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SAT[®]

2008

23RD EDITION

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3 A Diagnostic SAT

- **Diagnostic Test**
 - **Answer Key**
 - **Self-Evaluation**
 - **Answer Explanations**
-

The diagnostic test in this chapter is a multipurpose tool.

- First, it will help you identify your problem areas and skills. Take the test and evaluate your results, following the charts provided. You will discover your strengths and weaknesses, and you will know what to study.
- Second, this test will help you design a study plan that's right for you. Use the information you get from your result to tailor a study plan to fit your particular needs. If you need extra time on a certain topic, build time in. You are in charge of your study program—make it work for you.
- Third, this test is your introduction to the format and content of the SAT. There is nothing like working your

way through actual SAT-type questions for 3 hours and 20 minutes to teach you how much stamina you need and how much speed.

- Finally, this test is your chance to learn how to profit from your mistakes. It will expose you to the sorts of traps the test-makers set for you and the sorts of shortcuts that you should take. Read the answer explanation for every question you miss or omit. You'll be amazed to see how much you'll learn.

You are about to take a diagnostic test that can change the way you do on the SAT. You have 3 hours and 45 minutes to get through the nine sections (numbered 1–4 and 6–10; there is no Section 5), with breaks. Make every minute count.

Answer Sheet—Diagnostic Test

Section 1

ESSAY

This image shows a full page of blank handwriting practice paper. It features approximately 20 evenly spaced horizontal blue lines across the entire width of the page. There are no margins, text, or other markings present.

Remove answer sheet by cutting on dotted line

Essay (continued)

[illegible]

Section 2

- ## Section 3

- ## Section 4

- ## Section 6

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| 2 | A | B | C | D | E | 9 | A | B | C | D | E | 16 | A | B | C | D | E | 23 | A | B | C | D | E | 30 | A | B | C | D | E |
| 3 | A | B | C | D | E | 10 | A | B | C | D | E | 17 | A | B | C | D | E | 24 | A | B | C | D | E | 31 | A | B | C | D | E |
| 4 | A | B | C | D | E | 11 | A | B | C | D | E | 18 | A | B | C | D | E | 25 | A | B | C | D | E | 32 | A | B | C | D | E |
| 5 | A | B | C | D | E | 12 | A | B | C | D | E | 19 | A | B | C | D | E | 26 | A | B | C | D | E | 33 | A | B | C | D | E |
| 6 | A | B | C | D | E | 13 | A | B | C | D | E | 20 | A | B | C | D | E | 27 | A | B | C | D | E | 34 | A | B | C | D | E |
| 7 | A | B | C | D | E | 14 | A | B | C | D | E | 21 | A | B | C | D | E | 28 | A | B | C | D | E | 35 | A | B | C | D | E |

Section 7

1 (A) (B) (C) (D) (E)
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6 (A) (B) (C) (D) (E)

7 (A) (B) (C) (D) (E)
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Figure 1 displays eight 10x10 grids, labeled 9 through 18, showing different combinations of black and white cells. Each grid has a top row of 10 cells, with the first cell being black and the others white. The remaining 9 rows have a black cell in the first column and white cells in the other 9 columns. The grids are labeled 9 through 18, with the label indicating the number of black cells in the grid.

Section 8

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Section 9

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DIAGNOSTIC TEST 1 1 1 1 1 1 1

SECTION 1 Time—25 Minutes ESSAY

The excerpt appearing below makes a point about a particular topic. Read the passage carefully, and think about the assignment that follows.

Since the invention of television, the medium has had its ups and downs. At first, television watching was a communal affair; the first television set owners in a neighborhood would proudly invite the neighbors in to view the marvelous box. In time, however, television came to have an isolating effect on viewers; as the painter Andy Warhol once said, “When I got my first television set, I stopped caring so much about having close relationships.”

ASSIGNMENT: What are your thoughts on the idea that television has turned out to isolate people instead of bringing them together? Compose an essay in which you express your views on this topic. Your essay may support, refute, or qualify the views expressed in the excerpt. What you write, however, must be relevant to the topic under discussion. Additionally, you must support your viewpoint, explaining your reasoning and providing examples based on your studies and/or experience.

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SECTION 2

Time—25 Minutes
24 Questions

Select the best answer to each of the following questions; then blacken the appropriate space on your answer sheet.

Each of the following sentences contains one or two blanks; each blank indicates that a word or set of words has been left out. Below the sentence are five words or phrases, lettered A through E. Select the word or set of words that best completes the sentence.

Example:

Fame is ----; today's rising star is all too soon tomorrow's washed-up has-been.

- (A) rewarding (B) gradual
(C) essential (D) spontaneous
(E) transitory

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- Because of their frequent disarray, confusion, and loss of memory, those hit by lightning while alone are sometimes ---- victims of assault.
(A) mistaken for
(B) attracted to
(C) unaware of
(D) avoided by
(E) useful to
- Having published more than three hundred books in less than fifty years, science fiction writer Isaac Asimov may well be the most ---- author of our day.
(A) fastidious
(B) insecure
(C) outmoded
(D) prolific
(E) indigenous
- Because his time was limited, Weng decided to read the ---- novel *War and Peace* in ---- edition.
(A) wordy...an unedited
(B) lengthy...an abridged
(C) famous...a modern
(D) romantic...an autographed
(E) popular...a complete
- In giving a speech, the speaker's goal is to communicate ideas clearly and ----, so that the audience will be in no ---- about the meaning of the speech.
(A) effectively...haste
(B) indirectly...distress
(C) vigorously...discomfort
(D) unambiguously...confusion
(E) tactfully...suspense
- Although gregarious by nature, Lisa became quiet and ---- after she was unexpectedly laid off from work.
(A) autonomous (B) susceptible (C) assertive
(D) withdrawn (E) composed
- The increasingly popular leader of America's second largest tribe, Cherokee Chief Wilma Mankiller, has ---- the myth that only males can be leaders in American Indian government.
(A) shattered (B) perpetuated (C) exaggerated
(D) confirmed (E) venerated
- The commission of inquiry censured the senator for his ---- expenditure of public funds, which they found to be ----.
(A) flagrant...cursory
(B) improper...vindicated
(C) lavish...unjustifiable
(D) judicious...blameworthy
(E) arbitrary...critical
- Despite their ---- of Twain's *Huckleberry Finn* for its stereotyped portrait of the slave Jim, even the novel's ---- agreed that it is a masterpiece of American prose.
(A) admiration...critics
(B) denunciation...supporters
(C) criticism...detractors
(D) defense...censors
(E) praise...advocates

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Read each of the passages below, and then answer the questions that follow the passage. The correct response may be stated outright or merely suggested in the passage.

Questions 9 and 10 are based on the following passage.

Consider the humble jellyfish. Headless, spineless, without a heart or brain, it has such a simple exterior that it seems the most primitive of creatures. Unlike its sessile (attached to a surface, as
 Line (5) an oyster is attached to its shell) relatives whose stalks cling to seaweed or tropical coral reefs, the free-swimming jellyfish, or medusa, drifts along the ocean shore, propelling itself by pulsing, muscular contractions of its bell-shaped body. Yet
 (10) beneath the simple surface of this aimlessly drifting, supposedly primitive creature is an unusually sophisticated set of genes, as recent studies of the invertebrate animal phylum Cnidaria (pronounced nih-DARE-ee-uh) reveal.

9. Which assertion about jellyfish is supported by the passage?
- (A) They move at a rapid rate.
 (B) They are cowardly.
 (C) They lack mobility.
 (D) They have a certain degree of intelligence.
 (E) They are unexpectedly complex.
10. The last sentence of the passage serves primarily to
- (A) explain the origin of a term
 (B) contradict an assumption
 (C) provide an example
 (D) cite a well-known fact
 (E) describe a process

The passage below is excerpted from Somerset Maugham's The Moon and Sixpence, first published in 1919.

Questions 11 and 12 are based on the following passage.

The faculty for myth is innate in the human race. It seizes with avidity upon any incidents, surprising or mysterious, in the career of those
 Line who have at all distinguished themselves from
 (5) their fellows, and invents a legend. It is the protest of romance against the commonplace of life. The incidents of the legend become the hero's surest passport to immortality. The ironic philosopher reflects with a smile that Sir Walter
 (10) Raleigh is more safely enshrined in the memory of mankind because he set his cloak for the Virgin Queen to walk on than because he carried the English name to undiscovered countries.

11. As used in the passage, the word "faculty" (line 1) most nearly means
- (A) capacity
 (B) distinction
 (C) authority
 (D) teaching staff
 (E) branch of learning
12. In lines 8–13, the author mentions Sir Walter Raleigh primarily to
- (A) demonstrate the importance of Raleigh's voyages of discovery
 (B) mock Raleigh's behavior in casting down his cloak to protect the queen's feet from the mud
 (C) illustrate how legendary events outshine historical achievements in the public's mind
 (D) distinguish between Raleigh the courtier and Raleigh the seafarer
 (E) remind us that historical figures may act in idiosyncratic ways

Questions 13–24 are based on the following passage.

The passage below is excerpted from the introduction to Bury My Heart at Wounded Knee, written in 1970 by the Native American historian Dee Brown.

Since the exploratory journey of Lewis and Clark to the Pacific Coast early in the nineteenth century, the number of published accounts
 Line describing the "opening" of the American West
 (5) has risen into the thousands. The greatest concentration of recorded experience and observation came out of the thirty-year span between 1860 and 1890—the period covered by this book. It was an incredible era of violence, greed, audacity,
 (10) sentimentality, undirected exuberance, and an almost reverential attitude toward the ideal of personal freedom for those who already had it.

During that time the culture and civilization of the American Indian was destroyed, and out of
 (15) that time came virtually all the great myths of the American West—tales of fur traders, mountain men, steamboat pilots, goldseekers, gamblers, gunmen, cavalymen, cowboys, harlots, missionaries, schoolmarms, and homesteaders. Only
 (20) occasionally was the voice of the Indian heard,

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and then more often than not it was recorded by the pen of a white man. The Indian was the dark menace of the myths, and even if he had known how to write in English, where would he have

(25) found a printer or a publisher?

Yet they are not all lost, those Indian voices of the past. A few authentic accounts of American western history were recorded by Indians either in pictographs or in translated English, and some

(30) managed to get published in obscure journals, pamphlets, or books of small circulation. In the

late nineteenth century, when the white man's curiosity about Indian survivors of the wars reached a high point, enterprising newspaper

(35) reporters frequently interviewed warriors and chiefs and gave them an opportunity to express their opinions on what was happening in the

West. The quality of these interviews varied greatly, depending upon the abilities of the interpreters, or upon the inclination of the Indians to speak freely. Some feared reprisals for telling the truth, while others delighted in hoaxing reporters with tall tales and shaggy-dog stories.

(40) Contemporary newspaper statements by Indians must therefore be read with skepticism, although some of them are masterpieces of irony and others burn with outbursts of poetic fury.

Among the richest sources of first-person statements by Indians are the records of treaty councils and other formal meetings with civilian and military representatives of the United States government. Isaac Pitman's new stenographic system was coming into vogue in the second half of the nineteenth century, and when Indians spoke

(50) in council a recording clerk sat beside the official interpreter.

Even when the meetings were in remote parts of the West, someone usually was available to write down the speeches, and because of the slowness of the translation process, much of what was said could be recorded in longhand.

(60) Interpreters quite often were half-bloods who knew spoken languages but seldom could read or write. Like most oral peoples they and the Indians depended upon imagery to express their thoughts, so that the English translations were filled with graphic similes and metaphors of the natural world. If an eloquent Indian had a poor interpreter, his words might be transformed to flat

(70) prose, but a good interpreter could make a poor speaker sound poetic.

Most Indian leaders spoke freely and candidly in councils with white officials, and as they became more sophisticated in such matters during

(75) the 1870s and 1880s, they demanded the right to choose their own interpreters and recorders. In

this latter period, all members of the tribes were free to speak, and some of the older men chose such opportunities to recount events they had wit-

(80) nessed in the past, or sum up the histories of their peoples. Although the Indians who lived through this doom period of their civilization have vanished from the earth, millions of their words are preserved in official records. Many of the more

(85) important council proceedings were published in government documents and reports.

Out of all these sources of almost forgotten oral history, I have tried to fashion a narrative of the conquest of the American West as the victims

(90) experienced it, using their own words whenever possible. Americans who have always looked westward when reading about this period should read this book facing eastward.

This is not a cheerful book, but history has a

(95) way of intruding upon the present, and perhaps those who read it will have a clearer understanding of what the American Indian is, by knowing what he was. They may learn something about their own relationship to the earth from a people

(100) who were true conservationists. The Indians knew that life was equated with the earth and its resources, that America was a paradise, and they could not comprehend why the intruders from the

East were determined to destroy all that was

(105) Indian as well as America itself.

13. The author finds the period of 1860–1890 noteworthy because

- (A) the journals of the Lewis and Clark expedition were made public during this time
- (B) in that period the bulk of original accounts of the "winning of the West" were produced
- (C) during these years American Indians made great strides in regaining their lands
- (D) only a very few documents dating from this period are still extant
- (E) people still believed in personal freedom as an ideal

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14. The author most likely uses quotation marks around the word “opening” (line 4) because
- (A) the West was closed rather than opened during this period of time
 - (B) the American West actually was opened for settlement much earlier in the century
 - (C) from a Native American perspective it is an inaccurate term
 - (D) he is citing an authoritative source
 - (E) he has employed the word in its figurative sense
15. A main concern of the author in this passage is to
- (A) denounce the white man for his untrustworthiness and savagery
 - (B) evaluate the effectiveness of the military treaty councils
 - (C) argue for the improved treatment of Indians today
 - (D) suggest that Indian narratives of the conquest of the West are similar to white accounts
 - (E) introduce the background of the original source materials for his text
16. The word “concentration” in lines 5 and 6 means
- (A) memory
 - (B) attention
 - (C) diligence
 - (D) imprisonment
 - (E) accumulation
17. In describing the ideal of freedom revered by the pioneers as “personal freedom for those who already had it” (lines 11 and 12), the author is being
- (A) enthusiastic
 - (B) ironic
 - (C) prosaic
 - (D) redundant
 - (E) lyrical
18. According to the passage, nineteenth-century newspaper accounts of interviews with Indians may contain inaccuracies for which of the following reasons?
- I. Lack of skill on the part of the translators
 - II. The tendency of the reporters to overstate what they were told by the Indians
 - III. The Indians’ misgivings about possible retaliations
- (A) I only
 - (B) III only
 - (C) I and II only
 - (D) I and III only
 - (E) I, II, and III
19. The author’s tone in describing the Indian survivors can best be described as
- (A) skeptical
 - (B) detached
 - (C) elegiac
 - (D) obsequious
 - (E) impatient
20. The author is most impressed by which aspect of the English translations of Indian speeches?
- (A) Their vividness of imagery
 - (B) Their lack of frankness
 - (C) The inefficiency of the process
 - (D) Their absence of sophistication
 - (E) Their brevity of expression
21. The word “flat” in line 69 means
- (A) smooth
 - (B) level
 - (C) pedestrian
 - (D) horizontal
 - (E) unequivocal
22. In treaty councils before 1870, most Indians did not ask for their own interpreters and recorders because
- (A) they could not afford to hire people to take down their words
 - (B) the white officials provided these services as a matter of course
 - (C) they were unaware that they had the option to demand such services
 - (D) they preferred speaking for themselves without the help of translators
 - (E) they were reluctant to have their words recorded for posterity
23. The author most likely suggests that Americans should read this book facing eastward (lines 92 and 93)
- (A) in an inappropriate attempt at levity
 - (B) out of respect for Western superstitions
 - (C) in order to read by natural light
 - (D) because the Indians came from the East
 - (E) to identify with the Indians’ viewpoint
24. The phrase “equated with” in line 101 means
- (A) reduced to an average with
 - (B) necessarily tied to
 - (C) numerically equal to
 - (D) fulfilled by
 - (E) differentiated by

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SECTION 4

Time—25 Minutes
35 QuestionsSelect the best answer to each of the following questions; then
blacken the appropriate space on your answer sheet.

Some or all parts of the following sentences are underlined. The first answer choice, (A), simply repeats the underlined part of the sentence. The other four choices present four alternative ways to phrase the underlined part. Select the answer that produces the most effective sentence, one that is clear and exact, and blacken the appropriate space on your answer sheet. In selecting your choice, be sure that it is standard written English, and that it expresses the meaning of the original sentence.

Example:

The first biography of author Eudora Welty came out in 1998 and she was 89 years old at the time.

- (A) and she was 89 years old at the time
- (B) at the time when she was 89
- (C) upon becoming an 89 year old
- (D) when she was 89
- (E) at the age of 89 years old

(A) (B) (C) ● (E)

1. Because he spoke out against Hitler's policies was why Dietrich Bonhoeffer, a Lutheran pastor in Nazi Germany, was arrested and eventually hanged by the Gestapo.
 - (A) Because he spoke out against Hitler's policies was why Dietrich Bonhoeffer, a Lutheran pastor in Nazi Germany, was arrested and eventually hanged by the Gestapo.
 - (B) Dietrich Bonhoeffer, a Lutheran pastor in Nazi Germany, was arrested and eventually hanged by the Gestapo because he spoke out against Hitler's policies.
 - (C) Because he spoke out against Hitler's policies, Dietrich Bonhoeffer, a Lutheran pastor in Nazi Germany, was arrested and eventually hung by the Gestapo.
 - (D) Dietrich Bonhoeffer, a Lutheran pastor in Nazi Germany, being arrested and eventually hung because he spoke out against Hitler's policies.
 - (E) A Lutheran pastor in Nazi Germany, Dietrich Bonhoeffer, spoke out against Hitler's policies so that he arrested and eventually hung.

2. The difference between Leibniz and Schopenhauer is that the former is optimistic; the latter, pessimistic.
 - (A) the former is optimistic; the latter, pessimistic
 - (B) the former is optimistic, the latter, pessimistic
 - (C) while the former is optimistic; the latter, pessimistic
 - (D) the former one is optimistic; the latter one is a pessimistic
 - (E) the former is optimistic; the latter being pessimistic
3. Most students like to read these kind of books during their spare time.
 - (A) these kind of books
 - (B) these kind of book
 - (C) this kind of book
 - (D) this kinds of books
 - (E) those kind of books
4. John was imminently qualified for the position because he had studied computer programming and how to operate an IBM machine.
 - (A) imminently qualified for the position because he had studied computer programming and how to operate an IBM machine
 - (B) imminently qualified for the position since studying computer programming and the operation of an IBM machine
 - (C) eminently qualified for the position because he had studied computer programming and how to operate an IBM machine
 - (D) eminently qualified for the position because he had studied computer programming and the operation of an IBM machine
 - (E) eminently qualified for the position because he has studied computer programming and how to operate an IBM machine

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5. The idea of inoculating people with smallpox to protect them from later attacks was introduced into Europe by Mary Wortley Montagu, who learned of it in Asia.
- (A) Mary Wortley Montagu, who learned of it in Asia
 (B) Mary Wortley Montagu, who learned of them in Asia
 (C) Mary Wortley Montagu, who learned it of those in Asia
 (D) Mary Wortley Montagu, learning of it in Asia
 (E) Mary Wortley Montagu, because she learned of it in Asia
6. In general, the fate of Latin American or East Asian countries will affect America more than it does Britain or France.
- (A) will affect America more than it does
 (B) will effect America more than it does
 (C) will affect America more than they do
 (D) will effect America more than they do
 (E) will affect America more than they would
7. While campaigning for President, Dole nearly exhausted his funds and must raise money so that he could pay for last-minute television commercials.
- (A) exhausted his funds and must raise money so that he could pay
 (B) would exhaust his funds to raise money so that he could pay
 (C) exhausted his funds and had to raise money so that he can pay
 (D) exhausted his funds and had to raise money so that he could pay
 (E) exhausted his funds and must raise money so that he can pay
8. Athletic coaches stress not only eating nutritious meals but also to get adequate sleep.
- (A) not only eating nutritious meals but also to get
 (B) to not only eat nutritious meals but also getting
 (C) not only to eat nutritious meals but also getting
 (D) not only the eating of nutritious meals but also getting
 (E) not only eating nutritious meals but also getting
9. The goal of the remedial program was that it enables the students to master the basic skills they need to succeed in regular coursework.
- (A) that it enables
 (B) by enabling
 (C) to enable
 (D) where students are enabled
 (E) where it enables
10. Having revised her dissertation with some care, that her thesis advisor rejected the changes distressed her greatly.
- (A) that her thesis advisor rejected the changes distressed her greatly
 (B) she found her thesis advisor's rejection of the changes greatly distressing
 (C) her thesis advisor's rejection of the changes was a great distress
 (D) she was greatly distressed about her thesis advisor rejecting the changes
 (E) her distress at her thesis advisor's rejection of the changes was great
11. Running an insurance agency left Charles Ives little time for composition, yet he nevertheless developed a unique musical idiom.
- (A) nevertheless developed a unique musical idiom
 (B) nevertheless developed a very unique musical idiom
 (C) therefore developed a uniquely musical idiom
 (D) nevertheless developed his musical idiom uniquely
 (E) however developed a very unique and idiomatic music


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21. The same laser technology that is being used on
compact discs is also under application to
computers to achieve additional memory.
A B C D
No error
E

22. The Philippine government changed hands when
Marcos failed satisfying his countrymen that he had
won the presidential election, and Corazon Aquino
took over. No error
A B C D E

23. Was it they who were involved in the recent unruly
demonstration? No error
A B C D E

24. We must regard any statement about this
controversy, whatever the source, as gossip until
they are confirmed. No error
A B C D E

25. She is the only one of the applicants who are
fully qualified for the position. No error
A B C D E

26. In order to meet publication schedules, publishers
often find it necessary to trim everyone's schedule
and leaving room for unexpected problems.
A B C D
No error
E

27. There are probably few comeback stories
as moving as cycling's stalwart champion, Lance
Armstrong. No error
A B C D E

28. A hotel's ability for winning the loyalty of
its guests is primarily determined by the
friendliness and courtesy of the employees
who are stationed at the front desk. No error
A B C D E

29. While some scientists are absorbed by the
philosophical question of what consciousness is,
but others restrict themselves to trying to
understand what is going on at the neurological
level when consciousness is present. No error
A B C D E

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The passage below is the unedited draft of a student's essay. Parts of the essay need to be rewritten to make the meaning clearer and more precise. Read the essay carefully.

The essay is followed by six questions about changes that might improve all or part of the organization, development, sentence structure, use of language, appropriateness to the audience, or use of standard written English. In each case, choose the answer that most clearly and effectively expresses the student's intended meaning. Indicate your choice by blackening the corresponding space on the answer sheet.

[1] When you turn on the radio or pop in a tape while the house is quiet or going to work or school in your car, you have several choices of music to listen to. [2] Although, in recent years, CDs have become the medium of choice over records and even tapes. [3] On the radio you have your rap on one station, your classical on another, your New Wave music on another, and then you have your Country. [4] Some young people feel that country is for fat old people, but it isn't. [5] It is music for all ages, fat or thin.

[6] Country music is "fun" music. [7] It has an unmistakable beat and sound that gets you up and ready to move. [8] You can really get into country, even if it is just the clapping of the hands or the stamping of the feet. [9] You can't help feeling cheerful watching the country performers, who all seem so happy to be entertaining their close "friends," although there may be 10,000 of them in the stadium or concert hall. [10] The musicians love it, and audience flips out with delight. [11] The interpersonal factors in evidence cause a sudden psychological bond to develop into a temporary, but nevertheless tightly knit, family unit. [12] For example, you can imagine June Carter Cash as your favorite aunt and Randy Travis as your long lost cousin.

[13] Some people spurn country music. [14] Why, they ask, would anyone want to listen to singers whine about their broken marriages or their favorite pet that was run over by an 18-wheeler? [15] They claim that Willie Nelson, one of today's country legends, can't even keep his income taxes straight. [16] Another "dynamic" performer is Dolly Parton, whose most famous feature is definitely not her voice. [17] How talented could she be if her body is more famous than her singing?

[18] Loretta Lynn is the greatest. [19] Anyone's negative feelings towards country music would change after hearing Loretta's strong, emotional, and haunting voice. [20] Look, it can't hurt to give a listen. [21] You never know, you might even like it so much that you will go out, pick up a secondhand guitar and learn to strum a few chords.

30. Which is the best revision of the underlined segment of sentence 1 below?

When you turn on the radio or pop in a tape while the house is quiet or going to work or school in your car, you have several choices of music to listen to.

- (A) while the house is quiet or in your car going to work or school
- (B) driving to work or school while the house is quiet
- (C) while the house is quiet or you are driving to work or school
- (D) while driving to work or school in your car, and the house is quiet
- (E) while there's quiet in the house or you go to work or school in your car

31. To improve the coherence of paragraph 1, which of the following sentences should be deleted?

- (A) Sentence 1 (B) Sentence 2
- (C) Sentence 3 (D) Sentence 4
- (E) Sentence 5

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32. In the context of the sentences that precede and follow sentence 8, which of the following is the best revision of sentence 8?
- (A) Clap your hands and stamp your feet is what to do to easily get into country.
 - (B) You're really into country, even if it is just clapping of the hands or stamping of the feet.
 - (C) You can easily get into country just by clapping your hands or stamping your feet.
 - (D) One can get into country music rather easily; one must merely clap one's hands or stamp one's feet.
 - (E) Getting into country is easy, just clap your hands and stamp your feet.
33. With regard to the writing style and tone of the essay, which is the best revision of sentence 11?
- (A) The interpersonal relationship that develops suddenly creates a temporary, but nevertheless a closely knit, family unit.
 - (B) A family-like relationship develops quickly and rapidly.
 - (C) A close family-type relation is suddenly very much in evidence between the performer and his or her audience.
 - (D) All of a sudden you feel like a member of a huge, but tight, family.
 - (E) A sudden bond develops between the entertainer and the audience that might most suitably be described as a "family," in the best sense of the term.
34. With regard to the essay as a whole, which of the following best describes the function of paragraph 3?
- (A) To present some objective data in support of another viewpoint
 - (B) To offer a more balanced view of the essay's subject matter
 - (C) To ridicule readers who don't agree with the writer
 - (D) To lend further support to the essay's main idea
 - (E) To divert the reader's attention from the main idea of the essay
35. Which of the following revisions of sentence 18 provides the smoothest transition between paragraphs 3 and 4?
- (A) Loretta Lynn is one of the great singers of country music.
 - (B) Loretta Lynn, however, is the greatest country singer yet.
 - (C) But you can bet they've never heard Loretta Lynn.
 - (D) The sounds of Loretta Lynn tells a different story, however.
 - (E) Loretta Lynn, on the other hand, is superb.

YOU MAY GO BACK AND REVIEW THIS SECTION IN THE REMAINING TIME,
BUT DO NOT WORK IN ANY OTHER SECTION UNTIL TOLD TO DO SO.

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SECTION 6

Time—25 Minutes
24 QuestionsSelect the best answer to each of the following questions; then
blacken the appropriate space on your answer sheet.

Each of the following sentences contains one or two blanks; each blank indicates that a word or set of words has been left out. Below the sentence are five words or phrases, lettered A through E. Select the word or set of words that best completes the sentence.

Example:

Fame is ----; today's rising star is all too soon tomorrow's washed-up has-been.

- (A) rewarding (B) gradual
(C) essential (D) spontaneous
(E) transitory

Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ ●

- Despite the ---- of the materials with which Tiffany worked, many of his glass masterpieces have survived for more than seventy years.
(A) beauty (B) translucence (C) abundance
(D) majesty (E) fragility
- No summary of the behavior of animals toward reflected images is given, but not much else that is ---- seems missing from this comprehensive yet compact study of mirrors and mankind.
(A) redundant (B) contemplative
(C) relevant (D) peripheral
(E) disputable
- Pain is the body's early warning system: loss of ---- in the extremities leaves a person ---- injuring himself unwittingly.
(A) agony...incapable of
(B) sensation...vulnerable to
(C) consciousness...desirous of
(D) feeling...habituated to
(E) movement...prone to
- Much of the clown's success may be attributed to the contrast between the ---- manner he adopts and the general ---- that characterizes the circus.
(A) giddy...sobriety
(B) lugubrious...hilarity
(C) gaudy...clamor
(D) joyful...hysteria
(E) frenetic...excitement
- Fortunately, she was ---- her accomplishments, properly unwilling to ---- them before her friends.
(A) excited by...parade
(B) immodest about...discuss
(C) deprecatory about...flaunt
(D) uncertain of...concede
(E) unaware of...conceal

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Read the passages below, and then answer the questions that follow them. The correct response may be stated outright or merely suggested in the passages.

Questions 6–9 are based on the following passages.

Passage 1

Pioneering conservationist Marjory Stoneman Douglas called it the River of Grass. Stretching south from Lake Okeechobee, fed by the rain-drenched Kissimmee River basin, the Everglades
Line (5) is a water marsh, a slow-moving river of swamps and sawgrass flowing southward to the Gulf of Mexico. It is a unique ecosystem, whose enduring value has come from its being home to countless species of plants and animals: cypress trees and
 (10) mangroves, wood storks and egrets, snapping turtles and crocodiles. For the past 50 years, however, this river has been shrinking. Never a torrent, it has dwindled as engineering projects have diverted the waters feeding it to meet agricultural
 (15) and housing needs.

Passage 2

Today South Florida’s sugar industry is in serious trouble. Responding to the concerns of the scientific community and to the mandates of the Everglades Forever Act, local sugar producers
 (20) have spent millions of dollars since 1994 to minimize the runoff of phosphorus from sugar cane fields into the Everglades. (Phosphorus runoff, scientists maintain, has encouraged an invasion of cattails, which overrun the native sawgrass and
 (25) choke the flow of water through what was once a vast sawgrass marsh.) Sugar producers have adopted ecologically sound farming practices and at great cost have dramatically reduced phosphorus levels to help save the Everglades’ fragile
 (30) ecosystem. But who or what will help save Florida’s imperiled sugar industry?

6. The author of Passage 1 cites the conservationist Marjory Stoneman Douglas in order to
- (A) present a viewpoint
 - (B) challenge an opinion
 - (C) introduce a metaphor
 - (D) correct a misapprehension
 - (E) honor a pioneer

7. In Passage 1, the word “enduring” (line 7) most nearly means
- (A) tolerating
 - (B) noteworthy
 - (C) hard-won
 - (D) lasting
 - (E) serene
8. In lines 22–26, the author of Passage 2 uses a parenthetical remark to
- (A) cast doubt on the credibility of a statement
 - (B) provide background on the reasons for a concern
 - (C) demonstrate support for the scientific community
 - (D) explain the usage of a technical term
 - (E) justify the efforts of the sugar industry
9. On the basis of the final sentence (“But...industry”) of Passage 2, the author of this passage would most likely appear to the author of Passage 1 as
- (A) strongly opposed to the Everglades cleanup
 - (B) well informed concerning specific requirements of the Everglades Forever Act
 - (C) inclined to overestimate the importance of the sugar industry
 - (D) having a deep sympathy for environmental causes
 - (E) having little understanding of scientific methods

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Questions 10–15 are based on the following passage.

In this excerpt from Richard Wright's 1937 novel *Black Boy*, the young African-American narrator confronts a new world in the books he illegally borrows from the "whites-only" public library.

That night in my rented room, while letting the hot water run over my can of pork and beans in the sink, I opened Mencken's *A Book of*

Line *Prejudices* and began to read. I was jarred and
(5) shocked by the style, the clear, clean, sweeping sentences. Why did he write like that? And how did one write like that? I pictured the man as a raging demon, slashing with his pen, consumed with hate, denouncing everything American,
(10) extolling everything European, laughing at the weaknesses of people, mocking God, authority. What was this? I stood up, trying to realize what reality lay behind the meaning of the words. Yes, this man was fighting, fighting with words. He
(15) was using words as a weapon, using them as one would use a club. Could words be weapons? Well, yes, for here they were. Then, maybe, perhaps, a Negro could use them as a weapon? No. It frightened me. I read on, and what amazed me
(20) was not what he said, but how on earth anybody had the courage to say it.

What strange world was this? I concluded the book with the conviction that I had somehow overlooked something terribly important in life. I
(25) had once tried to write, had once reveled in feeling, had let my crude imagination roam, but the impulse to dream had been slowly beaten out of me by experience. Now it surged up again and I hungered for books, new ways of looking and
(30) seeing. It was not a matter of believing or disbelieving what I read, but of feeling something new, of being affected by something that made the look of the world different.

As dawn broke I ate my pork and beans, feeling dopey, sleepy. I went to work, but the mood of the book would not die; it lingered, coloring everything I saw, heard, did. I now felt that I knew what the white men were feeling. Merely
(35) because I had read a book that had spoken of how they lived and thought, I identified myself with that book. I felt vaguely guilty. Would I, filled with bookish notions, act in a manner that would make the whites dislike me?

I forged more notes and my trips to the library
(45) became frequent. Reading grew into a passion. My first serious novel was Sinclair Lewis's *Main Street*. It made me see my boss, Mr. Gerald, and identify him as an American type. I would smile when I saw him lugging his golf bags into the
(50) office. I had always felt a vast distance separating me from the boss, and now I felt closer to him,

though still distant. I felt now that I knew him, that I could feel the very limits of his narrow life.

This had happened because I had read a novel
(55) about a mythical man called George F. Babbitt. But I could not conquer my sense of guilt, my feeling that the white men around me knew that I was changing, that I had begun to regard them differently.

10. The narrator's initial reaction to Mencken's prose can best be described as one of
(A) wrath
(B) disbelief
(C) remorse
(D) laughter
(E) disdain
11. To the narrator, Mencken appeared to be all of the following EXCEPT
(A) intrepid
(B) articulate
(C) satiric
(D) reverent
(E) opinionated
12. As used in line 36, "coloring" most nearly means
(A) reddening
(B) sketching
(C) blushing
(D) affecting
(E) lying
13. The narrator's attitude in lines 28–30 is best described as one of
(A) dreamy indifference
(B) sullen resentment
(C) impatient ardor
(D) wistful anxiety
(E) quiet resolve
14. The passage suggests that, when he saw Mr. Gerald carrying the golf clubs, the narrator smiled out of a sense of
(A) relief
(B) duty
(C) recognition
(D) disbelief
(E) levity

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15. The passage as a whole is best characterized as
- (A) an impassioned argument in favor of increased literacy for blacks
 - (B) a description of a youth's gradual introduction to racial prejudice
 - (C) a comparison of the respective merits of Mencken's and Lewis's literary styles
 - (D) an analysis of the impact of ordinary life on art
 - (E) a portrait of a youth's response to expanding intellectual horizons

Questions 16–24 are based on the following passage.

The following passage about pond-dwellers is excerpted from a classic essay on natural history written by the zoologist Konrad Lorenz.

- There are some terrible robbers in the pond world, and, in our aquarium, we may witness all the cruelties of an embittered struggle for existence enacted before our very eyes. If you have
- Line (5) introduced to your aquarium a mixed catch, you will soon see an example of such conflicts, for, amongst the new arrivals, there will probably be a larva of the water-beetle *Dytiscus*. Considering their relative size, the voracity and cunning with
- (10) which these animals destroy their prey eclipse the methods of even such notorious robbers as tigers, lions, wolves, or killer whales. These are all as lambs compared with the *Dytiscus* larva.

- It is a slim, streamlined insect, rather more
- (15) than two inches long. Its six legs are equipped with stout fringes of bristles, which form broad oar-like blades that propel the animal quickly and surely through the water. The wide, flat head bears an enormous, pincer-shaped pair of jaws
- (20) that are hollow and serve not only as syringes for injecting poison, but also as orifices of ingestion. The animal lies in ambush on some waterplant; suddenly it shoots at lightning speed towards its prey, darts underneath it, then quickly jerks up its
- (25) head and grabs the victim in its jaws. "Prey," for these creatures, is all that moves or that smells of "animal" in any way. It has often happened to me that, while standing quietly in the water of a pond, I have been "eaten" by a *Dytiscus* larva.
- (30) Even for man, an injection of the poisonous digestive juice of this insect is extremely painful.

- These beetle larvae are among the few animals that digest "out of doors." The glandular secretion that they inject, through their hollow forceps, into
- (35) their prey, dissolves the entire inside of the latter into a liquid soup, which is then sucked in through the same channel by the attacker. Even large victims, such as fat tadpoles or dragon-fly larvae, which have been bitten by a *Dytiscus*

- (40) larva, stiffen after a few defensive moments, and their inside, which, as in most water animals, is more or less transparent, becomes opaque as though fixed by formalin. The animal swells up first, then gradually shrinks to a limp bundle of
- (45) skin that hangs from the deadly jaws, and is finally allowed to drop. In the confines of an aquarium, a few large *Dytiscus* larvae will, within days, eat all living things over a quarter of an inch long. What happens then? They will eat each other, if
- (50) they have not already done so; this depends less on who is bigger and stronger than upon who succeeds in seizing the other first. I have often seen two nearly equal sized *Dytiscus* larvae each seize the other simultaneously and both die a quick
- (55) death by inner dissolution. Very few animals, even when threatened with starvation, will attack an equal sized animal of their own species with the intention of devouring it. I only know this to be definitely true of rats and a few related
- (60) rodents; that wolves do the same thing, I am much inclined to doubt, on the strength of some observations of which I shall speak later. But *Dytiscus* larvae devour animals of their own breed and size, even when other nourishment is at hand, and that
- (65) is done, as far as I know, by no other animal.

16. By robbers (line 1), the author refers to
- (A) thieves
 - (B) plagiarists
 - (C) people who steal fish
 - (D) creatures that devour their prey
 - (E) unethical scientific observers
17. As used in line 5, a "mixed catch" most likely is
- (A) a device used to shut the aquarium lid temporarily
 - (B) a disturbed group of water beetle larvae
 - (C) a partially desirable prospective denizen of the aquarium
 - (D) a random batch of creatures taken from a pond
 - (E) a theoretical drawback that may have positive results

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18. The presence of *Dytiscus* larvae in an aquarium most likely would be of particular interest to naturalists studying
- (A) means of exterminating water-beetle larvae
 - (B) predatory patterns within a closed environment
 - (C) genetic characteristics of a mixed catch
 - (D) the effect of captivity on aquatic life
 - (E) the social behavior of dragon-fly larvae
19. The author's primary purpose in lines 14–21 is to
- (A) depict the typical victim of a *Dytiscus* larva
 - (B) point out the threat to humans represented by *Dytiscus* larvae
 - (C) describe the physical appearance of an aquatic predator
 - (D) refute the notion of the aquarium as a peaceful habitat
 - (E) clarify the method the *Dytiscus* larva uses to dispatch its prey
20. The passage mentions all of the following facts about *Dytiscus* larvae EXCEPT that they
- (A) secrete digestive juices
 - (B) attack their fellow larvae
 - (C) are attracted to motion
 - (D) provide food for amphibians
 - (E) have ravenous appetites
21. By digesting "out of doors" (line 33), the author is referring to the *Dytiscus* larva's
- (A) preference for open-water ponds over confined spaces
 - (B) metabolic elimination of waste matter
 - (C) amphibious method of locomotion
 - (D) extreme voraciousness of appetite
 - (E) external conversion of food into absorbable form
22. According to the author, which of the following is (are) true of the victim of a *Dytiscus* larva?
- I. Its interior increases in opacity.
 - II. It shrivels as it is drained of nourishment.
 - III. It is beheaded by the larva's jaws.
- (A) I only
 - (B) II only
 - (C) III only
 - (D) I and II only
 - (E) II and III only
23. In the final paragraph, the author mentions rats and related rodents in order to emphasize which point about *Dytiscus* larvae?
- (A) Unless starvation drives them, they will not resort to eating members of their own species.
 - (B) They are reluctant to attack equal-sized members of their own breed.
 - (C) They are capable of resisting attacks from much larger animals.
 - (D) They are one of extremely few species given to devouring members of their own breed.
 - (E) Although they are noted predators, *Dytiscus* larvae are less savage than rats.
24. The author indicates that in subsequent passages he will discuss
- (A) the likelihood of cannibalism among wolves
 - (B) the metamorphosis of dragon-fly larvae into dragon-flies
 - (C) antidotes to cases of *Dytiscus* poisoning
 - (D) the digestive processes of killer whales
 - (E) the elimination of *Dytiscus* larvae from aquariums

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SECTION 8

Time—20 Minutes
19 QuestionsSelect the best answer to each of the following questions; then
blacken the appropriate space on your answer sheet.

Each of the following sentences contains one or two blanks; each blank indicates that a word or set of words has been left out. Below the sentence are five words or phrases, lettered A through E. Select the word or set of words that best completes the sentence.

Example:

Fame is ----; today's rising star is all too soon tomorrow's washed-up has-been.

- (A) rewarding (B) gradual
(C) essential (D) spontaneous
(E) transitory

(A) (B) (C) (D) ●

- Although similar to mice in many physical characteristics, voles may be ---- mice by the shortness of their tails.
(A) distinguished from
(B) classified with
(C) related to
(D) categorized as
(E) enumerated with
- Dr. Charles Drew's technique for preserving and storing blood plasma for emergency use proved so ---- that it became the ---- for the present blood bank system used by the American Red Cross.
(A) irrelevant...inspiration
(B) urgent...pattern
(C) effective...model
(D) innocuous...excuse
(E) complex...blueprint
- The likenesses of language around the Mediterranean were sufficiently marked to ---- ease of movement both of men and ideas: it took relatively few alterations to make a Spanish song intelligible in Italy, and an Italian trader could, without much difficulty, make himself at home in France.
(A) eliminate (B) facilitate (C) hinder
(D) clarify (E) aggravate
- Because he saw no ---- to the task assigned him, he worked at it in a very ---- way.
(A) function...systematic
(B) method...dutiful
(C) purpose...diligent
(D) end...rigid
(E) point...perfunctory
- During the Battle of Trafalgar, Admiral Nelson remained ----, in full command of the situation in spite of the hysteria and panic all around him.
(A) impassable (B) imperturbable
(C) overbearing (D) frenetic
(E) lackadaisical
- Although he had spent many hours at the computer trying to solve the problem, he was the first to admit that the final solution was ---- and not the ---- of his labor.
(A) trivial...cause
(B) incomplete...intent
(C) adequate...concern
(D) schematic...fault
(E) fortuitous...result

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The questions that follow the next two passages relate to the content of both, and to their relationship. The correct response may be stated outright in the passage or merely suggested.

Questions 7–19 are based on the following passages.

The following passages are excerpted from two recent essays that make an analogy between writing and sports. The author of Passage 1, whose manuscript has been rejected by his publisher, discusses the sorts of failures experienced by writers and ballplayers. The author of Passage 2 explores how his involvement in sports affected his writing career.

