lexington Common.When they (Line No. 10) [the American colonists] were told to disperse, they fired on the troops and ran off, upon which the Light Infantry pursued them and brought down about fifteen of them. The troops went on to Concord and executed the business they were sent on, and on their return found two or three of their people lying in the agonies of death, scalped, with their noses and ears cut off and eyes bored out—which exasperated the soldiers exceedingly.A prodigious number of people now occupied the (Line No. 15) hills, woods, and stone walls along the road. The Light Troops drove some parties from the hills, but all the road being enclosed with store walls served as a cover to the rebels, from whence they fired on the troops. . . . In this manner were the troops harassed in their return for seven or eight miles. **Passage Question No. 1**. What story does the writer tell of the confrontation on Lexington Common? (A) When the British told the colonists to disperse, the British fired first and the colonists pursued them. The Native Americans joined the battle on the American side. (B) The British attacked the colonists, who fought back with great bravery and zeal. (C) When the British told the colonists to disperse, the colonists fired first but the British pursued them. (D) An unknown person fired, and then a British solider fired on an unarmed American. Finally, all the British soldiers started firing. (E) The Americans gathered to fight off the invading British, who greatly outnumbered the rebels. **Passage Question No. 2**. As used in line 4, a magazine is most likely (A) a periodical publication featuring nonfiction articles, commentary, and light fiction (B) a building in which ammunition and explosives are stored for military use (C) an ammunition gunbelt (D) a preacher advocating rebellion (E) a mutinous newspaper determined to bring down the government