Passage 1

- In consigning this manuscript to a desk drawer, I am comforted by the behavior of baseball players. There are *no* pitchers who do not give up home runs, there are *no* batters who do not strike out.
- (5) There are *no* major league pitchers or batters who have not somehow learned to survive giving up home runs and striking out. That much is obvious.
- What seems to me less obvious is how these “failures” must be digested, or put to use, in the
- (10) overall experience of the player. A jogger once explained to me that the nerves of the ankle are so sensitive and complex that each time a runner sets his foot down, hundreds of messages are conveyed to the runner’s brain about the nature of the
- (15) terrain and the requirements for weight distribution, balance, and muscle-strength. I’m certain that the ninth-inning home run that Dave Henderson hit off Donny Moore registered complexly and permanently in Moore’s mind and
- (20) body and that the next time Moore faced Henderson, his pitching was informed by his awful experience of October 1986. Moore’s continuing baseball career depended to some extent on his converting that encounter with Henderson
- (25) into something useful for his pitching. I can also imagine such an experience destroying an athlete, registering in his mind and body in such a negative way as to produce a debilitating fear.
- Of the many ways in which athletes and artists
- (30) are similar, one is that, unlike accountants or plumbers or insurance salesmen, to succeed at all they must perform at an extraordinary level of excellence. Another is that they must be willing to extend themselves irrationally in order to achieve
- (35) that level of performance. A writer doesn’t have to write all-out all the time, but he or she must be ready to write all-out any time the story requires it. Hold back and you produce what just about any literate citizen can produce, a “pretty good” piece

- (40) of work. Like the cautious pitcher, the timid writer can spend a lifetime in the minor leagues.
- And what more than failure—the strike out, the crucial home run given up, the manuscript criticized and rejected—is more likely to produce
- (45) caution or timidity? An instinctive response to painful experience is to avoid the behavior that produced the pain. To function at the level of excellence required for survival, writers, like athletes, must go against instinct, must absorb their
- (50) failures and become stronger, must endlessly repeat the behavior that produced the pain.

Passage 2

- The athletic advantages of this concentration, particularly for an athlete who was making up for the absence of great natural skill, were considerable. Concentration gave you an edge over many
- (55) of your opponents, even your betters, who could not isolate themselves to that degree. For example, in football if they were ahead (or behind) by several touchdowns, if the game itself seemed to have been settled, they tended to slack off, to ease off a little, certainly to relax their own concentration. It was then that your own unwavering concentration and your own indifference to the larger point of view paid off. At the very least you could deal out
- (60) surprise and discomfort to your opponents.
- But it was more than that. Do you see? The ritual of physical concentration, of acute engagement in a small space while disregarding all the clamor and demands of the larger world, was the
- (70) best possible lesson in precisely the kind of selfish intensity needed to create and to finish a poem, a story, or a novel. This alone mattered while all the world going on, with and without you, did not.
- I was learning first in muscle, blood, and bone,
- (75) not from literature and not from teachers of literature or the arts or the natural sciences, but from coaches, in particular this one coach who paid me enough attention to influence me to teach some things to myself. I was learning about art and life

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- (80) through the abstraction of athletics in much the same way that a soldier is, to an extent, prepared for war by endless parade ground drill. His body must learn to be a soldier before heart, mind, and spirit can.
- (85) Ironically, I tend to dismiss most comparisons of athletics to art and to “the creative process.” But only because, I think, so much that is claimed for both is untrue. But I have come to believe—indeed I have to believe it insofar as I believe in the validity and efficacy of art—that what comes to us first and foremost through the body, as a sensuous affective experience, is taken and transformed by mind and self into a thing of the spirit. Which is only to say that what the body learns
- (90) and is taught is of enormous significance—at least until the last light of the body fails.
7. Why does the author of Passage 1 consign his manuscript to a desk drawer?
- (A) To protect it from the inquisitive eyes of his family
(B) To prevent its getting lost or disordered
(C) Because his publisher wishes to take another look at it
(D) Because he chooses to watch a televised baseball game
(E) To set it aside as unmarketable in its current state
8. Why is the author of Passage 1 “comforted by the behavior of baseball players” (line 2)?
- (A) He treasures the timeless rituals of America’s national pastime.
(B) He sees he is not alone in having to confront failure and move on.
(C) He enjoys watching the frustration of the batters who strike out.
(D) He looks at baseball from the viewpoint of a behavioral psychologist.
(E) He welcomes any distraction from the task of revising his novel.
9. What function in the passage is served by the discussion of the nerves in the ankle in lines 11–16?
- (A) It provides a momentary digression from the overall narrative flow.
(B) It emphasizes how strong a mental impact Henderson’s home run must have had on Moore.
(C) It provides scientific confirmation of the neuromuscular abilities of athletes.
(D) It illustrates that the author’s interest in sports is not limited to baseball alone.
(E) It conveys a sense of how confusing it is for the mind to deal with so many simultaneous messages.
10. The word “registered” in line 18 means
- (A) enrolled formally
(B) expressed without words
(C) corresponded exactly
(D) made an impression
(E) qualified officially
11. The attitude of the author of Passage 1 to accountants, plumbers, and insurance salesmen (lines 30–33) can best be described as
- (A) respectful (B) cautious (C) superior
(D) cynical (E) hypocritical
12. In the final two paragraphs of Passage 1, the author appears to
- (A) romanticize the writer as someone heroic in his or her accomplishments
(B) deprecate athletes for their inability to react to experience instinctively
(C) minimize the travail that artists and athletes endure to do their work
(D) advocate the importance of literacy to the common citizen
(E) suggest that a cautious approach would reduce the likelihood of future failure
13. The author of Passage 2 prizes
- (A) his innate athletic talent
(B) the respect of his peers
(C) his ability to focus
(D) the gift of relaxation
(E) winning at any cost
14. The word “settled” in line 60 means
- (A) judged (B) decided (C) reconciled
(D) pacified (E) inhabited
15. What does the author mean by “indifference to the larger point of view” (lines 63 and 64)?
- (A) Inability to see the greater implications of the activity in which you were involved
(B) Hostility to opponents coming from larger, better trained teams
(C) Reluctance to look beyond your own immediate concerns
(D) Refusing to care how greatly you might be hurt by your opponents
(E) Being more concerned with the task at hand than with whether you win or lose


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16. What is the function of the phrase “to an extent” in line 81?
- (A) It denies a situation.
 - (B) It conveys a paradox.
 - (C) It qualifies a statement.
 - (D) It represents a metaphor.
 - (E) It minimizes a liability.
17. The author finds it ironic that he tends to “dismiss most comparisons of athletics to art” (lines 85 and 86) because
- (A) athletics is the basis for great art
 - (B) he finds comparisons generally unhelpful
 - (C) he is making such a comparison
 - (D) he typically is less cynical
 - (E) he rejects the so-called creative process
18. The authors of both passages would agree that
- (A) the lot of the professional writer is more trying than that of the professional athlete
 - (B) athletics has little to do with the actual workings of the creative process
 - (C) both artists and athletes learn hard lessons in the course of mastering their art
 - (D) it is important to concentrate on the things that hurt us in life
 - (E) participating in sports provides a distraction from the isolation of a writer’s life
19. How would the author of Passage 2 respond to the author of Passage 1’s viewpoint that a failure such as giving up a key home run can destroy an athlete?
- (A) An athlete learns through his body that failure is enormously significant and affects him both physically and spiritually.
 - (B) Athletes of great natural skill suffer less from the agonies of failure than less accomplished athletes do.
 - (C) If an athlete plays without holding back, he will surpass athletes who are more inherently adept.
 - (D) If the athlete focuses on the job at hand and not on past errors, he will continue to function successfully.
 - (E) Athletes are highly sensitive performers who need to be sheltered from the clamor and demands of the larger world.

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SECTION 10 Time—10 Minutes
14 Questions

For each of the following questions, select the best answer from the choices provided and fill in the appropriate circle on the answer sheet.

Some or all parts of the following sentences are underlined. The first answer choice, (A), simply repeats the underlined part of the sentence. The other four choices present four alternative ways to phrase the underlined part. Select the answer that produces the most effective sentence, one that is clear and exact, and blacken the appropriate space on your answer sheet. In selecting your choice, be sure that it is standard written English, and that it expresses the meaning of the original sentence.

Example:

The first biography of author Eudora Welty came out in 1998 and she was 89 years old at the time.

- (A) and she was 89 years old at the time
- (B) at the time when she was 89
- (C) upon becoming an 89 year old
- (D) when she was 89
- (E) at the age of 89 years old

☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☒ D ☐ E

1. Unfortunately, soul singer Anita Baker's voice has not weathered the years as well as other singers have.

- (A) has not weathered the years as well as other singers have
- (B) had not weathered the years as well as other singers have
- (C) has not been weathered by the years as well as the voices of other singers have been
- (D) has not weathered the years as well as other singers' voices have
- (E) has not weathered the years as good as other singers' voices have

2. The mathematics teacher drew a right triangle on the blackboard, he proceeded to demonstrate that we could determine the length of the longest side of the triangle if we knew the lengths of its two shorter sides.

- (A) The mathematics teacher drew a right triangle on the blackboard, he
- (B) The right triangle, which was drawn on the blackboard by the mathematics teacher, he
- (C) After drawing a right triangle on the blackboard, the mathematics teacher
- (D) A right triangle was first drawn on the blackboard by the mathematics teacher, then he
- (E) Once a right triangle was drawn on the blackboard by the mathematics teacher, who then

3. An inside trader is when a corporate officer who has access to "inside" or privileged information about a company's prospects uses that information in buying or selling company shares.

- (A) when a corporate officer who has access to "inside" or privileged information about a company's prospects uses that information
- (B) when a corporate officer has access to "inside" or privileged information about a company's prospects and uses that information
- (C) a corporate officer who has access to "inside" or privileged information about a company's prospects and uses that information
- (D) a corporate officer who has accessed "inside" or privileged information about a company's prospects for use of that information
- (E) that a corporate officer who has access to "inside" or privileged information about a company's prospects and he uses that information

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4. Gymnastics students perform stretching exercises to develop flexibility and to become a more agile tumbler.
- (A) exercises to develop flexibility and to become a more agile tumbler
 (B) exercises for the development of flexibility and to become a more agile tumbler
 (C) exercises so that they develop flexibility, becoming a more agile tumbler
 (D) exercises to develop flexibility and to become more agile tumblers
 (E) exercises because they want to develop flexibility in becoming a more agile tumbler
5. Because the Ming vase is priceless plus being highly fragile, it is kept safe in a sealed display case.
- (A) Because the Ming vase is priceless plus being highly fragile,
 (B) Being that the Ming vase is priceless and also it is highly fragile,
 (C) Although the Ming vase is priceless and highly fragile,
 (D) Because the Ming vase is priceless and highly fragile is why
 (E) Because the Ming vase is both priceless and highly fragile,
6. The soft, pulpy flesh of the passion fruit possesses a flavor at once tart and sweet and the flavor has captivated many prominent chefs, among them Alice Waters.
- (A) sweet and the flavor has captivated
 (B) sweet that has captivated
 (C) sweet that have captivated
 (D) sweet and the flavors have captivated
 (E) sweet and the favor captivates
7. Shakespeare's acting company performed in a relatively intimate setting, appearing before smaller audiences than most theaters today.
- (A) appearing before smaller audiences than most theaters today
 (B) they appeared before smaller audiences than most theaters today
 (C) appearing before audiences smaller than most audiences today
 (D) having appeared before smaller audiences than most theaters today
 (E) and they appeared before audiences smaller than the ones at most theaters today
8. Observing the interactions of preschoolers in a playground setting, it can be seen that the less adults relate to the children in their charge, the more these children relate to one another.
- (A) Observing the interactions of preschoolers in a playground setting, it can be seen
 (B) Having observed the interactions of preschoolers in a playground setting, it can be seen
 (C) If one observes the interactions of preschoolers in a playground setting, you can see
 (D) Observing the interactions of preschoolers in a playground setting, we can see
 (E) Observing the interactions of preschoolers in a playground setting can be seen
9. Neither the Florida coast nor the Caribbean islands was prepared for the series of hurricanes that devastated the region in 2004.
- (A) Neither the Florida coast nor the Caribbean islands was prepared for
 (B) Neither the Florida coast nor the Caribbean islands have been prepared for
 (C) Neither the Florida coast or the Caribbean islands were prepared for
 (D) Neither the Florida coast or the Caribbean islands was prepared for
 (E) Neither the Florida coast nor the Caribbean islands were prepared for
10. Far from being mercenary ambulance chasers, trial lawyers perform a public service by forcing corporations to consider the potential financial cost of pollution, unsafe products, and mistreatment of workers.
- (A) Far from being mercenary ambulance chasers
 (B) Despite them being mercenary ambulance chasers
 (C) Far from them being mercenary ambulance chasers
 (D) Far from having been mercenary ambulance chasers
 (E) Further from being mercenary ambulance chasers


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11. *Unsafe at Any Speed* is Ralph Nader's detailed portrait of how the auto industry willfully resisted safety innovations and thus contributed to thousands of highway deaths a year.
- (A) portrait of how the auto industry willfully resisted safety innovations and thus contributed to
 - (B) portrait of when the auto industry was willful about resisting safety innovations and thus contributing to
 - (C) portrait of how the auto industry fully willed themselves to resist safety innovations and thus contributed to
 - (D) portrait of how the auto industry willfully resisted safety innovations in order to contribute to
 - (E) portrait showing how the auto industry willfully resisted safety innovations, and they thus contributed to
12. In 1532, Francisco Pizarro and his troops arrived in Cuzco, took hostage the Incan king, Atahualpa, and then they demanded ransom.
- (A) Atahualpa, and then they demanded ransom
 - (B) who was named Atahualpa, and then they demanded ransom
 - (C) Atahualpa, it was so they could demand ransom
 - (D) Atahualpa, and then there was a demand for ransom
 - (E) Atahualpa, and then demanded ransom
13. Although demand for cars, motorcycles, and other consumer goods are booming, the economy is growing only at roughly 4 percent a year, and the unemployment rate is about 10 percent.
- (A) Although demand for cars, motorcycles, and other consumer goods are booming
 - (B) Because demand for cars, motorcycles, and other consumer goods are booming
 - (C) Although demand for cars, motorcycles, and other consumer goods is booming
 - (D) Although demand for cars, motorcycles, and other consumer goods have been booming
 - (E) Although demand of cars, motorcycles, and other consumer goods is booming
14. Samuel Sewall, who was a judge in the Salem witch trials but later repented his role and, in 1700, wrote the first attack on the American slave trade.
- (A) Samuel Sewall, who was a judge in the Salem witch trials but later repented his role and, in 1700,
 - (B) Samuel Sewall was a judge in the Salem witch trials but who later repented his role and, in 1700,
 - (C) Samuel Sewall, a judge in the Salem witch trials, but later he repented his role and, in 1700,
 - (D) Samuel Sewall, a judge in the Salem witch trials who later repented his role, in 1700
 - (E) Samuel Sewall, who was a judge in the Salem witch trials but who later repented his role, and who, in 1700,

YOU MAY GO BACK AND REVIEW THIS SECTION IN THE REMAINING TIME,
BUT DO NOT WORK IN ANY OTHER SECTION UNTIL TOLD TO DO SO.

STOP

Test 1 1 1 1 1 1 1

SECTION 1 Time—25 Minutes ESSAY

The excerpt appearing below makes a point about a particular topic. Read the passage carefully, and think about the assignment that follows.

It is better to be underrated by people than to be overrated by them.

ASSIGNMENT: What are your thoughts on the statement above? Do you agree or disagree with the writer's assertion? Compose an essay in which you express your views on this topic. Your essay may support, refute, or qualify the view expressed in the statement. What you write, however, must be relevant to the topic under discussion. Additionally, you must support your viewpoint, indicating your reasoning and providing examples based on your studies and/or experience.

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SECTION 2

Time—25 Minutes
24 QuestionsSelect the best answer to each of the following questions; then
blacken the appropriate space on your answer sheet.

Each of the following sentences contains one or two blanks; each blank indicates that a word or set of words has been left out. Below the sentence are five words or phrases, lettered A through E. Select the word or set of words that best completes the sentence.

Example:

Fame is ----; today's rising star is all too soon tomorrow's washed-up has-been.

- (A) rewarding (B) gradual
(C) essential (D) spontaneous
(E) transitory

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- Critics of the welfare system argue that, rather than aiding people's efforts to govern their own lives, it ---- their independence.
(A) supports (B) saps (C) hastens
(D) renews (E) abets
- The audience failed to warm to the candidate, whose speech contained nothing but empty promises, ----, and clichés.
(A) candor
(B) platitudes
(C) nuances
(D) ingenuity
(E) threats
- By dint of much practice in the laboratory, the anatomy student became ---- and was able to manipulate her dissecting tools with either hand.
(A) practical
(B) tricky
(C) ambiguous
(D) ambidextrous
(E) ambivalent
- Like many other pioneers, Dr. Elizabeth Blackwell, founder of the New York Infirmary, the first American hospital staffed entirely by women, faced ridicule from her contemporaries but has received great honor ----.
(A) posthumously
(B) anonymously
(C) privately
(D) prematurely
(E) previously
- While a great deal of change and modernization has taken place in India since 1947, the basic economic arrangements, values, and family roles have been generally ----.
(A) overturned
(B) stable
(C) modified
(D) complicated
(E) appropriate
- The hypocrite ---- feelings that he does not possess but that he feels he should display.
(A) conceals
(B) decries
(C) betrays
(D) simulates
(E) condones
- Deloria has his detractors, but his critics have had amazingly ---- success at shaking his self-confidence or ---- his reputation.
(A) great..repairing
(B) widespread...bolstering
(C) little...denting
(D) small...enhancing
(E) poor...restoring
- The latest biography of Malcolm X is a nuanced and sensitive picture of a very complex man, ---- analysis of his personality.
(A) an ineffectual
(B) a telling
(C) a ponderous
(D) a simplistic
(E) an overblown

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Read each of the passages below, and then answer the questions that follow the passage. The correct response may be stated outright or merely suggested in the passage.

Questions 9 and 10 are based on the following passage.

The Rosetta Stone! What a providential find that was. And what a remarkable set of circumstances it took for people to be able to read

- Line* Egyptian hieroglyphics after a hiatus of some
 (5) 1400 years. It even took a military campaign. In 1798, Napoleon Bonaparte's army attacked British-held Egypt, seeking to cut off England from the riches of the Middle East. Rebuilding a fortress, a French soldier uncovered a block of
 (10) basalt inscribed with writing in three distinct scripts; Greek, demotic script (an everyday cursive form of Egyptian), and Egyptian hieroglyphs. At that moment, modern Egyptology began.

9. The primary purpose of lines 1–5 is to
 (A) describe the physical attributes of an artifact
 (B) underscore the difficulty of translating ancient texts
 (C) indicate a new direction for linguistic research
 (D) qualify an excessively sweeping generalization
 (E) emphasize the unusual background of a discovery
10. The author's tone in writing of the discovery of the Rosetta Stone can best be characterized as
 (A) ironic
 (B) enthusiastic
 (C) condescending
 (D) nostalgic
 (E) objective

Questions 11 and 12 are based on the following passage.

A Portrait of the Artist as a Young Man

recounts the tale of Stephen Dedalus, a sensitive young Dubliner. As a child, he suffers because

- Line* of his classmates' cruelty, his Jesuit teachers'
 (5) authoritarianism, and his country's political turmoil. Growing older, Stephen becomes increasingly isolated from his friends, his church, and his country, viewing them all as heartless and hypocritical. Intent on becoming a writer, he eventually concludes he must sever all ties—family,
 (10) friends, church, and country—to achieve fulfillment as an artist. The hero must leave Ireland, leave the Church, to set off alone “to forge in the sanity of [his] soul the uncreated conscience of
 (15) [his] race.”
11. The passage as a whole suggests that achieving “fulfillment as an artist” (lines 11–12) might best be characterized as
 (A) a modest accomplishment
 (B) a worthwhile endeavor
 (C) an unrealistic goal
 (D) a painful process
 (E) a passing phase
12. As used in line 13, the word “forge” most nearly means
 (A) counterfeit
 (B) fashion
 (C) duplicate
 (D) alter
 (E) melt

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Questions 13–24 are based on the following passage.

In this excerpt from a novel, Catherine's Aunt Lavinia comes to make her home with Catherine and her father and becomes involved in Catherine's upbringing.

When the child was about ten years old, he invited his sister, Mrs. Penniman, to come and stay with him. His sister Lavinia had married a poor clergyman, of a sickly constitution and a
 Line (5) flowery style of eloquence, and then, at the age of thirty-three, had been left a widow—without children, without fortune—with nothing but the memory of Mr. Penniman's flowers of speech, a certain vague aroma of which hovered about her own
 (10) conversation. Nevertheless, he had offered her a home under his own roof, which Lavinia accepted with the alacrity of a woman who had spent the ten years of her married life in the town of Poughkeepsie. The Doctor had not proposed to
 (15) Mrs. Penniman to come and live with him indefinitely; he had suggested that she should make an asylum of his house while she looked about for unfurnished lodgings. It is uncertain whether Mrs. Penniman ever instituted a search for unfurnished
 (20) lodgings, but it is beyond dispute that she never found them. She settled herself with her brother and never went away, and, when Catherine was twenty years old, her Aunt Lavinia was still one of the most striking features of her immediate
 (25) entourage. Mrs. Penniman's own account of the matter was that she had remained to take charge of her niece's education. She had given this account, at least, to everyone but the Doctor, who never asked for explanations which he could
 (30) entertain himself any day with inventing. Mrs. Penniman, moreover, though she had a good deal of a certain sort of artificial assurance, shrunk, for indefinable reasons, from presenting herself to her brother as a fountain of instruction. She had not a
 (35) high sense of humor, but she had enough to prevent her from making this mistake; and her brother, on his side, had enough to excuse her, in her situation, for laying him under contribution during a considerable part of a lifetime. He therefore
 (40) assented tacitly to the proposition which Mrs. Penniman had tacitly laid down, that it was of importance that the poor motherless girl should have a brilliant woman near her. His assent could only be tacit, for he had never been dazzled by his
 (45) sister's intellectual lustre. Save when he fell in love with Catherine Harrington, he had never been dazzled, indeed, by any feminine characteristics whatever; and though he was to a certain extent what is called a ladies' doctor, his private
 (50) opinion of the more complicated sex was not

exalted. He nevertheless, at the end of six months, accepted his sister's permanent presence as an accomplished fact, and as Catherine grew older, perceived that there were in effect good reasons
 (55) why she should have a companion of her own imperfect sex. He was extremely polite to Lavinia, scrupulously, formally polite; and she had never seen him in anger but once in her life, when he lost his temper in a theological discussion with her late husband. With her he never discussed theology, nor, indeed, discussed anything; he contented himself with making known, very distinctly in the form of a lucid ultimatum, his wishes with regard to Catherine.
 (60) Once, when the girl was about twelve years old, he had said to her—
 "Try and make a clever woman of her, Lavinia; I should like her to be a clever woman."
 Mrs. Penniman, at this, looked thoughtful a moment. "My dear Austin," she then inquired,
 (70) "do you think it is better to be clever than to be good?"
 From this assertion Mrs. Penniman saw no reason to dissent; she possibly reflected that her own
 (75) great use in the world was owing to her aptitude for many things.
 "Of course I wish Catherine to be good," the Doctor said next day; "but she won't be any the less virtuous for not being a fool. I am not afraid
 (80) of her being wicked; she will never have the salt of malice in her character. She is 'as good as good bread,' as the French say; but six years hence I don't want to have to compare her to good bread-and-butter."
 (85) "Are you afraid she will be insipid? My dear brother, it is I who supply the butter; so you need not fear!" said Mrs. Penniman, who had taken in hand the child's "accomplishments," overlooking her at the piano, where Catherine displayed a certain talent, and going with her to the dancing-class, where it must be confessed that she made
 (90) but a modest figure.

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13. The word “constitution” in line 4 means
(A) establishment (B) charter (C) ambience
(D) physique (E) wit
14. From the description of how Mrs. Penniman came to live in her brother’s home (lines 1–14), we may infer all of the following EXCEPT that
(A) she readily became dependent on her brother
(B) she was married at the age of twenty-three
(C) she was physically delicate and in ill health
(D) she had not found living in Poughkeepsie particularly gratifying
(E) she occasionally echoed an ornate manner of speech
15. The word “asylum” in line 17 means
(A) institution (B) sanitarium (C) refuge
(D) sanction (E) shambles
16. In the passage the Doctor is portrayed most specifically as
(A) benevolent and retiring
(B) casual and easy-going
(C) sadly ineffectual
(D) civil but imperious
(E) habitually irate
17. Lines 30–34 introduce which aspect of the Doctor’s and Mrs. Penniman’s relationship?
(A) Their mutual admiration
(B) The guilt Mrs. Penniman feels about imposing on him
(C) The Doctor’s burdensome sense of responsibility
(D) His inability to excuse her shortcomings
(E) Her relative lack of confidence in dealing with him
18. The reason the Doctor gives only tacit assent to Mrs. Penniman’s excuse for living with him is that he
(A) actually regrets ever having allowed her to move in
(B) does not believe in his sister’s purported brilliance
(C) objects to her taking part in his daughter’s education
(D) is unable to reveal the depth of his respect for her
(E) does not wish to embarrass his sister with his praise
19. It can be inferred that the Doctor views children primarily as
(A) a source of joy and comfort in old age
(B) innocent sufferers for the sins of their fathers
(C) clay to be molded into an acceptable image
(D) the chief objective of the married state
(E) their parents’ sole chance for immortality
20. The word “reflected” in line 74 means
(A) mirrored (B) glittered (C) considered
(D) indicated (E) reproduced
21. In lines 83 and 84, the Doctor’s analogy to “good bread-and-butter” is used to emphasize
(A) the wholesomeness of Catherine’s character
(B) his fear that his daughter may prove virtuous but uninteresting
(C) the discrepancy between Catherine’s nature and her education
(D) his hostility toward his sister’s notions of proper diet
(E) his appreciation of the simple things in life
22. The word “overlooking” in line 88 means
(A) ignoring
(B) slighting
(C) forgiving
(D) watching over
(E) towering above
23. Mrs. Penniman’s opinion of her ability to mold Catherine successfully (lines 85–87) can best be described as
(A) characteristically modest
(B) moderately ambivalent
(C) atypically judicious
(D) unrealistically optimistic
(E) cynically dispassionate
24. The remarks about Catherine in the last paragraph reveal her
(A) limited skill as a dancer
(B) virtuosity as a pianist
(C) shyness with her dancing partners
(D) indifference to cleverness
(E) reluctance to practice

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SECTION 4

Time—25 Minutes
35 QuestionsSelect the best answer to each of the following questions; then
blacken the appropriate space on your answer sheet.

Some or all parts of the following sentences are underlined. The first answer choice, (A), simply repeats the underlined part of the sentence. The other four choices present four alternative ways to phrase the underlined part. Select the answer that produces the most effective sentence, one that is clear and exact, and blacken the appropriate space on your answer sheet. In selecting your choice, be sure that it is standard written English, and that it expresses the meaning of the original sentence.

Example:

The first biography of author Eudora Welty came out in 1998 and she was 89 years old at the time.

- (A) and she was 89 years old at the time
- (B) at the time when she was 89
- (C) upon becoming an 89 year old
- (D) when she was 89
- (E) at the age of 89 years old

(A) (B) (C) ● (E)

1. In the Middle Ages, a lord's intricate wall hangings were more than mere tapestries they were a measure of his consequence and wealth.
 - (A) mere tapestries they were a measure
 - (B) merely tapestries they were a measure
 - (C) mere tapestries and were a measure
 - (D) mere tapestries; they were a measure
 - (E) mere tapestries, while they were a measure
2. With the exception of Frank and I, everyone in the class finished the assignment before the bell rang.
 - (A) Frank and I, everyone in the class finished
 - (B) Frank and me, everyone in the class finished
 - (C) Frank and me, everyone in the class had finished
 - (D) Frank and I, everyone in the class had finished
 - (E) Frank and me everyone in the class finished

3. The automated teller machine is an efficient device for handling financial transactions; it is sure to be superseded in time, however, when the growth of electronic banking will make it obsolete.
 - (A) transactions; it is sure to be superseded in time, however,
 - (B) transactions, for it is sure to be superseded in time, however,
 - (C) transactions; however, surely being superseded in time
 - (D) transactions, being sure to be superseded in time
 - (E) transactions; but will be sure to be superseded in time
4. It is possible for a student to do well in class all semester and then you fail because of a poor performance on the final examination.
 - (A) then you fail
 - (B) then one fails
 - (C) then you get a failing grade
 - (D) later he fails
 - (E) then to fail
5. Having an exceptionally hardy and well-preserved physique, NASA officials chose 77-year-old John Glenn to participate in a study of the effects of space weightlessness on the human body.
 - (A) Having an exceptionally hardy and well-preserved physique, NASA officials chose 77-year-old John Glenn
 - (B) NASA officials who chose 77-year-old John Glenn for his exceptionally hardy and well-preserved physique
 - (C) Based on his exceptionally hardy and well-preserved physique, 77-year-old John Glenn was chosen by NASA officials
 - (D) Because his physique was exceptionally hardy and well-preserved, NASA officials chose 77-year-old John Glenn
 - (E) Having an exceptionally hardy and well-preserved physique, NASA officials therefore chose 77-year-old John Glenn

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6. In addition to being vital to the formation and maintenance of strong bones and teeth, calcium is used by the body in transmitting nerve impulses, binding together cells, and producing enzymes and hormones.
- (A) calcium is used by the body in transmitting nerve impulses, binding together cells, and producing enzymes and hormones
- (B) the body uses calcium in transmitting nerve impulses, binding together cells, and producing enzymes and hormones
- (C) calcium's uses include transmitting nerve impulses, binding together cells, and the production of enzymes and hormones
- (D) transmitting nerve impulses, binding together cells, and producing enzymes and hormones are ways in which the body is using calcium
- (E) in the body calcium being used for transmitting nerve impulses, binding together cells, and producing enzymes and hormones
7. As the protest mounted, small skirmishes between students and police that broke out everywhere, flaring up like sudden brush fires on all sides.
- (A) skirmishes between students and police that broke
- (B) skirmishes between students and police which broke
- (C) skirmishes between students and police broke
- (D) skirmishes between students and police which were breaking
- (E) skirmishes between students and police breaking
8. Great plans for the future were made by Huck and Tom that depended on their finding the gold hidden in the cave.
- (A) Great plans for the future were made by Huck and Tom that
- (B) Great plans for the future were made by Huck and Tom which
- (C) Huck and Tom, who made great plans for the future that
- (D) Huck and Tom made great plans for the future that
- (E) Great plans for the future were being made by Huck and Tom that
9. Many classic recordings have been reissued in compact disc format, some perennial favorites have not.
- (A) Many classic recordings have been reissued
- (B) Many classic recordings have reissued
- (C) Many a classic recording have been reissued
- (D) Despite many classic recordings which have been reissued
- (E) Although many classic recordings have been reissued
10. Although now engaged in writing background music for television shows, his next musical project will be to compose a symphony in memory of the *Challenger* crew.
- (A) his next musical project will be to compose a symphony
- (B) the next musical project he will undertake will be the composition of a symphony
- (C) he will next compose a symphony
- (D) therefore he will next compose a symphony
- (E) his next musical project will be the composition of a symphony
11. Freud's principal method of investigation was not controlled experimentation but he simply observed patients in clinical settings.
- (A) experimentation but he simply observed patients in clinical settings
- (B) experimenting but he was simply observing patients in clinical settings
- (C) experimentation but simple observations of patients in clinical settings
- (D) experiments although he simply observed patients in clinical settings
- (E) experimentation except for whenever he made simple observations of patients in clinical settings

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The passage below is the unedited draft of a student's essay. Parts of the essay need to be rewritten to make the meaning clearer and more precise. Read the essay carefully.

The essay is followed by six questions about changes that might improve all or part of the organization, development, sentence structure, use of language, appropriateness to the audience, or use of standard written English. In each case, choose the answer that most clearly and effectively expresses the student's intended meaning. Indicate your choice by blackening the corresponding space on the answer sheet.

[1] Teenagers under eighteen can now receive a major credit card as long as the credit card's use is supervised by a parent or guardian. [2] This is a good idea since it gives these teenagers the responsibility of managing their money. [3] Another is because teenagers can develop good habits of spending that will be useful later in life.

[4] A teenager can legally hold a job at age sixteen. [5] This means that many teenagers have a steady income, which they should be able to spend as they wish. [6] Being in control of their own finances not only teaches them the value of money but how to spend it wisely.

[7] An example of a teenager with a credit card is Bonita Robbins. [8] Bonita is a junior in high school. [9] She is seventeen years old. [10] She works after school in a real estate office. [11] She earns about \$100 a week. [12] After three months of work she applied for a credit card. [13] Her bank gave her one but said that there will be a "trial period" in which her parent will be responsible. [14] Most of the time Bonita paid her bills punctually and on time. [15] However, during one month Bonita charged more than she could pay, so her parents loaned her the money. [16] The next month Bonita saved her income and paid it back. [17] This was a good lesson for Bonita, because next time she'll probably be more careful about spending money.

[18] This plan also lets the parents and the teenagers plan how the credit card will be used. [19] Teenagers might use the card freely to buy things for less than \$25. [20] For items costing more, talk to your parents before buying them. [21] Parents could help their teenager to plan a budget or set priorities for spending money. [22] Since parents are going to assume responsibility for the card's use or abuse, they will want to have some input on how it will be used.

30. Which is the best revision of the underlined segment of sentence 3 below?

Another is because teenagers can develop good habits of spending that will be useful later in life.

- (A) reason is because teenagers develop
- (B) reason is that teenagers may develop
- (C) idea is due to the fact that teenagers may develop
- (D) may come about due to teenagers' developing
- (E) idea may be because teenagers develop

31. Given the context of paragraph 3, which revision of sentences 8, 9, 10, and 11 is the most effective?

- (A) Bonita, a junior in high school, earning about \$100 a week by working after school in a real estate office, is seventeen years old.
- (B) As a junior in high school and being seventeen, she works after school in a real estate office, earns about \$100 a week.
- (C) A seventeen-year-old high school junior, she earns \$100 a week at an after-school job in a real estate office.
- (D) Bonita Robbins earns about \$100 a week, being employed after school in a real estate office; she is seventeen and is a high school junior.
- (E) Being a junior in high school, Bonita, seventeen years old, earning about \$100 a week in a real estate office at an after-school job.

32. Which of the following is the best revision of sentence 14?

- (A) Bills were paid punctually.
- (B) Usually Bonita had paid her bills on time.
- (C) Most of the time the bills were paid by Bonita on time.
- (D) Usually Bonita paid her bills punctually and on time.
- (E) Usually Bonita paid her bills when they were due.

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33. With regard to the whole essay, which of the following best describes the function of paragraph 3?
- (A) To summarize the discussion presented in earlier paragraphs
 - (B) To persuade readers to change their point of view
 - (C) To provide an example
 - (D) To ridicule an idea presented earlier in the essay
 - (E) To draw a conclusion
34. Which revision of the underlined segment of sentence 18 below provides the best transition between the third and fourth paragraphs?
- This plan also lets the parents and the teenagers plan how the credit card will be used.*
- (A) Another advantage of this plan is that it
 - (B) Another advantage of a “trial” credit card program like Bonita’s is that it
 - (C) A different advantage to Bonita’s experience
 - (D) All of a sudden, it
 - (E) Together, it
35. In the context of the fourth paragraph, which is the best revision of sentence 20?
- (A) Before buying items worth more, teenagers might consult a parent.
 - (B) Teenagers should be talking to their parents before buying something that costs more than \$25.
 - (C) But first talking about things costing more than \$25 between parents and teenagers.
 - (D) First teenagers and parents must talk before buying something that costs more than \$25.
 - (E) Buying something that costs more than \$25 to purchase must be talked over between parents and teenagers beforehand.

YOU MAY GO BACK AND REVIEW THIS SECTION IN THE REMAINING TIME,
BUT DO NOT WORK IN ANY OTHER SECTION UNTIL TOLD TO DO SO.

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SECTION 6

Time—25 Minutes
24 QuestionsSelect the best answer to each of the following questions; then
blacken the appropriate space on your answer sheet.

Each of the following sentences contains one or two blanks; each blank indicates that a word or set of words has been left out. Below the sentence are five words or phrases, lettered A through E. Select the word or set of words that best completes the sentence.

Example:

Fame is ----; today's rising star is all too soon tomorrow's washed-up has-been.

- (A) rewarding (B) gradual
(C) essential (D) spontaneous
(E) transitory

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- Like foolish people who continue to live near an active volcano, many of us are ---- about the ---- of atomic warfare and its attendant destruction.
(A) worried...possibility
(B) unconcerned...threat
(C) excited...power
(D) cheered...possession
(E) irritated...news
- We find it difficult to translate a foreign text literally because we cannot capture the ---- of the original passage exactly.
(A) novelty
(B) succinctness
(C) connotations
(D) ambivalence
(E) alienation
- It is remarkable that a man so in the public eye, so highly praised and imitated, can retain his ----.
(A) magniloquence (B) dogmas (C) bravado
(D) idiosyncracies (E) humility
- As a sportscaster, Cosell was apparently never ----; he made ---- comments about every boxing match he covered.
(A) excited...hysterical
(B) relevant...pertinent
(C) satisfied...disparaging
(D) amazed...awe-struck
(E) impressed...laudatory
- Even critics who do not ---- Robin Williams' interpretation of the part ---- him as an inventive comic actor who has made a serious attempt to come to terms with one of the most challenging roles of our time.
(A) dissent from...dismiss
(B) cavil at...welcome
(C) agree with...denounce
(D) recoil from...deride
(E) concur with...acknowledge

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Read the passages below, and then answer the questions that follow them. The correct response may be stated outright or merely suggested in the passages.

Questions 6–9 are based on the following passages.

Passage 1

Since biblical times, plagues of locusts have devastated the earth. From nowhere they would come, dark clouds of glittering, long-winged creatures that stripped the land of everything edible, (5) eating even the protective sheets spread over the crops, and then disappear, as mysteriously as they had come. In 1921, Uvarov, the great acridologist (student of migratory locusts), proved that locust swarms occur periodically when favorable rains (10) encourage an exceptionally large hatch of solitary, harmless grasshoppers; responding to crowding, the grasshopper nymphs undergo a metamorphosis into their gregarious, migratory phase. They change color and form, developing longer wings, (15) broader shoulders, a ravenous appetite. Then they swarm.

Passage 2

To what extent can desert locust plagues be controlled? More important, to what extent should they be controlled? These are issues that directly (10) confront the developing countries of Africa. In the 1950s, the use of chemical pesticides appeared to promise a locust-free future, one in which plagues could be controlled by spraying breeding areas or by spraying attacking swarms. However, these organochlorine pesticides proved both environmen- (25) tally hazardous and economically costly. Moreover, pesticides contributed little to wiping out the last major locust outbreak in Northern Africa. Instead, chance eradicated the 1988–1989 plague: rather than heading inland, the swarm turned out to sea (30) and ran out of food in the Atlantic.

6. In Passage 1 the word “even” (line 5) serves primarily to
- (A) underscore the poverty of the farmers
 - (B) emphasize the extreme voracity of the locusts
 - (C) illustrate the effectiveness of the sheets as protection
 - (D) demonstrate the rapidity of the swarm’s approach
 - (E) stress the care taken to safeguard the crops

7. In line 14, “form” most nearly means
- (A) fixed order
 - (B) degree of fitness
 - (C) method of expression
 - (D) aesthetic appearance
 - (E) physical shape
8. The primary purpose of Passage 1 is to
- (A) correct a misconception
 - (B) describe a scientific experiment
 - (C) explain a natural phenomenon
 - (D) challenge a scientific theory
 - (E) prescribe new directions for research
9. How do the authors of the two passages differ in their approaches to locust plagues?
- (A) The author of Passage 1 views locust plagues as a natural phenomenon to be observed, whereas the author of Passage 2 treats them as a natural phenomenon to be controlled.
 - (B) The author of Passage 1 believes that locust plagues are inherently dangerous, whereas the author of Passage 2 believes they serve a higher purpose.
 - (C) The author of Passage 1 suggests that locust plagues can be kept in check, whereas the author of Passage 2 argues that they can merely be endured.
 - (D) The author of Passage 1 considers locust plagues relatively unimportant, whereas the author of Passage 2 shows that they have significant economic impact.
 - (E) The author of Passage 1 views locust plagues with indignation, whereas the author of Passage 2 looks on them with curiosity.

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Questions 10–15 are based on the following passage.

The following passage discusses so-called hot spots, regions of unusual volcanic activity that record the passage of plates over the face of Earth. According to one theory, these hot spots may also contribute to the fracturing of continents and the formation of new oceans.

Although by far the majority of the world's active volcanoes are located along the boundaries of the great shifting plates that make up Earth's surface, more than 100 isolated areas of volcanic

- (5) activity occur far from the nearest plate boundary. Geologists call these volcanic areas hot spots or mantle plumes. Many of these sources of magma (the red-hot, molten material within Earth's crust, out of which igneous rock is formed) lie deep in the interior of a plate. These so-called intra-plate volcanoes often form roughly linear volcanic chains, trails of extinct volcanoes. The Hawaiian Islands, perhaps the best known example of an intra-plate volcanic chain, came into being when
- (10) the northwest-moving Pacific plate passed over a relatively stationary hot spot and in doing so initiated this magma-generation and volcano-formation process. Such a volcanic chain serves as a landmark signaling the slow but inexorable passage of the plates.

- (20) No theorist today would deny that the plates do move. Satellites anchored in space record the minute movement of fixed sites on Earth, thereby confirming the motions of the plates. They show
- (25) Africa and South America drawing away from each other, as new lithospheric material wells up in the sea floor between them in the phenomenon known as sea-floor spreading. That the two coastlines complement one another is beyond dispute;
- (30) a cursory glance at the map reveals the common geological features that link these separate shores, reminders of an age eons past when the two continents were joined. In 1963 the Canadian geophysicist J. Tuzo Wilson asserted that, while Earth
- (35) scientists have constructed the relative motion of the plates carrying the continents in detail, "the motion of one plate with respect to another cannot readily be translated into motion with respect to the Earth's interior." For this reason, scientists
- (40) were unable to determine whether both continents were moving (diverging in separate directions) or whether one continent was motionless while the other was drifting away from it. Wilson hypothesized that hot spots, fixed in Earth's depths, could
- (45) provide the necessary information to settle the question. Using hot spots as a fixed frame of reference, Wilson concluded that the African plate was motionless and that it had exhibited no movement for 30 million years.

- (50) Wilson's hot-spot hypothesis goes well beyond this somewhat limited role. He conceives the hot spots as playing a major part in influencing the movements of the continental plates. As he wrote in his seminal essay in *Scientific American*,
- (55) "When a continental plate comes to rest over a hot spot, the material welling up from deeper layers creates a broad dome. As the dome grows it develops deep fissures; in at least a few cases the continent may rupture entirely along some of these fissures, so that the hot spot initiates the formation of a new ocean." The hot spot, flaring up from Earth's deepest core, may someday cast new light on the continents' mutability.

10. The term "hot spot" is being used in the passage
- (A) rhetorically
(B) colloquially
(C) technically
(D) ambiguously
(E) ironically
11. The author regards the theory that the plates making up the earth's surface move as
- (A) tentative
(B) irrefutable
(C) discredited
(D) unanimous
(E) relative
12. According to the passage, which of the following statements indicate(s) that Africa and South America once adjoined one another?
- I. They share certain common topographic traits.
II. Their shorelines are physical counterparts.
III. The African plate has been stationary for 30 million years.
- (A) I only
(B) II only
(C) I and II only
(D) II and III only
(E) I, II, and III

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13. The word “constructed” in line 35 most nearly means
(A) interpreted (B) built (C) impeded
(D) restricted (E) refuted
14. According to Wilson, the hot spot hypothesis eventually may prove useful in interpreting
(A) the boundaries of the plates
(B) the depth of the ocean floor
(C) the relative motion of the plates
(D) current satellite technology
(E) major changes in continental shape
15. In maintaining that fissures in an upwelled dome can result in the formation of a new ocean (lines 56–61), Wilson has assumed which of the following points?
(A) The fissures are located directly above a hot spot.
(B) The dome is broader than the continent upon which it rests.
(C) The oceanic depths are immutable.
(D) The fissures cut across the continent, splitting it.
(E) No such fissures exist on the ocean floor.

Questions 16–24 are based on the following passage.

The following passage is taken from an essay on Southwestern Native American art.

- Among the Plains Indians, two separate strains of decorative art evolved: the figurative, representational art created by the men of the tribe, and the geometric, abstract art crafted by the women.
- Line (5) According to Dunn and Highwater, the artist’s sex governed both the kind of article to be decorated and the style to be followed in its ornamentation. Thus, the decorative works created by tribesmen consistently depict living creatures
- (10) (men, horses, buffalo) or magical beings (ghosts and other supernatural life-forms). Those created by women, however, are clearly nonrepresentational: no figures of men or animals appear in this classically geometric art.
- (15) Art historians theorize that this abstract, geometric art, traditionally the prerogative of the women, predates the figurative art of the men. Descending from those aspects of Woodland culture that gave rise to weaving, quillwork, and
- (20) beadwork, it is a utilitarian art, intended for the embellishment of ordinary, serviceable objects

- such as parfleche boxes (cases made of rawhide), saddlebags, and hide robes. The abstract designs combine classical geometric figures into formal patterns: a ring of narrow isosceles triangles arranged on the background of a large central circle creates the well-known “feather and circle” pattern. Created in bold primary colors (red, yellow, blue), sometimes black or green, and often outlined in dark paint or glue size, these nonrepresentational designs are nonetheless intricately detailed.
- (25) Although the abstract decorations crafted by the women are visually striking, they pale in significance when compared to the narrative compositions created by the men. Created to tell a story, these works were generally heroic in nature, and were intended to commemorate a bold and courageous exploit or a spiritual awakening. Unlike
- (30) realistic portraits, the artworks emphasized action, not physical likeness. Highwater describes their making as follows: “These representational works were generally drafted by a group of men—often the individuals who had performed the deeds
- (40) being recorded—who drew on untailored hide robes and tepee liners made of skins. The paintings usually filled the entire field; often they were conceived at different times as separate pictorial vignettes documenting specific actions. In relationship to each other, these vignettes suggest a narrative.”
- (50) The tribesmen’s narrative artwork depicted not only warlike deeds but also mystic dreams and vision quests. Part of the young male’s rite of passage into tribal adulthood involved his discovering his own personal totem or symbolic guardian. By fasting or by consuming hallucinatory substances, the youth opened himself to the revelation of his “mystery object,” a symbol that
- (60) could protect him from both natural and supernatural dangers.
- What had been in the early 1700s a highly individualistic, personal iconography changed into something very different by the early nineteenth century. As Anglos came west in ever greater numbers, they brought with them new materials and new ideas. Just as European glass beads came to replace native porcupine quills in the women’s applied designs, cloth eventually
- (65) became used as a substitute for animal hides. The emphasis of Plains artwork shifted as well: tribespeople came to create works that celebrated the solidarity of Indians as a group rather than their prowess as individuals.

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16. Which of the following titles best summarizes the content of the passage?
- (A) The Ongoing Influence of Plains Indian Art
(B) Male and Female in Tribal Life
(C) Indian Art as Narrative and Dream
(D) Design Specialization in Plains Art
(E) The History of Indian Representational Art
17. The author cites examples of the work of Plains artists primarily to
- (A) show the differences between male and female decorative styles
(B) emphasize the functional role of art in Indian life
(C) describe the techniques employed in the creation of particular works
(D) illustrate the changes made by Anglo influence on Plains art
(E) explore the spiritual significance of representational design
18. The word “strains” in line 1 means
- (A) tunes
(B) pressures
(C) varieties
(D) injuries
(E) exertions
19. In lines 19 and 20, weaving, quillwork, and beadwork are presented as examples of
- (A) male-dominated decorative arts
(B) uninspired products of artisans
(C) geometrically based crafts
(D) unusual applications of artistic theories
(E) precursors of representational design
20. With which of the following statements regarding male Plains artists prior to 1800 would the author most likely agree?
- I. They tended to work collaboratively on projects.
II. They believed art had power to ward off danger.
III. They derived their designs from classical forms.
- (A) I only
(B) III only
(C) I and II only
(D) II and III only
(E) I, II, and III
21. As used in line 43, “drafted” most nearly means
- (A) selected
(B) recruited
(C) endorsed
(D) sketched
(E) ventilated
22. According to the passage, dream visions were important to the Plains artist because they
- (A) enabled him to foresee influences on his style
(B) suggested the techniques and methods of his art
(C) determined his individual aesthetic philosophy
(D) expressed his sense of tribal solidarity
(E) revealed the true form of his spiritual guardian
23. In its narrative aspect, Plains art resembles LEAST
- (A) a cartoon strip made up of several panels
(B) a portrait bust of a chieftain in full headdress
(C) an epic recounting the adventures of a legendary hero
(D) a chapter from the autobiography of a prominent leader
(E) a mural portraying scenes from the life of Martin Luther King
24. According to lines 65–74, the impact of the Anglo presence on Plains art can be seen in the
- (A) growth of importance of geometric patterning
(B) dearth of hides available to Plains Indian artists
(C) shift from depicting individuals to depicting the community
(D) emphasis on dream visions as appropriate subject matter for narrative art
(E) growing lack of belief that images could protect one from natural enemies

YOU MAY GO BACK AND REVIEW THIS SECTION IN THE REMAINING TIME,
BUT DO NOT WORK IN ANY OTHER SECTION UNTIL TOLD TO DO SO.

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SECTION 8

Time—20 Minutes
19 QuestionsSelect the best answer to each of the following questions; then
blacken the appropriate space on your answer sheet.

Each of the following sentences contains one or two blanks; each blank indicates that a word or set of words has been left out. Below the sentence are five words or phrases, lettered A through E. Select the word or set of words that best completes the sentence.

Example:

Fame is ----; today's rising star is all too soon tomorrow's washed-up has-been.

- (A) rewarding (B) gradual
(C) essential (D) spontaneous
(E) transitory

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- By communicating through pointing and making gestures, Charles was able to overcome any ---- difficulties that arose during his recent trip to Japan.
(A) peripatetic (B) linguistic (C) plausible
(D) monetary (E) territorial
- In order that future generations may ---- the great diversity of animal life, it is the task of the International Wildlife Preservation Commission to prevent endangered species from becoming ---- .
(A) recollect...tamed
(B) value...evolved
(C) enjoy...extinct
(D) anticipate...specialized
(E) appreciate...widespread
- For all the ---- involved in the study of seals, we Arctic researchers have occasional moments of pure ---- over some new discovery.
(A) tribulations...despair
(B) hardships...exhilaration
(C) confusions...bewilderment
(D) inconvenience...panic
(E) thrills...delight
- Despite the growing ---- of Hispanic actors in the American theater, many Hispanic experts feel that the Spanish-speaking population is ---- on the stage.
(A) decrease...inappropriate
(B) emergence...visible
(C) prominence...underrepresented
(D) skill...alienated
(E) number...misdirected
- The linguistic ---- of refugee children is ---- their readiness to adopt the language of their new homeland.
(A) conservatism...indicated by
(B) inadequacy...demonstrated by
(C) adaptability...reflected in
(D) philosophy...contradicted by
(E) structure...equivalent to
- She kept her late parents' furniture, not for any ---- value it had, but for purely ---- reasons.
(A) potential...monetary
(B) ornamental...aesthetic
(C) financial...pecuniary
(D) intrinsic...sentimental
(E) personal...accidental

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The questions that follow the next two passages relate to the content of both, and to their relationship. The correct response may be stated outright in the passage or merely suggested.

Questions 7–19 are based on the following passages.

The following passages are excerpted from recent works that discuss the survival of the city in our time. Passage 1 was written by a literary critic and scholar; Passage 2, by an urban planner and sociologist.

Passage 1

When musing on cities over time and in our time, from the first (whenever it was) to today, we must always remember that cities are artifacts. *Line* Forests, jungles, deserts, plains, oceans—the
(5) organic environment is born and dies and is reborn endlessly, beautifully, and completely without moral constraint or ethical control. But cities—despite the metaphors that we apply to them from biology or nature (“The city dies when
(10) industry flees”; “The neighborhoods are the vital cells of the urban organism”), despite the sentimental or anthropomorphic devices we use to describe cities—are artificial. Nature has never made a city, and what Nature makes that may
(15) seem like a city—an anthill, for instance—only seems like one. It is not a city.

Human beings made and make cities, and only human beings kill cities, or let them die. And human beings do both—make cities and unmake
(20) them—by the same means: by acts of choice. We enjoy deluding ourselves in this as in other things. We enjoy believing that there are forces out there completely determining our fate, natural forces—or forces so strong and overwhelming as to be
(25) like natural forces—that send cities through organic or biological phases of birth, growth, and decay. We avoid the knowledge that cities are at best works of art, and at worst ungainly artifacts—but never flowers or even weeds—and that
(30) we, not some mysterious force or cosmic biological system, control the creation and life of a city.

We control the creation and life of a city by the choices and agreements we make—the basic choice being, for instance, not to live alone, the
(35) basic agreement being to live together. When people choose to settle, like the stars, not wander like the moon, they create cities as sites and symbols of their choice to stop and their agreement not to separate. Now stasis and proximity, not
(40) movement and distance, define human relationships. Mutual defense, control of a river or har-

bor, shelter from natural forces—all these and other reasons may lead people to aggregate, but once congregated, they then live differently and
(45) become different.

A city is not an extended family. That is a tribe or clan. A city is a collection of disparate families who agree to a fiction: They agree to live *as if* they were as close in blood or ties of kinship as in
(50) fact they are in physical proximity. Choosing life in an artifact, people agree to live in a state of similitude. A city is a place where ties of proximity, activity, and self-interest assume the role of family ties. It is a considerable pact, a city. If a
(55) family is an expression of continuity through biology, a city is an expression of continuity through will and imagination—through mental choices making artifice, not through physical reproduction.

Passage 2

It is because of this centrality [of the city] that
(60) the financial markets have stayed put. It had been widely forecast that they would move out en masse, financial work being among the most quantitative and computerized of functions. A lot of the back-office work has been relocated. The
(65) main business, however, is not record keeping and support services; it is people sizing up other people, and the center is the place for that.

The problems, of course, are immense. To be an optimist about the city, one must believe that it
(70) will lurch from crisis to crisis but somehow survive. Utopia is nowhere in sight and probably never will be. The city is too mixed up for that. Its strengths and its ills are inextricably bound together. The same concentration that makes the center
(75) efficient is the cause of its crowding and the destruction of its sun and its light and its scale. Many of the city’s problems, furthermore, are external in origin—for example, the cruel demographics of peripheral growth, which are difficult
(80) enough to forecast, let alone do anything about.

What has been taking place is a brutal simplification. The city has been losing those functions for which it is no longer competitive. Manufacturing has moved toward the periphery; the back
(85) offices are on the way. The computers are already there. But as the city has been losing functions it has been reasserting its most ancient one: a place where people come together, face-to-face.

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- More than ever, the center is the place for
(90) news and gossip, for the creation of ideas, for marketing them and swiping them, for hatching deals, for starting parades. This is the stuff of the public life of the city—by no means wholly admirable, often abrasive, noisy, contentious,
(95) without apparent purpose.

But this human congress is the genius of the place, its reason for being, its great marginal edge. This is the engine, the city's true export. Whatever makes this congress easier, more spontaneous, more enjoyable is not at all a frill. It is the heart of the center of the city.

7. The author's purpose in Passage 1 is primarily to
 - (A) identify the sources of popular discontent with cities
 - (B) define the city as growing out of a social contract
 - (C) illustrate the difference between cities and villages
 - (D) compare cities with blood families
 - (E) persuade the reader to change his or her behavior
8. The author cites the sentence "The neighborhoods are the vital cells of the urban organism" (lines 10 and 11) as
 - (A) an instance of prevarication
 - (B) a simple statement of scientific fact
 - (C) a momentary digression from his central thesis
 - (D) an example of one type of figurative language
 - (E) a paradox with ironic implications
9. The author's attitude toward the statements quoted in lines 9–11 is
 - (A) respectful
 - (B) ambivalent
 - (C) pragmatic
 - (D) skeptical
 - (E) approving
10. According to the author of Passage 1, why is an anthill by definition unlike a city?
 - (A) It can be casually destroyed by human beings.
 - (B) Its inhabitants outnumber the inhabitants of even the largest city.
 - (C) It is the figurative equivalent of a municipality.
 - (D) It is a work of instinct rather than of imagination.
 - (E) It exists on a far smaller scale than any city does.
11. Mutual defense, control of waterways, and shelter from the forces of nature (lines 41 and 42) are presented primarily as examples of motives for people to
 - (A) move away from their enemies
 - (B) build up their supplies of armament
 - (C) gather together in settlements
 - (D) welcome help from their kinfolk
 - (E) redefine their family relationships
12. We can infer from lines 35–37 that roving tribes differ from city dwellers in that these nomads
 - (A) have not chosen to settle in one spot
 - (B) lack ties of activity and self-interest
 - (C) are willing to let the cities die
 - (D) have no need for mutual defense
 - (E) define their relationships by proximity
13. By saying a city "is a considerable pact" (line 54), the author stresses primarily
 - (A) a city's essential significance
 - (B) a city's speculative nature
 - (C) a city's inevitable agreement
 - (D) a city's moral constraints
 - (E) a city's surprising growth
14. To the author of Passage 1, to live in a city is
 - (A) an unexpected outcome
 - (B) an opportunity for profit
 - (C) an act of volition
 - (D) a pragmatic solution
 - (E) an inevitable fate

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15. In passage 2, underlying the forecast mentioned in lines 61–63 is the assumption that
- (A) the financial markets are similar to the city in their need for quantitative data
 - (B) computerized tasks such as record keeping can easily be performed at remote sites
 - (C) computerized functions are not the main activity of financial markets
 - (D) the urban environment is inappropriate for the proper performance of financial calculations
 - (E) either the markets would all move or none of them would relocate
16. The word “scale” in line 76 means
- (A) series of musical tones
 - (B) measuring instrument
 - (C) relative dimensions
 - (D) thin outer layer
 - (E) means of ascent
17. The “congress” referred to in line 96 is
- (A) a city council
 - (B) the supreme legislative body
 - (C) a gathering of individuals
 - (D) an enjoyable luxury
 - (E) an intellectual giant
18. The author of Passage 2 differs from the author of Passage 1 in that he
- (A) argues in favor of choosing to live alone
 - (B) disapproves of relocating support services to the outskirts of the city
 - (C) has no patience with the harshness inherent in public life
 - (D) believes that in the long run the city as we know it will not survive
 - (E) is more outspoken about the city’s difficulties
19. Compared to Passage 1, Passage 2 is
- (A) more lyrical and less pragmatic
 - (B) more impersonal and less colloquial
 - (C) more sentimental and less definitive
 - (D) more practical and less detached
 - (E) more objective and less philosophical

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SECTION 10 Time—10 Minutes
14 Questions

For each of the following questions, select the best answer from the choices provided and fill in the appropriate circle on the answer sheet.

Some or all parts of the following sentences are underlined. The first answer choice, (A), simply repeats the underlined part of the sentence. The other four choices present four alternative ways to phrase the underlined part. Select the answer that produces the most effective sentence, one that is clear and exact, and blacken the appropriate space on your answer sheet. In selecting your choice, be sure that it is standard written English, and that it expresses the meaning of the original sentence.

Example:

The first biography of author Eudora Welty came out in 1998 and she was 89 years old at the time.

- (A) and she was 89 years old at the time
- (B) at the time when she was 89
- (C) upon becoming an 89 year old
- (D) when she was 89
- (E) at the age of 89 years old

(A) (B) (C) ● (E)

1. Because each year our children are spending increasingly more time in front of computer monitors and television screens, you need to limit their viewing hours and encourage them to go outdoors and play.

- (A) you need to limit their viewing hours and encourage them to go outdoors and play
- (B) one needs to limit our viewing hours and encourage ourselves to go outdoors and play
- (C) it is necessary that their viewing hours should be limited and they themselves be encouraged to go outdoors and play
- (D) we need to limit their viewing hours and encourage them to go outdoors and play
- (E) you need to limit their viewing hours and encourage them to go outside and play

2. To the painter Frida Kahlo, life was as intricate tangled as the intertwined figures on an antique Mexican votive painting.

- (A) life was as intricate tangled as the intertwined figures
- (B) life was as intricately tangled as the intertwined figures
- (C) life was as intricate tangled such as the intertwined figures
- (D) life was as much intricate as tangled as the intertwined figures
- (E) life was intricately a tangle of the intertwined figures

3. Asthma is caused by narrowing and clogging of the small tubes called bronchi, they carry air in and out of the lungs.

- (A) tubes called bronchi, they carry air
- (B) tubes that are called bronchi, they carry air
- (C) tubes called bronchi that carry air
- (D) tubes which are called bronchi, and they carry air
- (E) tubes called bronchi; as they carry air

4. Most conservationists agree that only a 1989 ban on poaching saved the elephant from extinction.

- (A) agree that only a 1989 ban on poaching saved the elephant
- (B) agree that a 1989 ban on poaching which only saved the elephant
- (C) agree that a 1989 ban on poaching which saved only the elephant
- (D) agree with the fact that only a 1989 ban on poaching saved the elephant
- (E) are in agreement that it was only a 1989 ban on poaching saving the elephant

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5. At Civil War reenactments, participants dress in period uniforms as if they were a Union or Confederate soldier.
- (A) as if they were a Union or Confederate soldier
- (B) as if you were a Union or Confederate soldier
- (C) like they were Union or Confederate soldiers
- (D) as if one was a Union or Confederate soldier
- (E) as if they were Union or Confederate soldiers
6. An advocate is when a person argues for something he or she believes in.
- (A) An advocate is when a person argues for something
- (B) An advocate is if a person argues for something
- (C) Advocates are when a person argues for something
- (D) An advocate was when a person argues for something
- (E) An advocate is a person who argues for something
7. The Debate Club host lunchtime debates on current issues ranging from affirmative action to nuclear proliferation.
- (A) The Debate Club host lunchtime debates on current issues
- (B) The Debate Club host lunchtime debates on current issues,
- (C) The Debate Club hosts lunchtime debates on current issues
- (D) Lunchtime debates on current issues being hosted by the Debate Club,
- (E) Lunchtime debates on current issues hosted by the Debate Club,
8. Many educators maintain that standardized tests are unfair to students which are culturally biased.
- (A) are unfair to students which are culturally biased
- (B) being that they are culturally biased are unfair to students
- (C) are unfair to students that are culturally biased
- (D) that are culturally biased are unfair to students
- (E) are unfair to students; the reason is because they are culturally biased
9. Pulp fiction, some of which was initially published in hardcover editions, got its name from the cheap paper it was printed on.
- (A) some of which was initially published in hardcover editions, got its name
- (B) some of which were initially published in hardcover editions, got its name
- (C) some of which were initially published in a hardcover edition, got their name
- (D) some of which was initial published in hardcover editions, got named
- (E) some that were initially being published in hardcover editions, got its name
10. E. B. White once said that dissecting humor was like dissecting a frog: nobody is much interested, and the frog dies.
- (A) humor was like dissecting a frog: nobody is much interested, and the frog dies
- (B) humor was like the dissection of a frog: nobody has much interest in it because the frog dies
- (C) humor, like dissecting a frog, was of hardly no interest to anybody, and then the frog dies
- (D) humor was like dissecting a frog, and that nobody was much interested, and the frog dies
- (E) humor is similar to the experience of dissecting a frog in that nobody is greatly interested, and the frog dies


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11. Medical studies are providing increasing evidence that alternative therapies are beneficial, and patients are gradually demanding it.
- (A) are beneficial, and patients are gradually demanding it
 (B) have benefits, and patients are gradually demanding it
 (C) are beneficial; and that patients are gradually demanding it
 (D) are beneficial, and patients are gradually demanding them
 (E) benefit patients, and they are gradually demanding it
12. The cratered surface of the moon, Earth's sole natural satellite, seen through the telescopes mounted at Lick Observatory on Mount Hamilton.
- (A) The cratered surface of the moon, Earth's sole natural satellite, seen
 (B) The cratered surface of the moon, which is Earth's sole natural satellite, seen
 (C) The cratered surface of the moon, Earth's sole natural satellite, is seen
 (D) The cratered surface of the moon, Earth's solely natural satellite, seen
 (E) The cratered surface of the moon, Earth's sole natural satellite, are seen
13. Although most celebrated for his performance as the Jedi knight Obi Wan Kenobi, Alec Guinness also won acclaim for his skill in portraying a wide range of character roles, most notably in *Kind Hearts and Coronets*, in which he played twelve separate characters.
- (A) Although most celebrated for his performance as the Jedi knight Obi Wan Kenobi, Alec Guinness also won acclaim
 (B) Besides being celebrated mostly for his performance as the Jedi knight Obi Wan Kenobi, Alec Guinness also won acclaim
 (C) Alec Guinness is most celebrated for his performance as the Jedi knight Obi Wan Kenobi, nonetheless he also was acclaimed
 (D) Alec Guinness is celebrated most for his performance as the Jedi knight Obi Wan Kenobi, and he also won acclaim
 (E) While celebrated most for his performance as the Jedi knight Obi Wan Kenobi, Alec Guinness, winning acclaim
14. Rarely has a funeral procession been as moving to the public as was the cortège that accompanied John F. Kennedy to his final resting place.
- (A) Rarely has a funeral procession been as moving to the public as was the cortège that accompanied John F. Kennedy to his final resting place.
 (B) It was rare that there was a funeral procession that was as moving to the public as the cortège that accompanied John F. Kennedy to his final resting place.
 (C) A funeral procession was very rare as the cortège that moved the public as it accompanied John F. Kennedy to his final resting place.
 (D) Rarely has there ever been any funeral procession moving the public that finally accompanied John F. Kennedy to his resting place.
 (E) Rarely has a funeral procession been so publicly moving as the cortège that had been accompanying John F. Kennedy to his final resting place.

YOU MAY GO BACK AND REVIEW THIS SECTION IN THE REMAINING TIME,
 BUT DO NOT WORK IN ANY OTHER SECTION UNTIL TOLD TO DO SO.

STOP

Test 2

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SECTION **1** Time—25 Minutes ESSAY

The excerpt appearing below makes a point about a particular topic. Read the passage carefully, and think about the assignment that follows.

The novelist John Hersey wrote, “Learning starts with failure; the first failure is the beginning of education.”

ASSIGNMENT: What are your thoughts on the idea that failure is necessary for education to take place? Compose an essay in which you express your views on this topic. Your essay may support, refute, or qualify the views expressed in the excerpt. What you write, however, must be relevant to the topic under discussion. Additionally, you must support your viewpoint, indicating your reasoning and providing examples based on your studies and/or experience.

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SECTION 2

Time—25 Minutes
24 Questions

Select the best answer to each of the following questions; then blacken the appropriate space on your answer sheet.

Each of the following sentences contains one or two blanks; each blank indicates that a word or set of words has been left out. Below the sentence are five words or phrases, lettered A through E. Select the word or set of words that best completes the sentence.

Example:

Fame is ----; today's rising star is all too soon tomorrow's washed-up has-been.

- (A) rewarding (B) gradual
(C) essential (D) spontaneous
(E) transitory

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- Although he is ---- about the problems that still confront blacks in ballet, Mitchell nevertheless is optimistic about the future, especially that of his own dance company.
(A) hopeful (B) uninformed (C) abstract
(D) realistic (E) unconcerned
- Despite all its ----, a term of enlistment in the Peace Corps can be both stirring and satisfying to a college graduate still undecided on a career.
(A) rewards (B) renown (C) adventures
(D) romance (E) frustrations
- Although he had numerous films to his credit and a reputation for technical ----, the moviemaker lacked originality; all his films were sadly ---- of the work of others.
(A) skill...independent
(B) ability...unconscious
(C) expertise...derivative
(D) competence...contradictory
(E) blunders...enamored
- John Gielgud crowned a distinguished career of playing Shakespearean roles by giving a performance that was ----.
(A) mediocre
(B) outmoded
(C) superficial
(D) unsurpassable
(E) insipid
- Those interested in learning more about how genetics applies to trees will have to ---- the excellent technical journals where most of the pertinent material is ----.
(A) subscribe to...ignored
(B) suffer through...located
(C) rely on...unrepresented
(D) resort to...found
(E) see through...published
- Rent control restrictions on small apartment owners may unfortunately ---- rather than alleviate housing problems.
(A) resolve (B) diminish (C) castigate
(D) minimize (E) exacerbate
- In the light of Dickens's description of the lively, even ---- dance parties of his time, Sharp's approach to country dancing may seem too formal, suggesting more ---- than is necessary.
(A) sophisticated...expertise
(B) rowdy...decorum
(C) prudish...propriety
(D) lewd...ribaldry
(E) enjoyable...vitality
- The heretofore peaceful natives, seeking ---- the treachery of their supposed allies, became, ---- according to their perspective, embittered and vindictive.
(A) acquiescence in...understandably
(B) magnanimity towards...logically
(C) evidence of...impartially
(D) retribution for...justifiably
(E) exoneration of...ironically

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Read each of the passages below, and then answer the questions that follow the passage. The correct response may be stated outright or merely suggested in the passage.

Questions 9 and 10 are based on the following passage.

On the playgrounds of Brooklyn, basketball is more religious rite than sport. Its devotees are on the court ten hours a day, six days a week.

Line Seventeen- and eighteen-year-olds have rheumatoid knees from the constant pounding of their feet on the asphalt. They play through the afternoon heat with little more to fuel them than a can of soda, and they play at night in the dim illumination of nearby streetlights. They play even in
(10) the dead of winter, banging away at the netless rims, hoping for salvation in the form of a contract with the NBA.

9. The facilities for playing basketball available to the seventeen- and eighteen-year-olds described in the passage can best be characterized as

- (A) professional
- (B) sheltered
- (C) rudimentary
- (D) well designed
- (E) seldom accessible

10. The “salvation” mentioned in the final sentence most likely refers to

- (A) a realistic expectation of athletic success
- (B) the potential for excellence that exists in all players
- (C) formal promises made to amateur athletes by the NBA
- (D) the ideal of sportsmanship exemplified by professional athletes
- (E) a deliverance from poverty through professional sports

Questions 11 and 12 are based on the following passage.

This excerpt from Mark Twain’s Roughing It describes an animal Twain encountered during his travels in the West.

The coyote is a long, slim, sick and sorry-looking skeleton, with a gray wolf-skin stretched over it, a tolerably bushy tail that forever sags down, a furtive and evil eye, and a long, sharp face, with
Line slightly lifted lip and exposed teeth. He has a general slinking expression all over. The coyote is a
(5) living, breathing allegory of Want. He is *always* hungry. He is always poor, out of luck, and friendless. The meanest creatures despise him, and even
(10) the fleas would desert him for a velocipede.

11. The passage above can best be characterized as an example of

- (A) scientific analysis
- (B) nostalgic anecdote
- (C) humorous exaggeration
- (D) objective reportage
- (E) lyrical description

12. The word “meanest” (line 9) most nearly means

- (A) most ordinary
- (B) most stingy
- (C) most ashamed
- (D) most effective
- (E) most contemptible

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Questions 13–24 are based on the following passage.

The following excerpt is taken from “Life on the Rocks: the Galapagos” by writer Annie Dillard. Like Charles Darwin, originator of the theory of evolution, Dillard visited the Galapagos Islands in the Pacific. In this passage she muses on the islands, on Darwin, and on the evolutionary process.

Charles Darwin came to the Galapagos in 1835, on the *Beagle*; he was twenty-six. He threw the marine iguanas as far as he could into the water; he rode the tortoises and sampled their meat. He noticed that the tortoises’ carapaces varied wildly from island to island; so also did the forms of various mockingbirds. He made collections. Nine years later he wrote in a letter, “I am almost convinced (quite contrary to the opinion I started with) that species are not (it is like confessing a murder) immutable.” In 1859 he published *On the Origin of Species*, and in 1871 *The Descent of Man*. It is fashionable now to disparage Darwin’s originality; not even the surliest of his detractors, however, faults his painstaking methods or denies his impact.

It all began in the Galapagos, with these finches. The finches in the Galapagos are called Darwin’s finches; they are everywhere in the islands, sparrowlike, and almost identical but for their differing beaks. At first Darwin scarcely noticed their importance. But by 1839, when he revised his journal of the *Beagle* voyage, he added a key sentence about the finches’ beaks: “Seeing this gradation and diversity of structure in one small, intimately related group of birds, one might really fancy that from an original paucity of birds in this archipelago, one species had been taken and modified for different ends.” And so it was.

The finches come when called. I don’t know why it works, but it does. Scientists in the Galapagos have passed down the call: you say psssssh psssssh psssssh psssssh until you run out of breath; then you say it again until the island runs out of birds. You stand on a flat of sand by a shallow lagoon rimmed in mangrove thickets and call the birds right out of the sky. It works anywhere, from island to island.

Once, on the island of James, I was standing propped against a leafless *palo santo* tree on a semiarid inland slope, when the naturalist called the birds.

From other leafless *palo santo* trees flew the yellow warblers, speckling the air with bright bounced sun. Gray mockingbirds came running. And from the green prickly pear cactus, from the

thorny acacias, sere grasses, bracken and manzanilla, from the loose black lava, the bare dust, the fern-hung mouths of caverns or the tops of sunlit logs—came the finches. They fell in from every direction like colored bits in a turning kaleidoscope. They circled and homed to a vortex, like a whirlwind of chips, like draining water. The tree on which I leaned was the vortex. A dry series of puffs hit my cheeks. Then a rough pulse from the tree’s thin trunk met my palm and rang up my arm—and another, and another. The tree trunk agitated against my hand like a captured cricket: I looked up. The lighting birds were rocking the tree. It was an appearing act: before there were barren branches; now there were birds like leaves.

Darwin’s finches are not brightly colored; they are black, gray, brown, or faintly olive. Their names are even duller: the large ground finch, the medium ground finch, the small ground finch; the large insectivorous tree finch; the vegetarian tree finch; the cactus ground finch, and so forth. But the beaks are interesting, and the beaks’ origins even more so.

Some finches wield chunky parrot beaks modified for cracking seeds. Some have slender warbler beaks, short for nabbing insects, long for probing plants. One sports the long chisel beak of a woodpecker; it bores wood for insect grubs and often uses a twig or cactus spine as a pickle fork when the grub won’t dislodge. They have all evolved, fanwise, from one bird.

The finches evolved in isolation. So did everything else on earth. With the finches, you can see how it happened. The Galapagos islands are near enough to the mainland that some strays could hazard there; they are far enough away that those strays could evolve in isolation from parent species. And the separate islands are near enough to each other for further dispersal, further isolation, and the eventual reassembling of distinct species. (In other words, finches blew to the Galapagos, blew to various islands, evolved into differing species, and blew back together again.) The tree finches and the ground finches, the woodpecker finch and the warbler finch, veered into being on isolated rocks. The witless green sea shaped those beaks as surely as it shaped the beaches. Now on the finches in the *palo santo* tree you see adaptive radiation’s results, a fluorescent spray of horn. It is as though an archipelago were an arpeggio, a rapid series of distinct but related notes. If the Galapagos had been one unified island, there would be one dull note, one super-dull finch.

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13. Dillard's initial portrayal of Darwin (lines 1–5) conveys primarily a sense of his
(A) methodical research
(B) instant commitment
(C) youthful playfulness
(D) lack of original thought
(E) steadiness of purpose
14. From lines 8–11 one can conclude that Darwin originally viewed species as
(A) unchanging (B) original (C) ambiguous
(D) evolutionary (E) indistinguishable
15. In the phrase “It all began in the Galapagos” (line 17), “It” refers to the origins of
(A) sentient life
(B) distinct species of creatures
(C) Darwin's theory of evolution
(D) controlled experimentation
(E) Darwin's interest in nature
16. The word “ends” in line 29 means
(A) borders (B) extremities (C) limits
(D) purposes (E) deaths
17. The use of the phrase “run out” two times (lines 32–36) emphasizes the
(A) waste of energy involved
(B) difference between the actions of humans and birds
(C) impatience of the naturalists calling the birds
(D) nervousness of the author in strange situations
(E) overwhelming response of the birds
18. The word “lighting” in line 60 means
(A) illuminating
(B) landing
(C) shining
(D) weightless
(E) flapping
19. The pulse that Dillard feels (lines 56–58) is most likely
(A) the agitated beating of her heart
(B) the rhythm of the birds' touching down
(C) the leaping of crickets against the tree
(D) a painful throbbing in her arm
(E) the wind of the birds' passing
20. Dillard's description of the finches (lines 71–75) serves chiefly to
(A) contrast their overall drabness with their variety in one specific aspect
(B) illustrate the predominance of tree finches over ground finches
(C) emphasize the use of memorable names to distinguish different species
(D) convey a sense of the possibilities for further evolution in the finch family
(E) distinguish them from the warblers and mockingbirds found in the islands
21. Lines 71–78 suggest that the finches' beaks evolved in ways that
(A) mimicked a fanlike shape
(B) protected the birds from attack
(C) captured Darwin's interest
(D) enhanced the birds' attractiveness
(E) enabled them to reach nourishment
22. The word “hazard” in line 83 means
(A) venture
(B) speculate
(C) be imperiled
(D) run aground
(E) develop
23. The “fluorescent spray of horn” referred to by the author in lines 96 and 97 is most likely
(A) a series of musical notes
(B) a flock of birds
(C) the birds' shiny beaks
(D) branches of the *palo santo* tree
(E) a primitive musical instrument
24. In the final paragraph, the author does all of the following EXCEPT
(A) restate an assertion
(B) make a comparison
(C) define a term
(D) refute an argument
(E) describe a sequence of events

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SECTION 4

Time—25 Minutes
35 QuestionsSelect the best answer to each of the following questions; then
blacken the appropriate space on your answer sheet.

Some or all parts of the following sentences are underlined. The first answer choice, (A), simply repeats the underlined part of the sentence. The other four choices present four alternative ways to phrase the underlined part. Select the answer that produces the most effective sentence, one that is clear and exact, and blacken the appropriate space on your answer sheet. In selecting your choice, be sure that it is standard written English, and that it expresses the meaning of the original sentence.

Example:

The first biography of author Eudora Welty came out in 1998 and she was 89 years old at the time.

- (A) and she was 89 years old at the time
- (B) at the time when she was 89
- (C) upon becoming an 89 year old
- (D) when she was 89
- (E) at the age of 89 years old

A B C ☒ E

1. Complaining that he couldn't hear hardly anything, he asked Dr. Brown, the otologist, whether he should get a hearing aid.
 - (A) Complaining that he couldn't hear hardly anything,
 - (B) Complaining that he couldn't hardly hear anything,
 - (C) He complained that he couldn't hear hardly anything,
 - (D) Complaining that he could hear hardly anything,
 - (E) Because he couldn't hear hardly anything,
2. Shakespeare wrote many plays, they are now being presented on public television.
 - (A) Shakespeare wrote many plays, they are now being presented on public television.
 - (B) Shakespeare wrote many plays, and they have been presented on public television.
 - (C) Shakespeare wrote many plays, which public television has now presented.
 - (D) The many plays of Shakespeare have now been presented on public television.
 - (E) Shakespeare wrote many plays; they are now being presented on public television.
3. Many alcoholics attempt to conceal their problem from their fellow workers, but invariably failing to keep their secret.
 - (A) but invariably failing to keep their secret
 - (B) but they invariably fail to keep their secret
 - (C) but fail, invariably, to keep their secret
 - (D) who invariably fail to keep their secret
 - (E) who they invariably fail to keep their secret from
4. Upon considering the facts of the case, the solution was obvious; consequently, Holmes sent for the police.
 - (A) Upon considering
 - (B) When considering
 - (C) Considering
 - (D) In consideration of
 - (E) When he considered
5. Familiar with the terrain from previous visits, the explorer's search for the abandoned mine site was a success.
 - (A) the explorer's search for the abandoned mine site was a success
 - (B) the success of the explorer's search for the abandoned mine site was assured
 - (C) the explorer succeeded in finding the abandoned mine site
 - (D) the search by the explorer for the abandoned mine site was successful
 - (E) the explorer in his search for the abandoned mine site was a success

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6. Economic conditions demand not only cutting wages and prices but also to reduce inflation-raised tax rates.
- (A) not only cutting wages and prices but also to reduce
 (B) we not only cut wages and prices but also reduce
 (C) to not only cut wages and prices but also to reduce
 (D) not only to cut wages and prices but also to reduce
 (E) not only a cut in wages and prices but also to reduce
7. He interviewed several candidates who he thought had the experience and qualifications he required.
- (A) who he thought
 (B) whom he thought
 (C) of whom he thought
 (D) he thought who
 (E) which he thought
8. It is typical of military service for a skilled technician to be inducted and then you spend your whole tour of duty peeling potatoes and cleaning latrines.
- (A) then you spend your whole tour of duty
 (B) to spend your whole tour of duty
 (C) then they spend their whole tour of duty
 (D) to spend their whole tour of duty
 (E) then spend her whole tour of duty
9. In years past, teenagers typically passed notes to their friends in class rather than electronic instant messages today.
- (A) class rather than electronic instant messages today
 (B) class, but today it is electronic instant messages
 (C) class; today they send electronic instant messages
 (D) class instead of electronic instant messages today
 (E) class; instead, teenagers today sending instant messages electronically
10. George Balanchine's inspiration has had a great effect on many later choreographers who came after him, including Danish-born Peter Martins.
- (A) George Balanchine's inspiration has had a great effect on many later choreographers who came after him
 (B) George Balanchine's inspiration has greatly effected many later choreographers who came after him
 (C) The inspiration of George Balanchine was great for many later choreographers who came after him
 (D) Many choreographers who came after him have been affected greatly by the inspiration of George Balanchine
 (E) George Balanchine has inspired many later choreographers
11. According to Freud, the aim of psychotherapy is to trace neurotic symptoms back to their unconscious roots and expose these roots to mature, rational judgment, thereby depriving them of their compulsive power.
- (A) judgment, thereby depriving them of their compulsive power
 (B) judgment; and thereby it deprives them of their compulsive power
 (C) judgment; thereby depriving them of their compulsive power
 (D) judgment, thereby it deprives them of their compulsive power
 (E) judgment, thereby it deprives them of its compulsive power

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20. Even after you have endured a cold winter in
A
 subzero weather, one finds it possible
B C
to become acclimated to tropical temperatures in
D
 the summer. No error
E

21. When you buy a condominium, you will have
A
less work than owning a house entails, but you
B
have not had the intrinsic rewards. No error
C D E

22. We have come to the conclusion that we can
A
 end hostilities in that area of the world by
B
 providing food to both sides, bringing the
 opposing forces to the negotiation table, and
C
to guarantee financial aid to both sides once peace
D
 is established. No error
E

23. Numerous collections of short stories include
A
 works by Isaac Bashevis Singer who,
despite living in the United States for more than
B
 fifty years, continued to write primarily in Yiddish.
C D
No error
E

24. Public television has succeeded admirably in
A B
 raising money for its future programs through
C
 marathon fund-raising projects. No error
D E

25. By the time the bank guard closed the doors,
A
 a riot had erupted due to the long lines and
B C
shortage of tellers. No error
D E

26. The ancient concept that states that the sun
A B
revolves around Earth is questioned by
C D
 Copernicus in the sixteenth century. No error
E

27. The opera company members, which
A
ranged from manager Joseph Volpe to conductor
B
 James Levine, joined forces to pay tribute to
C
retiring tenor Luciano Pavarotti. No error
D E

28. Both major high school debate teams—each eager
A
to dominate this year's National Forensics League
B
 competition—intends to review thoroughly the
C D
 videos of last year's tournament. No error
E

29. Improvements in the global positioning system
 (GPS) will allow pilots using the system to
A
 guide aircraft right down to the runway
B
even when severe weather creates conditions of
C D
 zero visibility. No error
E

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The passage below is the unedited draft of a student's essay. Parts of the essay need to be rewritten to make the meaning clearer and more precise. Read the essay carefully.

The essay is followed by six questions about changes that might improve all or part of the organization, development, sentence structure, use of language, appropriateness to the audience, or use of standard written English. In each case, choose the answer that most clearly and effectively expresses the student's intended meaning. Indicate your choice by blackening the corresponding space on the answer sheet.

[1] *It is difficult to deny that the world of music has changed greatly in the past thirty years.* [2] *The style, sound, technology, and lyrics of music have been altered greatly.* [3] *In the last three decades, several new categories of music have come into being.*

[4] *One reason why music has changed so greatly is that artists use music as a tool to publicize certain social messages.* [5] *Although many artists of the 1970s used this method as well, their issues were not as severe that banning their album was possible.* [6] *For example, one rap-singer, Ice-T, used his album to promote "cop-killing."* [7] *The idea was so offensive that many believed the album should be banned.* [8] *The controversy caused by Ice-T made the Arista record company refuse to continue production of the album.*

[9] *Another way in which music has changed is lyrics.* [10] *When you listen to certain heavy metal or rap groups, one may notice foul and obscene language used.* [11] *Some of the references to sex are shocking.* [12] *In past eras, such language in recorded music was unheard of.*

[13] *Technological changes in music have occurred.* [14] *With the advent of highly advanced musical devices and many digital effects, the sounds of music have been completely altered.* [15] *Rock and roll was invented in early 1950s.* [16] *When you listen to heavy metal, you hear more distorted guitar sounds than in music of the 60s and 70s.* [17] *In the era of electronic instruments, the variety of possible sounds is incredible.* [18] *Present day sounds could never have been achieved in previous years because the technology was not at hand.* [19] *New music utilizes electronically produced sounds never heard before.* [20] *Computers generate everything from the human voice under water to the sound of whales.* [21] *There are no limits to what the music of the future will sound like.*

30. Which of the following is the best revision of the underlined segment of sentence 5 below?

Although many artists of the 1970s used this method as well, their issues were not as severe that banning their album was possible.