1. DIRECTIONS: The two passages presented are followed by questions about their content and the relationship between the passages. Answer each question based on what is directly stated or suggested in the passages. Indicate your answer by filling in the corresponding circle on your answer sheet. **Passage 1: “**The following passage is from a speech that Sojourner Truth delivered at the women’s rights convention in Akron, Ohio, in 1851.” (Line No. 1) Well, children, where there is so much racket there must be something out of kilter. I think that ‘twixt the Negroes of the South and the women at the North, all talking about rights, the white men will be in a fix pretty soon. But what’s all this here talking about? That man over there says that women need to be helped into carriages, and lifted over ditches, and (Line No. 5) to have the best place everywhere. Nobody ever helps me into carriages, or over mud-puddles, or gives me any best place! And ain’t I a woman? Look at me! Look at my arm! I have ploughed and planted, and gathered into barns, and no man could head me! And ain’t I a woman? I could work as much and eat as much as a man—when I could get it—and bear the lash as well! And ain’t I a woman? I have borne thirteen children, and seen them all sold off to slavery, and when I cried out (Line No. 10) with my mother’s grief, none but Jesus heard me! And ain’t I a woman? Then they talk about this thing in the head; what’s that they call it? [“Intellect”someone whispers.] That’s it, honey.What’s that got to do with women’s rights or Negro’s rights? If my cup won’t hold but a pint, and yours holds a quart, wouldn’t you be mean not to let me have my little half-measure full?... (Line No. 15) If the first woman God ever made was strong enough to turn the world upside down all alone, these women together ought to be able to turn it back, and get it right side up again! And now they is asking to do it, the men better let them. Obliged to you for hearing me, and now old Sojourner ain’t got nothing more to say. **Passage 2: “**The following is an excerpt from Harriet Beecher Stowe’s essay,“Sojourner Truth, the Libyan Sibyl.” Many years ago, the few readers of radical Abolitionist papers must often have seen the singular (Line No. 20) name of Sojourner Truth, announced as a frequent speaker at Anti-Slavery meetings, and as traveling on a sort of self-appointed agency through the country. I had myself often remarked the name, but never met the individual. On one occasion, when our house was filled with company, several eminent clergymen being our guests, notice was brought up to me that Sojourner Truth was below, and requested an interview. Knowing nothing of her but her singular name, I went down, prepared (Line No. 25) to make the interview short, as the pressure of many other engagements demanded.When I went into the room, a tall, spare form arose to meet me. She was evidently a full-blooded African, and though now aged and worn with many hardships, still gave the impression of a physical development which in early youth must have been as fine a specimen of the torrid zone as Cumberworth’s celebrated statuette of the Negro Woman at the Fountain. Indeed, she so strongly reminded me of (Line No. 30) that figure, that, when I recall the events of her life, as she narrated them to me, I imagine her as a living, breathing impersonation of that work of art. I do not recollect ever to have been conversant with any one who had more of that silent and subtle power which we call personal presence than this woman. In the modern Spiritualistic phraseology, she would be described as having a strong sphere. Her tall form, as she rose up before me, is still vivid to my mind. She was dressed in some (Line No. 35) stout, grayish stuff, neat and clean, though dusty from travel. On her head, she wore a bright Madras handkerchief, arranged as a turban. She seemed perfectly self-possessed and at her ease,—in fact, there was almost an unconscious superiority, not unmixed with a solemn twinkle of humor, in the odd, composed manner in which she looked down on me. Her whole air had at times a gloomy sort of drollery which impressed one strangely. **Passage Question No. 1**. In passage 1, by directly addressing the members of the audience as “children,”Sojourner Truth suggests that (A) they are acting very immaturely (B) we are all equal in God’s eyes (C) she is morally and intellectually superior to the members of her audience (D) the members of the audience should be ashamed of the way they are acting (E) the delegates at the assembly are young but she is elderly and thus wiser **Passage Question No. 2**. As used in line 1, the idiom “something out of kilter”means that (A) something is evil (B) something is dangerous (C) people are foolish (D) something is mysterious (E) something is wrong **Passage Question No. 3**. The idea that “women need to be helped into carriages and lifted over ditches”(line 4) in passage 1 can be understood (A) in both a literal and metaphorical way (B) as an insult to women who do not work (C) as an acknowledgment of the wide social gulf between Sojourner Truth and wealthy white women (D) as an awareness of the social mores of the time (E) as Sojourner Truth’s rage at the maltreatment she has received as a slave and as a woman **Passage Question No. 4**. The phrase “Look at my arm”in line 7 suggests (A) a threat (B) Sojourner Truth has been injured and bears the scars (C) Sojourner Truth is as strong as any man (D) the speaker’s physical strength represents her psychological strength (E) Sojourner Truth is physically superior to most men **Passage Question No. 5**. The repeated refrain “And ain’t I a woman?”in passage 1 serves to (A) convey Sojourner Truth’s ironic stance (B) stress the equality of all women while pointing out inequalities (C) alert the reader to the specific details to follow (D) intimidate the reader with the harsh question (E) provide evidence that the speaker is bitter at the treatment she has received **Passage Question No. 6**. In passage 1, the speaker is critical of (A) upper-class women of leisure (B) men (C) the possibility that real social change can ever be effected (D) religion (E) male claims that women are the “weaker sex” **Passage Question No. 7**. The statement “That’s it, honey”in line 12 serves most directly to (A) provide an ironic counterpoint to Sojourner Truth’s previous comments (B) signal the hopeless mood (C) remind the audience that the speaker is a woman (D) distance the audience from the speaker (E) draw the audience closer to the speaker **Passage Question No. 8**. From her speech, you can infer that Sojourner Truth wants to prove that (A) some women,but not all,can take up the mantle of autonomy (B) women are vastly superior to men (C) slavery must be abolished throughout the union (D) women will get the vote,regardless of what men say or do (E) women are as capable as men and deserve equal rights **Passage Question No. 9**. What does passage 2 suggest about Sojourner Truth’s reputation? (A) She was well-known only among a small, select group of religious leaders. (B) She was so famous that she had posed for a famous work of art, Cumberworth’s celebrated statuette of the Negro Woman at the Fountain. (C) In the past, she had been a familiar name among people who worked to make slavery illegal. (D) She had been well-known in the past, and her fame had only grown in the present. (E) She was well-known, but rejected fame because she accomplished more by traveling incognito. **Passage Question No. 10**. In passage 2, Harriet Beecher Stowe compares Sojourner Truth to a statue chiefly to (A) show her admiration for the abolitionist’s dignity and carriage (B) suggest that Sojourner Truth was stiff and ill at ease in company (C) indicate that Sojourner Truth looks strangely familiar to her (D) imply that Sojourner Truth is a disappointment in person, because Stowe expected her to be larger than life (E) hint that Sojourner Truth deserves a statue erected in her honor **Passage Question No. 11**. The two passages differ in tone in that passage 1 is (A) neutral (B) whiny (C) resentful (D) calm (E) incendiary **Passage Question No. 12**. From both passages,you can infer that (A) everyone worked to abolish slavery (B) slavery was an evil institution (C) Harriet Beecher Stowe worked hard for the abolition of slavery (D) Sojourner Truth was an admirable, extraordinary person (E) Harriet Beecher Stowe and Sojourner Truth were close personal friends