- (A) the issues were less severe than those which caused banning their album to be possible.
 (B) their issues were not as severe that their albums were in danger of being banned.
 (C) they never raised issues that could have caused their albums to be banned.
 (D) the issues they raised were not serious enough that banning their album was a possibility.
 (E) they raised less serious issues and banning their albums was not likely.
31. In view of the sentences that precede and follow sentence 10, which is the most effective revision of sentence 10?
- (A) Listening to certain heavy metal or rap groups, lyrics containing obscenities are often heard.
 (B) Obscene language is common in the songs of heavy metal and rap groups.
 (C) Certain heavy metal and rap groups use foul and obscene language.
 (D) Obscenities are often heard when one listens to the lyrics of certain heavy metal or rap groups.
 (E) Listening to obscene language and listening to the lyrics of certain heavy metal and rap groups.
32. In the context of the entire essay, which revision of sentence 13 provides the most effective transition between paragraphs 3 and 4?
- (A) Technological changes in music also have occurred.
 (B) Also, technology has changed musical sounds.
 (C) Noticeable changes in music's sounds have come about through technological changes.
 (D) Changes in musical technology has changed musical sound, too.
 (E) But the most noticeable change in music has been its sound.

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33. In a revision of the entire essay, which of the following sentences most needs further development?
- (A) Sentence 3
 - (B) Sentence 7
 - (C) Sentence 8
 - (D) Sentence 19
 - (E) Sentence 20
34. Which of the following sentences should be deleted to improve the unit and coherence of paragraph 4?
- (A) Sentence 14
 - (B) Sentence 15
 - (C) Sentence 16
 - (D) Sentence 17
 - (E) Sentence 18
35. With regard to the organization of the entire essay, which is the best revision of sentence 2 in the introductory paragraph?
- (A) In the past thirty years, not only the style, sound, and technology has changed, but the lyrics have, too.
 - (B) Having undergone a change in the style, sound, and technology, musical lyrics have altered also.
 - (C) Changes in musical sound have occurred, while the technology and lyrics have tremendously altered the style of music.
 - (D) Musicians have transformed today's music in style and sound, creating new lyrics and using new technology.
 - (E) Along with changes in sound and technology, the lyrics of music have changed, too.

YOU MAY GO BACK AND REVIEW THIS SECTION IN THE REMAINING TIME,
BUT DO NOT WORK IN ANY OTHER SECTION UNTIL TOLD TO DO SO.

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SECTION 6

Time—25 Minutes
24 QuestionsSelect the best answer to each of the following questions; then
blacken the appropriate space on your answer sheet.

Each of the following sentences contains one or two blanks; each blank indicates that a word or set of words has been left out. Below the sentence are five words or phrases, lettered A through E. Select the word or set of words that best completes the sentence.

Example:

Fame is ----; today's rising star is all too soon tomorrow's washed-up has-been.

- (A) rewarding (B) gradual
(C) essential (D) spontaneous
(E) transitory

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- Because our supply of fossil fuel has been sadly ----, we must find ---- sources of energy.
(A) stored...hoarded
(B) compensated...significant
(C) exhausted...inefficient
(D) increased...available
(E) depleted...alternative
- He is much too ---- in his writings: he writes a page when a sentence should suffice.
(A) devious (B) lucid (C) verbose
(D) efficient (E) pleasant
- The abundance and diversity of insects is the cumulative effect of an extraordinarily low ---- rate: bugs endure.
(A) metabolic
(B) density
(C) extinction
(D) percentage
(E) standard
- Pre-Spanish art in Mexico is not a ---- art; they are mistaken who see in its bold simplifications or wayward conceptions an inability to ---- technical difficulties.
(A) formal...ignore
(B) graphic...understand
(C) primitive...nurture
(D) crude...overcome
(E) revolutionary...instigate
- Are we to turn into spineless ----, afraid to take a ---- stand, unable to answer a question without pussyfooting?
(A) disciples...positive
(B) hedonists...compromising
(C) criminals...defiant
(D) critics...constructive
(E) equivocators...forthright

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Read the passages below, and then answer the questions that follow. The questions relate to the content of both passages and their relationship. The correct response may be stated outright or merely suggested.

Questions 6–9 are based on the following passages.

Both passages relate to the career of the abolitionist Frederick Douglass. Passage 1 comes from the introduction to a collection of his short prose. Passage 2 is excerpted from Douglass’s letter to his former master, written while Douglass was in England.

Passage 1

- To elude slave catchers, the fugitive slave Frederick Baily changed his name, becoming Frederick Douglass, abolitionist spokesman and author. When he published his autobiography,
- Line (5) however, Douglass exposed himself to recapture: federal laws gave Douglass’s ex-master the right to seize his property. Douglass traveled to Britain, where slavery was illegal; there he worked to gain support for America’s anti-slavery movement.
- (10) After two years, British friends unexpectedly bought his freedom, allowing him to return home to continue the fight. Some abolitionists criticized Douglass, however, saying that by letting his freedom be bought he acknowledged his master’s
- (15) right to own him.

Passage 2

- I have often thought I should like to explain to you the grounds upon which I have justified myself in running away from you.... We are distinct persons, and are each equally provided with
- (20) faculties necessary to our individual existence. In leaving you, I took nothing but what belonged to me, and in no way lessened your means for obtaining an *honest* living.... I therefore see no wrong in any part of the transaction. It is true, I
- (25) went off secretly; but that was more your fault than mine. Had I let you into the secret, you would have defeated the enterprise entirely; but for this, I should have been really glad to have made you acquainted with my intentions to leave.

6. In Passage 1, the word “property” (line 7) most nearly means
- (A) parcel of land
(B) right of ownership
(C) characteristic trait
(D) personal possession
(E) particular virtue
7. As described in the final sentence of Passage 1, the attitude of some abolitionists to the purchase of Douglass’s freedom can best be characterized as
- (A) enthusiastic
(B) indifferent
(C) negative
(D) envious
(E) sympathetic
8. Compared to Passage 2, Passage 1 can be described as
- (A) figurative rather than literal
(B) expository rather than argumentative
(C) rhetorical rather than unembellished
(D) descriptive rather than factual
(E) subjective rather than objective
9. The “enterprise” to which Douglass refers in the final sentence of Passage 2 is
- (A) a financial transaction
(B) the letter to his former master
(C) his escape from slavery
(D) his return from England
(E) the means of earning an honest living

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Questions 10–15 are based on the following passage.

The following passage is taken from a major historical text on life in the Middle Ages.

To the world when it was half a thousand years younger, the outlines of all things seemed more clearly marked than to us. The contrast
 Line between suffering and joy, between adversity and
 (5) happiness, appeared more striking. All experience had yet to the minds of men the directness and absoluteness of the pleasure and pain of child-life. Every event, every action, was still embodied in expressive and solemn forms, which raised them
 (10) to the dignity of a ritual. For it was not merely the great facts of birth, marriage, and death which, by their sacredness, were raised to the rank of mysteries; incidents of less importance, like a journey, a task, a visit, were equally attended by a thousand formalities: benedictions, ceremonies,
 (15) formulae.

Calamities and indigence were more afflicting than at present; it was more difficult to guard against them, and to find solace. Illness and
 (20) health presented a more striking contrast; the cold and darkness of winter were more real evils. Honors and riches were relished with greater avidity and contrasted more vividly with surrounding misery. We, at the present day, can
 (25) hardly understand the keenness with which a fur coat, a good fire on the hearth, a soft bed, a glass of wine, were formerly enjoyed.

Then, again, all things in life were of a proud or cruel publicity. Lepers sounded their rattles
 (30) and went about in processions, beggars exhibited their deformity and their misery in churches. Every order and estate, every rank and profession, was distinguished by its costume. The great lords never moved about without a glorious display of
 (35) arms and liveries, exciting fear and envy. Executions and other public acts of justice, hawking, marriages and funerals, were all announced by cries and processions, songs and music. The lover wore the colors of his lady; companions the
 (40) emblem of their confraternity; parties and servants the badges or blazon of their lords. Between town and country, too, the contrast was very marked. A medieval town did not lose itself in extensive suburbs of factories and villas; girded by its walls, it
 (45) stood forth as a compact whole, bristling with innumerable turrets. However tall and threatening the houses of noblemen or merchants might be, in the aspect of the town the lofty mass of the churches always remained dominant.

- (50) The contrast between silence and sound, darkness and light, like that between summer and winter, was more strongly marked than it is in our lives. The modern town hardly knows silence or darkness in their purity, nor the effect of a solitary light or a single distant cry.
- (55) All things presenting themselves to the mind in violent contrasts and impressive forms, lent a tone of excitement and of passion to everyday life and tended to produce the perpetual oscillation
- (60) between despair and distracted joy, between cruelty and pious tenderness which characterizes life in the Middle Ages.
10. The author's main purpose in this passage is best defined as an attempt to show how
- (A) extremes of feeling and experience marked the Middle Ages
- (B) the styles of the very poor and the very rich complemented each other
- (C) twentieth century standards of behavior cannot be applied to the Middle Ages
- (D) the Middle Ages developed out of the Dark Ages
- (E) the medieval spirit languished five hundred years ago
11. According to lines 10–16, surrounding an activity with formalities makes it
- (A) less important
- (B) more stately
- (C) less expensive
- (D) more indirect
- (E) less solemn
12. The author's use of the term "formulae" (line 16) could best be interpreted to mean which of the following?
- (A) set forms of words for rituals
- (B) mathematical rules or principles
- (C) chemical symbols
- (D) nourishment for infants
- (E) prescriptions for drugs

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13. The word “order” in line 32 means
- (A) command
 - (B) harmony
 - (C) sequence
 - (D) physical condition
 - (E) social class
14. According to the passage, well above the typical medieval town there towered
- (A) houses of worship
 - (B) manufacturing establishments
 - (C) the mansions of the aristocracy
 - (D) great mercantile houses
 - (E) walled suburbs
15. To the author, the Middle Ages seem to be all the following EXCEPT
- (A) routine and boring
 - (B) festive and joyful
 - (C) dignified and ceremonious
 - (D) passionate and turbulent
 - (E) harsh and bleak

Questions 16–24 are based on the following passage.

The following passage is excerpted from Hunger for Memory, the autobiography of Mexican-American writer Richard Rodriguez, who speaks of lessons he learned as the child of working-class immigrant parents.

I remember to start with that day in Sacramento—a California now nearly thirty years past—when I first entered a classroom, able to understand some fifty stray English words.

(5) The third of four children, I had been preceded to a neighborhood Roman Catholic school by an older brother and sister. Each afternoon they returned, as they left in the morning, always together, speaking in Spanish as they climbed the

(10) five steps of the porch. And their mysterious books, wrapped in shopping-bag paper, remained on the table next to the door, closed firmly behind them.

An accident of geography sent me to a school

(15) where all my classmates were white, many the children of doctors and lawyers and business executives. All my classmates certainly must have been uneasy on that first day of school—as most children are uneasy—to find themselves apart

(20) from their families in the first institution of their lives. But I was astonished.

The nun said, in a friendly but oddly impersonal voice, “Boys and girls, this is Richard Rodriguez.” (I heard her sound out: *Rich-heard Road-ree-guess*.) It was the first time I had heard anyone name me in English. “Richard,” the nun repeated more slowly, writing my name down in her black leather book. Quickly I turned to see my mother’s face dissolve in a watery blur behind

(30) the pebbled glass door.

Many years later there is something called bilingual education—a scheme proposed in the late 1960s by Hispanic-American social activists, later endorsed by a congressional vote. It is a program that seeks to permit non-English-speaking children, many from lower class homes, to use their family language as the language of school. (Such is the goal its supporters announce.) I hear them and am forced to say no: It is not possible

(40) for a child—any child—ever to use his family’s language in school. Not to understand this is to misunderstand the public uses of schooling and to trivialize the nature of intimate life—a family’s “language.”

(45) Memory teaches me what I know of these matters; the boy reminds the adult. I was a bilingual child, a certain kind—socially disadvantaged—the son of working-class parents, both Mexican immigrants.

(50) In the early years of my boyhood, my parents coped very well in America. My father had steady work. My mother managed at home. They were nobody’s victims. Optimism and ambition led them to a house (our home) many blocks from the

(55) Mexican south side of town. We lived among *gringos* and only a block from the biggest, whitest houses. It never occurred to my parents that they couldn’t live wherever they chose. Nor was the Sacramento of the fifties bent on teaching

(60) them a contrary lesson. My mother and father were more annoyed than intimidated by those two or three neighbors who tried initially to make us unwelcome. (“Keep your brats away from my sidewalk!”) But despite all they achieved, perhaps

(65) because they had so much to achieve, any deep feeling of ease, the confidence of “belonging” in public was withheld from them both. They regarded the people at work, the faces in crowds, as very distant from us. They were the others,

(70) *los gringos*. That term was interchangeable in their speech with another, even more telling, *los americanos*.

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16. The family members in the passage are discussed primarily in terms of
- (A) the different personalities of each
 - (B) the common heritage they shared
 - (C) the ambitions they possessed
 - (D) their interaction with the English-speaking world
 - (E) their struggle against racial discrimination
17. The author's description of his older brother and sister's return from school (lines 7–10) suggests that they
- (A) enjoyed exploring the mysteries of American culture
 - (B) were afraid to speak English at home
 - (C) wished to imitate their English-speaking classmates
 - (D) readily ignored the need to practice using English
 - (E) regretted their inability to make friends
18. What initially confused the author on his first day of school?
- (A) His mother's departure took him by surprise.
 - (B) Hearing his name in English disoriented him.
 - (C) His older brother and sister had told him lies about the school.
 - (D) He had never before seen a nun.
 - (E) He had never previously encountered white children.
19. The word "scheme" in line 32 means
- (A) conspiracy
 - (B) diagram
 - (C) plan
 - (D) outline
 - (E) goal
20. The author rejects bilingual education on the grounds that
- (A) allowing students to use their family's language in school presents only trivial difficulties to teachers
 - (B) its champions fail to see that public education must meet public needs, not necessarily personal ones
 - (C) most students prefer using standard English both at home and in the classroom
 - (D) the proposal was made only by social activists and does not reflect the wishes of the Hispanic-American community
 - (E) it is an unnecessary program that puts a heavy financial burden upon the taxpayer
21. In lines 45–49, the author most likely outlines his specific background in order to
- (A) emphasize how far he has come in achieving his current academic success
 - (B) explain the sort of obstacles faced by the children of immigrants
 - (C) indicate what qualifies him to speak authoritatively on the issue
 - (D) dispel any misunderstandings about how much he remembers of his childhood
 - (E) evoke the reader's sympathy for socially disadvantaged children
22. The author's attitude toward his parents (lines 50–72) can best be described as
- (A) admiring (B) contemptuous (C) indifferent (D) envious (E) diffident
23. Which of the following statements regarding Mexican-Americans in Sacramento would be most true of the author's experiences?
- (A) They were unable to find employment.
 - (B) They felt estranged from the community as a whole.
 - (C) They found a ready welcome in white neighborhoods.
 - (D) They took an active part in public affairs.
 - (E) They were unaware of academic institutions.
24. The word "telling" as used in line 71 means
- (A) outspoken
 - (B) interchangeable
 - (C) unutterable
 - (D) embarrassing
 - (E) revealing

YOU MAY GO BACK AND REVIEW THIS SECTION IN THE REMAINING TIME,
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SECTION 8

Time—20 Minutes
19 Questions

Select the best answer to each of the following questions; then blacken the appropriate space on your answer sheet.

Each of the following sentences contains one or two blanks; each blank indicates that a word or set of words has been left out. Below the sentence are five words or phrases, lettered A through E. Select the word or set of words that best completes the sentence.

Example:

Fame is ----; today's rising star is all too soon tomorrow's washed-up has-been.

- (A) rewarding (B) gradual
(C) essential (D) spontaneous
(E) transitory

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- In apologizing to the uncredited photographer, the editor said that he ---- that this ---- use of copy-righted photographs had taken place.
(A) deplored...legitimate
(B) conceded...inevitable
(C) regretted...unauthorized
(D) admitted...warranted
(E) acknowledged...appropriate
- The herb Chinese parsley is an example of what we mean by an acquired taste: Westerners who originally ---- it eventually come to ---- its flavor in Oriental foods.
(A) relish...enjoy
(B) dislike...welcome
(C) savor...abhor
(D) ignore...detest
(E) discern...recognize
- Because he was ---- in the performance of his duties, his employers could not ---- his work.
(A) derelict...quarrel over
(B) dilatory...grumble at
(C) undisciplined...object to
(D) assiduous...complain about
(E) mandatory...count on
- British ---- contemporary art has been an obstacle even for modern artists now revered as great, such as Francis Bacon and Lucian Freud, who were ---- for years before winning acceptance.
(A) veneration of...eulogized
(B) indifference to...dismissed
(C) disdain for...lauded
(D) ignorance of...studied
(E) intolerance of...vindicated
- The biochemistry instructor urged that we take particular care of the ---- chemicals to prevent their evaporation.
(A) insoluble (B) superficial (C) extraneous
(D) volatile (E) insipid
- It is said that the custom of shaking hands originated when primitive men held out empty hands to indicate that they had no ---- weapons and were thus ---- disposed.
(A) lethal...clearly
(B) concealed...amicably
(C) hidden...harmfully
(D) murderous...ill
(E) secret...finally

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The questions that follow the next two passages relate to the content of both, and to their relationship. The correct response may be stated outright in the passage or merely suggested.

Questions 7–19 are based on the following passages.

The following passages are adapted from essays on detective fiction, often known as mysteries. In the first, the poet W. H. Auden discusses the detective story's magic formula. In the second, historian Robin Winks assesses what we do when we read mysteries.

Passage 1

The most curious fact about the detective story is that it makes its greatest appeal precisely to those classes of people who are most immune to other forms of daydream literature. The typical
 (5) detective story addict is a doctor or clergyman or scientist or artist, i.e., a fairly successful professional man with intellectual interests and well-read in his own field, who could never stomach the *Saturday Evening Post* or *True Confessions* or
 (10) movie magazines or comics.

It is sometimes said that detective stories are read by respectable law-abiding citizens in order to gratify in fantasy the violent or murderous wishes they dare not, or are ashamed to, translate
 (15) into action. This may be true for readers of thrillers (which I rarely enjoy), but it is quite false for the reader of detective stories. On the contrary, the magical satisfaction the latter provide (which makes them escape literature, not works
 (20) of art) is the illusion of being dissociated from the murderer.

The magic formula is an innocence which is discovered to contain guilt; then a suspicion of being the guilty one; and finally a real innocence
 (25) from which the guilty other has been expelled, a cure effected, not by me or my neighbors, but by the miraculous intervention of a genius from outside who removes guilt by giving knowledge of guilt. (The detective story subscribes, in fact, to the Socratic daydream: "Sin is ignorance.")
 (30)

If one thinks of a work of art which deals with murder, *Crime and Punishment* for example, its effect on the reader is to compel an identification with the murderer which he would prefer not to
 (35) recognize. The identification of fantasy is always an attempt to avoid one's own suffering: the identification of art is a compelled sharing in the suffering of another. Kafka's *The Trial* is another instructive example of the difference between a
 (40) work of art and the detective story. In the latter it is certain that a crime has been committed and, temporarily, uncertain to whom guilt should be attached; as soon as this is known, the innocence of everyone else is certain. (Should it turn out that

(45) after all no crime has been committed, then all would be innocent.) In *The Trial*, on the other hand, it is the guilt that is certain and the crime that is uncertain; the aim of the hero's investigation is not to prove his innocence (which would
 (50) be impossible for he knows he is guilty), but to discover what, if anything, he has done to make himself guilty. K, the hero, is, in fact, a portrait of the kind of person who reads detective stories for escape.

The fantasy, then, which the detective story addict indulges is the fantasy of being restored to the Garden of Eden, to a state of innocence, where he may know love as love and not as the law. The driving force behind this daydream is
 (60) the feeling of guilt, the cause of which is unknown to the dreamer. The fantasy of escape is the same, whether one explains the guilt in Christian, Freudian, or any other terms. One's way of trying to face the reality, on the other
 (65) hand, will, of course, depend very much on one's creed.

Passage 2

Detective fiction creates for us an anonymity; within it, we may constitute the last law on earth, making decisions (to be "proved" right or wrong)
 (70) as we go, responsible for them, tricked, disappointed, triumphant, joyful, honest as to our mistakes, setting the record straight. As we make leaps of faith between evidence and decision in our daily lives—to board this bus, to choose that
 (75) doctor, to add these pounds—so we make leaps of faith between evidence and conclusion, through the public historiography and the private autobiography that we read. We learn how to define evidence, to use up our intellectual shoe leather in
 (80) pursuit of an operable truth, to take joy from the receding horizon and pleasure in the discovery that the answer has not yet been found, that there is more work to be done. We learn that what people believe to be true is as important as the objective truth defined by the researcher/detective. In
 (85) Marlowe and Archer we meet people who have no use for their conclusions, no desire for vengeance, who know that society will supply the uses while they may engage in the happy ambiguity of simply finding the facts, which, inert, take on life when embedded in a context of cause and effect.
 (90)

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- Ultimately one reads detective fiction because it involves judgments—judgments made, passed
 (95) upon, tested. In raising questions about purpose, it raises questions about cause and effect. In the end, like history, such fiction appears to, and occasionally does, decode the environment; appears to and occasionally does tell one what to
 (100) *do*; appears to and occasionally does set the record straight. Setting the record straight ought to matter. Detective fiction, in its high seriousness, is a bit like a religion, in pursuit of truths best left examined at a distance. As with all fine
 (105) literature, history, philosophy, as with the written word wherever employed creatively, it can lead us to laughter in our frustration, to joy in our experience, and to tolerance for our complexities. It begins as Hawthorne so often does, and as the
 (110) best of historians do, with a personal word, diffident, apparently modest, in search of the subject by asking, What is the question? It ends, as historians who have completed their journey often do, with an authoritative tone, the complex explained,
 (115) the mystery revealed.
7. The word “curious” in line 1 means
 (A) inquisitive
 (B) unusual
 (C) sensitive
 (D) prying
 (E) salutary
8. The opening paragraph of Passage 1 suggests that the author would consider *True Confessions* and movie magazines to be
 (A) sources of factual data about society
 (B) worthwhile contemporary periodicals
 (C) standard forms of escapist literature
 (D) the typical literary fare of professionals
 (E) less addictive than detective fiction
9. The author of Passage 1 asserts that readers of detective fiction can most accurately be described as
 (A) believers in the creed of art for art’s sake
 (B) people bent on satisfying an unconscious thirst for blood
 (C) dreamers unable to face the monotony of everyday reality
 (D) persons seeking momentary release from a vague sense of guilt
 (E) idealists drawn to the comforts of organized religion
10. The word “translate” in line 14 means
 (A) decipher
 (B) move
 (C) explain
 (D) convey
 (E) convert
11. Which best describes what the author is doing in citing the example of Kafka’s *The Trial* (lines 46–54)?
 (A) Dramatizing the plot of a typical detective story
 (B) Analyzing its distinctive qualities as a work of art
 (C) Refuting a common opinion about readers of detective fiction
 (D) Demonstrating the genius of the outside investigator
 (E) Discrediting a theory about Kafka’s narrative
12. In Passage 1, the author’s attitude toward detective fiction can best be described as one of
 (A) fastidious distaste
 (B) open skepticism
 (C) profound veneration
 (D) aloof indifference
 (E) genuine appreciation
13. In context, “use up our intellectual shoe leather” (line 79) suggests that readers of mysteries
 (A) suffer in the course of arriving at the truth
 (B) are attempting to escape from overly strenuous intellectual pursuits
 (C) work hard mentally, much as detectives do physically
 (D) have only a limited supply of time to devote to detective fiction
 (E) grow hardened to crime in the course of their reading
14. In lines 78–83, the author of Passage 2 finds the prospect of additional work
 (A) burdensome (B) unexpected (C) unfounded
 (D) delightful (E) deceptive

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15. Passage 2 suggests that Marlowe and Archer are most likely
- (A) murder victims
 - (B) fictional detectives
 - (C) prominent novelists
 - (D) literary scholars
 - (E) rival theorists
16. As used in line 106, the word “employed” most nearly means
- (A) hired (B) used (C) commissioned
 - (D) remunerated (E) labored
17. According to lines 109–112, the detective story starts by
- (A) setting the record straight
 - (B) simplifying the difficulties of the case
 - (C) humanizing the investigating detective
 - (D) introducing the characters under suspicion
 - (E) defining the problem to be solved
18. Both passages are primarily concerned with the question of
- (A) whether detective stories gratify a taste for violence
 - (B) why people enjoy reading detective fiction
 - (C) how detectives arrive at their conclusions
 - (D) why some people resist the appeal of escapist literature
 - (E) whether detective stories can be considered works of art
19. The author of Passage 1 would most likely react to the characterization of detective fiction presented in lines 93–115 by pointing out that
- (A) reading detective fiction is an escape, not a highly serious pursuit
 - (B) other analyses have shown the deficiencies of this characterization
 - (C) this characterization reflects the author’s lack of taste
 - (D) this characterization is neither original nor objective
 - (E) the realities of the publishing trade justify this characterization

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SECTION 10 Time—10 Minutes
14 Questions

For each of the following questions, select the best answer from the choices provided and fill in the appropriate circle on the answer sheet.

Some or all parts of the following sentences are underlined. The first answer choice, (A), simply repeats the underlined part of the sentence. The other four choices present four alternative ways to phrase the underlined part. Select the answer that produces the most effective sentence, one that is clear and exact, and blacken the appropriate space on your answer sheet. In selecting your choice, be sure that it is standard written English, and that it expresses the meaning of the original sentence.

Example:

The first biography of author Eudora Welty came out in 1998 and she was 89 years old at the time.

- (A) and she was 89 years old at the time
- (B) at the time when she was 89
- (C) upon becoming an 89 year old
- (D) when she was 89
- (E) at the age of 89 years old

A B C ☒ E

1. In the four chapels of Santa Croce, Giotto painted frescoes and they portrayed the lives of the saints.
 - (A) frescoes and they portrayed
 - (B) frescoes, being portrayals of
 - (C) frescoes, they portrayed
 - (D) frescoes that portrayed
 - (E) frescoes because they portrayed
2. The debate coach, together with the members of the winning team, is traveling to Washington for the awards ceremony.
 - (A) together with the members of the winning team, is traveling
 - (B) along with the members of the winning team, they are traveling
 - (C) along with the members of the winning team, are traveling
 - (D) together with the members of the winning team, are traveling
 - (E) together with the members of the winning team, are to travel

3. By establishing strict rules of hygiene in maternity wards, Ignaz Semmelweis saved many women from dying of childbed fever, this was a fate that many expectant mothers feared.
 - (A) fever, this was a fate that many expectant mothers feared
 - (B) fever, since many expectant mothers feared this was their fate
 - (C) fever, it was a fate of which many expectant mothers were afraid
 - (D) fever, because many expectant mothers feared this fate
 - (E) fever, a fate that many expectant mothers feared
4. Veterans of World War II received greater support from the public than the Korean and Vietnam Wars.
 - (A) than
 - (B) than did
 - (C) than did veterans of
 - (D) than from the support of
 - (E) than from the
5. Nowadays airport security guards have the right to search people's bags who act in a suspicious manner.
 - (A) people's bags who act
 - (B) persons' bags who act
 - (C) the bags of people who act
 - (D) the bags of persons that act
 - (E) personal bags which act
6. The clipper ship was the fastest ocean-going vessel of its time; it ruled the waves only briefly, however, before the faster and more reliable steamship took its place.
 - (A) time; it ruled the waves only briefly, however,
 - (B) time, for it ruled the waves only briefly
 - (C) time; however, ruling the waves only briefly
 - (D) time, having ruled the waves only briefly, however,
 - (E) time, but was ruling the waves only briefly, however,

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7. The real estate reporter maintained that housing prices in San Francisco were higher than any other city in the country.
- (A) higher than any other city
(B) higher than every other city
(C) the highest of those of any other city
(D) higher than those in any other city
(E) higher than any city
8. During the eighteenth century, inoculations against smallpox became increasingly popular among the English upper classes although to the lower classes it remained mysterious and therefore threatening.
- (A) although to the lower classes it
(B) because to the lower classes it
(C) although to the lower classes such inoculations
(D) however, to the lower classes the inoculations
(E) although among the lower classes it
9. With the rift between the two sides apparently widening, analysts said that they considered the likelihood of a merger between the two corporations to be negligible.
- (A) considered the likelihood of a merger between the two corporations to be negligible
(B) considered it was likely a merger between the two corporations being negligible
(C) considered the two corporations' merger likely to be negligible
(D) considered the likelihood of the two corporations merging between them to have been negligible
(E) considered between the two corporations such a merger to be negligible
10. Gold was discovered at Sutter's Mill in 1848, and the prospectors who flocked to the gold fields are known not as the forty-eighters but as the forty-niners.
- (A) Gold was discovered at Sutter's Mill in 1848, and
(B) They discovered gold at Sutter's Mill in 1848, and
(C) Although gold was discovered at Sutter's Mill in 1848,
(D) Upon the discovery of gold at Sutter's Mill in 1848,
(E) Because gold was discovered at Sutter's Mill in 1848,
11. Once a leading light of the Harlem Renaissance, the revived interest in African-American literary pioneers rescued Zora Neale Hurston from decades of obscurity.
- (A) the revived interest in African-American literary pioneers rescued Zora Neale Hurston from decades of obscurity
(B) through the revived interest in African-American literary pioneers, Zora Neale Hurston was rescued from decades of obscurity
(C) Zora Neale Hurston's rescue from decades of literary obscurity was due to the revived interest in African-American literary pioneers
(D) Zora Neale Hurston was rescued from decades of literary obscurity by the revived interest in African-American literary pioneers
(E) Zora Neale Hurston was rescued from decades of literary obscurity by reviving the interest in African-American literary pioneers
12. The historians of geography and cartography seem more interested in their maps than in the explorers who went into the field, often at great risk, to get the information that these maps contain.
- (A) explorers who went into the field, often at great risk, to get the information that these maps contain
(B) explorers that went into the field, often at great risk, to get the information these maps containing
(C) explorers going into the field, often greatly risking, and they got the information that these maps contain
(D) explorers who went into the field to get the information that these maps often contain at great risk
(E) explorers often at great risk that were the ones who went into the field to get the information contained in these maps

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13. Employment statistics indicate that the percentage of workers who found jobs in the fall quarter is lower than the spring.
- (A) workers who found jobs in the fall quarter is lower than the spring
 - (B) workers that found jobs in the fall quarter is lower than the percentage in the spring
 - (C) workers who found jobs in the fall quarter is lower than the equivalent percentage in the spring
 - (D) workers who had found jobs in the fall quarter is lower than the spring
 - (E) workers finding jobs in the fall quarter is lower than the spring quarter
14. Most of the free libraries founded by Andrew Carnegie were located in communities where there were hardly no other cultural institutions available to members of the working classes.
- (A) Most of the free libraries founded by Andrew Carnegie were located in communities where there were hardly no other cultural institutions
 - (B) Of the free libraries founded by Andrew Carnegie, most were located in communities in which there were hardly no other cultural institutions
 - (C) Most free libraries that were founded by Andrew Carnegie he located in communities where hardly any other cultural institutions were
 - (D) Andrew Carnegie founded mostly free libraries located in communities where there were hardly any other cultural institutions
 - (E) Most of the free libraries founded by Andrew Carnegie were located in communities where there were hardly any other cultural institutions

YOU MAY GO BACK AND REVIEW THIS SECTION IN THE REMAINING TIME,
BUT DO NOT WORK IN ANY OTHER SECTION UNTIL TOLD TO DO SO.

STOP

Test 3 1 1 1 1 1 1 1

SECTION 1	Time—25 Minutes	ESSAY
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The excerpt appearing below makes a point about a particular topic. Read the passage carefully, and think about the assignment that follows.

Each fresh crisis we encounter is an opportunity in disguise.

ASSIGNMENT: What are your thoughts on the statement above? Compose an essay in which you express your views on this topic. Your essay may support, refute, or qualify the view expressed in the statement. What you write, however, must be relevant to the topic under discussion. Additionally, you must support your viewpoint, indicating your reasoning and providing examples based on your studies and/or experience.

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SECTION 2

Time—25 Minutes
24 QuestionsSelect the best answer to each of the following questions; then
blacken the appropriate space on your answer sheet.

Each of the following sentences contains one or two blanks; each blank indicates that a word or set of words has been left out. Below the sentence are five words or phrases, lettered A through E. Select the word or set of words that best completes the sentence.

Example:

Fame is ----; today's rising star is all too soon tomorrow's washed-up has-been.

- (A) rewarding (B) gradual
(C) essential (D) spontaneous
(E) transitory

Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ ●

- Archaeologists are involved in ---- Mayan temples in Central America, uncovering the old ruins in order to learn more about the civilization they represent.
(A) demolishing (B) incapacitating
(C) excavating (D) worshipping
(E) adapting
- Afraid that the ---- nature of the plays being presented would corrupt the morals of their audiences, the Puritans closed the theaters in 1642.
(A) mediocre
(B) fantastic
(C) profound
(D) lewd
(E) witty
- The governor's imposition of martial law on the once-peaceful community was the last straw, so far as the lawmakers were concerned: the legislature refused to function until martial law was ----.
(A) reaffirmed (B) reiterated (C) inaugurated
(D) rescinded (E) prolonged
- The sergeant suspected that the private was ---- in order to avoid going on the ---- march scheduled for that morning.
(A) malingering...arduous
(B) proselytizing...interminable
(C) invalidating...threatened
(D) exemplary...leisurely
(E) disgruntled...strenuous
- The incidence of smoking among women, formerly ----, has grown to such a degree that lung cancer, once a minor problem, has become the chief ---- of cancer-related deaths among women.
(A) negligible...cause
(B) minor...antidote
(C) preeminent...cure
(D) relevant...modifier
(E) pervasive...opponent
- The columnist was almost ---- when he mentioned his friends, but he was unpleasant and even ---- when he discussed people who irritated him.
(A) recalcitrant...laconic
(B) reverential...acrimonious
(C) sensitive...remorseful
(D) insipid...militant
(E) benevolent...stoical
- An experienced politician who knew better than to launch a campaign in troubled political waters, she intended to wait for a more ---- occasion before she announced her plans.
(A) propitious
(B) provocative
(C) unseemly
(D) questionable
(E) theoretical
- In one instance illustrating Metternich's consuming ----, he employed several naval captains to purchase books abroad for him, eventually adding an entire Oriental library to his ---- collection.
(A) foresight...indifferent
(B) altruism...eclectic
(C) bibliomania...burgeoning
(D) avarice...inadvertent
(E) egocentricity...magnanimous

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Read each of the passages below, and then answer the questions that follow the passage. The correct response may be stated outright or merely suggested in the passage.

Questions 9 and 10 are based on the following passage.

After the mine owner had stripped the vegetation from twelve acres of extremely steep land at a creek head, a flash flood tumbled masses of

Line mining debris into the swollen stream. Though no
(5) lives were lost, the flood destroyed all the homes in the valley. When damage suits brought substantial verdicts favoring the victims, the company took its case to the more sympathetic tribunal at Frankfort. The state judges proclaimed that the
(10) masses of soil, uprooted trees, and slabs of rock had been harmless until set in motion by the force of water; thus they solemnly declared the damage an act of God—for which no coal operator, God-fearing or otherwise, could be held responsible.

9. As used in line 8, the word “sympathetic” most nearly means
- (A) sensitive
 - (B) favorably inclined
 - (C) showing empathy
 - (D) humanitarian
 - (E) dispassionate
10. In describing the coal operator as “God-fearing or otherwise” (lines 13 and 14), the author is most likely being
- (A) reverent
 - (B) pragmatic
 - (C) fearful
 - (D) ironic
 - (E) naive

Questions 11 and 12 are based on the following passage.

In this excerpt from Jane Austen’s The Watsons, the elderly Mr. Watson discusses a visit to church.

“I do not know when I have heard a discourse more to my mind,” continued Mr. Watson, “or one better delivered. He reads extremely well,
Line with great propriety and in a very impressive
(5) manner; and at the same time without any theatrical grimace or violence. I own, I do not like much action in the pulpit. I do not like the studied air and artificial inflections of voice, which your very popular preachers have. A simple delivery is
(10) much better calculated to inspire devotion, and shows a much better taste. Mr. Howard read like a scholar and a gentleman.”

11. The passage suggests that Mr. Watson would most likely agree with which statement?
- (A) A dramatic style of preaching appeals most to discerning listeners.
 - (B) Mr. Howard is too much the gentleman-scholar to be a good preacher.
 - (C) A proper preacher avoids extremes in delivering his sermons.
 - (D) There is no use preaching to anyone unless you happen to catch him when he is ill.
 - (E) A man often preaches his beliefs precisely when he has lost them.
12. The word “studied” (line 7) most nearly means
- (A) affected
 - (B) academic
 - (C) amateurish
 - (D) learned
 - (E) diligent

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Questions 13–24 are based on the following passage.

Rock musicians often affect the role of social revolutionaries. The following passage is taken from an unpublished thesis on the potential of rock and roll music to contribute to political and social change.

It should be clear from the previous arguments that rock and roll cannot escape its role as a part of popular culture. One important part of that role is its commercial nature. Rock and roll is “big corporation business in America and around the globe. As David De Voss has noted: ‘Over fifty U.S. rock artists annually earn from \$2 million to \$6 million. At last count, thirty-five artists and fifteen additional groups make from three to seven times more than America’s highest paid business executive.’”

Perhaps the most damning argument against rock and roll as a political catalyst is suggested by John Berger in an essay on advertising. Berger argues that “publicity turns consumption into a substitute for democracy. The choice of what one eats (or wears or drives) takes the place of significant political choice.” To the extent that rock and roll is big business, and that it is marketed like other consumer goods, rock and roll also serves this role. Our freedom to choose the music we are sold may be distracting us from more important concerns. It is this tendency of rock and roll, fought against but also fulfilled by punk, that Julie Burchill and Tony Parsons describe in *The Boy Looked at Johnny: The Obituary of Rock and Roll*.

Never mind, kid, there’ll soon be another washing-machine/spot-cream/rock-band on the market to solve all your problems and keep you quiet/off the street/distracted from the real enemy/content till the next pay-day. Anyhow, God Save Rock and Roll. . . it made you a consumer, a potential Moron. . . IT’S ONLY ROCK AND ROLL AND IT’S PLASTIC, PLASTIC, YES IT IS!!!!!!

This is a frustrating conclusion to reach, and it is especially frustrating for rock and roll artists who are dissatisfied with the political systems in which they live. If rock and roll’s ability to promote political change is hampered by its popularity, the factor that gives it the potential to reach significant numbers of people, to what extent can rock and roll artists act politically? Apart from charitable endeavors, with which rock and roll artists have been quite successful at raising money for various causes, the potential for significant political activity promoting change appears quite limited.

The history of rock and roll is filled with rock artists who abandoned, at least on vinyl, their political commitment. Bob Dylan, who, by introducing the explicit politics of folk music to rock and roll, can be credited with introducing the political rock and roll of the sixties, quickly abandoned politics for more personal issues. John Lennon, who was perhaps more successful than any other rock and roll artist at getting political material to the popular audience, still had a hard time walking the line between being overtly political but unpopular and being apolitical and extremely popular. In 1969 “Give Peace a Chance” reached number fourteen on the Billboard singles charts. 1971 saw “Power to the People” at number eleven. But the apolitical “Instant Karma” reached number three on the charts one year earlier. “Imagine,” which mixed personal and political concerns, also reached number three one year later. Lennon’s most political album, *Some Time in New York City*, produced no hits. His biggest hits, “Whatever Gets You Through the Night” and “Starting Over,” which both reached number one on the charts, are apolitical. Jon Wiener, in his biography of Lennon, argues that on “Whatever Gets You Through the Night,” “it seemed like John was turning himself into Paul, the person without political values, who put out Number One songs and who managed to sleep soundly. Maybe that’s why John (Lennon) told Elton John that ‘Whatever Gets You Through the Night’ was ‘one of my least favorites.’” When, after leaving music for five years, Lennon returned in 1980 with the best-selling *Double Fantasy* album, the subject of his writing was “caring, sharing, and being a whole person.”

The politically motivated rock and roll artist’s other option is to maintain his political commitment without fooling himself as to the ultimate impact his work will have. If his music is not doomed to obscurity by the challenge it presents to its listeners the artist is lucky. But even such luck can do nothing to protect his work from the misinterpretation it will be subjected to once it is popular. Tom Greene of the Mekons expresses the frustration such artists feel when he says, “You just throw your hands up in horror and try and . . . I don’t know. I mean, what can you do?”

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How can you possibly avoid being a part of the power relations that exist?" The artist's challenge (100) is to *try* to communicate with his audience. But he can only take responsibility for his own intentions. Ultimately, it is the popular audience that must take responsibility for what it does with the artist's work. The rock and roll artist cannot cause (105) political change. But, if he is very lucky, the popular audience might let him contribute to the change it makes.

13. De Voss's comparison of the salaries of rock stars and corporate executives (lines 8–11) is cited primarily in order to
 - (A) express the author's familiarity with current pay scales
 - (B) argue in favor of higher pay for musical artists
 - (C) refute the assertion that rock and roll stars are underpaid
 - (D) support the view that rock and roll is a major industry
 - (E) indicate the lack of limits on the wages of popular stars
14. The word "consumption" in line 15 means
 - (A) supposition
 - (B) beginning a task
 - (C) using up goods
 - (D) advertising a product
 - (E) culmination
15. In the quotation cited in lines 27–35, Burchill and Parsons most likely run the words "washing-machine/spot-cream/rock-band" together to indicate that
 - (A) to the consumer they are all commodities
 - (B) they are products with universal appeal
 - (C) advertisers need to market them differently
 - (D) rock music eliminates conventional distinctions
 - (E) they are equally necessary parts of modern society
16. The word "plastic" in the Burchill and Parsons quotation (line 35) is being used
 - (A) lyrically
 - (B) spontaneously
 - (C) metaphorically
 - (D) affirmatively
 - (E) skeptically
17. Their comments in lines 32 and 33 suggest that Burchill and Parsons primarily regard consumers as
 - (A) invariably dimwitted
 - (B) markedly ambivalent
 - (C) compulsively spendthrift
 - (D) unfamiliar with commerce
 - (E) vulnerable to manipulation
18. The author's comments about Bob Dylan (lines 51–55) chiefly suggest that
 - (A) Dylan readily abandoned political rock and roll for folk music
 - (B) folk music gave voice to political concerns long before rock and roll music did
 - (C) rock and roll swiftly replaced folk music in the public's affections
 - (D) Dylan lacked the necessary skills to convey his political message musically
 - (E) Dylan betrayed his fans' faith in him by turning away from political commentary
19. Wiener's statement quoted in lines 75–81 suggests that
 - (A) John had no desire to imitate more successful performers
 - (B) John was unable to write Number One songs without help from Paul
 - (C) because Paul lacked political values, he wrote fewer Number One songs than John did
 - (D) as an apolitical performer, Paul suffered less strain than John did
 - (E) John disliked "Whatever Gets You Through the Night" because it had been composed by Paul
20. In lines 70–85, "Starting Over" and the *Double Fantasy* album are presented as examples of
 - (A) bold applications of John's radical philosophy
 - (B) overtly political recordings without general appeal
 - (C) profitable successes lacking political content
 - (D) uninspired and unpopular rock and roll records
 - (E) unusual recordings that effected widespread change


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21. The word “maintain” in line 87 means
(A) repair (B) contend (C) subsidize
(D) brace (E) keep
22. As quoted in lines 96–99, Tom Greene of the Mekons feels particularly frustrated because
(A) his work has lost its initial popularity
(B) he cannot escape involvement in the power structure
(C) his original commitment to political change has diminished
(D) he lacks the vocabulary to make coherent political statements
(E) he is horrified by the price he must pay for political success
23. The author attributes the success of the politically motivated rock and roll artist to
(A) political influence
(B) challenging material
(C) good fortune
(D) personal contacts
(E) textual misinterpretation
24. In the last paragraph, the author concludes that the rock and roll artist’s contribution to political change is
(A) immediate
(B) decisive
(C) indirect
(D) irresponsible
(E) blatant

YOU MAY GO BACK AND REVIEW THIS SECTION IN THE REMAINING TIME,
BUT DO NOT WORK IN ANY OTHER SECTION UNTIL TOLD TO DO SO.

S T O P

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SECTION 4

Time—25 Minutes
35 QuestionsSelect the best answer to each of the following questions; then
blacken the appropriate space on your answer sheet.

Some or all parts of the following sentences are underlined. The first answer choice, (A), simply repeats the underlined part of the sentence. The other four choices present four alternative ways to phrase the underlined part. Select the answer that produces the most effective sentence, one that is clear and exact, and blacken the appropriate space on your answer sheet. In selecting your choice, be sure that it is standard written English, and that it expresses the meaning of the original sentence.

Example:

The first biography of author Eudora Welty came out in 1998 and she was 89 years old at the time.

- (A) and she was 89 years old at the time
- (B) at the time when she was 89
- (C) upon becoming an 89 year old
- (D) when she was 89
- (E) at the age of 89 years old

A B C ☒ E

1. By the time we arrive in Italy, we have traveled through four countries.
 - (A) we have traveled through four countries
 - (B) we had traveled through four countries
 - (C) we will have traveled through four countries
 - (D) four countries will have been traveled through
 - (E) we through four countries shall have traveled
2. To say "My lunch was satisfactory" is complimentary, to say "My lunch was adequate" is not.
 - (A) complimentary, to say
 - (B) complementary, to say
 - (C) complementary, however, to say
 - (D) complimentary, but to say
 - (E) complementary to saying
3. When one debates the merits of the proposed reduction in our tax base, you should take into consideration the effect it will have on the schools and the other public services.
 - (A) you should take into consideration the effect
 - (B) you should consider the effect
 - (C) one should take the affect
 - (D) one takes into consideration the affect
 - (E) one should take into consideration the effect
4. We were afraid of the teacher's wrath, due to his statement that he would penalize anyone who failed to hand in his term paper on time.
 - (A) wrath, due to his statement that
 - (B) wrath due to his statement that,
 - (C) wrath, inasmuch as his statement that,
 - (D) wrath because of his statement that
 - (E) wrath and his statement that,
5. Because the sports industry has become so popular is the reason that some universities have created new courses in sports marketing and event planning.
 - (A) popular is the reason that some universities have created new courses in sports marketing and event planning
 - (B) popular, some universities have created new courses in sports marketing and event planning
 - (C) popular, there have been new courses in sports marketing and event planning created by some universities
 - (D) popular is the reason that new courses in sports marketing and event planning have been created by some universities
 - (E) popular, they have created new courses in sports marketing and event planning at some universities
6. I have discovered that the subways in New York are as clean as any other city I have visited.
 - (A) as clean as any other city I have visited
 - (B) as clean as those in any other city I have visited
 - (C) as clean as those in any city I visited
 - (D) cleaner than any city I visited
 - (E) cleaner than any other city I have visited

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7. Inflation in the United States has not and, we hope, never will reach a rate of 20 percent a year.
- (A) has not and, we hope, never will reach
 (B) has not reached and, we hope, never will
 (C) has not and hopefully never will reach
 (D) has not reached and, we hope, never will reach
 (E) has not reached and hopefully never will
8. *Godard* is part biography, part cultural analysis, and it partly pays tribute to an artist who, the author believes, is one of the most influential of his time.
- (A) analysis, and it partly pays tribute to an artist
 (B) analysis, and part tribute to an artist
 (C) analysis, and partly a payment of tribute to an artist
 (D) analysis, also it partly pays tribute to an artist
 (E) analysis, but there is a part that is a tribute to an artist
9. Embarrassment over the discovery of element 118, announced with great fanfare and then retracted amid accusations of scientific fraud, has left the nuclear physics community feeling bruised.
- (A) element 118, announced with great fanfare and then retracted amid accusations of scientific fraud, has left
 (B) element 118, which was announced with great fanfare and afterwards which was retracted amid accusations of scientific fraud, has left
 (C) element 118, announced with great fanfare and then retracted amid accusations of scientific fraud, have left
 (D) element 118 was announced with great fanfare and then was retracted amid accusations of scientific fraud, it has left
 (E) element 118, it having been announced with great fanfare and then it was retracted amidst accusations of scientific fraud, has left
10. Life on Earth has taken a tremendous range of forms, but all species arise from the same molecular ingredients, these ingredients limit the chemical reactions that can occur within cells and so constrain what life can do.
- (A) ingredients, these ingredients limit the chemical reactions that can occur within cells
 (B) ingredients, these are ingredients that limit the chemical reactions that can occur within cells
 (C) ingredients, these ingredients limit the chemical reactions that could occur within cells
 (D) ingredients, which limit the chemical reactions that can occur within cells
 (E) ingredients; but these ingredients limit the chemical reactions that can occur within cells
11. Thompson's fictional retelling of Ignaz Semmelweis's battle to eradicate childbed fever proved to at least one adolescent reader that taking a stand against the establishment, no matter the consequences, is worth the struggle.
- (A) taking a stand against the establishment, no matter the consequences, is worth the struggle
 (B) to take a stand against the establishment, it does not matter what the consequences are, is worth the struggle
 (C) taking a stand against the establishment, despite the consequences, are worth the struggle
 (D) if one takes a stand against the establishment, no matter the consequences, you will find it worth the trouble
 (E) taking a stand against the establishment, regardless of the consequences, is worth the trouble


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The passage below is the unedited draft of a student's essay. Parts of the essay need to be rewritten to make the meaning clearer and more precise. Read the essay carefully.

The essay is followed by six questions about changes that might improve all or part of the organization, development, sentence structure, use of language, appropriateness to the audience, or use of standard written English. In each case, choose the answer that most clearly and effectively expresses the student's intended meaning. Indicate your choice by blackening the corresponding space on the answer sheet.

[1] *From the colonial times until today, the appeal of the underdog has retained a hold on Americans.* [2] *It is a familiar sight today to see someone rooting for the underdog while watching a sports event on television.* [3] *Though that only happens if they don't already have a favorite team.* [4] *Variations of the David and Goliath story are popular in both fact and fiction.* [5] *Horatio Alger stories, wondrous tales of conquering the West, and the way that people have turned rags-to-riches stories such as Vanderbilt into national myths are three examples of America's fascination with the underdog.*

[6] *This appeal has been spurred by American tradition as well as an understandably selfish desire to feel good about oneself and life.* [7] *Part of the aura America has held since its creation is that the humblest and poorest person can make it here in America.* [8] *That dream is ingrained in the history of America.* [9] *America is made up of immigrants.* [10] *Most were poor when they came here.* [11] *They thought of America as the land of opportunity, where any little guy could succeed.* [12] *All it took was the desire to lift oneself up and some good honest work.* [13] *Millions succeeded on account of the American belief to honor and support the underdog in all its efforts.*

[14] *The underdog goes against all odds and defeats the stronger opponent with hope.* [15] *It makes people feel that maybe one day they too will triumph against the odds.* [16] *It changes their view of life's struggles because they trust that in the end all their hardships will amount to something.* [17] *Despair has no place in a society where everyone knows that they can succeed.* [18] *It's no wonder that the underdog has always had a tight hold upon American hopes and minds.*

30. Which of the following is the best revision of the underlined sections of sentences 1 and 2 (below), so that the two sentences are combined into one?

From the colonial times until today, the appeal of the underdog has retained a hold on Americans. It is a familiar sight today to see someone rooting for the underdog while watching a sports event on television.

- (A) the appeal of the underdog has retained a hold on Americans, and it is a familiar sight today to see underdogs being the one rooted for
(B) the appeal of the underdog has retained a hold on Americans, but it is a familiar sight today to see someone rooting for the underdog
(C) the underdog has retained a hold on Americans, who commonly root for the underdog, for example,
(D) the underdog has retained a hold on Americans, commonly rooting for the underdog
(E) the underdog's appeal has retained a hold on Americans, for example, they commonly root for the underdog
31. To improve the coherence of paragraph 1, which of the following sentences should be deleted?
(A) Sentence 1 (B) Sentence 2
(C) Sentence 3 (D) Sentence 4
(E) Sentence 5
32. Considering the content of paragraph 2, which of the following is the best revision of the paragraph's topic sentence, sentence 6?
(A) This appeal got spurred by American tradition as well as by an understandably selfish desire to feel good about oneself and one's life.
(B) The appeal of the underdog has been spurred by American tradition.
(C) The appeal has been spurred by Americans' traditional and selfish desire to feel good about themselves and life.
(D) American tradition as well as Americans' desire to feel good about oneself and their life has spurred the appeal of underdogs.
(E) American traditions include an understandably selfish desire to feel good about themselves and the appeal of the underdog.

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33. In the context of paragraph 2, which of the following is the best way to combine sentences 8, 9, 10, and 11?
- (A) That dream is ingrained in the experience of America, a country made up of poor immigrants who believed that in this land of opportunity any little guy had a chance to succeed.
 - (B) That dream was ingrained in our history, a country made up of immigrants, poor and hopeful that any little guy is able to succeed in America, the land of opportunity.
 - (C) That dream has been ingrained America's history that poor immigrants look on America as a land of opportunity, which any little guy had been able to succeed in.
 - (D) The American experience has ingrained in it the dream that by immigrants coming to this country poorly could succeed because America is the land of opportunity.
 - (E) Ingrained in the American experience is the dream of poor immigrants that they could succeed here, after all, this is the land of opportunity.
34. In view of the sentences that precede and follow sentence 13, which of the following is the most effective revision of sentence 13?
- (A) Americans believe that the underdog should be honored and supported, which led to their success.
 - (B) Because America believed in honoring and supporting the underdog, they succeed.
 - (C) And succeed they did because of America's commitment to honor and support the underdog.
 - (D) Honoring and supporting underdogs is a firmly held value in America, and it led to the success of underdogs.
 - (E) They succeeded with their efforts to be supported and honored by America.
35. Which of the following revisions of sentence 14 is the best transition between paragraphs 3 and 4?
- (A) Underdogs, in addition, went against all odds and with hope defeat stronger opponents.
 - (B) The underdog, feeling hopeful, going against all odds, and defeating stronger opponents.
 - (C) It is the hope of the underdog who goes against the odds and defeats the stronger opponent.
 - (D) The triumph of the underdog over a strong opponent inspires hope.
 - (E) The underdog triumphs against all odds and defeats the stronger opponents.

YOU MAY GO BACK AND REVIEW THIS SECTION IN THE REMAINING TIME,
BUT DO NOT WORK IN ANY OTHER SECTION UNTIL TOLD TO DO SO.

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SECTION 6

Time—25 Minutes
24 QuestionsSelect the best answer to each of the following questions; then
blacken the appropriate space on your answer sheet.

Each of the following sentences contains one or two blanks; each blank indicates that a word or set of words has been left out. Below the sentence are five words or phrases, lettered A through E. Select the word or set of words that best completes the sentence.

Example:

Fame is ----; today's rising star is all too soon tomorrow's washed-up has-been.

- (A) rewarding (B) gradual
(C) essential (D) spontaneous
(E) transitory

Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ ●

- The civil rights movement did not emerge from obscurity into national prominence overnight; on the contrary, it captured the public's imagination only ----.
(A) fruitlessly
(B) unimpeachably
(C) momentarily
(D) expeditiously
(E) gradually
- The seventeenth-century writer Mary Astell was a rare phenomenon, a single woman who maintained and even ---- a respectable reputation while earning a living by her pen.
(A) eclipsed (B) impaired (C) decimated
(D) avoided (E) enhanced
- An optimistic supporter of the women's movement, Kubota contends that recent ---- by Japanese women in the business world are meaningful and indicative of ---- opportunity to come.
(A) advances...diminished
(B) strides...greater
(C) innovations...marginal
(D) retreats...theoretical
(E) failures...hidden
- The ---- ambassador was but ---- linguist; yet he insisted on speaking to foreign dignitaries in their own tongues without resorting to a translator's aid.
(A) eminent...an indifferent
(B) visiting...a notable
(C) revered...a talented
(D) distinguished...a celebrated
(E) ranking...a sensitive
- Nowadays life models—men and women who pose in the nude for artists—seem curiously ----, relics of a bygone age when art students labored amid skeletons and anatomical charts, learning to draw the human body as painstakingly as medical students learn to ---- it.
(A) anachronistic...sketch
(B) archaic...dissect
(C) contemporary...diagnose
(D) stereotyped...examine
(E) daring...cure

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Read the passages below, and then answer the questions that follow them. The correct response may be stated outright or merely suggested in the passages.

Questions 6–9 are based on the following passages.

Passage 1

It was the voyageur who struck my imagination—the canoe man who carried loads of hundreds of pounds and paddled 18 hours a day fighting
 Line waves and storms. His muscle and brawn sup-
 (5) plied the motive power for French-Canadian exploration and trade, but despite the harshness of his life—the privation, suffering, and constant threat of death by exposure, drowning, and Indian attack—he developed an unsurpassed noncha-
 (10) lance and joy in the wilderness. These exuberant men, wearing red sashes and caps and singing in the face of disaster, were the ones who stood out.

Passage 2

The French *voyageurs* (“travelers”) in essence were fur traders, commercial agents hired by a
 (15) merchant company to conduct trade on its behalf. In Canada, the French fur trade in Montreal was taken over by British fur traders, who provided the capital for the enterprise. The voyageurs, for their part, supplied their knowledge of Indian trib-
 (20) al customs and wilderness trails, as well as their expertise in traveling by canoe. They established a system of canoe convoys between fur-trading posts that ran from Montreal to the western plains, well into the region now known as
 (25) Canada’s North West Territories.

6. As used in Passage 1, the word “struck” (line 1) most nearly means
 (A) picketed
 (B) inflicted
 (C) impressed
 (D) dismantled
 (E) overthrew
7. The author of Passage 1 is most affected by the voyageur’s
 (A) inventiveness
 (B) hardships
 (C) strength
 (D) zest
 (E) diligence

8. Compared to the author of Passage 2, the author of Passage 1 regards the voyageurs with more
 (A) overt cynicism
 (B) objective detachment
 (C) open admiration
 (D) misguided affection
 (E) marked ambivalence
9. Unlike the author of Passage 2, the author of Passage 1 makes use of
 (A) direct quotation
 (B) historical research
 (C) literary references
 (D) statistical data
 (E) personal voice

Questions 10–15 are based on the following passage.

The following passage on the formation of oil is excerpted from a novel about oil exploration written by Alistair MacLean.

Five main weather elements act upon rock. Frost and ice fracture rock. It can be gradually eroded by airborne dust. The action of the seas,
 Line whether through the constant movement of tides
 (5) or the pounding of heavy storm waves, remorselessly wears away the coastlines. Rivers are immensely powerful destructive agencies—one has but to look at the Grand Canyon to appreciate their enormous power. And such rocks as escape
 (10) all these influences are worn away over the eons by the effect of rain.

Whatever the cause of erosion, the net result is the same. The rock is reduced to its tiniest possible constituents—rock particles or, simply, dust.
 (15) Rain and melting snow carry this dust down to the tiniest rivulets and the mightiest rivers, which, in turn, transport it to lakes, inland seas and the coastal regions of the oceans. Dust, however fine and powdery, is still heavier than water, and
 (20) whenever the water becomes sufficiently still, it will gradually sink to the bottom, not only in lakes and seas but also in the sluggish lower reaches of rivers and where flood conditions exist, in the form of silt.

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- (25) And so, over unimaginably long reaches of time, whole mountain ranges are carried down to the seas, and in the process, through the effects of gravity, new rock is born as layer after layer of dust accumulates on the bottom, building up to a
- (30) depth of ten, a hundred, perhaps even a thousand feet, the lowermost layers being gradually compacted by the immense and steadily increasing pressures from above, until the particles fuse together and reform as a new rock.
- (35) It is in the intermediate and final processes of the new rock formation that oil comes into being. Those lakes and seas of hundreds of millions of years ago were almost choked by water plants and the most primitive forms of aquatic life. On
- (40) dying, they sank to the bottom of the lakes and seas along with the settling dust particles and were gradually buried deep under the endless layers of more dust and more aquatic and plant life that slowly accumulated above them. The passing
- (45) of millions of years and the steadily increasing pressures from above gradually changed the decayed vegetation and dead aquatic life into oil.
- Described this simply and quickly, the process sounds reasonable enough. But this is where the
- (50) gray and disputatious area arises. The conditions necessary for the formation of oil are known; the cause of the metamorphosis is not. It seems probable that some form of chemical catalyst is involved, but this catalyst has not been isolated.
- (55) The first purely synthetic oil, as distinct from secondary synthetic oils such as those derived from coal, has yet to be produced. We just have to accept that oil is oil, that it is there, bound up in rock strata in fairly well-defined areas throughout
- (60) the world but always on the sites of ancient seas and lakes, some of which are now continental land, some buried deep under the encroachment of new oceans.

10. According to the author, which of the following statements is (are) true?

- I. The action of the seas is the most important factor in erosion of Earth's surface.
- II. Scientists have not been able to produce a purely synthetic oil in the laboratory.
- III. Gravity plays an important role in the formation of new rock.

- (A) I only
- (B) II only
- (C) III only
- (D) I and III only
- (E) II and III only

11. The Grand Canyon is mentioned in the first paragraph to illustrate

- (A) the urgent need for dams
- (B) the devastating impact of rivers
- (C) the effect of rain
- (D) a site where oil may be found
- (E) the magnificence of nature

12. According to the author, our understanding of the process by which oil is created is

- (A) biased (B) systematic (C) erroneous
- (D) deficient (E) adequate

13. We can infer that prospectors should search for oil deposits

- (A) wherever former seas existed
- (B) in mountain streambeds
- (C) where coal deposits are found
- (D) in the Grand Canyon
- (E) in new rock formations

14. The author does all of the following EXCEPT

- (A) describe a process
- (B) state a possibility
- (C) cite an example
- (D) propose a solution
- (E) mention a limitation

15. The word "reaches" in line 23 means

- (A) grasps
- (B) unbroken stretches
- (C) range of knowledge
- (D) promontories
- (E) juxtapositions


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Questions 16–24 are based on the following passage.

The following passage is excerpted from a book on the meaning and importance of fairy tales by noted child psychologist Bruno Bettelheim.

Plato—who may have understood better what forms the mind of man than do some of our contemporaries who want their children exposed only to “real” people and everyday events—knew what intellectual experiences make for true humanity. He suggested that the future citizens of his ideal republic begin their literary education with the telling of myths, rather than with mere facts or so-called rational teachings. Even Aristotle, master of pure reason, said: “The friend of wisdom is also a friend of myth.”

Modern thinkers who have studied myths and fairy tales from a philosophical or psychological viewpoint arrive at the same conclusion, regardless of their original persuasion. Mircea Eliade, for one, describes these stories as “models for human behavior [that,] by that very fact, give meaning and value to life.” Drawing on anthropological parallels, he and others suggest that myths and fairy tales were derived from, or give symbolic expression to, initiation rites or other *rites of passage*—such as metaphoric death of an old, inadequate self in order to be reborn on a higher plane of existence. He feels that this is why these tales meet a strongly felt need and are carriers of such deep meaning.

Other investigators with a depth-psychological orientation emphasize the similarities between the fantastic events in myths and fairy tales and those in adult dreams and daydreams—the fulfillment of wishes, the winning out over all competitors, the destruction of enemies—and conclude that one attraction of this literature is its expression of that which is normally prevented from coming to awareness.

There are, of course, very significant differences between fairy tales and dreams. For example, in dreams more often than not the wish fulfillment is disguised, while in fairy tales much of it is openly expressed. To a considerable degree, dreams are the result of inner pressures that have found no relief, of problems that beset a person to which he knows no solution and to which the dream finds none. The fairy tale does the opposite: it projects the relief of all pressures and not only offers ways to solve problems but promises that a “happy” solution will be found.

We cannot control what goes on in our dreams. Although our inner censorship influences what we may dream, such control occurs on an unconscious level. The fairy tale, on the other hand, is very much the result of common conscious and unconscious content having been shaped by the conscious mind, not of one particular person, but the consensus of many in regard to what they view as universal human problems, and what they accept as desirable solutions. If all these elements were not present in a fairy tale, it would not be retold by generation after generation. Only if a fairy tale met the conscious and unconscious requirements of many people was it repeatedly retold, and listened to with great interest. No dream of a person could arouse such persistent interest unless it was worked into a myth, as was the story of the pharaoh’s dream as interpreted by Joseph in the Bible.

There is general agreement that myths and fairy tales speak to us in the language of symbols representing unconscious content. Their appeal is simultaneously to our conscious mind, and to our need for ego-ideals as well. This makes it very effective; and in the tales’ content, inner psychological phenomena are given body in symbolic form.

16. In the opening paragraph, the author quotes Plato and Aristotle primarily in order to
 - (A) define the nature of myth
 - (B) contrast their opposing points of view
 - (C) support the point that myths are valuable
 - (D) prove that myths originated in ancient times
 - (E) give an example of depth psychology
17. The author’s comment about people who wish their children exposed only to actual historic persons and commonplace events (lines 3 and 4) suggests he primarily views such people as
 - (A) considerate of their children’s welfare
 - (B) misguided in their beliefs
 - (C) determined to achieve their ends
 - (D) more rational than the ancients
 - (E) optimistic about human nature

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18. By “Plato . . . knew what intellectual experiences make for true humanity” (lines 1–5), the author means that
- (A) Plato comprehended the effects of the intellectual life on real human beings
 - (B) Plato realized how little a purely intellectual education could do for people’s actual well-being
 - (C) Plato grasped which sorts of experiences helped promote the development of truly humane individuals
 - (D) actual human beings are transformed by reading the scholarly works of Plato
 - (E) human nature is a product of mental training according to the best philosophical principles
19. The word “persuasion” in line 15 means
- (A) enticement
 - (B) convincing force
 - (C) political party
 - (D) opinion
 - (E) gullibility
20. Lines 12–18 suggest that Mircea Eliade is most likely
- (A) a writer of children’s literature
 - (B) a student of physical anthropology
 - (C) a twentieth century philosopher
 - (D) an advocate of practical education
 - (E) a contemporary of Plato
21. In line 69, the word “appeal” most nearly means
- (A) plea
 - (B) wistfulness
 - (C) prayer
 - (D) request
 - (E) attraction
22. It can be inferred from the passage that the author’s interest in fairy tales centers chiefly on their
- (A) literary qualities
 - (B) historical background
 - (C) factual accuracy
 - (D) psychological relevance
 - (E) ethical weakness
23. Which of the following best describes the author’s attitude toward fairy tales?
- (A) Reluctant fascination
 - (B) Wary skepticism
 - (C) Scornful disapprobation
 - (D) Indulgent tolerance
 - (E) Open approval
24. According to the passage, fairy tales differ from dreams in which of the following characteristics?
- I. The shared nature of their creation
 - II. The convention of a happy ending
 - III. Enduring general appeal
- (A) I only
 - (B) II only
 - (C) I and II only
 - (D) II and III only
 - (E) I, II, and III

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SECTION 8

Time—20 Minutes
19 QuestionsSelect the best answer to each of the following questions; then
blacken the appropriate space on your answer sheet.

Each of the following sentences contains one or two blanks; each blank indicates that a word or set of words has been left out. Below the sentence are five words or phrases, lettered A through E. Select the word or set of words that best completes the sentence.

Example:

Fame is ----; today's rising star is all too soon tomorrow's washed-up has-been.

- (A) rewarding (B) gradual
(C) essential (D) spontaneous
(E) transitory

(A) (B) (C) (D) ●

- Most of the settlements that grew up near the logging camps were ---- affairs, thrown together in a hurry because people needed to live on the job.
(A) protracted (B) unobtrusive (C) nomadic
(D) ramshackle (E) banal
- Quick-breeding and immune to most pesticides, cockroaches are so ---- that even a professional exterminator may fail to ---- them.
(A) vulnerable...eradicate
(B) widespread...discern
(C) fragile...destroy
(D) hardy...eliminate
(E) numerous...detect
- The patient bore the pain ----, neither wincing nor whimpering when the incision was made.
(A) histrionically (B) stoically
(C) sardonically (D) poorly
(E) marginally
- The actor's stories of backstage feuds and rivalry might be thought ---- were there not so many corroborating anecdotes from other theatrical personalities.
(A) pantomime (B) ambiguity
(C) approbation (D) hyperbole
(E) vainglory
- Wemmick, the soul of kindness in private, is obliged in ---- to be uncompassionate and even ---- on behalf of his employer, the harsh lawyer Jaggers.
(A) conclusion...careless
(B) principle...contradictory
(C) theory...esoteric
(D) court...judicious
(E) public...ruthless
- Although Roman original contributions to government, jurisprudence, and engineering are commonly acknowledged, the artistic legacy of the Roman world continues to be judged widely as ---- the magnificent Greek traditions that preceded it.
(A) an improvement on
(B) an echo of
(C) a resolution of
(D) a precursor of
(E) a consummation of

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The questions that follow the next two passages relate to the content of both, and to their relationship. The correct response may be stated outright in the passage or merely suggested.

Questions 7–19 are based on the following passages.

The following passages are taken from memoirs by two young American writers, each of whom records his reaction to the prospect of visiting his ancestral homeland.

Passage 1

Thomas Wolfe said that going home again is like stepping into a river. You cannot step into the same river twice; you cannot go home again.

- Line After a very long time away, you will not find the
(5) same home you left behind. It will be different, and so will you. It is quite possible that home will not be home at all, meaningless except for its sentimental place in your heart. At best it will point the long way back to where you started, its value
(10) lying in how it helped to shape you and in the part of home you have carried away.

Alex Haley went to Africa in the mid-sixties. Somehow he had managed to trace his roots back to a little village called Juffure, upriver from

- (15) Banjul in the forests of The Gambia. It was the same village from which his ancestors had been stolen and forced into slavery. In some way Haley must have felt he was returning home: a flood of emotions, an awakening of the memories hidden
(20) in his genes.

Those were the two extremes between which I was trapped. I could not go home again, yet here I was. Africa was so long ago the land of my ancestors that it held for me only a symbolic significance. Yet there was enough to remind me that what I carry as a human being has come in part from Africa. I did not feel African, but was beginning to feel not wholly American anymore either. I felt like an orphan, a waif without a
(30) home.

I was not trying to find the village that had once been home to my people, nor would I stand and talk to people who could claim to be my relatives, as Haley had done. The thought of running
(35) into someone who looked like a relative terrified me, for that would have been too concrete, too much proof. My Africanism was abstract and I wanted it to remain so. I did not need to hear the names of my ancient ancestors or know what they
(40) looked like. I had seen the ways they loved their children in the love of my father. I would see their faces and their smiles one day in the eyes of my children.

- Haley found what he was seeking. I hardly
(45) knew what I was looking for, except perhaps to know where home once was, to know how much of me is really me, how much of being black has been carried out of Africa.

Passage 2

- I am a *Sansei*, a third-generation Japanese-
(50) American. In 1984, through luck and through some skills as a poet, I traveled to Japan. My reasons for going were not very clear.

- At the time, I'd been working as an arts administrator in the Writers-in-the-Schools program, sending other writers to grade schools and high schools throughout Minnesota. It wasn't taxing, but it didn't provide the long stretches needed to plunge into my own work. I had applied for a U.S./Japan Creative Artist Exchange Fellowship
(60) mainly because I wanted time to write.

Japan? That was where my grandparents came from; it didn't have much to do with my present life.

- For me Japan was cheap baseballs, Godzilla, weird sci-fi movies like *Star Man*, where you could see the strings that pulled him above his enemies, flying in front of a backdrop so poorly made even I, at eight, was conscious of the fakery. Then there were the endless hordes storming GI's in
(70) war movies. Before the television set, wearing my ever-present Cubs cap, I crouched near the sofa, saw the enemy surrounding me. I shouted to my men, hurled a grenade. I fired my gun. And the Japanese soldiers fell before me, one by one.

- So, when I did win the fellowship, I felt I was going not as an ardent pilgrim, longing to return to the land of his grandparents, but more like a contestant on a quiz show who finds himself winning a trip to Bali or the Bahamas. Of course, I
(80) was pleased about the stipend, the plane fare for me and my wife, and the payments for Japanese lessons, both before the trip and during my stay. I was also excited that I had beat out several hundred candidates in literature and other fields
(85) for one of the six spots. But part of me wished the prize was Paris, not Tokyo. I would have preferred French bread and Brie over *sashimi* and rice, Baudelaire and Proust over Basho and Kawabata, structuralism and Barthes over Zen
(90) and D. T. Suzuki.

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- This contradiction remained. Much of my life I had insisted on my Americanness, had shunned most connections with Japan and felt proud I knew no Japanese; yet I was going to Japan as a
- (95) poet, and my Japanese ancestry was there in my poems—my grandfather, the relocation camps, the *hibakusha* (victims of the atomic bomb), a picnic of *Nisei* (second-generation Japanese-Americans), my uncle who fought in the 442nd.
- (100) True, the poems were written in blank verse, rather than *haiku*, *tanka*, or *haibun*. But perhaps it's a bit disingenuous to say that I had no longing to go to Japan; it was obvious my imagination had been traveling there for years, unconsciously
- (105) swimming the Pacific, against the tide of my family's emigration, my parents' desire, after the internment camps, to forget the past.
7. Wolfe's comment referred to in lines 1–6 represents
- a digression from the author's thesis
 - an understatement of the situation
 - a refutation of the author's central argument
 - a figurative expression of the author's point
 - an example of the scientific method
8. According to lines 8–11, the most positive outcome of attempting to go home again would be for you to
- find the one place you genuinely belong
 - recognize the impossibility of the task
 - grasp how your origins have formed you
 - reenter the world of your ancestors
 - decide to stay away for shorter periods of time
9. Throughout Passage 1, the author seeks primarily to convey
- his resemblance to his ancestors
 - his ambivalence about his journey
 - the difficulties of traveling in a foreign country
 - his need to deny his American origins
 - the depth of his desire to track down his roots
10. The statement "I could not go home again, yet here I was" (lines 22 and 23) represents
- a paradox
 - a prevarication
 - an interruption
 - an analogy
 - a fallacy
11. The word "held" in line 24 means
- grasped
 - believed
 - absorbed
 - accommodated
 - possessed
12. By "my own work" (line 58), the author of Passage 2 refers to
- seeking his ancestral roots
 - teaching in high school
 - writing a travel narrative
 - creating poetry
 - directing art programs
13. The word "taxing" in lines 56 and 57 means
- imposing
 - obliging
 - demanding
 - accusatory
 - costly
14. The author's purpose in describing the war movie incident (lines 70–74) most likely is to
- indicate the depth of his hatred for the Japanese
 - show the extent of his self-identification as an American
 - demonstrate the superiority of American films to their Japanese counterparts
 - explore the range of his interest in contemporary art forms
 - explain why he had a particular urge to travel to Japan
15. By "a trip to Bali or the Bahamas" (line 79) the author wishes to convey
- his love for these particular vacation sites
 - the impression that he has traveled to these places before
 - his preference for any destination other than Japan
 - his sense of Japan as just another exotic destination
 - the unlikelihood of his ever winning a second trip

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16. The author's attitude toward winning the fellowship can best be described as one of
- (A) graceful acquiescence
 - (B) wholehearted enthusiasm
 - (C) unfeigned gratitude
 - (D) frank dismay
 - (E) marked ambivalence
17. The author concludes Passage 2 with
- (A) a rhetorical question
 - (B) a eulogy
 - (C) an epitaph
 - (D) an extended metaphor
 - (E) a literary allusion
18. Both passages are concerned primarily with the subject of
- (A) ethnic identity
 - (B) individual autonomy
 - (C) ancestor worship
 - (D) racial purity
 - (E) genealogical research
19. For which of the following statements or phrases from Passage 1 is a parallel idea not conveyed in Passage 2?
- (A) Africa "held for me only a symbolic significance" (lines 24 and 25)
 - (B) "I did not feel African" (line 27)
 - (C) "I felt like an orphan, a waif without a home" (lines 29 and 30)
 - (D) "I hardly knew what I was looking for" (lines 44 and 45)
 - (E) "An awakening of the memories hidden in his genes" (lines 19 and 20)

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SECTION 10 **Time—10 Minutes**
14 Questions

For each of the following questions, select the best answer from the choices provided and fill in the appropriate circle on the answer sheet.

Some or all parts of the following sentences are underlined. The first answer choice, (A), simply repeats the underlined part of the sentence. The other four choices present four alternative ways to phrase the underlined part. Select the answer that produces the most effective sentence, one that is clear and exact, and blacken the appropriate space on your answer sheet. In selecting your choice, be sure that it is standard written English, and that it expresses the meaning of the original sentence.

Example:

The first biography of author Eudora Welty came out in 1998 and she was 89 years old at the time.

- (A) and she was 89 years old at the time
- (B) at the time when she was 89
- (C) upon becoming an 89 year old
- (D) when she was 89
- (E) at the age of 89 years old

(A) (B) (C) ● (E)

1. Jane Austen wrote novels and they depicted the courtships and eventual marriages of members of the middle classes.
 - (A) novels and they depicted
 - (B) novels, being depictions of
 - (C) novels, they depicted
 - (D) novels that depict
 - (E) novels, and depictions in them
2. The princess, together with the members of her retinue, are scheduled to attend the opening ceremonies.
 - (A) together with the members of her retinue, are scheduled
 - (B) together with the members of her retinue, were scheduled
 - (C) along with the members of the retinue, are scheduled
 - (D) together with the members of her retinue, is scheduled
 - (E) being together with the members of her retinue, is scheduled
3. Dog experts describe the chihuahua as the smallest dog, and also the most truculent of them.
 - (A) the smallest dog, and also the most truculent of them
 - (B) the smallest and yet the most truculent of dogs
 - (C) the smallest dog at the same time it is the most truculent dog
 - (D) not only the smallest dog, but also more truculent than any
 - (E) the smallest of dogs in spite of being the most truculent of them
4. Painters of the Art Deco period took motifs from the art of Africa, South America, and the Far East as well as incorporating them with the sleek lines of modern industry.
 - (A) as well as incorporating
 - (B) they also incorporated
 - (C) and incorporated
 - (D) likewise they incorporated
 - (E) furthermore incorporating
5. The university reserves the right to sublet students' rooms who are away on leave.
 - (A) students' rooms who are
 - (B) students whose rooms are
 - (C) the rooms of students who are
 - (D) the rooms of students which are
 - (E) students' rooms which are
6. High school students at the beginning of the twenty-first century ate more fast food than the middle of the twentieth century.
 - (A) than
 - (B) than the high schools during
 - (C) than occurred in
 - (D) than did students in
 - (E) than did

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7. Her thesis explained what motivated Stiller and Meara to give up their separate theatrical careers to become comedy duos in the late 1960s.
- (A) to become comedy duos
(B) when they will become comedy duos
(C) that they had become a comedy duo
(D) in favor of becoming comedy duos
(E) to become a comedy duo
8. Writing a review of opening night, the production was panned by the *Chronicle's* theater critic.
- (A) Writing a review of opening night, the production was panned by the *Chronicle's* theater critic.
(B) Because he was writing a review of opening night, the production was panned by the *Chronicle's* theater critic.
(C) Writing a review of opening night, the *Chronicle's* theater critic panned the production.
(D) In a written review of opening night, the production by the *Chronicle's* theater critic was being panned.
(E) Having written a review of opening night, the production was panned by the *Chronicle's* theater critic.
9. Frightened of meeting anyone outside her immediate family circle, it was only after Elizabeth Barrett had eloped with Robert Browning that she grew to enjoy herself in society.
- (A) it was only after Elizabeth Barrett had eloped with Robert Browning that she grew to enjoy herself in society.
(B) it was only after eloping with Robert Browning that Elizabeth Barrett grew to enjoy herself in society.
(C) Elizabeth Barrett grew to enjoy herself in society only after she had eloped with Robert Browning.
(D) it was only after Elizabeth Barrett had eloped with Robert Browning that she had grown to enjoy herself in society.
(E) Elizabeth Barrett grew to enjoy herself in society, however it was only after her eloping with Robert Browning.
10. Many of the students found the visiting professor the greatest lecturer they had ever heard, but for others they found him a deadly bore with little of interest to impart.
- (A) but for others they found him
(B) except others that found him
(C) however, others found him
(D) but others found him
(E) others they found him
11. Visitors to Yosemite National Park encounter a landscape of great ruggedness and majesty and the landscape has inspired many photographers, above all Ansel Adams.
- (A) majesty and the landscape has
(B) majesty, the reason being that the landscape has
(C) majesty, but the landscape has
(D) majesty, a landscape that has
(E) majesty, it has
12. If we compare the number of station wagons on the road with the minivan, we see that the minivan is currently in the ascendant.
- (A) If we compare the number of station wagons on the road with the minivan, we see that the minivan is
(B) To compare the station wagons on the road with minivans is to show that the minivan is
(C) In comparison with the station wagons on the road, the number of minivans is
(D) A comparison of the numbers of station wagons and minivans on the road indicates that minivans are
(E) Comparing the numbers of station wagons and minivans on the road, it can be seen that the minivan is

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13. Despite all his attempts to ingratiate himself with his prospective father-in-law, the young man found he could hardly do nothing to please him.
- (A) to ingratiate himself with his prospective father-in-law, the young man found he could hardly do nothing to please him
 - (B) to ingratiate himself to his prospective father-in-law, the young man found he could hardly do nothing to please him
 - (C) to ingratiate himself with his prospective father-in-law, the young man found he could hardly do anything to please him
 - (D) to be ingratiating toward his prospective father-in-law, the young man found he could hardly do nothing to please him
 - (E) to ingratiate himself with his prospective father-in-law, the young man had found he could hardly do nothing to please him
14. Of all the cities competing to host the 2012 Olympic Games, the mayor of New York was the only one to lack the funds to build a new stadium.
- (A) the mayor of New York was the only one to lack the funds
 - (B) New York's mayor only lacked the funds
 - (C) New York was the only one whose mayor lacked the funds
 - (D) the mayor of New York lacked only the funds
 - (E) New York had a mayor who was the only one who was lacking the funds

YOU MAY GO BACK AND REVIEW THIS SECTION IN THE REMAINING TIME,
BUT DO NOT WORK IN ANY OTHER SECTION UNTIL TOLD TO DO SO.

STOP

Test 4 1 1 1 1 1 1 1

SECTION 1 Time—25 Minutes ESSAY

The excerpt appearing below makes a point about a particular topic. Read the passage carefully, and think about the assignment that follows.

Nature (one's genetic inheritance) affects one's character and behavior more than nurture (one's life experiences).

ASSIGNMENT: What are your thoughts on the statement above? Do you agree or disagree with the writer's assertion? Compose an essay in which you express your views on this topic. Your essay may support, refute, or qualify the views expressed in the statement. What you write, however, must be relevant to the topic under discussion. Additionally, you must support your viewpoint, indicating your reasoning and providing examples based on your studies and/or experience.

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SECTION 2

Time—25 Minutes
24 QuestionsSelect the best answer to each of the following questions; then
blacken the appropriate space on your answer sheet.

Each of the following sentences contains one or two blanks; each blank indicates that a word or set of words has been left out. Below the sentence are five words or phrases, lettered A through E. Select the word or set of words that best completes the sentence.

Example:

Fame is ----; today's rising star is all too soon tomorrow's washed-up has-been.

- (A) rewarding (B) gradual
(C) essential (D) spontaneous
(E) transitory

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- Although in his seventies at the time of the interview, Picasso proved alert and insightful, his faculties ---- despite the inevitable toll of the years.
(A) atrophied (B) diminished (C) intact
(D) useless (E) impaired
- While the 1940s are most noted for the development of black modern dance, they are also ---- because they were the last gasp for tap dancing.
(A) irrelevant
(B) unfounded
(C) significant
(D) speculative
(E) contemporary
- People who take megadoses of vitamins and minerals should take care: though beneficial in small quantities, in large amounts these substances may have ---- effects.
(A) admirable
(B) redundant
(C) intangible
(D) toxic
(E) minor
- The number of black hawks has ---- because the encroachments of humans on their territory have caused them to ---- their customary breeding places.
(A) multiplied...endure
(B) extrapolated...alter
(C) increased...locate
(D) diminished...accept
(E) dwindled...shun
- Although Britain's film makers often produce fine films, they are studiously ---- and rarely aim at a mass market.
(A) commercial
(B) viable
(C) derivative
(D) elitist
(E) collaborative
- MacDougall's former editors remember him as a ---- man whose ---- and exhaustive reporting was worth the trouble.
(A) domineering...wearisome
(B) congenial...pretentious
(C) popular...supercilious
(D) fastidious...garbled
(E) cantankerous...meticulous
- The opossum is ---- the venom of snakes in the rattlesnake subfamily and thus views the reptiles not as ---- enemies but as a food source.
(A) vulnerable to...natural
(B) conscious of...mortal
(C) impervious to...lethal
(D) sensitive to...deadly
(E) defenseless against...potential
- Breaking with established musical conventions, Stravinsky was ---- composer whose heterodox works infuriated the traditionalists of his day.
(A) a derivative
(B) an iconoclastic
(C) an uncontroversial
(D) a venerated
(E) a trite

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Read each of the passages below, and then answer the questions that follow the passage. The correct response may be stated outright or merely suggested in the passage.

Questions 9 and 10 are based on the following passage.

Today, more than ever, Hollywood depends on adaptations rather than original screenplays for its story material. This is a far cry from years ago

- Line when studio writers created most of a producer's
(5) scripts. To filmmakers, a best-selling novel has a peculiar advantage over an original script: already popular with the public, the story *must* be a potential box-office success. Furthermore, it is usually easier and less time-consuming for a
(10) script writer to adapt a major work than to write one. The rub for producers is that they pay such extravagant prices for these properties that the excess load on the budget often puts the movie into the red.

9. The word “peculiar” (line 6) most nearly means
(A) quaint
(B) bizarre
(C) unfortunate
(D) particular
(E) artistic
10. The primary drawback to basing a screenplay on a best-selling novel is
(A) the amount of time required to create a script based on a novel
(B) the public’s resentment of changes the script writer makes to the novel’s story
(C) the degree of difficulty involved in faithfully adapting a novel for the screen
(D) the desire of studio writers to create their own original scripts
(E) the financial impact of purchasing rights to adapt the novel

Questions 11 and 12 are based on the following passage.