1. Identify Error if there is one. After Louis fracturedA his leg in a skiing accidentB, he is absentC from school for a fullD semester. No errorE.

2. Identify Error if there is one. If youA are upset over an insult or affrontB—even if it occurred intentionallyC and maliciously—oneD should try not to hold grudges. No errorE.

3. Identify Error if there is one. Masses of white clouds hangingA low above the flat marshy plainB and seemed to beC tangled in the tops of distant palmD and cypress trees.No errorE.

4. Identify Error if there is one. Not onlyA does lightning often strikeB twice in the same place, but it isC more likely than notD to do so. No errorE.

5. Identify Error if there is one. Hector has scarcely noA money because he is savingB all his spare cashC to buy a car; in addition, he is contributingD to the family budget. No errorE.

6. Identify Error if there is one. One reason for the abundanceA of fresh produce in our groceryB stores isC speeding trucks that carry food great distancesD. No errorE.

7. Identify Error if there is one. Two bond traders, Alice and herA, were givenB very large bonuses because their accountsC had performed unusually wellD. No errorE.

8. Identify Error if there is one. You are welcome to visitA the cemetery where famous French composersB, artists, and writers are buried dailyC except SundayD. No errorE.

9. Identify Error if there is one. The resolution that has just beenA agreed withB by the school board members will result inC a five percent tax increase in the upcomingD year. No errorE.

10. Identify Error if there is one. Computerized grammar checkers are software programsA that flag errors or doubtful usage in a passageB so that you can correctC these writing problemsD. No errorE.

11. Choose the best version of the underlined portion. Each year it seems to get harder to pay for a college education because a college education costs so much and it has been difficult to get scholarships. (A) it has been difficult to get scholarships (B) scholarships are difficult to get (C) and it is being difficult to get scholarships (D) it be difficult to get scholarship money (E) getting scholarships is difficult to do

12. Choose the best version of the underlined portion. Although it has been estimated that many people are deprived of muchneeded medical care in this country, especially follow-up visits and preventative medication. (A) Although it (B) Since it (C) In spite of the fact that it (D) It (E) If it

13. Choose the best version of the underlined portion. According to some sources nearly one-third of all American children go to bed hungry each night, despite social welfare programs designed to combat hunger. (A) sources nearly (B) sources: nearly (C) sources, nearly (D) sources—nearly (E) sources; nearly

14. Choose the best version of the underlined portion. College financial aid officers claim the money would all be used if applicants looked more thorough for funds. (A) more thorough (B) thorough (C) more, thorough (D) more thorougher (E) more thoroughly

15. Choose the best version of the underlined portion. A new industry has sprung up that used computers to locate parents who fail to pay child support for their children. (A) used computers to locate (B) would be using computers to locate (C) had been using computers to locate (D) uses computers to locate (E) use computers to locate

16. Choose the best version of the underlined. A turkey instead of an eagle was first wanted by Ben Franklin as our national symbol. (A) A turkey instead of an eagle was first wanted by Ben Franklin as our national symbol. (B) First, a turkey instead of an eagle was wanted by Ben Franklin as our national symbol. (C) As our national symbol, a turkey instead of an eagle was first wanted by Ben Franklin. (D) Ben Franklin first wanted a turkey instead of an eagle as our national symbol. (E) By Ben Franklin, a turkey instead of an eagle was first wanted as our national symbol.