This excerpt from Jack London’s Call of the Wild describes the sled dog Buck’s attempt to rescue his master from the rapids.

- When Buck felt Thornton grasp his tail, he headed for the bank, swimming with all his splendid strength. From below came the fatal roaring
Line where the wild current went wilder and was rent
(5) in shreds and spray by the rocks that thrust through like the teeth of an enormous comb. The suck of the water as it took the beginning of the last steep pitch was frightful, and Thornton knew that the shore was impossible. He scraped furiously over a rock, bruised across a second, and
(10) struck a third with crushing force. He clutched its slippery top with both hands, releasing Buck, and above the roar of the churning water shouted: “Go, Buck! Go!”

11. In line 8, the word “pitch” most nearly means
(A) high tone
(B) viscous substance
(C) recommendation
(D) intensity
(E) slope
12. The tone of the passage is best described as
(A) lyrical
(B) informative
(C) urgent
(D) ironic
(E) resigned

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Questions 13–24 are based on the following passage.

In this adaptation of an excerpt from a short story set in Civil War times, a man is about to be hanged. The first two paragraphs set the scene; the remainder of the passage presents a flashback to an earlier, critical encounter.

A man stood upon a railroad bridge in Northern Alabama, looking down into the swift waters twenty feet below. The man's hands were behind his back, the wrists bound with a cord. A rope loosely encircled his neck. It was attached to a stout cross-timber above his head, and the slack fell to the level of his knees. Some loose boards laid upon the sleepers supporting the metals of the railway supplied a footing for him and his executioners—two private soldiers of the Federal army, directed by a sergeant, who in civil life may have been a deputy sheriff. At a short remove upon the same temporary platform was an officer in the uniform of his rank, armed. He was a captain. A sentinel at each end of the bridge stood with his rifle in the position known as 'support'—a formal and unnatural position, enforcing an erect carriage of the body. It did not appear to be the duty of these two men to know what was occurring at the center of the bridge; they merely blockaded the two ends of the foot plank which traversed it.

The man who was engaged in being hanged was apparently about thirty-five years of age. He was a civilian, if one might judge from his dress, which was that of a planter. His features were good—a straight nose, firm mouth, broad forehead, from which his long, dark hair was combed straight back, falling behind his ears to the collar of his well-fitting frock coat. He wore a moustache and pointed beard, but no whiskers; his eyes were large and dark grey and had a kindly expression that one would hardly have expected in one whose neck was in the hemp. Evidently this was no vulgar assassin. The liberal military code makes provision for hanging many kinds of people, and gentlemen are not excluded.

Peyton Farquhar was a well-to-do planter, of an old and highly respected Alabama family. Being a slave-owner, and, like other slave-owners, a politician, he was naturally an original secessionist and ardently devoted to the Southern cause. Circumstances had prevented him from taking service with the gallant army that had fought the disastrous campaigns ending with the fall of Corinth, and he chafed under the inglorious restraint, longing for the release of his energies, the larger life of the soldier, the opportunity for distinction. That opportunity, he felt, would come, as it comes to all in war time. Meanwhile, he did what he could. No service was too humble for

him to perform in aid of the South, no adventure too perilous for him to undertake if consistent with the character of a civilian who was at heart a soldier, and who in good faith and without too much qualification assented to at least a part of the frankly villainous dictum that all is fair in love and war.

One evening while Farquhar and his wife were sitting near the entrance to his grounds, a grey-clad soldier rode up to the gate and asked for a drink of water. Mrs. Farquhar was only too happy to serve him with her own white hands. While she was gone to fetch the water, her husband approached the dusty horseman and inquired eagerly for news from the front.

"The Yanks are repairing the railroads," said the man, "and are getting ready for another advance. They have reached the Owl Creek bridge, put it in order, and built a stockade on the other bank. The commandant has issued an order, which is posted everywhere, declaring that any civilian caught interfering with the railroad, its bridges, tunnels, or trains, will be summarily hanged. I saw the order."

"How far is it to the Owl Creek bridge?" Farquhar asked.

"About thirty miles."

"Is there no force on this side of the creek?"

"Only a picket post half a mile out, on the railroad, and a single sentinel at this end of the bridge."

"Suppose a man—a civilian and a student of hanging—should elude the picket post and perhaps get the better of the sentinel," said Farquhar, smiling, "what could he accomplish?"

The soldier reflected. "I was there a month ago," he replied. "I observed that the flood of last winter had lodged a great quantity of driftwood against the wooden pier at the end of the bridge. It is now dry and would burn like tow."

The lady had now brought the water, which the soldier drank. He thanked her ceremoniously, bowed to her husband, and rode away. An hour later, after nightfall, he repassed the plantation, going northward in the direction from which he had come. He was a Yankee scout.

13. The word "civil" in line 11 means

- (A) polite
- (B) individual
- (C) legal
- (D) collective
- (E) nonmilitary

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14. In cinematic terms, the first two paragraphs most nearly resemble
 - (A) a wide-angle shot followed by a close-up
 - (B) a sequence of cameo appearances
 - (C) a trailer advertising a feature film
 - (D) two episodes of an ongoing serial
 - (E) an animated cartoon
15. In lines 30–33, by commenting on the planter’s amiable physical appearance, the author suggests that
 - (A) he was innocent of any criminal intent
 - (B) he seemed an unlikely candidate for execution
 - (C) the sentinels had no need to fear an attempted escape
 - (D) the planter tried to assume a harmless demeanor
 - (E) the eyes are the windows of the soul
16. The author’s tone in discussing “the liberal military code” (line 34) can best be described as
 - (A) approving
 - (B) ironic
 - (C) irked
 - (D) regretful
 - (E) reverent
17. Peyton Farquhar would most likely consider which of the following a good example of how a citizen should behave in wartime?
 - (A) He should use even underhanded methods to support his cause.
 - (B) He should enlist in the army without delay.
 - (C) He should turn to politics as a means of enforcing his will.
 - (D) He should avoid involving himself in disastrous campaigns.
 - (E) He should concentrate on his duties as a planter.
18. The word “consistent” in line 52 means
 - (A) unfailing
 - (B) agreeable
 - (C) dependable
 - (D) constant
 - (E) compatible
19. In line 55, the word “qualification” most nearly means
 - (A) competence
 - (B) eligibility
 - (C) restriction
 - (D) reason
 - (E) liability
20. It can be inferred from lines 61 and 62 that Mrs. Farquhar is
 - (A) sympathetic to the Confederate cause
 - (B) uninterested in news of the war
 - (C) too proud to perform menial tasks
 - (D) reluctant to ask her slaves to fetch water
 - (E) inhospitable by nature
21. Farquhar’s inquiry about what a man could accomplish (lines 82–85) illustrates which aspect of his character?
 - (A) Morbid longing for death
 - (B) Weighty sense of personal responsibility
 - (C) Apprehension about his family’s future
 - (D) Keenly inquisitive intellect
 - (E) Romantic vision of himself as a hero
22. From Farquhar’s exchange with the soldier (lines 75–90), we can infer that Farquhar most likely is going to
 - (A) sneak across the bridge to join the Confederate forces
 - (B) attempt to burn down the bridge to halt the Yankee advance
 - (C) remove the driftwood blocking the Confederates’ access to the bridge
 - (D) attack the stockade that overlooks the Owl Creek bridge
 - (E) undermine the pillars that support the railroad bridge
23. As used in the next-to-last paragraph, “tow” is
 - (A) an act of hauling something
 - (B) a tugboat
 - (C) a railroad bridge
 - (D) a highly combustible substance
 - (E) a picket post
24. We may infer from lines 93–96 that
 - (A) the soldier has deserted from the Southern army
 - (B) the soldier has lost his sense of direction
 - (C) the scout has been tempting Farquhar into an unwise action
 - (D) Farquhar knew the soldier was a Yankee scout
 - (E) the soldier returned to the plantation unwillingly

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SECTION 4

Time—25 Minutes
35 QuestionsSelect the best answer to each of the following questions; then
blacken the appropriate space on your answer sheet.

Some or all parts of the following sentences are underlined. The first answer choice, (A), simply repeats the underlined part of the sentence. The other four choices present four alternative ways to phrase the underlined part. Select the answer that produces the most effective sentence, one that is clear and exact, and blacken the appropriate space on your answer sheet. In selecting your choice, be sure that it is standard written English, and that it expresses the meaning of the original sentence.

Example:

The first biography of author Eudora Welty came out in 1998 and she was 89 years old at the time.

- (A) and she was 89 years old at the time
- (B) at the time when she was 89
- (C) upon becoming an 89 year old
- (D) when she was 89
- (E) at the age of 89 years old

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1. Unable to see more than three inches in front of her nose without corrective lenses, Mary's search for her missing glasses was frantic.
 - (A) Mary's search for her missing glasses was frantic
 - (B) Mary's frantic search was for her missing glasses
 - (C) Mary frantically searched for her missing glasses
 - (D) her missing glasses were what Mary frantically searched for
 - (E) her missing glasses was that for which Mary frantically searched
2. Ron liked to play word games, of which he found crossword puzzles particularly satisfying.
 - (A) games, of which he found crossword puzzles particularly satisfying
 - (B) games, and it was crossword puzzles that particularly found satisfaction
 - (C) games, particularly satisfying to him were crossword puzzles
 - (D) games; he found crossword puzzles particularly satisfying
 - (E) games; the satisfaction of crossword puzzles particularly

3. Martin Luther King Jr.'s influence had a strong impact on the members of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, especially Jesse Jackson and Ralph Abernathy.

- (A) Martin Luther King Jr.'s influence had a strong impact on the members
- (B) Martin Luther King Jr.'s influence had a strong impact regarding the members
- (C) Martin Luther King Jr. strongly influenced members
- (D) The influence of Martin Luther King Jr. was strong on the members
- (E) Martin Luther King Jr.'s influence strongly impacted members

4. Raise High the Roofbeam, Carpenters is a novel written by the notoriously reclusive J. D. Salinger.

- (A) *Raise High the Roofbeam, Carpenters* is a novel written by the notoriously reclusive J. D. Salinger.
- (B) *Raise High the Roofbeam, Carpenters* were a novel written by the notorious reclusive J. D. Salinger.
- (C) *Raise High the Roofbeam, Carpenters* were a novel that the notoriously reclusive J. D. Salinger wrote.
- (D) As a notorious recluse, J. D. Salinger has written a novel that is called *Raise High the Roofbeam, Carpenters*.
- (E) *Raise High the Roofbeam, Carpenters* is the name of a novel that was written by the notorious reclusive J. D. Salinger.

5. Fans of Donald Trump's reality television show *The Apprentice* have described it as simultaneously infuriating because of Trump's arrogance but Trump's shrewdness still has a fascination.

- (A) but Trump's shrewdness still has a fascination
- (B) and Trump's shrewdness still is fascinating
- (C) and Trump is fascinatingly shrewd
- (D) and fascinating because of Trump's shrewdness
- (E) while Trump is so shrewd that he fascinates them

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6. That it is deemed necessary to shield television viewers from ads concerning pressing public issues while they are being bombarded with commercial pitches for beer and sports utility vehicles is a sad commentary on the state of our culture and of our democracy.
- (A) they are being bombarded with commercial pitches for beer and sports utility vehicles is a sad commentary on the state of our culture and of our democracy
- (B) they had been bombarded with commercial pitches for beer and sports utility vehicles sadly is a commentary on the state of our culture and of our democracy
- (C) it is bombarded with commercial pitches for beer and sports utility vehicles is a sad commentary on the state of our culture and of our democracy
- (D) they are being bombarded with commercial pitches for beer and sports utility vehicles are sad commentaries on the state of our culture and of our democracy
- (E) they are bombarding with commercial pitches for beer and sports utility vehicles is a sad commentary on the state of our culture and of our democracy
7. There is simply no way one can avoid conflict; hence, if you must fight, fight to win.
- (A) There is simply no way one can avoid conflict; hence,
- (B) In no way can one simply avoid conflict; hence,
- (C) You cannot avoid conflict; hence,
- (D) There is simply no way one can avoid conflict; however,
- (E) There is simply no way in which you may avoid conflict; consequently,
8. The federal Fish and Wildlife Service is expected to rule this week on whether to protect beluga sturgeon under the Endangered Species Act.
- (A) is expected to rule this week on whether to protect beluga sturgeon under the Endangered Species Act
- (B) are expected to rule this week on whether to protect beluga sturgeon under the Endangered Species Act
- (C) have been expected to rule this week on whether to protect beluga sturgeon under the Endangered Species Act
- (D) is expected to rule this week about the protecting of beluga sturgeon by means of the Endangered Species Act
- (E) is being expected to rule this week on whether or not they should protect beluga sturgeon under the Endangered Species Act
9. In most states where local property taxes fund the public schools, communities with strong tax bases from commercial property can support its schools while maintaining low property tax rates.
- (A) with strong tax bases from commercial property can support its schools while maintaining low property tax rates
- (B) that have strong tax bases from commercial property can support their schools and maintaining low property tax rates
- (C) with strong tax bases from commercial property could have supported its schools while maintaining low property tax rates
- (D) with strong tax bases from commercial property can support their schools while maintaining low property tax rates
- (E) with strong tax bases from commercial property could of supported its schools and the maintenance of low property tax rates
10. The drop in interest rates, especially for home mortgages, have encouraged prospective buyers and applied for loans.
- (A) have encouraged prospective buyers and applied for loans
- (B) have encouraged prospective buyers and loans have been applied for
- (C) have encouraged prospective buyers; therefore, they applied for loans
- (D) has encouraged prospective buyers, that they applied for loans
- (E) has encouraged prospective buyers to apply for loans
11. The bridge between San Francisco and Marin County, California, is actually painted a reddish orange, while being called the Golden Gate.
- (A) is actually painted a reddish orange, while being
- (B) although actually painted a reddish orange, is
- (C) whose paint is actually a reddish orange, while it is
- (D) being actually painted a reddish orange caused it to be
- (E) which is actually painted a reddish orange, while being

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20. In many respects, California's Tevis Cup race and
A

Australia's Quilty Cup are very similar equestrian

events, but the Tevis Cup poses the greatest
B C D

challenge to both horses and riders. No error
E

21. During the 1920s, members of the white literary
establishment began to show much interest in the
A B

movement of black writers who came to be
C

known as the Harlem Renaissance. No error
D E

22. Clearly, Whitman's verses, unlike Kipling, are
A B
wholly unconventional in their absence of rhyme.
C D

No error
E

23. Her interest in fine food led her to visit ethnic
A B
foodmarkets throughout the region as well as
C
an apprenticeship at the nearby Culinary Institute.
D

No error
E

24. The perspective advantages this proposed merger
A
can bring to our firm greatly outweigh any of the
B C

potential disadvantages predicted by opponents of
D

the consolidation. No error
E

25. Initially, the candidate made heavy use of the
A B
Internet to raise funds for his campaign; latter he
C
went on to more conventional fund-raising
D
methods. No error
E

26. A sudden downpour that drenched the poolside area
A B
where the sunbathers had been laying caused
C
everyone to scatter. No error
D E

27. It is likely that the Coen brothers' latest movie,
originally scheduled to be released in time for
A B
Thanksgiving, would be postponed until summer
C
because of unforeseen postproduction difficulties.
C
No error
E

28. During his lifetime, Degas exhibited only one piece
A B
of sculpture, *Little Dancer, Aged Fourteen*, which
C
was shown in 1881 in the sixth exhibition of
D
Impressionist art in Paris. No error
E

29. The differences between Locke's world view and
that of Hobbes arise less from a dispute about the
A B
function of government but from a dispute about
C
the nature of mankind. No error
D E

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The passage below is the unedited draft of a student's essay. Parts of the essay need to be rewritten to make the meaning clearer and more precise. Read the essay carefully.

The essay is followed by six questions about changes that might improve all or part of the organization, development, sentence structure, use of language, appropriateness to the audience, or use of standard written English. In each case, choose the answer that most clearly and effectively expresses the student's intended meaning. Indicate your choice by blackening the corresponding space on the answer sheet.

[1] *Although some people believe that certain celebrations have no point, celebrations are one of the few things that all people have in common.* [2] *They take place everywhere.* [3] *Listing all of them would be an impossible task.* [4] *People of all kinds look forward to celebrations for keeping traditions alive for generation after generation.* [5] *Those who criticize celebrations do not understand the human need to preserve tradition and culture.*

[6] *In the Muslim religion, the Ead is a celebration.* [7] *It begins as soon as Ramadan (the fasting month) is over.* [8] *During the Ead, families gather together.* [9] *New clothes are bought for children, and they receive money from both family and friends.* [10] *Also, each family, if they can afford it, slaughters a sheep or a cow.* [11] *They keep a small fraction of the meat, and the rest must give to the poor.* [12] *They also donate money to a mosque.*

[14] *Many celebrations involve eating meals.* [15] *In the United States, people gather together on Thanksgiving to say thank you for their blessings by having a huge feast with turkey, sweet potatoes, and cranberry sauce.* [16] *Christmas and Easter holiday dinners are a custom in the Christian religion.* [17] *They have a roast at Christmas.* [18] *At Easter they serve ham.* [19] *The Jewish people celebrate Passover with a big meal called a seder.* [20] *They say prayers, drink wine, and sing songs to remember how Jews suffered centuries ago when they escaped from slavery in Egypt.*

[21] *A celebration is held each year to honor great people like Dr. Martin Luther King.* [22] *His birthday is celebrated because of this man's noble belief in equality of all races.* [23] *People wish to remember not only his famous speeches, including "I Have A Dream," but also*

about him being assassinated in Memphis in 1968. [24] *He died while fighting for the equality of minorities.* [25] *Unlike religious celebrations, celebrations for great heroes like Martin Luther King are for all people everywhere in the world.* [26] *He is a world-class hero and he deserved the Nobel Prize for Peace that he won.*

30. To improve the unity of the first paragraph, which of the following is the best sentence to delete?

(A) Sentence 1 (B) Sentence 2
(C) Sentence 3 (D) Sentence 4
(E) Sentence 5

31. Which is the best revision of sentence 9 below?

New clothes are bought for children, and they receive money from both family and friends.

- (A) New clothes are bought for children, and they receive money from both family and friends.
(B) The children receive new clothes and gifts of money from family and friends.
(C) Receiving new clothes, money is also given by family and friends.
(D) Gifts are given to the children of new clothes and money by family and friends.
(E) Parents buy new clothes for their children, and family and friends also give money to them.

32. In the context of the third paragraph, which is the best way to combine sentences 16, 17, and 18?

- (A) A roast at Christmas, ham at Easter—that's what Christians eat.
(B) Christians customarily serve a roast for Christmas dinner, at Easter ham is eaten.
(C) At customary holiday dinners, Christians eat a roast at Christmas and ham is for Easter dinner.
(D) Christians often celebrate the Christmas holiday with a roast for dinner and Easter with a traditional ham.
(E) Christmas and Easter dinners are the custom in the Christian religion, where they have a roast at Christmas and ham at Easter.

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33. In an effort to provide a more effective transition between paragraphs 3 and 4, which of the following would be the best revision of sentence 21 below?

A celebration is held each year to honor great people like Dr. Martin Luther King.

- (A) There are also some celebrations to honor great people like Dr. Martin Luther King.
- (B) Martin Luther King is also celebrated in the United States.
- (C) In the United States, celebrating to honor great people like Dr. Martin Luther King has become a tradition.
- (D) In addition to observing religious holidays, people hold celebrations to honor great leaders like Dr. Martin Luther King.
- (E) Besides holding religion-type celebrations, celebrations to honor great people like Dr. Martin Luther King are also held.

34. Which is the best revision of the underlined segment of sentence 23 below?

People wish to remember not only his famous speeches, including "I Have A Dream," but also about him being assassinated in Memphis in 1968.

- (A) that his assassination occurred
 - (B) about his being assassinated
 - (C) the fact that he was assassinated
 - (D) about the assassination, too,
 - (E) his assassination
35. In the context of the essay as a whole, which one of the following best explains the main function of the last paragraph?
- (A) To summarize the main idea of the essay
 - (B) To refute a previous argument stated in the essay
 - (C) To give an example
 - (D) To provide a solution to a problem
 - (E) To evaluate the validity of the essay's main idea

YOU MAY GO BACK AND REVIEW THIS SECTION IN THE REMAINING TIME,
BUT DO NOT WORK IN ANY OTHER SECTION UNTIL TOLD TO DO SO.

STOP

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SECTION 6

Time—25 Minutes
24 QuestionsSelect the best answer to each of the following questions; then
blacken the appropriate space on your answer sheet.

Each of the following sentences contains one or two blanks; each blank indicates that a word or set of words has been left out. Below the sentence are five words or phrases, lettered A through E. Select the word or set of words that best completes the sentence.

Example:

Fame is ----; today's rising star is all too soon tomorrow's washed-up has-been.

- (A) rewarding (B) gradual
(C) essential (D) spontaneous
(E) transitory

Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ ●

- The critics were distressed that an essayist of such glowing ---- could descend to writing such dull, uninteresting prose.
(A) obscurity (B) ill-repute (C) shallowness
(D) promise (E) amiability
- Although Henry was not in general a sentimental man, occasionally he would feel a touch of ---- for the old days and would contemplate making a brief excursion to Boston to revisit his childhood friends.
(A) exasperation (B) chagrin (C) nostalgia
(D) lethargy (E) anxiety
- We had not realized how much people ---- the library's old borrowing policy until we received complaints once it had been ----.
(A) enjoyed...continued
(B) disliked...administered
(C) respected...imitated
(D) ignored...lauded
(E) appreciated...superseded
- Even though the basic organization of the brain does not change after birth, details of its structure and function remain ---- for some time, particularly in the cerebral cortex.
(A) plastic (B) immutable (C) essential
(D) unavoidable (E) static
- Lavish in visual beauty, the film *Lawrence of Arabia* also boasts ---- of style: it knows how much can be shown in a shot, how much can be said in a few words.
(A) extravagance (B) economy (C) autonomy
(D) frivolity (E) arrogance

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Read the passages below, and then answer the questions that follow them. The correct response may be stated outright or merely suggested in the passages.

Questions 6–9 are based on the following passages.

Passage 1

In 1799, when the World Health Organization declared that smallpox had finally been eradicated, few, if any, people recollected the efforts of an eighteenth-century English aristocrat to combat the then-fatal disease. As a young woman, Lady Mary Wortley Montagu had suffered severely from smallpox. In Turkey, she observed the Eastern custom of inoculating people with a mild form of the pox, thereby immunizing them, a practice she later championed in England. The Turks, she wrote home, even held house parties during which inoculated youngsters played together happily until they came down with the pox, after which they convalesced together.

Passage 2

Who was Onesimus? New Testament students say that Onesimus was a slave converted to Christianity by the apostle Paul. In doing so, they ignore the claims of another slave named Onesimus, an African, who in 1721 helped stem a smallpox epidemic threatening the city of Boston. Asked by his owner, Cotton Mather, whether he had ever had smallpox, Onesimus responded, “Yes, and no,” for as a child he had been intentionally infected with smallpox in a process called inoculation and had become immune to the disease. Emboldened by Onesimus’s account, Mather led a successful campaign to inoculate Bostonians against the dread disease.

6. The primary purpose of both passages is to
 - (A) celebrate the total eradication of smallpox
 - (B) challenge the achievements of Lady Mary Wortley Montagu
 - (C) remind us that we can learn from foreign cultures
 - (D) show that smallpox was a serious problem in the eighteenth century
 - (E) call attention to neglected historical figures
7. According to Passage 1, Lady Mary’s efforts to combat smallpox in England came about
 - (A) as a direct result of her childhood exposure to the disease
 - (B) as part of a World Health Organization campaign against the epidemic
 - (C) in response to the migration of Turks to England
 - (D) as a consequence of her travels in the East
 - (E) in the face of opposition from the medical profession
8. In Passage 1, the author uses the word “even” (line 11) primarily to
 - (A) exaggerate the duration of the house parties
 - (B) emphasize the widespread acceptance of the inoculation procedure
 - (C) indicate the most appropriate setting for treatment
 - (D) encourage her readers to travel to Turkey
 - (E) underscore the dangers of English methods for treating the disease
9. Lady Mary Wortley Montagu (lines 7–14, Passage 1) and Cotton Mather (lines 21–28, Passage 2) serve as examples of
 - (A) scientists who were authorities on epidemiology
 - (B) individuals who advocated a foreign medical practice
 - (C) travelers who brought back word of new therapeutic techniques
 - (D) slave owners who had the wisdom to learn from their slaves
 - (E) writers whose works reveal an ignorance of current medical traditions

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Questions 10–15 are based on the following passage.

Are Americans today overworked? The following passage is excerpted from a book published in 1991 on the unexpected decline of leisure in American life.

Faith in progress is deep within our culture.

We have been taught to believe that our lives are better than the lives of those who came before us.

Line The ideology of modern economics suggests that

- (5) material progress has yielded enhanced satisfaction and well-being. But much of our confidence about our own well being comes from the assumption that our lives are easier than those of earlier generations. I have already disputed the
- (10) notion that we work less than medieval European peasants, however poor they may have been. The field research of anthropologists gives another view of the conventional wisdom.

- The lives of so-called primitive peoples are
- (15) commonly thought to be harsh—their existence dominated by the “incessant quest for food.” In fact, primitives do little work. By contemporary standards, we’d have to judge them very lazy. If the Kapauku of Papua work one day, they do no
- (20) labor on the next. !Kung Bushmen put in only two and a half days per week and six hours per day. In the Sandwich Islands of Hawaii, men work only four hours per day. And Australian aborigines have similar schedules. The key to
- (25) understanding why these “stone age peoples” fail to act like us—increasing their work effort to get more things—is that they have limited desires. In the race between wanting and having, they have kept their wanting low—and, in this way, ensure
- (30) their own kind of satisfaction. They are materially poor by contemporary standards, but in at least one dimension—time—we have to count them richer.

- I do not raise these issues to imply that we
- (35) would be better off as Polynesian natives or medieval peasants. Nor am I arguing that “progress” has made us worse off. I am, instead, making a much simpler point. We have paid a price for prosperity. Capitalism has brought a dra-
- (40) matically increased standard of living, but at the cost of a much more demanding worklife. We are eating more, but we are burning up those calories at work. We have color televisions and compact disc players, but we need them to unwind after a
- (45) stressful day at the office. We take vacations, but we work so hard throughout the year that they become indispensable to our sanity. The conventional wisdom that economic progress has given us more things *as well as* more leisure is difficult
- (50) to sustain.

10. According to the author, we base our belief that American people today are well off on the assumption that
- (A) America has always been the land of opportunity
- (B) Americans particularly deserve to be prosperous
- (C) people elsewhere have an inferior standard of living
- (D) people elsewhere envy the American way of life
- (E) our faith in progress will protect us as a nation
11. The author regards “the conventional wisdom” (line 13) with
- (A) resentment
- (B) skepticism
- (C) complacency
- (D) apprehension
- (E) bewilderment
12. In lines 18–22, the Kapauku tribesmen and the !Kung Bushmen are presented as examples of
- (A) malingerers who turn down opportunities to work
- (B) noble savages with little sense of time
- (C) people who implicitly believe in progress
- (D) people unmotivated by a desire for consumer goods
- (E) people obsessed by their constant search for food
13. The word “raise” in line 34 means
- (A) elevate
- (B) increase
- (C) nurture
- (D) bring up
- (E) set upright
14. The primary purpose of the passage is to
- (A) dispute an assumption
- (B) highlight a problem
- (C) ridicule a theory
- (D) answer a criticism
- (E) counter propaganda

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15. The last four sentences of the passage (lines 41–50) provide
- (A) a recapitulation of a previously made argument
 - (B) an example of the argument that has been proposed earlier
 - (C) a series of assertions and qualifications with a conclusion
 - (D) a reconciliation of two opposing viewpoints
 - (E) a reversal of the author's original position

Questions 16–24 are based on the following passage.

The following passage, written in the twentieth century, is taken from a discussion of John Webster's seventeenth-century drama "The Duchess of Malfi."

- The curtain rises; the Cardinal and Daniel de Bosola enter from the right. In appearance, the Cardinal is something between an El Greco cardinal and a Van Dyke noble lord. He has the tall, spare form—the elongated hands and features—of the former; the trim pointed beard, the imperial repose, the commanding authority of the latter. But the El Greco features are not really those of asceticism or inner mystic spirituality. They are the index to a cold, refined but ruthless cruelty in a highly civilized controlled form. Neither is the imperial repose an aloof mood of proud detachment. It is a refined expression of satanic pride of place and talent.
- To a degree, the Cardinal's coldness is artificially cultivated. He has defined himself against his younger brother Duke Ferdinand and is the opposite to the overwrought emotionality of the latter. But the Cardinal's aloof mood is not one of bland detachment. It is the deliberate detachment of a methodical man who collects his thoughts and emotions into the most compact and formidable shape—that when he strikes, he may strike with the more efficient and devastating force. His easy movements are those of the slowly circling eagle just before the swift descent with the exposed talons. Above all else, he is a man who never for a moment doubts his destined authority as a governor. He derisively and sharply rebukes his brother the Duke as easily and readily as he mocks his mistress Julia. If he has betrayed his hireling Bosola, he uses his brother as the tool to win back his "familiar." His court dress is a long brilliant scarlet cardinal's gown with white cuffs and a white collar turned back over the red, both collar and cuffs being elaborately scalloped and embroidered. He wears a small cape, reaching only to the elbows. His cassock is buttoned to the

ground, giving a heightened effect to his already tall presence. Richelieu would have adored his neatly trimmed beard. A richly jeweled and ornamented cross lies on his breast, suspended from his neck by a gold chain.

Bosola, for his part, is the Renaissance "familiar" dressed conventionally in somber black with a white collar. He wears a chain about his neck, a suspended ornament, and a sword. Although a "bravo," he must not be thought of as a leather-jacketed, heavy-booted tough, squat and swarthy. Still less is he a sneering, leering, melodramatic villain of the Victorian gaslight tradition. Like his black-and-white clothes, he is a colorful contradiction, a scholar-assassin, a humanist-hangman; introverted and introspective, yet ruthless in action; moody and reluctant, yet violent. He is a man of scholarly taste and subtle intellectual discrimination doing the work of a hired ruffian. In general effect, his impersonator must achieve suppleness and subtlety of nature, a highly complex, compressed, yet well restrained intensity of temperament. Like Duke Ferdinand, he is inwardly tormented, but not by undiluted passion. His dominant emotion is an intellectualized one: that of disgust at a world filled with knavery and folly, but in which he must play a part and that a lowly, despicable one. He is the kind of rarity that Browning loved to depict in his Renaissance monologues.

16. The primary purpose of the passage appears to be to
- (A) provide historical background on the Renaissance church
 - (B) describe ecclesiastical costuming and pageantry
 - (C) analyze the appearances and moral natures of two dramatic figures
 - (D) explain why modern audiences enjoy *The Duchess of Malfi*
 - (E) compare two interpretations of a challenging role
17. The word "spare" in line 5 means
- (A) excessive
 - (B) superfluous
 - (C) pardonable
 - (D) lean
 - (E) inadequate

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18. In lines 24–27, the author most likely compares the movements of the Cardinal to those of a circling eagle in order to emphasize his
- (A) flightiness
 - (B) love of freedom
 - (C) eminence
 - (D) spirituality
 - (E) mercilessness
19. The Cardinal’s “satanic pride of place” (lines 13 and 14) refers to his glorying in his
- (A) faith
 - (B) rank
 - (C) residence
 - (D) immobility
 - (E) wickedness
20. As used in the third paragraph, the word “bravo” most nearly means
- (A) a courageous man
 - (B) a national hero
 - (C) a clergyman
 - (D) a humanist
 - (E) a mercenary killer
21. In describing Bosola (lines 44–68), the author chiefly uses which of the following literary techniques?
- (A) Rhetorical questions
 - (B) Unqualified assertions
 - (C) Comparison and contrast
 - (D) Dramatic irony
 - (E) Literary allusion
22. The word “discrimination” in lines 56 and 57 means
- (A) prejudice
 - (B) villainy
 - (C) discretion
 - (D) favoritism
 - (E) discernment
23. According to lines 61–66, why does Bosola suffer torments?
- (A) His master, the Cardinal, berates him for performing his duties inadequately.
 - (B) He feels intense compassion for the pains endured by the Cardinal’s victims.
 - (C) He is frustrated by his inability to attain a higher rank in the church.
 - (D) He feels superior to the villainy around him, yet must act the villain himself.
 - (E) He lacks the intellectual powers for scholarly success, but cannot endure common fools.
24. The author of the passage assumes that the reader is
- (A) familiar with the paintings of El Greco and Van Dyke
 - (B) disgusted with a world filled with cruelty and folly
 - (C) ignorant of the history of the Roman Catholic Church
 - (D) uninterested in psychological distinctions
 - (E) unacquainted with the writing of Browning

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SECTION 8

Time—20 Minutes
19 Questions

Select the best answer to each of the following questions; then blacken the appropriate space on your answer sheet.

Each of the following sentences contains one or two blanks; each blank indicates that a word or set of words has been left out. Below the sentence are five words or phrases, lettered A through E. Select the word or set of words that best completes the sentence.

Example:

Fame is ----; today's rising star is all too soon tomorrow's washed-up has-been.

- (A) rewarding (B) gradual
(C) essential (D) spontaneous
(E) transitory

(A) (B) (C) (D) ●

1. Famous in her time and then forgotten, the seventeenth-century Dutch painter Judith Leyster was ---- obscurity when, in 1993, the Worcester Art Museum organized the first retrospective exhibition of her work.
(A) resigned to
(B) rewarded with
(C) rescued from
(D) indifferent to
(E) worthy of
2. The testimony of eyewitnesses is notoriously ----; emotion and excitement all too often cause our minds to distort what we see.
(A) judicious
(B) interdependent
(C) credible
(D) unreliable
(E) gratifying
3. During the Dark Ages, hermits and other religious ---- fled the world to devote themselves to silent contemplation.
(A) renegades (B) skeptics (C) altruists
(D) recluses (E) convictions
4. No real-life hero of ancient or modern days can surpass James Bond with his nonchalant ---- of death and the ---- with which he bears torture.
(A) contempt...distress
(B) disregard...fortitude
(C) veneration...guile
(D) concept...terror
(E) ignorance...fickleness
5. A code of ethics governing the behavior of physicians during epidemics did not exist until 1846 when it was ---- by the American Medical Association.
(A) rescinded
(B) promulgated
(C) presupposed
(D) depreciated
(E) implied
6. Unlike the highly ---- Romantic poets of the previous century, Arnold and his fellow Victorian poets were ---- and interested in moralizing.
(A) rhapsodic...lyrical
(B) frenetic...distraught
(C) emotional...didactic
(D) sensitive...strange
(E) dramatic...warped

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The questions that follow the next two passages relate to the content of both, and to their relationship. The correct response may be stated outright in the passage or merely suggested.

Questions 7–19 are based on the following passages.

The following passages deal with the exotic world of subatomic physics. Passage 1, written by a popularizer of contemporary physics, was published in 1985.

Passage 2 was written nearly 15 years later.

Passage 1

The classical idea of matter was something with solidity and mass, like wet stone dust pressed in a fist. If matter was composed of atoms, then the atoms too must have solidity and
(5) mass. At the beginning of the twentieth century the atom was imagined as a tiny billiard ball or a granite pebble writ small. Then, in the physics of Niels Bohr, the miniature billiard ball became something akin to a musical instrument, a finely
(10) tuned Stradivarius 10 billion times smaller than the real thing. With the advent of quantum mechanics, the musical instrument gave way to pure music. On the atomic scale, the solidity and mass of matter dissolved into something light and
(15) airy. Suddenly physicists were describing atoms in the vocabulary of the composer—"resonance," "frequency," "harmony," "scale." Atomic electrons sang in choirs like seraphim, cherubim, thrones, and dominions. Classical distinctions
(20) between matter and light became muddled. In the new physics, light bounced about like particles, and matter undulated in waves like light.

In recent decades, physicists have uncovered elegant subatomic structures in the music of matter. They use a strange new language to describe the subatomic world: *quark, squark, gluon, gauge, technicolor, flavor, strangeness, charm*. There are *up* quarks and *down* quarks, *top* quarks and *bottom* quarks. There are particles with *truth*
(30) and *antitruth*, and there are particles with *naked beauty*. The simplest of the constituents of ordinary matter—the proton, for instance—has taken on the character of a Bach fugue, a four-part counterpoint of matter, energy, space, and time.
(35) At matter's heart there are arpeggios, chromatics, syncopation. On the lowest rung of the chain of being, Creation dances.

Already, the astronomers and the particle physicists are engaged in a vigorous dialogue.
(40) The astronomers are prepared to recognize that the large-scale structure of the universe may have been determined by subtle interactions of particles in the first moments of the Big Bang. And the

particle physicists are hoping to find confirmation of their theories of subatomic structure in the astronomers' observations of deep space and time. The snake has bitten its tail and won't let go.

Passage 2

Consider a dew drop, poised at the tip of a grass blade. Only one millimeter in diameter, this
(50) tiny dew drop is composed of a billion trillion molecules of water, each consisting of two hydrogen atoms and one oxygen atom (H_2O). At the onset of the twentieth century, this was the accepted view of the nature of matter. Atoms
(55) were seen as matter's basic building blocks, elementary or fundamental particles that could not be divided into anything smaller.

This relatively simple picture, however, changed drastically as physicists came to explore the secrets of the subatomic world. The once-indivisible atom, split, was revealed to consist of a nucleus made up of protons and neutrons around which electrons orbited. Protons and neutrons, in turn, were composed of even smaller subatomic
(60) particles whimsically dubbed quarks. At first, theorists claimed that all matter was made of three fundamental particles: electrons and paired up and down quarks. Later, however, experiments with powerful accelerators and colliding particle beams
(65) suggested the existence of other pairs of quarks, three generations in all, whose mass increased with each generation. Lightest of all were the first generation quarks, up and down, which combined to create the basic protons and neutrons; some-
(70) what heavier were the second generation quarks, strange and charm, the building blocks of the more esoteric particles produced in the physicists' labs. Then in 1977 a team headed by Fermilab physicist Leon Lederman uncovered the possibility
(75) of a third generation of quarks. Using new accelerators with higher energies, they produced a short-lived heavy particle, the *upsilon*, whose properties suggested it could not be made of the four quarks then known. They concluded it must
(80) be made of a fifth quark, which they named *bottom*, whereupon scientists throughout the world set off in hot pursuit of bottom's hypothetical partner, *top*.
(85)

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- The hunt for the top quark consumed the world's particle physicists for nearly twenty years. It was their Grail, and they were as determined as any knight of King Arthur's court to succeed in their holy quest. To Harvard theorist Sheldon Glashow in 1994, it was "not just another quark. It's the last blessed one, and the sooner we find it, the better everyone will feel." Indeed, they had to find it, for the Standard Model of particle physics, the theoretical synthesis that reduced the once-maddening hordes of particles (the so-called "particle zoo") to just a few primary components, hinged upon its existence. Physicists likened the missing quark to the keystone of an arch: the Standard Model, like an arch, was supported by all its constituents, but it was the keystone, the last piece to go in, that ensured the structure's stability.
- In 1995 the physicists found the keystone to their arch, and with it, new questions to answer. Surprisingly the top quark was far heavier than theorists had predicted, nearly twice as heavy in fact. Fermilab physicist Alvin Tollestrup originally had estimated top to weight at least as much as a silver atom. At the hunt's end, top was determined to have a mass similar to that of an atom of gold. (With an atomic weight of 197, a gold atom is made up of hundreds of up and down quarks.) The question thus remains, why is top so massive? Why does any fundamental particle have mass? With its astonishing heft, the top quark should help clarify the hidden mechanisms that make some particles massive while others have no mass at all.
7. Which of the following would be the most appropriate title for Passage 1?
 - (A) Linguistic Implications of Particle Physics
 - (B) The Influence of Music on Particle Interactions
 - (C) Matter's Transformation: The Music of Subatomic Physics
 - (D) Trends in Physics Research: Eliminating the Quark
 - (E) The Impossible Dream: Obstacles to Proving the Existence of Matter
 8. The author of Passage 1 refers to quarks, squarks, and charms (paragraph 2) primarily in order to
 - (A) demonstrate the similarity between these particles and earlier images of the atom
 - (B) make a distinction between appropriate and inappropriate terms
 - (C) object to suggestions of similar frivolous names
 - (D) provide examples of idiosyncratic nomenclature in contemporary physics
 - (E) cite preliminary experimental evidence supporting the existence of subatomic matter
 9. The author's tone in the second paragraph of Passage 1 can best be described as one of
 - (A) scientific detachment
 - (B) moderate indignation
 - (C) marked derision
 - (D) admiring wonder
 - (E) qualified skepticism
 10. "Matter's heart" mentioned in line 35 is
 - (A) outer space
 - (B) the subatomic world
 - (C) the language of particle physics
 - (D) harmonic theory
 - (E) flesh and blood
 11. In line 47, the image of the snake biting its tail is used to emphasize
 - (A) the dangers of circular reasoning
 - (B) the vigor inherent in modern scientific dialogue
 - (C) the eventual triumph of the classical idea of matter
 - (D) the unity underlying the astronomers' and particle physicists' theories
 - (E) the ability of contemporary scientific doctrine to swallow earlier theories
 12. The word "properties" in line 83 of Passage 2 most nearly means
 - (A) lands
 - (B) titles
 - (C) investments
 - (D) civilities
 - (E) characteristics

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13. Glashow's comment in lines 94–96 reflects his
(A) apprehension
(B) impatience
(C) imagination
(D) jubilation
(E) spirituality
14. The references to the “keystone” of the arch (lines 102 and 103) serve to
(A) diminish the top quark's status to that of a commodity
(B) provide an accurate physical description of the elusive particle
(C) highlight the contrast between appearance and reality
(D) give an approximation of the top quark's actual mass
(E) illustrate the importance of the top quark to subatomic theory
15. The word “hinged” (line 101) most nearly means
(A) folded (B) vanished (C) remarked
(D) depended (E) weighed
16. The author of Passage 2 does all of the following EXCEPT
(A) cite an authority
(B) use a simile
(C) define a term
(D) pose a question
(E) deny a possibility
17. The author of Passage 2 mentions the gold atom (lines 114 and 115) primarily to
(A) clarify the monetary value of the top quark
(B) explain what is meant by atomic weight
(C) illustrate how hefty a top quark is compared to other particles
(D) suggest the sorts of elements studied in high-energy accelerators
(E) demonstrate the malleability of gold as an element
18. As Passage 2 suggests, since the time Passage 1 was written, the Standard Model has
(A) determined even more whimsical names for the subatomic particles under discussion
(B) taken into account the confusion of the particle physicists
(C) found theoretical validation through recent experiments
(D) refuted significant aspects of the Big Bang theory of the formation of the universe
(E) collapsed for lack of proof of the existence of top quarks
19. The author of Passage 2 would most likely react to the characterization of the constituents of matter in lines 31–37 by pointing out that
(A) this characterization has been refuted by prominent physicists
(B) the characterization is too fanciful to be worthwhile
(C) the most recent data on subatomic particles support this characterization
(D) this characterization supersedes the so-called Standard Model
(E) the current theoretical synthesis is founded on this characterization

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SECTION 10 Time—10 Minutes
14 Questions

For each of the following questions, select the best answer from the choices provided and fill in the appropriate circle on the answer sheet.