17. Choose the best version of the underlined portion. Confirming our conversation of March 17, the shipment of books and magazines that you ordered will be delivered first thing Friday morning. (A) Confirming our conversation of March 17, (B) Confirming the March 17 conversation, (C) On March 17, confirming our conversation, (D) Confirming our conversation of March 17 by me, (E) As I stated in our conversation of March 17,

18. Choose the best version of the underlined portion. During a thunderstorm, people who are inside should not talk on the telephone, stand near any open windows, or using large appliances. (A) using large appliances (B) use large appliances (C) have been using large appliances (D) used large appliances (E) were using large appliances

19. Choose the best version of the underlined portion. Of all the movies ever made, The Godfather has been recognized as one of America’s greater movies. (A) greater movies (B) more great movies (C) greatest movies (D) more greater movies (E) most greater movies

20. Choose the best version of the underlined portion. Most people who drink coffee do not know where it comes from it is actually the fruit of an evergreen tree. (A) from it is (B) from, it is (C) from it is, (D) from; it is (E) from it; is ask you to consider organization and development. In making your decisions, follow the conventions of standard written English. After you have chosen your

21. DIRECTIONS: The following passage is an early draft of an essay. Some parts of the passage need to be rewritten. Read the passage and select the best answers to the questions that follow. Some questions are about particular sentences or parts of sentences and ask you to improve sentence structure and word choice. Other questions refer to parts of the essay or the entire essay and Questions Based on the following first draft of an essay. (Line No. 1) (1) Samuel Morse patented the telegraph in 1842 on March 3, 1843, Morse was granted $30,000 from Congress to build a trial line between Baltimore and Washington. (2) From a social aspect, it is important to note that the telegraph played a major part in connecting the continent. (3) Together, the telegraph and the railroads reduced isolation and increased mobility, and speeded up life in the United 5 States. (4) The telegraph made it possible to synchronize clocks at distant train stations and make accurate schedules. (5) It also allowed stations to tell each other where each train was, and prevent accidents. (6) Morse code can be considered the first modern information system. (7) It is a simple means of communicating messages with as few errors as possible, and even when errors occur, the message is still 10 understandable. (8) In fact, almost any sort of signal in patterns of three is considered a call for help. (9) Even though it’s rarely used, Morse code still resonates symbolically in today’s society. (10) Almost everyone knows the three-dot, three-dash, three-dot code for S.O.S., which is still widely used as a distress call. **Passage Question No. 1**. In context, which is the best way to revise and combine the underlined portion of sentence 1 (reproduced here)? (Samuel Morse patented the telegraph in 1842, on March 3, 1843, Morse was granted $30,000 from Congress to build a trial line between Baltimore and Washington). (A) As it is now. (B) Samuel Morse patented the telegraph in 1842,on March 3,1843, (C) Samuel Morse patented the telegraph in 1842, yet on March 3, 1843, (D) Samuel Morse patented the telegraph in 1842, because on March 3, 1843, (E) Samuel Morse patented the telegraph in 1842, and on March 3, 1843, **Passage Question No. 2**. Which sentence would be most appropriate to follow sentence 2? (A) As it is now. (B) Morse himself, as a historical figure, has made a mark on the art world as well. (C) Not only did the telegraph allow fast communication over large distances for the first time, but it also made train travel safer and more efficient. (D) Morse appears in a central, prominent position in Christian Schussele’s Men of Progress, clearly indicating him as a driving force in progress. (E) Samuel Morse was an innovator, and he took the ideas of many people and gathered them into a workable network that helped connect the continent. **Passage Question No. 3**. Which of the following best replaces the word It in sentence 7? (A) They (B) Morse’s dot-dash system (C) The first modern information system (D) Communication (E) Morse **Passage Question No. 4**. What is the best order of sentences in the last paragraph to create logic and unity? (A) As it is now. (B) 9, 10, 8 (C) 8, 10, 9 (D) 10, 8, 9 (E) 9, 8, 10 **Passage Question No. 5**. Including a paragraph on which of the following would most strengthen the writer’s argument? (A) Morse’s effect on modern art (B) Morse’s childhood and training as a scientist (C) Other methods of communication (D) Samuel Morse’s legacy (E) The disadvantages of Morse code