Some or all parts of the following sentences are underlined. The first answer choice, (A), simply repeats the underlined part of the sentence. The other four choices present four alternative ways to phrase the underlined part. Select the answer that produces the most effective sentence, one that is clear and exact, and blacken the appropriate space on your answer sheet. In selecting your choice, be sure that it is standard written English, and that it expresses the meaning of the original sentence.

Example:

The first biography of author Eudora Welty came out in 1998 and she was 89 years old at the time.

- (A) and she was 89 years old at the time
- (B) at the time when she was 89
- (C) upon becoming an 89 year old
- (D) when she was 89
- (E) at the age of 89 years old

(A) (B) (C) ● (E)

1. Into her shopping basket she placed her favorite vegetables, an assortment of fresh fruit, and she included a loaf of French bread.
 - (A) and she included a loaf of French bread
 - (B) and a loaf of French bread
 - (C) and she also included a loaf of French bread
 - (D) a loaf of French bread as well
 - (E) and she includes a loaf of French bread
2. Heather Hurst's paintings and architectural renderings of the pre-Columbian Americas not only recover records that were previously lost, but these are works of art in their own right.
 - (A) not only recover records that were previously lost, but these are works of art
 - (B) not only recover records that had been previously lost, but these are works of art
 - (C) not only recover previously lost records but also are works of art
 - (D) do not recover only records that were previously lost, but these are works of art
 - (E) not only recovers records that were previously lost, but they are works of art

3. Today, among twentieth-century artists, Salvador Dali's renown is probably exceeded only by Picasso.
 - (A) artists, Salvador Dali's renown is probably exceeded only by Picasso
 - (B) artists, Salvador Dali is probably exceeded in renown only by Picasso's
 - (C) artists, Salvador Dali's renown is probably exceeded only by Picasso's
 - (D) artists, Salvador Dali is only exceeded in renown probably by only Picasso
 - (E) artists, Salvador Dali's renown is only probably exceeded by Picasso's
4. So many of the internal workings of the lungs change at night that lung diseases, particularly asthma, has become the best studied of the nighttime illnesses.
 - (A) asthma, has become the best studied of the nighttime illnesses
 - (B) asthma, has become the best studied nighttime illnesses
 - (C) asthma, has become the better studied of the nighttime illnesses
 - (D) asthma, have become the best studied of the nighttime illnesses
 - (E) asthma, have been becoming the better studied out of all the nighttime illness
5. There are a long list of causes of air pollution, ranging from automobile exhaust to methane emissions from livestock.
 - (A) There are a long list of causes of air pollution,
 - (B) There were a long list of things causing air pollution,
 - (C) There are a lengthy list of causes of air pollution,
 - (D) There have been a long list of causes of air pollution,
 - (E) There is a long list of causes of air pollution,

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6. Acupuncture has been widely used for years to ease chronic pain conditions, studies have repeatedly endorsed its usefulness.
- (A) Acupuncture has been widely used for years to ease chronic pain conditions, studies
- (B) Although acupuncture having been been widely used for years to ease chronic pain conditions, studies
- (C) Acupuncture has been widely used for years to ease chronic pain conditions, and studies
- (D) Due to the fact that acupuncture has been widely used for years to ease chronic pain conditions, studies
- (E) Because acupuncture has been widely used for years to ease chronic pain conditions is the reason why studies
7. Lower Manhattan was a seasonal home for the Lenni Lenape Indians, who granted the Dutch settlers land-use rights to Manhattan, but did not actually sell it for \$24 in trinkets.
- (A) Indians, who granted the Dutch settlers land-use rights to Manhattan, but
- (B) Indians, which granted the Dutch settlers land-use rights to Manhattan, but
- (C) Indians, who granted the Dutch settlers land-use rights to Manhattan, however they
- (D) Indians, and they granted the Dutch settlers land-use rights to Manhattan, but
- (E) Indians, where they granted the Dutch settlers land-use rights to Manhattan; but they
8. From papayas in Hawaii to canola in Canada, the spread of pollen or seeds from genetically engineered plants are evolving from an abstract scientific worry into a significant practical problem.
- (A) plants are evolving from an abstract scientific worry into
- (B) plants are evolving from an abstractly scientific worry into
- (C) plants are in process of evolving from an abstract scientific worry into
- (D) plants is evolving from an abstract scientific worry into
- (E) plants having evolved from an abstract scientific worry into
9. After removing their skins, the children sliced the carrots into sticks for dipping.
- (A) After removing their skins,
- (B) After they removed their skins,
- (C) After they had removed their skins,
- (D) After removing the carrots' skins,
- (E) After they had removed the skins from the carrots,
10. Opinion polls show the public has about as dim a view of pharmaceutical companies as tobacco companies.
- (A) has about as dim a view of pharmaceutical companies as tobacco companies
- (B) have about as dim a view of pharmaceutical companies as tobacco companies
- (C) has about as dim a view of pharmaceutical companies as it does of tobacco companies
- (D) has almost so dim a view of pharmaceutical companies as of tobacco companies
- (E) has approximately as dim a view of pharmaceutical companies as tobacco companies
11. The adjacent homes were dissimilar enough to justify their radically different prices.
- (A) to justify their radically different prices
- (B) to justify its radically different prices
- (C) to be justified by their radically different prices
- (D) to justify there radically different prices
- (E) to be a justification for their radically different prices
12. The pale white petals of the gardenia possess a scent of great sweetness and subtlety and the scent has intrigued many perfume-makers.
- (A) subtlety and the scent has
- (B) subtlety, that being the reason why the scent has
- (C) subtlety, but the scent has
- (D) subtlety, a scent that has
- (E) subtlety, it has


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13. Attempting to maximize the income-producing potential of her pension plan by investing a substantial amount in so-called junk bonds.
- (A) Attempting to maximize the income-producing potential of her pension plan by investing a substantial amount
 - (B) Attempting to maximize the income-producing potential of her pension plan by substantially investing an amount
 - (C) She made an attempt to produce the maximum potentiality in income out of her pension plan and she invested a substantial amount
 - (D) In an attempt to produce the maximum income-producing potential from her pension plan by investing a substantial amount
 - (E) She attempted to maximize the income-producing potential of her pension plan by investing a substantial amount
14. Seldom do the barriers between the races seem less in evidence than on this league-leading high school football team.
- (A) Seldom do the barriers between the races seem less in evidence than on this league-leading high school football team
 - (B) More so than on other teams, they seem to be less evident barriers between the races on this league-leading high school football team
 - (C) On this league-leading high school football team, more so than on other teams, the barriers between the races are less in evidence, it seems
 - (D) The barriers between the races do seem fewer in evidence seldom on this league-leading high school football team
 - (E) Seldom less than on this league-leading high school football team does the barriers between the races seem less in evidence

YOU MAY GO BACK AND REVIEW THIS SECTION IN THE REMAINING TIME,
BUT DO NOT WORK IN ANY OTHER SECTION UNTIL TOLD TO DO SO.

STOP

Test 5

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SECTION 1 Time—25 Minutes ESSAY

The excerpt appearing below makes a point about a particular topic. Read the passage carefully, and think about the assignment that follows.

We most resent in others the very flaws that we ourselves possess.

ASSIGNMENT: What are your thoughts on the statement above? Do you agree or disagree with the writer's assertion? Compose an essay in which you express your views on this topic. Your essay may support, refute, or qualify the view expressed in the statement. What you write, however, must be relevant to the topic under discussion. Additionally, you must support your viewpoint, indicating your reasoning and providing examples based on your studies and/or experience.

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SECTION 2

Time—25 Minutes
24 Questions

Select the best answer to each of the following questions; then blacken the appropriate space on your answer sheet.

Each of the following sentences contains one or two blanks; each blank indicates that a word or set of words has been left out. Below the sentence are five words or phrases, lettered A through E. Select the word or set of words that best completes the sentence.

Example:

Fame is ----; today's rising star is all too soon tomorrow's washed-up has-been.

- (A) rewarding (B) gradual
(C) essential (D) spontaneous
(E) transitory

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- He felt that the uninspiring routine of office work was too ---- for someone of his talent and creativity.
(A) diverse (B) insatiable (C) exacting
(D) enthralling (E) prosaic
- The museum arranged the fossils in ---- order, placing the older fossils dating from the Late Ice Age on the first floor and the more recent fossils on the second floor.
(A) alphabetical
(B) chronological
(C) random
(D) arbitrary
(E) retrospective
- With the evolution of wings, insects were able to ---- to the far ecological corners, across deserts and bodies of water, to reach new food sources and inhabit a wider variety of promising environmental niches.
(A) relate (B) disperse (C) transgress
(D) revert (E) ascend
- Having recently missed out on the Matisse retrospective, which has taken Paris and New York by storm, and on the tour of great paintings from Philadelphia's Barnes collection, London is becoming ---- in the competition to show ---- international art exhibitions.
(A) a trend-setter...major
(B) an also-ran...blockbuster
(C) a world-beater...itinerant
(D) a mecca...distinguished
(E) a connoisseur...esoteric
- What most ---- the magazine's critics is the manner in which its editorial opinions are expressed—too often as if only an idiot could see things any other way.
(A) belies
(B) impedes
(C) riles
(D) placates
(E) identifies
- Despite her compassionate nature, the new nominee to the Supreme Court was single-minded and ---- in her strict ---- the letter of the law.
(A) merciful...interpretation of
(B) uncompromising...adherence to
(C) dilatory...affirmation of
(D) vindictive...deviation from
(E) lenient...dismissal of
- Although he generally observed the adage "Look before you leap," in this instance he was ---- acting in an unconsidered fashion.
(A) chary of
(B) impervious to
(C) precipitate in
(D) hesitant about
(E) conventional in
- Crabeater seal, the common name of *Lobodon carcinophagus*, is a ----, since the animal's staple diet is not crabs, but krill.
(A) pseudonym
(B) misnomer
(C) delusion
(D) digression
(E) compromise

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Read each of the passages below, and then answer the questions that follow the passage. The correct response may be stated outright or merely suggested in the passage.

Questions 9 and 10 are based on the following passage.

In the 1880's, when the commercial theater had ceased to be regarded as a fit medium for serious writers, British intellectuals came to

Line champion the plays of an obscure Norwegian
(5) dramatist. Hungry for a theater that spoke to their intellects, they wholeheartedly embraced the social realist dramas of Henrik Ibsen. Eleanor Marx, daughter of Karl Marx, went so far as to teach herself Norwegian in order to translate
(10) Ibsen's *A Doll's House*, which she presented in an amateur performance in a Bloomsbury drawing room.

9. The word "embraced" (line 6) most nearly means

- (A) clasped
- (B) adopted
- (C) comprised
- (D) incorporated
- (E) hugged

10. The discussion of Eleanor Marx in lines 7–12 ("Eleanor...room") serves primarily to

- (A) propose a counterexample
- (B) correct an inaccurate statement
- (C) introduce a questionable hypothesis
- (D) support an earlier assertion
- (E) acknowledge a factual discrepancy

Questions 11 and 12 are based on the following passage.

According to reports from psychologists worldwide, measures of personal happiness hardly change as the national income rises. This finding

Line has led many social critics to maintain that income
(5) growth has ceased to foster well-being. A moment's recollection suggests otherwise. I remember years ago when our car clanked and juddered and limped into a garage, warning lights ablaze. "Threw a rod," said the mechanic. "Junk her." I remember
(10) interminable trips to used-car lots, sleepless nights worrying about debt, calls to friends about possible leads. Recently, my wife suggested we get a new car. "Great!" I said. "What about a hybrid?"

Money can't buy happiness, but having money
(15) sure takes the pressure off.

11. In lines 6–13, the author uses a personal anecdote to

- (A) warn about the dangers of consumer debt
- (B) explain what caused the author's engine trouble
- (C) suggest the range of the author's tastes in automobiles
- (D) express an unorthodox view about psychology
- (E) contradict the social critics' conclusion

12. The author's tone in the closing lines of the passage (lines 14 and 15) can best be characterized as

- (A) breezy
- (B) objective
- (C) cautionary
- (D) ambivalent
- (E) nostalgic

Questions 13–24 are based on the following passage.

The writer John Updike muses on the significance of Mickey Mouse.

Cartoon characters have soul as Carl Jung defined it in his *Archetypes and the Collective Unconscious*: "soul is a life-giving demon who

Line plays his elfin game above and below human
(5) existence." Without the "leaping and twinkling of the soul," Jung says, "man would rot away in his greatest passion, idleness." The Mickey Mouse of the thirties shorts was a whirlwind of activity, with a host of unsuspected skills and a reluctant
(10) heroism that rose to every occasion. Like Chaplin and Douglas Fairbanks and Fred Astaire, he acted out our fantasies of endless nimbleness, of perfect weightlessness. Yet withal, there was nothing aggressive or self-promoting about him, as there
(15) was about Popeye. Disney, interviewed in the thirties, said, "Sometimes I've tried to figure out why Mickey appealed to the whole world. Everybody's tried to figure it out. So far as I know, nobody has. He's a pretty nice fellow who
(20) never does anybody any harm, who gets into scrapes through no fault of his own, but always manages to come up grinning." This was perhaps Disney's image of himself: for twenty years he

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- did Mickey's voice in the films, and would often say, "There's a lot of the Mouse in me." Mickey was a character created with his own pen, and nurtured on Disney's memories of his mouse-ridden Kansas City studio and of the Missouri farm where his struggling father tried for a time to make a living. Walt's humble, scrambling beginnings remained embodied in the mouse, whom the Nazis, in a fury against the Mickey-inspired Allied legions (the Allied code word on D-Day was "Mickey Mouse"), called "the most miserable ideal ever revealed...mice are dirty."

- But was Disney, like Mickey, just "a pretty nice fellow"? He was until crossed in his driving perfectionism, his Napoleonic capacity to marshal men and take risks in the service of an artistic and entrepreneurial vision. He was one of those great Americans, like Edison and Henry Ford, who invented themselves in terms of a new technology. The technology—in Disney's case, film animation—would have been there anyway, but only a few driven men seized the full possibilities and made empires. In the dozen years between *Steamboat Willie* and *Fantasia*, the Disney studios took the art of animation to heights of ambition and accomplishment it would never have reached otherwise, and Disney's personal zeal was the animating force. He created an empire of the mind, and its emperor was Mickey Mouse.

- The thirties were Mickey's conquering decade. His image circled the globe. In Africa, tribesmen painfully had tiny mosaic Mickey Mouses inset into their front teeth, and a South African tribe refused to buy soap unless the cakes were embossed with Mickey's image. Nor were the high and mighty immune to Mickey's elemental appeal—King George V and Franklin Roosevelt insisted that all film showings they attended include a dose of Mickey Mouse. But other popular phantoms, like Felix the Cat, have faded, where Mickey has settled into the national collective consciousness. The television program revived him for my children's generation, and the theme parks make him live for my grandchildren's. Yet survival cannot be imposed through weight of publicity. Mickey's persistence springs from something unhyped, something timeless in the image that has allowed it to pass in status from a fad to an icon.

- To take a bite out of our imaginations, an icon must be simple. The ears, the wiggly tail, the red shorts, give us a Mickey. Donald Duck and Goofy, Bugs Bunny and Woody Woodpecker are inextricably bound up with the draftsmanship of the artists who make them move and squawk, but Mickey floats free. It was Claes Oldenburg's pop

- (80) art that first alerted me to the fact that Mickey Mouse had passed out of the realm of commercially generated image into that of artifact. A new Disney gadget, advertised on television, is a camera-like box that spouts bubbles when a key is turned; the key consists of three circles, two mounted on a larger one, and the image is unmistakably Mickey. Like yin and yang, like the Christian cross and the star of Israel, Mickey can be seen everywhere—a sign, a rune, a hieroglyphic trace of a secret power, an electricity we want to plug into. Like totem poles, like African masks, Mickey stands at that intersection of abstraction and representation where magic connects.

13. The author's attitude toward Popeye in lines 13–15 is primarily
(A) nostalgic
(B) deprecatory
(C) apathetic
(D) vindictive
(E) reverent
14. By describing Mickey's skills as "unsuspected" and his heroism as "reluctant" (line 9), the author primarily conveys Mickey's
(A) unassuming nature
(B) unrealistic success
(C) contradictory image
(D) ignominious failings
(E) idealistic character
15. The word "scrapes" in line 21 means
(A) abrasions
(B) harsh sounds
(C) small economies
(D) discarded fragments
(E) predicaments
16. By saying "There's a lot of the Mouse in me" (line 25), Disney revealed
(A) his inability to distinguish himself as an individual
(B) the extent of his identification with his creation
(C) the desire to capitalize on his character's popularity
(D) his fear of being surpassed by a creature he produced
(E) his somewhat negative image of himself


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17. The reference to the Nazis' comments on Mickey (lines 32–35) can best be described as
(A) a digression
(B) a metaphor
(C) an analysis
(D) an equivocation
(E) a refutation
18. The word “crossed” in line 37 means
(A) traversed
(B) confused
(C) intersected
(D) encountered
(E) opposed
19. The author views Disney as all of the following EXCEPT
(A) a self-made man
(B) a demanding artist
(C) an enterprising businessman
(D) the inventor of film animation
(E) an empire-builder
20. The references to the African tribesmen (lines 54–58) and to Franklin Roosevelt (line 60) serve primarily to
(A) demonstrate the improbability of Mickey's reaching such disparate audiences
(B) dispel a misconception about the nature of Mickey's popularity
(C) support the assertion that people of all backgrounds were drawn to Mickey Mouse
(D) show how much research the author has done into the early history of Disney cartoons
(E) answer the charges made by critics of Disney's appeal
21. The distinction made between a “fad” and an “icon” (lines 68–72) can best be summarized as which of the following?
(A) The first is a popular fashion, the second attracts only a small group.
(B) The first involves a greater degree of audience involvement than the second.
(C) The first is less likely to need publicity than the second.
(D) The first is less enduring in appeal than is the second.
(E) The first conveys greater prestige than the second.
22. The phrase “take a bite out of our imaginations” (line 73) most nearly means
(A) injure our creativity
(B) reduce our innovative capacity
(C) cut into our inspiration
(D) capture our fancies
(E) limit our visions
23. The author's description of the new Disney gadget (lines 82–87) does which of the following?
(A) It suggests that popular new product lines are still being manufactured by Disney.
(B) It demonstrates that even a rudimentary outline can convey the image of Mickey.
(C) It illustrates the importance of television advertising in marketing new products.
(D) It disproves the notion that Disney's death has undermined his mercantile empire.
(E) It refutes the author's assertion that Mickey's survival springs from something unhyped.
24. Which of the following most resembles the new Disney gadget (lines 82–87) in presenting Mickey as an artifact?
(A) A comic book presenting the adventures of Mickey Mouse
(B) A rubber mask realistically portraying Mickey's features
(C) A Mickey Mouse watch on which Mickey's hands point at the time
(D) A Mickey Mouse waffle iron that makes waffles in the shape of three linked circles
(E) A framed cell or single strip from an original Mickey Mouse animated film

YOU MAY GO BACK AND REVIEW THIS SECTION IN THE REMAINING TIME,
BUT DO NOT WORK IN ANY OTHER SECTION UNTIL TOLD TO DO SO.

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SECTION 4

Time—25 Minutes
35 QuestionsSelect the best answer to each of the following questions; then
blacken the appropriate space on your answer sheet.

Some or all parts of the following sentences are underlined. The first answer choice, (A), simply repeats the underlined part of the sentence. The other four choices present four alternative ways to phrase the underlined part. Select the answer that produces the most effective sentence, one that is clear and exact, and blacken the appropriate space on your answer sheet. In selecting your choice, be sure that it is standard written English, and that it expresses the meaning of the original sentence.

Example:

The first biography of author Eudora Welty came out in 1998 and she was 89 years old at the time.

- (A) and she was 89 years old at the time
- (B) at the time when she was 89
- (C) upon becoming an 89 year old
- (D) when she was 89
- (E) at the age of 89 years old

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1. Are psychiatrists unusually vulnerable to mental illness, or are they merely more aware of their problems than the rest of us?
 - (A) problems than the rest of us
 - (B) problems as us
 - (C) problems than they are aware of us
 - (D) problems like we are
 - (E) problems like ours are
2. When used undiluted, you can irritate your skin with liquid bleach.
 - (A) you can irritate your skin with liquid bleach
 - (B) liquid bleach can irritate your skin
 - (C) bleach, it being liquid, could irritate your skin
 - (D) you could be irritating your skin with liquid bleach
 - (E) then liquid bleach could be irritating to your skin

3. The authors, taking on a formidable and sensitive subject, has largely conquered it, thanks to indefatigable research and a rigorous analysis of the data.
 - (A) taking on a formidable and sensitive subject, has largely conquered it, thanks to indefatigable research
 - (B) took on a formidable and sensitive subject; but has largely conquered it, thanks to indefatigable research
 - (C) taking on a formidable and sensitive subject, have largely conquered it, thanks to indefatigable research
 - (D) taking on a formidable and sensitive subject, have largely conquered them, thanks to indefatigable research
 - (E) taking on a formidably sensitive subject, has largely conquered it, due to indefatigable research
4. Paul Bertolli followed a typically meandering route for a contemporary American chef, earning a degree in music at Berkeley, working in restaurants in California and Italy, and took time off to study history in Canada before becoming the chef at Oliveto.
 - (A) working in restaurants in California and Italy, and took time off to study history in Canada before becoming
 - (B) working in restaurants in California and Italy, and taking time off to study history in Canada before becoming
 - (C) and he worked in restaurants in California and Italy, and took time off to study history in Canada before becoming
 - (D) working in restaurants in California and Italy, and took time off to study history in Canada before he had become
 - (E) he worked in restaurants in California and Italy, and he took time off to study history in Canada before becoming

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5. Many of the innovations in the early compositions of Charles Ives were adaptations of musical experiments performed by his father, particularly that of polytonality.
- (A) Ives were adaptations of musical experiments performed by his father, particularly that of polytonality
- (B) Ives, and in particular polytonality, was an adaptation of musical experiments performed by his father
- (C) Ives being adapted, and polytonality in particular, from musical experiments performed by his father
- (D) Ives, these were adaptations of musical experiments performed by his father, particularly that of polytonality
- (E) Ives, particularly polytonality, were adaptations of musical experiments performed by his father
6. There is a great deal of practical advice on antiques that readers may find useful in the mystery novels of Jonathan Gash.
- (A) There is a great deal of practical advice on antiques that readers may find useful in the mystery novels of Jonathan Gash.
- (B) There are great deals of practical advice regarding antiques that readers may find useful in Jonathan Gash's mystery novels.
- (C) Readers may find useful the great deal of practical advice on antiques in Jonathan Gash's mystery novels.
- (D) A great deal of practical and useful advice on antiques are offered to readers by Jonathan Gash in his mystery novels.
- (E) In his mystery novels, Jonathan Gash offers readers a great deal of practical advice on antiques.
7. Of the three Fates, the weavers Clotho, Lachesis, and Atropos, the latter was most frightening, for she cut the "thread" of life, thus determining the individual's moment of death.
- (A) the latter was most frightening
- (B) the latter was more frightening
- (C) the latter is most frightening
- (D) the last was most frightening
- (E) the last are more frightening
8. A popular lecturer who spoke as eloquently on Christianity as literature, Lewis combined faith and fiction in his allegorical tales of Narnia.
- (A) as eloquently on Christianity as literature
- (B) with eloquence on Christianity and literature also
- (C) eloquently on Christianity so much as on literature
- (D) so eloquently on Christianity plus literature
- (E) as eloquently on Christianity as on literature
9. Administration officials have consistently sought to stonewall, undermine, or intimidating anyone who might try to check up on their performance.
- (A) undermine, or intimidating anyone who might try to check up on their performance
- (B) undermine, or intimidating those who might try to check up on their performance
- (C) undermine, or intimidating anyone who might try to check up about their performance
- (D) undermine, or intimidate anyone who might try to check up on their performance
- (E) undermine, or to be intimidating anyone who might be trying to check up on their performance
10. Although I understand why airlines have to serve frozen foods to their passengers, I do not understand why I was served a meal by a flight attendant that had been only partially defrosted.
- (A) a meal by a flight attendant that had been only partially defrosted
- (B) an only partially defrosted meal by a flight attendant
- (C) a meal that had been only partially defrosted by a flight attendant
- (D) by a flight attendant a meal that had been only partially defrosted
- (E) by a flight attendant of a partially defrosted meal
11. An important factor in the spread of disease is when people fail to practice proper hygiene.
- (A) An important factor in the spread of disease is when
- (B) An important factor in spreading disease is when
- (C) An important factor in the spread of disease is that
- (D) Much of the spread of disease results from when
- (E) Much of the spread of disease is due to the fact that when

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20. The new inspector general's office in Iraq
operates under most unique rules that greatly limit
A B C
both its powers and its independence. No error
D E

21. Chinese scientists analyzing the genome of the
SARS virus have documented the immense rapidity
A
with which it evolved from an animal pathogen into
B C
one capable to infecting human cells. No error
D E

22. Also in the program is a taped discussion with the
A B
late choreographer George Balanchine and a
C
performance by Patricia McBride and Edward
D
Villella of the pas de deux from "Diana and
Acteon." No error
E

23. Fifty years ago, movies on biblical themes,
A
far from being the more controversial Hollywood
B C
offerings, were among the least. No error
D E

24. *The Bronte Myth*, Lucasta Miller's study of the
three British novelists, attempts to trace the
A
historical route by which Charlotte and Emily
B
Bronte (and, to a less degree, Anne) became
C
popular cultural icons. No error
D E

25. Religion is, like sex and politics, one of those
A B
subjects traditionally to be avoided at dinner
C
parties or family reunions, lest inflamed passions
D
disrupt civility. No error
E

26. Opinions on Charles Ives as a composer
have always been split, with some listeners
A
regarding him as, at best, an entertaining eccentric,
B
while others lauding him as the most influential
C D
composer of his age. No error
E

27. Reviewing the ballet, the *Times* dance critic
expressed her liking for Damian Woetzel's
A
affecting performance, which, she wrote, was
B
more compelling than the other dancers. No error
C D E

28. The annual guest lecture, originally scheduled for
A
fall semester, is liable to be postponed until spring
B C
because of the visiting lecturer's extended illness.
D
No error
E

29. In the nineteenth century, photography was a
window on the world for curious members of
A
the public, few of which could ever hope to visit
B C
exotic lands in person. No error
D E

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The passage below is the unedited draft of a student's essay. Parts of the essay need to be rewritten to make the meaning clearer and more precise. Read the essay carefully.

The essay is followed by six questions about changes that might improve all or part of the organization, development, sentence structure, use of language, appropriateness to the audience, or use of standard written English. In each case, choose the answer that most clearly and effectively expresses the student's intended meaning. Indicate your choice by blackening the corresponding space on the answer sheet.

[1] *At the beginning of the twentieth century, no one knew the technological developments that would be made by the 1990s.* [2] *The area of communication media is one of the significant developments in the twentieth century.* [3] *Also nuclear energy and great advancements in medicine and the treatment of disease.*

[4] *One important development was the invention of communication satellites which allow images and messages to be sent wirelessly around the world.* [5] *One advantage is that current events can be sent worldwide in seconds.* [6] *News used to travel by boat and take weeks or months to get overseas.* [7] *When a disaster struck the World Trade Center, the world saw it immediately and condemned the terrorists' actions.* [8] *One weak aspect of communication satellites is that they are launched from a space shuttle, and that is an extremely costly operation.* [9] *They also cost millions of dollars to build and operate.* [10] *Therefore, many poor countries are left out of the so-called "Global Village."*

[11] *The invention and use of nuclear energy is another important technological development.* [12] *One positive feature of nuclear energy is that energy is cheaper, and can be made easy.* [13] *This is important in countries like France where almost all of the electricity is nuclear.* [14] *A negative consequence of nuclear energy is the probability of major nuclear accidents.* [15] *Watch out for human error and careless workmanship.* [16] *They were the cause of the meltdown in Chernobyl, which killed hundreds or maybe even thousands, and radiated half the Earth.*

[17] *There have been many significant technological advances in medicine in the twentieth century.* [18] *One development was the invention of the CAT scan.* [19] *The CAT scan allows doctors to make a picture of your brain to see if there is a growth on it.* [20] *One positive effect of the CAT scan is that doctors can diagnose brain tumors and brain cancer at an early stage.* [21] *One negative effect is that CAT scans are costly, so they are not used in third world countries.*

30. In view of the main idea of the whole essay, which of the following is the best revision of sentence 1?

(A) In 1900 no one could anticipate the technological developments in the 1990s.
 (B) Recent technological achievements would blow the minds of people at the beginning of the twentieth century.
 (C) The twentieth century has seen remarkable technological achievements, but there has also been a price to pay for progress.
 (D) No one knows if the twenty-first century will produce as much technological progress as the twentieth century did.
 (E) Technological progress in communications, nuclear energy, and medicine is wonderful, but in the process we are destroying ourselves and our environment.

31. Which is the best revision of the underlined segment of sentence 12 below?

One positive feature of nuclear energy is that energy is cheaper, and can be made easy.

(A) energy is cheaper and can be made easily
 (B) energy is made cheaper and more easily made
 (C) it is cheap and easy to make
 (D) it is both cheap as well as made easily
 (E) it's more cheaper and easier to make

32. To improve the coherence of paragraph 2, which of the following is the best sentence to delete from the essay?

(A) Sentence 5 (B) Sentence 6
 (C) Sentence 7 (D) Sentence 8
 (E) Sentence 9

33. In the context of the sentences that precede and follow sentence 15, which is the best revision of sentence 15?

(A) Human error and careless workmanship are almost unavoidable.
 (B) Especially human error and careless workmanship.
 (C) There's hardly no foolproof way to prevent human error and careless workmanship.
 (D) You must never put down your guard against human error and careless workmanship.
 (E) Accidents can happen accidentally by human error and careless workmanship.

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34. With regard to the entire essay, which of the following best explains the writer's intention in paragraphs 2, 3, and 4?
- (A) To compare and contrast three technological achievements
 - (B) To provide examples of the pros and cons of technological progress
 - (C) To analyze the steps needed for achievement in three areas
 - (D) To convince the reader to be open to technological change
 - (E) To advocate more funds for technological research and development
35. Assume that sentences 17 and 18 were combined as follows: *A significant advance in medicine has been the invention of the CAT scan.* Which of the following is the best way to continue the paragraph?
- (A) The CAT scan allows your doctors to make pictures of a brain to see if it has a growth on it, a cancer is growing, or tumors at an early stage.
 - (B) The CAT scan permits your doctors to make a picture and see if your brain has a growth on it, or whether or not you have brain tumors or brain cancer at an early stage.
 - (C) Taking pictures with a CAT scan, your brain is studied by doctors for growths, brain tumors, and cancer at an early stage.
 - (D) Doctors may make pictures of your brain to see if there is a growth, a tumor, or cancer at an early stage on it.
 - (E) With this device a doctor may look into a patient's brain to check for growths and to detect cancerous tumors at an early stage.

YOU MAY GO BACK AND REVIEW THIS SECTION IN THE REMAINING TIME,
BUT DO NOT WORK IN ANY OTHER SECTION UNTIL TOLD TO DO SO.

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SECTION 6

Time—25 Minutes
24 QuestionsSelect the best answer to each of the following questions; then
blacken the appropriate space on your answer sheet.

Each of the following sentences contains one or two blanks; each blank indicates that a word or set of words has been left out. Below the sentence are five words or phrases, lettered A through E. Select the word or set of words that best completes the sentence.

Example:

Fame is ----; today's rising star is all too soon tomorrow's washed-up has-been.

- (A) rewarding (B) gradual
(C) essential (D) spontaneous
(E) transitory

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- She pointed out that his resume was ---- because it merely recorded his previous positions and failed to highlight the specific skills he had mastered in each job.
(A) disinterested
(B) inadequate
(C) conclusive
(D) obligatory
(E) detailed
- Because it was already known that retroviruses could cause cancer in animals, it seemed only ---- to search for similar cancer-causing viruses in human beings.
(A) culpable (B) charitable (C) hypothetical
(D) logical (E) negligent
- Ms. Ono ---- gives interviews because she believes the news media have ---- her and treated her badly.
(A) frequently...publicized
(B) rarely...misrepresented
(C) seldom...eulogized
(D) reluctantly...acclaimed
(E) gradually...evaded
- Totem craftsmanship reached its ---- in the nineteenth century, when the introduction of metal tools enabled carvers to execute more sophisticated designs.
(A) roots
(B) conclusion
(C) antithesis
(D) reward
(E) apex
- For those who admire realism, Louis Malle's recent film succeeds because it consciously ---- the stuff of legend and tells ---- story as it might actually unfold with fallible people in earthly time.
(A) rejects...a derivative
(B) anticipates...an antiquated
(C) shuns...an unembellished
(D) emulates...an ethereal
(E) exaggerates...a mythic

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Read the passages below, and then answer the questions that follow them. The correct response may be stated outright or merely suggested in the passages.

Questions 6–9 are based on the following passages.

Passage 1

Exquisitely adapted for life in one of Earth's harshest environments, polar bears can survive for 20 years or more on the Arctic Circle's glacial

- Line* ice. At home in a waste where temperatures reach
(5) minus 50 degrees Fahrenheit, these largest members of the bear family are a striking example of natural selection at work. With two layers of fur over a subcutaneous layer of blubber, polar bears are well adapted to resist heat loss. Their broad,
(10) snowshoe-like paws and sharp, curved claws enable them to traverse the ice with ease. Formidable hunters, these monarchs of the icy waste even possess the capacity to scent prey from a distance of 20 miles.

Passage 2

- (15) Top predator of the arctic ecosystem, the polar bear preys on beluga whales, narwhals, musk oxen, walruses, hares, geese, and seals. In the mid-twentieth century this fearsome killer became the prey of even more deadly killers, trophy
(20) hunters and commercial hide hunters who came close to decimating the polar bear population. For a time, the 1973 signing of the international Polar Bear Agreement, which prohibited the capture and killing of polar bears and protected their habitats, reduced the danger of polar bear extinction.
(25) Today, however, polar bears face a new threat, as increasing arctic pollution fouls their environment with chemical toxins.

6. In the final sentence of Passage 1, "capacity" most nearly means
(A) ability
(B) stature
(C) quantity
(D) spaciousness
(E) intelligence
7. Unlike Passage 2, Passage 1 is concerned primarily with the
(A) harsh living conditions in the Arctic Circle
(B) polar bear's effect on its environment
(C) increasing decline of the polar bear population
(D) physical characteristics of polar bears
(E) mechanics of natural selection
8. Unlike the author of Passage 1, the author of Passage 2 does which of the following?
(A) proposes a solution
(B) explains a study
(C) quotes an authority
(D) poses a question
(E) establishes a time frame
9. Which generalization about polar bears is supported by both passages?
(A) They are vulnerable to chemical toxins.
(B) They are well adapted to a changing environment.
(C) They are notable predators.
(D) They move at a rapid rate.
(E) They are threatened by other predators.

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Questions 10–15 are based on the following passage.

The following passage is taken from Jane Austen's novel Persuasion. In this excerpt we meet Sir Walter Elliot, father of the heroine.

Vanity was the beginning and end of Sir Walter Elliot's character: vanity of person and of situation. He had been remarkably handsome in his youth, and at fifty-four was still a very fine
 (5) man. Few women could think more of their personal appearance than he did, nor could the valet of any new-made lord be more delighted with the place he held in society. He considered the blessing of beauty as inferior only to the blessing of a
 (10) baronetcy; and the Sir Walter Elliot, who united these gifts, was the constant object of his warmest respect and devotion.

His good looks and his rank had one fair claim on his attachment, since to them he must have
 (15) owed a wife of very superior character to anything deserved by his own. Lady Elliot had been an excellent woman, sensible and amiable, whose judgment and conduct, if they might be pardoned the youthful infatuation which made her Lady
 (20) Elliot, had never required indulgence afterwards. She had humored, or softened, or concealed his failings, and promoted his real respectability for seventeen years; and though not the very happiest being in the world herself, had found enough in
 (25) her duties, her friends, and her children, to attach her to life, and make it no matter of indifference to her when she was called on to quit them. Three girls, the two eldest sixteen and fourteen, was an awful legacy for a mother to bequeath, an awful
 (30) charge rather, to confide to the authority and guidance of a conceited, silly father. She had, however, one very intimate friend, a sensible, deserving woman, who had been brought, by strong attachment to herself, to settle close by her,
 (35) in the village of Kellynch; and on her kindness and advice Lady Elliot mainly relied for the best help and maintenance of the good principles and instruction which she had been anxiously giving her daughters.

This friend and Sir Walter did not marry, whatever might have been anticipated on that head by their acquaintance. Thirteen years had passed away since Lady Elliot's death, and they were still near neighbors and intimate friends, and
 (45) one remained a widower, the other a widow.

That Lady Russell, of steady age and character, and extremely well provided for, should have no thought of a second marriage, needs no apology to the public, which is rather apt to be unreasonably discontented when a woman *does* marry
 (50)

again, than when she does *not*; but Sir Walter's continuing in singleness requires explanation. Be it known, then, that Sir Walter, like a good father (having met with one or two disappointments in
 (55) very unreasonable applications), prided himself on remaining single for his dear daughters' sake.

10. According to the passage, Sir Walter Elliot's vanity centered on his
 - I. physical attractiveness
 - II. possession of a title
 - III. superiority of character
 (A) I only
 (B) II only
 (C) I and II
 (D) I and III
 (E) I, II, and III
11. The narrator speaks well of Lady Elliot for all of the following EXCEPT
 - (A) her concealment of Sir Walter's shortcomings
 - (B) her choice of an intimate friend
 - (C) her guidance of her three daughters
 - (D) her judgment in falling in love with Sir Walter
 - (E) her performance of her wifely duties
12. It can be inferred that over the years Lady Elliot was less than happy because of
 - (A) her lack of personal beauty
 - (B) her separation from her most intimate friend
 - (C) the disparity between her character and that of her husband
 - (D) the inferiority of her place in society
 - (E) her inability to teach good principles to her wayward daughters
13. Lady Elliot's emotions regarding her approaching death were complicated by her
 - (A) pious submissiveness to her fate
 - (B) anxieties over her daughters' prospects
 - (C) resentment of her husband's potential remarriage
 - (D) lack of feeling for her conceited husband
 - (E) reluctance to face the realities of her situation
14. The phrase "make it no matter of indifference to her when she was called on to quit them" (lines 26 and 27) is an example of
 - (A) ironic understatement
 - (B) effusive sentiment
 - (C) metaphorical expression
 - (D) personification
 - (E) parable

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15. The “applications” made by Sir Walter (line 55) were most likely

- (A) professional
- (B) insincere
- (C) marital
- (D) mournful
- (E) fatherly

Questions 16–24 are based on the following passage.

The following passage is excerpted from a text on Native American history. Here, the author describes how certain major Indian nations related to the European powers during the 1700s.

By the end of the seventeenth century the coastal tribes along most of the Atlantic seaboard had been destroyed, dispersed, or subjected directly to European control. Yet the interior tribes—particularly those who had grouped themselves into confederations—remained powers (and were usually styled nations) who dealt with Europeans on a rough plane of equality. Throughout the eighteenth century, the Creeks, Choctaws, Chickasaws, Cherokees, and Iroquois, as well as the tribes of the Old Northwest, alternately made war and peace with the various European powers, entered into treaties of alliance and friendship, and sometimes made cessions of territory as a result of defeat in war. As the imperial power of France and Great Britain expanded into the interior, those powerful Indian nations were forced to seek new orientations in their policy. For each Indian nation the reorientation was different, yet each was powerfully affected by the growth of European settlements, population, and military power. The history of the reorientation of Iroquois policy toward the Europeans may serve as an example of the process that all the interior nations experienced in the eighteenth century.

The stability that had marked the Iroquois Confederacy’s generally pro-British position was shattered with the overthrow of James II in 1688, the colonial uprisings that followed in Massachusetts, New York, and Maryland, and the commencement of King William’s War against Louis XIV of France. The increasing French threat to English hegemony in the interior of North America was signaled by French-led or French-inspired attacks on the Iroquois and on outlying colonial settlements in New York and New England. The high point of the Iroquois response was the spectacular raid of August 5, 1689, in which the Iroquois virtually wiped out the French village of Lachine, just outside Montreal. A coun-

terraid by the French on the English village of Schenectady in March, 1690, instilled an appropriate measure of fear among the English and their Iroquois allies.

- (45) The Iroquois position at the end of the war, which was formalized by treaties made during the summer of 1701 with the British and the French, and which was maintained throughout most of the eighteenth century, was one of “aggressive neutrality” between the two competing European powers. Under the new system the Iroquois initiated a peace policy toward the “far Indians,” tightened their control over the nearby tribes, and induced both English and French to support their neutrality toward the European powers by appropriate gifts and concessions.

- By holding the balance of power in the sparsely settled borderlands between English and French settlements, and by their willingness to use their power against one or the other nation if not appropriately treated, the Iroquois played the game of European power politics with effectiveness. The system broke down, however, after the French became convinced that the Iroquois were compromising the system in favor of the English and launched a full-scale attempt to establish French physical and juridical presence in the Ohio Valley, the heart of the borderlands long claimed by the Iroquois. As a consequence of the ensuing Great War for Empire, in which Iroquois neutrality was dissolved and European influence moved closer, the play-off system lost its efficacy and a system of direct bargaining supplanted it.

- 16. The author’s primary purpose in this passage is to
 - (A) denounce the imperialistic policies of the French
 - (B) disprove the charges of barbarism made against the Indian nations
 - (C) expose the French government’s exploitation of the Iroquois balance of power
 - (D) describe and assess the effect of European military power on the policy of an Indian nation
 - (E) show the inability of the Iroquois to engage in European-style diplomacy

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17. Which of the following best captures the meaning of the word “styled” in line 7?
- (A) Arranged
(B) Designated
(C) Brought into conformity with
(D) Dismissed as
(E) Made fashionable
18. In writing that certain of the interior tribes “dealt with Europeans on a rough plane of equality” (lines 7 and 8), the author
- (A) agrees that the Europeans treated the Indians with unnecessary roughness
(B) concedes that the Indians were demonstrably superior to the Europeans
(C) acknowledges that European-Indian relations were not those of absolute equals
(D) emphasizes that the Europeans wished to treat the Indians equitably
(E) suggests that the coastal tribes lacked essential diplomatic skills
19. The author most likely has chosen to discuss the experience of the Iroquois because he regards it as
- (A) singular
(B) colorful
(C) representative
(D) ephemeral
(E) obscure
20. It can be inferred from the passage that the author’s attitude toward the Iroquois leadership can best be described as one of
- (A) suspicion of their motives
(B) respect for their competence
(C) indifference to their fate
(D) dislike of their savagery
(E) pride in their heritage
21. With which of the following statements would the author be LEAST likely to agree?
- (A) The Iroquois were able to respond effectively to French acts of aggression.
(B) James II’s removal from the throne caused dissension to break out among the colonies.
(C) The French begrudged the British their alleged high standing among the Iroquois.
(D) Iroquois negotiations involved playing one side against the other.
(E) The Iroquois ceased to hold the balance of power early in the eighteenth century.
22. The author attributes such success as the Iroquois policy of aggressive neutrality had to
- (A) the readiness of the Iroquois to fight either side
(B) the Iroquois’ ties of loyalty to the British
(C) French physical presence in the borderlands
(D) the confusion of the European forces
(E) European reliance on formal treaties
23. The word “compromising” in line 65 means
- (A) humiliating (B) jeopardizing (C) revealing
(D) yielding (E) conceding
24. The final three paragraphs of the passage provide
- (A) an instance of a state of relationships described earlier
(B) a modification of a thesis presented earlier
(C) a refutation of an argument made earlier
(D) a summary of the situation referred to earlier
(E) an allusion to the state of events depicted earlier

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SECTION 8

Time—20 Minutes
19 QuestionsSelect the best answer to each of the following questions; then
blacken the appropriate space on your answer sheet.

Each of the following sentences contains one or two blanks; each blank indicates that a word or set of words has been left out. Below the sentence are five words or phrases, lettered A through E. Select the word or set of words that best completes the sentence.

Example:

Fame is ----; today's rising star is all too soon tomorrow's washed-up has-been.

- (A) rewarding (B) gradual
(C) essential (D) spontaneous
(E) transitory

☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D ☒ E

- Her ---- is always a source of irritation: she never uses a single word when she can substitute a long clause or phrase in its place.
(A) frivolity (B) verbosity (C) ambivalence
(D) cogency (E) rhetoric
- It is ---- to try to destroy pests completely with chemical poisons, for as each new chemical pesticide is introduced, the insects gradually become ---- to it.
(A) useless...drawn
(B) pointless...vulnerable
(C) futile...resistant
(D) wicked...indifferent
(E) worthwhile...immune
- As delicate and ---- as insect bodies are, it is remarkable that over the ages enough of them have ----, preserved in amber, for scientists to trace insect evolution.
(A) beautiful...disappeared
(B) fragile...survived
(C) impervious...multiplied
(D) refined...awakened
(E) indestructible...evolved
- Unfortunately, the current Broadway season offers some ---- fare that sounds markedly like imitations of previous hits.
(A) epic
(B) radical
(C) formulaic
(D) incongruous
(E) challenging
- Surrounded by a retinue of sycophants who invariably ---- her singing, Callas wearied of the constant adulation and longed for honest criticism.
(A) orchestrated
(B) thwarted
(C) assailed
(D) extolled
(E) reciprocated
- There is nothing ---- or provisional about Moore's early critical pronouncements; she deals ---- with what were then radical new developments in poetry.
(A) tentative...confidently
(B) positive...expertly
(C) dogmatic...arbitrarily
(D) shallow...superficially
(E) imprecise...inconclusively

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The questions that follow the next two passages relate to the content of both, and to their relationship. The correct response may be stated outright in the passage or merely suggested.

Questions 7–19 are based on the following passages.

The following passages are excerpted from popular articles on dolphins, the first dating from the 1960s, the second written in 1990.

Passage 1

Most of the intelligent land animals have prehensile, grasping organs for exploring their environment—hands in human beings and their anthropoid relatives, the sensitive inquiring trunk
(5) in the elephant. One of the surprising things about the dolphin is that his superior brain is unaccompanied by any type of manipulative organ. He has, however, a remarkable range-finding ability involving some sort of echo-sounding. Perhaps
(10) this acute sense—far more accurate than any that human ingenuity has been able to devise artificially—brings him greater knowledge of his watery surroundings than might at first seem possible. Human beings think of intelligence as
(15) geared to things. The hand and the tool are to us the unconscious symbols of our intellectual attainment. It is difficult for us to visualize another kind of lonely, almost disembodied intelligence floating in the wavering green fairyland of the
(20) sea—an intelligence possibly near or comparable to our own but without hands to build, to transmit knowledge by writing, or to alter by one hairsbreadth the planet’s surface. Yet at the same time there are indications that this is a warm, friendly, and eager intelligence quite capable of coming to
(25) the assistance of injured companions and striving to rescue them from drowning. Dolphins left the land when mammalian brains were still small and primitive. Without the stimulus provided by agile
(30) exploring fingers, these great sea mammals have yet taken a divergent road toward intelligence of a high order. Hidden in their sleek bodies is an impressively elaborated instrument, the reason for whose appearance is a complete enigma. It is as
(35) though both the human being and the dolphin were each part of some great eye which yearned to look both outward on eternity and inward to the sea’s heart—that fertile entity like the mind in its swarming and grotesque life.

Passage 2

- (40) Nothing about dolphins has been more widely or passionately discussed over the centuries than their supposed intelligence and communicative abilities. In fact, a persistent dogma holds that dolphins are among the most intelligent of animals and that they communicate with one another in complex ways. Implicit in this argument is the belief that dolphin cultures are at least as ancient and rich as our own. To support the claim of high intelligence amongst dolphins, proponents note
(45) that they have large brains, live in societies marked as much by co-operative as by competitive interactions and rapidly learn the artificial tasks given to them in captivity. Indeed, dolphins are clearly capable of learning through observation and have good memories. People who spend
(50) time with captive dolphins are invariably impressed by their sense of humor, playfulness, quick comprehension of body language, command of situations, mental agility, and emotional resilience. Individual dolphins have distinctive
(55) personalities and trainers often speak of being trained by their subjects, rather than the other way round.

- The extremely varied repertoires of sounds made by dolphins are often invoked as *prima facie* evidence of advanced communication abilities. In addition, some “scientific” experiments done by John Lilly and his associates during the 1950s and 1960s were claimed to show that
(60) dolphins communicate not only with one another but also with humans, mimicking human speech and reaching out across the boundaries that divide us.

- These conclusions about dolphin intelligence and communication have not withstood critical
(65) scrutiny. While they have fueled romantic speculation, their net impact has been to mislead. Rather than allowing dolphins to be discovered and appreciated for what they are, Lilly’s vision has forced us to measure these animals’ value
(70) according to how close they come to equalling or exceeding our own intelligence, virtue, and spiritual development.

- The issues of dolphin intelligence and communication have been inseparable in most people’s
(75) minds, and the presumed existence of one has

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been taken as proof of the other, a classic case of begging the question. Not surprisingly then, most experiments to evaluate dolphin intelligence have measured the animals' capacity for cognitive processing as exhibited in their understanding of the rudiments of language.

- (90) From the early work of researchers like Dwight Batteau and Jarvis Bastian through the more recent work of Louis Herman and associates, dolphins have been asked to accept simple information, in the form of acoustic or visual symbols representing verbs and nouns, and then to act on the information following a set of commands from the experimenter.
- (95) The widely publicized results have been somewhat disappointing. Although they have demonstrated that dolphins do have the primary skills necessary to support understanding and use of a language, they have not distinguished the dolphins from other animals in this respect. For example, some seals, animals we do not normally cite as members of the intellectual or communicative elite, have been found to have the same basic capabilities.
- (100) What, then, do the results of experiments to date mean? Either we have not devised adequate tests to permit us to detect, measure, and rank intelligence as a measure of a given species' ability to communicate, or we must acknowledge that the characteristics that we regard as rudimentary evidence of intelligence are held more commonly by many "lower" animals than we previously thought.
- (115)

7. According to Passage 1, which of the following statements about dolphins is true?

- (A) They have always been water-dwelling creatures.
- (B) They at one time possessed prehensile organs.
- (C) They lived on land in prehistoric times.
- (D) Their brains are no longer mammalian in nature.
- (E) They developed brains to compensate for the lack of a prehensile organ.

8. The author of Passage 1 suggests that human failure to understand the intelligence of the dolphin is due to

- (A) the inadequacy of human range-finding equipment
- (B) a lack of knowledge about the sea
- (C) the want of a common language
- (D) the primitive origins of the human brain
- (E) the human inclination to judge other life by our own

9. In Passage 1, the author's primary purpose is apparently to

- (A) examine the dolphin's potential for surpassing humankind
- (B) question the need for prehensile organs in human development
- (C) refute the theory that dolphins are unable to alter their physical environment
- (D) reassess the nature and extent of dolphin intelligence
- (E) indicate the superiority of human intelligence over that of the dolphin

10. The word "acute" in line 10 means

- (A) excruciating
- (B) severe
- (C) keen
- (D) sudden and intense
- (E) brief in duration

11. The "impressively elaborated instrument" referred to in line 33 is best interpreted to mean which of the following?

- (A) A concealed manipulative organ
- (B) An artificial range-finding device
- (C) A complex, intelligent brain
- (D) The dolphin's hidden eye
- (E) An apparatus for producing musical sounds

12. According to the author's simile in lines 38 and 39, the human mind and the heart of the sea are alike in that both

- (A) teem with exotic forms of life
- (B) argue in support of intelligence
- (C) are necessary to the evolution of dolphins
- (D) are directed outward
- (E) share a penchant for the grotesque

13. Which of the following best characterizes the tone of Passage 1?

- (A) Restrained skepticism
- (B) Pedantic assertion
- (C) Wondering admiration
- (D) Amused condescension
- (E) Ironic speculation

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14. The author of Passage 2 puts quotation marks around the word “scientific” in line 67 to indicate he
- (A) is faithfully reproducing Lilly’s own words
 - (B) intends to define the word later in the passage
 - (C) believes the reader is unfamiliar with the word as used by Lilly
 - (D) advocates adhering to the scientific method in all experiments
 - (E) has some doubts as to how scientific those experiments were
15. The author of Passage 2 maintains that the writings of Lilly and his associates have
- (A) overstated the extent of dolphin intelligence
 - (B) been inadequately scrutinized by critics
 - (C) measured the worth of the dolphin family
 - (D) underrated dolphins as intelligent beings
 - (E) established criteria for evaluating dolphin intelligence
16. By calling the argument summarized in lines 83–86 a classic case of begging the question, the author of Passage 2 indicates he views the argument with
- (A) trepidation
 - (B) optimism
 - (C) detachment
 - (D) skepticism
 - (E) credulity
17. Which of the following would most undercut the studies on which the author bases his conclusion in lines 110–118?
- (A) Evidence proving dolphin linguistic abilities to be far superior to those of other mammals
 - (B) An article recording attempts by seals and walruses to communicate with human beings
 - (C) The reorganization of current intelligence tests by species and level of difficulty
 - (D) A reassessment of the definition of the term “lower animals”
 - (E) The establishment of a project to develop new tests to detect intelligence in animals
18. The author of Passage 2 would find Passage 1
- (A) typical of the attitudes of Lilly and his associates
 - (B) remarkable for the perspective it offers
 - (C) indicative of the richness of dolphin culture
 - (D) supportive of his fundamental point of view
 - (E) intriguing for its far-reaching conclusions
19. Compared to Passage 2, Passage 1 is
- (A) more figurative
 - (B) less obscure
 - (C) more objective
 - (D) more current
 - (E) less speculative

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SECTION 10 Time—10 Minutes
14 Questions

For each of the following questions, select the best answer from the choices provided and fill in the appropriate circle on the answer sheet.

Some or all parts of the following sentences are underlined. The first answer choice, (A), simply repeats the underlined part of the sentence. The other four choices present four alternative ways to phrase the underlined part. Select the answer that produces the most effective sentence, one that is clear and exact, and blacken the appropriate space on your answer sheet. In selecting your choice, be sure that it is standard written English, and that it expresses the meaning of the original sentence.

Example:

The first biography of author Eudora Welty came out in 1998 and she was 89 years old at the time.

- (A) and she was 89 years old at the time
- (B) at the time when she was 89
- (C) upon becoming an 89 year old
- (D) when she was 89
- (E) at the age of 89 years old

(A) (B) (C) ● (E)

1. Helen is a trained veterinarian, and she has a specialization in the treatment of feline diseases.

- (A) Helen is a trained veterinarian, and she has a specialization in the treatment of feline diseases.
- (B) Helen is a trained veterinarian, moreover, she has a specialization in the treatment of feline diseases.
- (C) Helen, a trained veterinarian, she has a specialization in treating feline diseases.
- (D) As a trained veterinarian, Helen has got a specialization in how she should treat feline diseases.
- (E) A trained veterinarian, Helen specializes in treating feline diseases.

2. The age of eighty-two having been reached, the children's author Theodore Geisel (Dr. Seuss) startled the publishing world by writing *You're Only Old Once*, a lighthearted book about the aches and pains of growing old.

- (A) The age of eighty-two having been reached
- (B) At eighty-two, when he had reached that age
- (C) When having reached the age of eighty-two
- (D) When he reached the age of eighty-two
- (E) Having reached for the age of eighty-two

3. A turncoat is when someone is a traitor to a group or society to which he owes it to be loyal.

- (A) is when someone is a traitor to a group or society to which he owes it to be loyal
- (B) is when a person does treachery to a group or society to which he owes it to be loyal
- (C) is someone who betrays a group or society to which he owes loyalty
- (D) is a person which betrays a group or society to which he owes being loyal
- (E) is where you betray a group or society to which you should be loyal

4. Like general contractors, writers are notorious optimistic when it comes to estimating how long a project will take.

- (A) are notorious optimistic when it comes to estimating how long a project will take
- (B) are notorious optimistic at estimating how long a project will take
- (C) are notoriously optimistic when it comes to estimating how long a project will take
- (D) are notoriously optimistic when they come to make an estimate of how long a project will take
- (E) are notorious optimistic when it comes to estimating how long a project is liable to take

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5. Bioengineered crops seem to have a way of turning up where they are not wanted, through cross-pollination, intermingling of seed, or other routes.
- (A) through cross-pollination, intermingling of seed, or other routes
 (B) through cross-pollination, intermingling of seed, and there are other routes
 (C) by means of cross-pollination, and perhaps intermingling of seed, other routes
 (D) through cross-pollination, they intermingle their seed, or taking other routes
 (E) through cross-pollination, intermingling of seed, or there are other routes
6. Having exceptional talent in fencing, ballet, as well as debate, Benjamin was considered to be a likely candidate for admission to Harvard.
- (A) Having exceptional talent in fencing, ballet, as well as debate
 (B) Because of his exceptional talent in fencing, ballet, and debate
 (C) Having exceptional talent in fencing, ballet, and in debate as well
 (D) By being an exceptional talent in both fencing and ballet, and also debate
 (E) With his exceptional talent in fencing and ballet and being good in debating
7. The movie's unlikely happy ending came to pass as the result of an incredulous series of lucky accidents.
- (A) came to pass as the result of an incredulous series
 (B) came past as the result of an incredulous series
 (C) came about through an incredulous series
 (D) resulted from an incredulous series
 (E) resulted from an incredible series
8. Although the folk singer specializes in singing British sea chanteys, he has never visited England and has no experience at sea.
- (A) he has never visited England and has no experience at sea
 (B) he has never visited England and also has never experienced being at sea
 (C) it is without ever having visited England or ever having experienced being at sea
 (D) he has never visited England nor has he had no experience at sea
 (E) it is without ever visiting England and having experience at sea
9. The recent increase in the number of applicants to medical schools have encouraged hospital administrators, many of whom had bemoaned the lack of potential interns and physicians.
- (A) have encouraged hospital administrators, many of whom had bemoaned
 (B) have encouraged hospital administrators, whom many had bemoaned of
 (C) has encouraged hospital administrators, many of them had bemoaned
 (D) have encouraged hospital administrators, many of whom bemoaning
 (E) has encouraged hospital administrators, many of whom had bemoaned
10. Having command of ballet, modern dance, as well as jazz, Jerome Robbins is regarded as an outstanding American choreographer.
- (A) Having command of ballet, modern dance, as well as jazz
 (B) Because of his command of ballet, modern dance, and jazz
 (C) Because of him having a command of ballet, modern dance, and jazz
 (D) With his command of ballet and modern dance and knowing jazz
 (E) Being in command of ballet and modern dance and also his jazz side
11. Some people believe that one day we will create not only a universal health care system, but also the revitalized social security system will exist.
- (A) we will create not only a universal health care system, but also the revitalized social security system will exist
 (B) not only a universal health care system will be established but also the revitalized social security system will be in existence
 (C) we will not only create a universal health care system, but we will revitalize the social security system in addition
 (D) we will not only create a universal health care system, but also revitalize the social security system
 (E) we will create not only a universal health care system, but a revitalized social security system also


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12. Jane Smiley makes a convincing case that horses, like people, have their own natures, and that one can learn about them the same way you can learn about human beings: through observation, reading, and empathy.
- (A) the same way you can learn about human beings
 - (B) in the same way you can learn about human beings
 - (C) the same way you could learn about human beings
 - (D) the same way one can learn about human beings
 - (E) only the same way one learns about human beings
13. Brought up in a homogeneous, all-white suburb, it was only when I moved to San Francisco that I realized how exciting life in an ethnically diverse community can be.
- (A) it was only when I moved to San Francisco that I realized how exciting life in an ethnically diverse community can be
 - (B) I did not realize how exciting life in an ethnically diverse community can be until I moved to San Francisco
 - (C) when I moved to San Francisco I realized how exciting life in an ethnically diverse community can be
 - (D) an exciting life in an ethnically diverse community was unrealized by me until I moved to San Francisco
 - (E) moving to San Francisco made me realize how exciting life in an ethnically diverse community can be
14. For an overtly political cartoonist like Aaron McGruder, being free to criticize contemporary American society is more important than winning a large and admiring audience.
- (A) being free to criticize contemporary American society is more important than
 - (B) there is greater importance in the freedom to criticize contemporary American society than in
 - (C) having freedom for criticism of contemporary American society is more important than
 - (D) to have the freedom to criticize contemporary American society is more important than
 - (E) freedom to criticize contemporary American society has more importance than does

YOU MAY GO BACK AND REVIEW THIS SECTION IN THE REMAINING TIME,
BUT DO NOT WORK IN ANY OTHER SECTION UNTIL TOLD TO DO SO.

STOP

Test 6

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SECTION 1

Time—25 Minutes

ESSAY

The excerpt appearing below makes a point about a particular topic. Read the passage carefully, and think about the assignment that follows.

*In her novel *Sense and Sensibility*, Jane Austen wrote, “It is not time or opportunity that is to determine intimacy. Seven years would be insufficient to make some people acquainted with each other, and seven days are more than enough for others.” Now Austen may have been writing somewhat tongue in cheek, for she attributes these sentiments to the excessively romantic Marianne Dashwood, whose extreme sensibility or emotional susceptibility gets its comeuppance by the novel’s end. Nonetheless, the point that young Miss Dashwood makes is valid. No amount of time spent in another person’s company can guarantee that the two of you will become friends.*

ASSIGNMENT: What are your thoughts on the idea that neither time nor opportunity can determine intimacy? What causes two people to become friends? Compose an essay in which you express your views on this topic. Your essay may support, refute, or qualify the views expressed in the excerpt. What you write, however, must be relevant to the topic under discussion. Additionally, you must support your viewpoint, indicating your reasoning and providing examples based on your studies and/or experience.

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SECTION 2

Time—25 Minutes
24 QuestionsSelect the best answer to each of the following questions; then
blacken the appropriate space on your answer sheet.

Each of the following sentences contains one or two blanks; each blank indicates that a word or set of words has been left out. Below the sentence are five words or phrases, lettered A through E. Select the word or set of words that best completes the sentence.

Example:

Fame is ----; today's rising star is all too soon tomorrow's washed-up has-been.

- (A) rewarding (B) gradual
(C) essential (D) spontaneous
(E) transitory

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- His critical reviews were enjoyed by many of his audience, but the subjects of his analysis dreaded his comments; he was vitriolic, devastating, irritating and never ----.
(A) analytic (B) personal (C) constructive
(D) uncharitable (E) controversial
- Despite the team members' resentment of the new coach's training rules, they ---- them as long as he did not ---- them too strictly.
(A) embraced...follow
(B) condemned...formulate
(C) questioned...interpret
(D) challenged...implement
(E) tolerated...apply
- Given the ---- state of the published evidence, we do not argue here that exposure to low-level microwave energy is either hazardous or safe.
(A) inconclusive
(B) satisfactory
(C) definitive
(D) immaculate
(E) exemplary
- Tacitus' descriptions of Germanic tribal customs were ---- by the ---- state of communications in his day, but they match the accounts of other contemporary writers.
(A) defined...inconsequential
(B) limited...primitive
(C) enriched...antiquated
(D) contradicted...thriving
(E) muddled...suspended
- No matter how ---- the revelations of the coming years may be, they will be hard put to match those of the past decade, which have ---- transformed our view of the emergence of Mayan civilization.
(A) minor...dramatically
(B) profound...negligibly
(C) striking...radically
(D) bizarre...nominally
(E) questionable...possibly
- Because of its inclination to ----, most Indian art is ---- Japanese art, where symbols have been minimized and meaning has been conveyed by the merest suggestion.
(A) exaggerate...related to
(B) imitate...superior to
(C) understate...reminiscent of
(D) overdraw...similar to
(E) sentimentalize...supportive of
- Irony can, after a fashion, become a mode of escape: to laugh at the terrors of life is in some sense to ---- them.
(A) overstate (B) revitalize (C) corroborate
(D) evade (E) license
- The campus police who monitored the demonstrations had little respect for the student protesters, generally speaking of them in ---- terms.
(A) hyperbolic
(B) euphemistic
(C) pejorative
(D) derivative
(E) uncertain

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Read each of the passages below, and then answer the questions that follow the passage. The correct response may be stated outright or merely suggested in the passage.

Questions 9 and 10 are based on the following passage.

Did she or didn't she? From the 1950s popular song lyrics proclaiming that

Captain Smith and Pocahontas

Line *Had a very mad affair*

- (5) to the 1995 Walt Disney animated film, the legend of Pocahontas has been widely popular in American culture. But the romance between John Smith and the Indian chieftain's daughter appears to have been a total fabrication. True, young
- (10) Matoaka, whose pet name was Pocahontas ("favorite daughter"), interceded to save Smith's life, but she was only 11 at the time; and though she eventually married an Englishman named John, his surname was Rolfe, not Smith.

9. The author's primary purpose in this paragraph is to
- (A) debunk a common myth
 - (B) refute a challenge to an argument
 - (C) encourage us to identify with historical figures
 - (D) celebrate a legendary romance
 - (E) distinguish between history and drama
10. The word "True" in line 9 primarily serves to acknowledge the
- (A) existence of a relationship between Pocahontas and Smith
 - (B) high esteem in which Pocahontas was held by her father
 - (C) lack of information about Matoaka's actual emotions
 - (D) authoritative nature of the Disney animated version
 - (E) enduring popularity of legendary heroic figures

Questions 11 and 12 are based on the following passage.

The Mayans and Aztecs considered chocolate the food of the gods, but today's lovers of sweets would not find the earliest chocolate heavenly.

Line Chocolate is made from the roasted and ground

- (5) seeds of the cacao tree. Until the sixteenth century, ground chocolate was mixed with water and spices, including chili peppers, to make a bitter, frothy beverage that Spanish explorers termed *fiter* for hogs than men. Not until Cortez brought
- (10) chocolate back to Spain in 1526 was sugar added to the mix, but once it was, European royalty prized hot chocolate drinks. Over the next two centuries, hot chocolate became fashionable; chocolate houses (like coffeehouses) sprang up
- (15) throughout Europe.

11. The opening sentence of the passage makes use primarily of which of the following?
- (A) Humorous understatement
 - (B) Classical allusion
 - (C) Personification
 - (D) Allegory
 - (E) Simile
12. The initial attitude of the Spaniards toward the Aztec chocolate beverage can best be characterized as
- (A) appreciative
 - (B) indifferent
 - (C) objective
 - (D) derisive
 - (E) nostalgic

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Questions 13–24 are based on the following passage.

In this excerpt from his autobiographical Narrative of the Life of an American Slave, the abolitionist Frederick Douglass tells how he, as a young child, learned the value of learning to read and write.

Mr. and Mrs. Auld were both at home, and met me at the door with their little son Thomas, to take care of whom I had been given. And here I saw what I had never seen before; it was a white face beaming with the most kindly emotions; it was the face of my new mistress, Sophia Auld. I wish I could describe the rapture that flashed through my soul as I beheld it. It was a new and strange sight to me, brightening up my pathway with happiness. Little Thomas was told, there was his Freddy, and I was told to take care of little Thomas; and thus I entered upon the duties of my new home with the most cheering prospect ahead.

My new mistress proved to be all she appeared when I first met her at the door—a woman of the kindest heart and feelings. She had never had a slave under her control previously to myself, and prior to her marriage she had been dependent upon her own industry for a living. She was by trade a weaver; and by constant application to her business, she had been in a good degree preserved from the blighting and dehumanizing effects of slavery. I was utterly astonished at her goodness. I scarcely knew how to behave towards her. My early instruction was all out of place. The crouching servility, usually so acceptable a quality in a slave, did not answer when manifested toward her. Her favor was not gained by it; she seemed to be disturbed by it. She did not deem it impudent or unmannerly for a slave to look her in the face. The meanest slave was put fully at ease in her presence, and none left without feeling better for having seen her. But alas! this kind heart had but a short time to remain such. The fatal poison of irresponsible power was already in her hands, and soon commenced its infernal work.

Very soon after I went to live with Mr. and Mrs. Auld, she very kindly commenced to teach me the A, B, C. After I had learned this, she assisted me in learning to spell words of three or four letters. Just at this point of my progress, Mr. Auld found out what was going on, and at once forbade Mrs. Auld to instruct me further, telling her that it was unlawful, as well as unsafe, to teach a slave to read. Further, he said, “If you give a slave an inch, he will take an ell. A slave should know nothing but to obey his master—to do as he is told to do. Learning would *spoil* the best slave in the world. Now,” said he, “if you

teach that boy (speaking of myself) how to read, there would be no keeping him. It would forever unfit him to be a slave. He would at once become unmanageable, and of no value to his master. As to him, it could do him no good, but a great deal of harm. It would make him discontented and unhappy.” These words sank deep into my heart, stirred up sentiments within that lay slumbering, and called into existence an entirely new train of thought. I now understood what had been to me a most perplexing difficulty—to wit, the white man’s power to enslave the black man. From that moment I understood the pathway from slavery to freedom. Though conscious of the difficulty of learning without a teacher, I set out with high hope, and a fixed purpose, at whatever cost of trouble, to learn how to read. The very decided manner with which my master spoke, and strove to impress his wife with the evil consequences of giving me instruction, served to convince me that he was deeply sensible of the truths he was uttering. It gave me the best assurance that I might rely with the utmost confidence on the results which, he said, would flow from teaching me to read. What he most dreaded, that I most desired. What he most loved, that I most hated. That which to him was a great evil, to be carefully shunned, was to me a great good, to be diligently sought; and the argument which he so warmly urged, against my learning to read, only served to inspire me with a desire and determination to learn. In learning to read, I owe almost as much to the bitter opposition of my master, as to the kindly aid of my mistress. I acknowledge the benefit of both.

13. According to the opening paragraph, the author’s initial reaction toward joining the Aulds’ household was primarily one of
- (A) absolute astonishment
 - (B) marked pleasure
 - (C) carefree nonchalance
 - (D) quiet resignation
 - (E) subdued nostalgia
14. To some degree, the author attributes Mrs. Auld’s freedom from the common attitudes of slave owners to her
- (A) abolitionist upbringing
 - (B) personal wealth
 - (C) indifference to her husband
 - (D) experiences as a mother
 - (E) concentration on her trade

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15. Which of the following best explains why the author felt his “early instruction was all out of place” (line 26)?
- (A) It failed to include instruction in reading and writing.
 - (B) It did not prepare him to take adequate care of the Aulds’ son Thomas.
 - (C) It did not train him to assist Mrs. Auld with her weaving.
 - (D) It had been displaced by the new instructions he received from the Aulds.
 - (E) It insisted on an obsequiousness that distressed his new mistress.
16. The word “answer” in line 28 most nearly means
- (A) acknowledge
 - (B) retort
 - (C) reply
 - (D) serve
 - (E) atone
17. By “this kind heart had but a short time to remain such” (lines 34 and 35) the author primarily intends to convey that Mrs. Auld
- (A) had only a brief time in which to do her work
 - (B) was fated to die in the near future
 - (C) was unable to keep her temper for extended periods of time
 - (D) had too much strength of will to give in to the softer emotions
 - (E) was destined to undergo a change of character shortly
18. It can be inferred from the passage that all of the following were characteristic of Mrs. Auld at the time the author first met her EXCEPT
- (A) diligence in labor
 - (B) dislike of fawning
 - (C) gentleness of spirit
 - (D) disdain for convention
 - (E) benevolent nature
19. For which of the following reasons does Mr. Auld forbid his wife to educate her slave?
- I. Providing slaves with an education violates the law.
 - II. He believes slaves lack the capacity for education.
 - III. He fears education would leave the slave less submissive.
- (A) I only
 - (B) III only
 - (C) I and II only
 - (D) I and III only
 - (E) I, II, and III
20. We can assume on the basis of Mr. Auld’s comment in lines 46 and 47 that
- (A) he is willing to give his slaves the inch they request
 - (B) he uses the term *ell* to signify a letter of the alphabet
 - (C) Mrs. Auld is unfamiliar with standard forms of measurement
 - (D) an ell is a much larger unit of length than an inch
 - (E) slaves are far less demanding than he realizes
21. The author’s main purpose in this passage is to
- (A) describe a disagreement between a woman and her husband
 - (B) analyze the reasons for prohibiting the education of slaves
 - (C) describe a slave’s discovery of literacy as a means to freedom
 - (D) dramatize a slave’s change in attitude toward his mistress
 - (E) portray the moral downfall of a kindhearted woman
22. The word “sensible” in line 71 means
- (A) logical
 - (B) prudent
 - (C) intelligent
 - (D) conscious
 - (E) sensory
23. The tone of the author in acknowledging his debt to his master (lines 82–85) can best be described as
- (A) sentimental and nostalgic
 - (B) cutting and ironic
 - (C) petulant and self-righteous
 - (D) resigned but wistful
 - (E) angry and impatient
24. Which of the following definitions of “education” is closest to the author’s view of education as presented in the passage?
- (A) Education makes people easy to govern, but impossible to enslave.
 - (B) Education is the best provision for old age.
 - (C) Education has for its object the formation of character.
 - (D) Education has produced a vast population able to read but unable to distinguish what is worth reading.
 - (E) Education begins and ends with the knowledge of human nature.

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SECTION 4

Time—25 Minutes
35 QuestionsSelect the best answer to each of the following questions; then
blacken the appropriate space on your answer sheet.

Some or all parts of the following sentences are underlined. The first answer choice, (A), simply repeats the underlined part of the sentence. The other four choices present four alternative ways to phrase the underlined part. Select the answer that produces the most effective sentence, one that is clear and exact, and blacken the appropriate space on your answer sheet. In selecting your choice, be sure that it is standard written English, and that it expresses the meaning of the original sentence.

Example:

The first biography of author Eudora Welty came out in 1998 and she was 89 years old at the time.

- (A) and she was 89 years old at the time
(B) at the time when she was 89
(C) upon becoming an 89 year old
(D) when she was 89
(E) at the age of 89 years old

Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ ● Ⓔ

- Nowhere do the problems of urban decay seem more evident than in this dying city.
(A) Nowhere do the problems of urban decay seem more evident than in this dying city.
(B) Nowhere more than in this dying city is there evidence of the problems of urban decay.
(C) In this dying city, more so than in other places, they evidently seem to have problems of urban decay.
(D) The problems of urban decay do seem more evident in this dying city than other places.
(E) In this dying city, more so than elsewhere, the problems of urban decay are evident, it seems.
- The average citizen today is surprisingly knowledgeable about landmark court decisions concerning such questions as affirmative action, reproductive rights, and whether students can pray in school.
(A) rights, and whether students can pray in school
(B) rights, and whether students could pray in school
(C) rights, or whether students can pray in school
(D) rights, and the issue of praying in school
(E) rights, and school prayer

- Georgette Heyer is best known for her two dozen romances set in the Regency era, and her novel *The Conqueror* takes place over seven hundred years earlier at the time of the Battle of Hastings.
(A) Georgette Heyer is best known for her two dozen romances set in the Regency era, and
(B) Georgette Heyer is best known for her two dozen romances set in the Regency era, nevertheless
(C) Although Georgette Heyer is best known for her two dozen romances set in the Regency era,
(D) Georgette Heyer is best known for her two dozen romances set in the Regency era,
(E) Insofar as Georgette Heyer is best known for her two dozen romances set in the Regency era,
- At an early stage in his travels, Henry James, writing from abroad, described the subtle differences distinguishing Americans from Europeans.
(A) At an early stage in his travels, Henry James writing
(B) At an early stage in his travels, Henry James wrote
(C) At an early stage in his travels, Henry James was written
(D) At an early stage in his travels, Henry James was writing
(E) Henry James, whose writing at an early stage in his travels
- Fame as well as fortune were his goals in life.
(A) Fame as well as fortune were his goals in life.
(B) Fame as well as fortune was his goals in life.
(C) Fame as well as fortune were his goal in life.
(D) Fame and fortune were his goals in life.
(E) Fame also fortune were his goals in life.
- For recreation I like to watch these kind of programs in the evening.
(A) these kind of
(B) these sort of
(C) these kinds of
(D) them kinds of
(E) this kind of a

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7. Whatever the surface appearances at the moment may be, modern men are fundamentally less tolerant of despots than men of old.
- (A) less tolerant of despots than men of old
 (B) less tolerant of despots than of older men
 (C) more intolerant of despots than of men of old
 (D) more intolerant of despots than men in former years
 (E) less tolerant of despots than were men of old
8. The method of how different viruses being transmitted from one patient to another depends on the particular viruses involved.
- (A) of how different viruses being transmitted
 (B) whereby the transmission of different viruses is
 (C) by which different viruses are transmitted
 (D) for different viruses that are being transmitted
 (E) when different viruses being transmitted
9. The fierce competition for grades among premed students is because of wanting to be accepted by a top medical school.
- (A) is because of wanting to be accepted by a top medical school
 (B) is because of a desire to be accepted by a top medical school
 (C) stems out of wanting to be accepted by a top medical school
 (D) stems from the desire to be accepted by a top medical school
 (E) is because of the desire for acceptance at a top medical school
10. Born in the days when no modest woman would admit to writing novels, Jane Austen's name was allowed to appear on her books only after her death.
- (A) Born in the days when no modest woman would admit to writing novels, Jane Austen's name
 (B) Because Jane Austen was born in the days when no modest woman would admit to writing novels, her name
 (C) Although born in the days when no modest woman would admit to writing novels, Jane Austen's name
 (D) Having been born in the days when no modest woman would have admitted to writing novels, Jane Austen
 (E) Born in the days when a modest woman would not have admitted to writing novels, Jane Austen's name
11. For a politically committed filmmaker like Michael Moore, being free to denounce society's ills is more important than gaining commercial success.
- (A) being free to denounce society's ills is more important than
 (B) there is greater importance in the freedom to denounce the ills of society than there is in
 (C) being free to denounce society's illnesses is more important, and then
 (D) freedom to denounce society's ills has more importance than does
 (E) the free denunciation of society's ills importantly is more than

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18. Since the sociologist Max Weber wrote about the A
Protestant work ethic and the spirit of capitalism,
B
social scientists have argued that culture, including
religious habits, are part of the complex mix that
C
determines a country's economic health. No error
D E
19. J. D. Salinger had had many offers
A
to be interviewed by reporters, but the
B C
reclusive author invariably refuses to meet
D
the press. No error
E
20. To find employment at a time when companies
A
are laying off employees, one must be diligent in
B C
following up leads and ingenious in
your pursuit of fresh contacts. No error
D E
21. The black bear presents such a danger to
A
homeowners in some New Jersey areas that it
has become imperative to discover methods to
B C
prevent their encroaching on human territory.
D
No error
E
22. Although many literary critics have written about
A
the Bronte family, never before has the differences
B C
in style of the three novelist sisters been
so clearly delineated. No error
D E
23. Our parents did their best to ignore the ongoing
A B
rivalry between my brother and I because they
C
believed we would only be encouraged if they
D
attempted to intervene. No error
E
24. Because James had disobeyed computer lab
A
regulations by downloading games, the computer
B
science teacher penalized him by taking away
C
his computer privileges for an indecisive period.
D
No error
E
25. If one is concerned with improving conditions in
A B
the Third World, you should consider volunteering
C
for the Peace Corps. No error
D E

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26. The steaks that Karl and Kathy ordered online
 to be delivered to their brother were less tender and
 far more costly than the Chelsea Meat Market.
 A B
 C D
 No error
 E

27. Perspective visitors to tropical countries should
 plan to start taking antimalaria pills one to two
 weeks prior to their setting out on their trips.
 A B
 C D
 No error
 E

28. Gold, like other soft metals that bend easily,
 are widely used in jewelry-making. No error
 A B
 C D E

29. Given the long-standing bias against Victorian art,
 it is unsurprising that British artists of the later
 nineteenth century are poorly represented in the
 museum's collections. No error
 A B
 C D E


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The passage below is the unedited draft of a student's essay. Parts of the essay need to be rewritten to make the meaning clearer and more precise. Read the essay carefully.

The essay is followed by six questions about changes that might improve all or part of the organization, development, sentence structure, use of language, appropriateness to the audience, or use of standard written English. In each case, choose the answer that most clearly and effectively expresses the student's intended meaning. Indicate your choice by blackening the corresponding space on the answer sheet.

[1] *Members of our community have objected to the inclusion of various pieces of art in the local art exhibit.*

[2] *They say that these pieces offend community values.*

[3] *The exhibit in its entirety should be presented.*

[4] *The reason for this is that people have varied tastes, and those who like this form of art have a right to see the complete exhibit.* [5] *An exhibit like this one gives the community a rare chance to see the latest modern art nearby, and many people have looked forward to it with great anticipation.* [6] *It would be an unfortunate blow to those people for it not to be shown.*

[7] *The exhibit may contain pieces of art that tend to be slightly erotic, but what is being shown that most people haven't already seen?* [8] *So, give it an R or an X rating and don't let small children in.* [9] *But how many small children voluntarily go to see an art exhibit?* [10] *The exhibit includes examples of a new style of modern art.* [11] *The paintings show crowds of nude people.* [12] *The exhibit is at the library's new art gallery.* [13] *For centuries artists have been painting and sculpting people in the nude.* [14] *Why are these works of art different?* [15] *Perhaps they are more graphic in some respects, but we live in a entirely different society than from the past.* [16] *It is strange indeed for people in this day and age to be offended by the sight of the human anatomy.*

[17] *If people don't agree with these pieces, they simply should just not go.* [18] *But they should not be allowed to prevent others from seeing it.*

30. With regard to the sentences that precede and follow sentence 3, which of the following is the best revision of sentence 3?

- (A) On the other hand, the whole exhibit should be presented.
- (B) The exhibit, however, should be presented in its entirety.
- (C) The exhibit should be entirely presented regardless of what the critics say.
- (D) But another point of view is that the exhibit should be presented in its entirety.
- (E) Still other members also say the whole exhibit should be presented in its entirety.

31. In the context of paragraph 3, which of the following is the best revision of sentence 8?

- (A) So, an R or X rating will warn people with small children to keep them out.
- (B) Therefore, giving it an R or an X rating and not letting small children in.
- (C) To satisfy everyone objecting to the exhibit, perhaps the exhibit could be given an R or an X rating to advise parents that some of the art on exhibit may not be suitable for young children.
- (D) Let an R or an X rating caution the public that some of the art may be offensive and be unsuitable for young children.
- (E) In conclusion, small children will be kept out by giving it an R or an X rating.

32. In the context of paragraph 3, which of the following is the best revision of sentences 10, 11, and 12?

- (A) Paintings on exhibit at the library showing crowds of nude people and done in a new style of modern art.
- (B) The exhibit, on display at the library, includes paintings of crowds of nude people done in a new style of modern art.
- (C) The exhibit includes paintings in a new style of modern art, which shows crowds of nude people at the library.
- (D) The library is the site of the exhibit which shows a new style of modern art, with paintings showing crowds of nude people.
- (E) The new style of modern art includes examples of paintings showing crowds of nude people on exhibit in the library.

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33. To improve the clarity and coherence of the whole essay, where is the best place to relocate the ideas contained in sentences 10, 11, and 12?
- (A) Before sentence 1
 - (B) Between sentences 1 and 2
 - (C) Between sentences 8 and 9
 - (D) Between sentences 15 and 16
 - (E) After sentence 18
34. Which of the following is the best revision of the underlined segment of sentence 15 below?
- Perhaps they are more graphic in some respects, but we live in an entirely different society than from the past.*
- (A) an entirely different society than of the past
 - (B) a completely different society than the past
 - (C) a society completely different than from past societies
 - (D) a society that is entirely different from the way societies have been in the past
 - (E) an entirely different society from that of the past
35. Which of the following revisions of sentence 17 provides the best transition between paragraphs 3 and 4?
- (A) If anyone doesn't approve of these pieces, they simply should not go to the exhibit.
 - (B) Anyone disagreeing with the pieces in the exhibit shouldn't go to it.
 - (C) Anyone who disapproves of nudity in art simply shouldn't go to the exhibit.
 - (D) If anyone dislikes the sight of nudes in art, this show isn't for them.
 - (E) Don't go if you disapprove of nudity in art.

YOU MAY GO BACK AND REVIEW THIS SECTION IN THE REMAINING TIME,
BUT DO NOT WORK IN ANY OTHER SECTION UNTIL TOLD TO DO SO.

STOP

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SECTION 6

Time—25 Minutes
24 QuestionsSelect the best answer to each of the following questions; then
blacken the appropriate space on your answer sheet.

Each of the following sentences contains one or two blanks; each blank indicates that a word or set of words has been left out. Below the sentence are five words or phrases, lettered A through E. Select the word or set of words that best completes the sentence.

Example:

Fame is ----; today's rising star is all too soon tomorrow's washed-up has-been.

- (A) rewarding (B) gradual
(C) essential (D) spontaneous
(E) transitory

☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D ☒ E

1. Either the Polynesian banquets at Waikiki are ----, or the one I visited was a poor example.
(A) delicious (B) impeccable (C) overrated
(D) untasted (E) unpopular
2. The college librarian initiated a new schedule of fines for overdue books with the ----, if not the outright encouragement, of the faculty library committee.
(A) skepticism (B) acquiescence (C) scorn
(D) applause (E) disapprobation
3. At first ---- were simply that: straightforward first-hand testimonials about the ---- of a product.
(A) trademarks...contents
(B) creeds...excellence
(C) prejudices...flaws
(D) reprimands...benefits
(E) endorsements...virtues
4. He was habitually so docile and ---- that his friends could not understand his sudden ---- his employers.
(A) accommodating...outburst against
(B) incorrigible...suspicion of
(C) truculent...virulence toward
(D) erratic...envy of
(E) hasty...cordiality toward
5. That Mr. Willis's newest film is No. 1 at the box office this week is a testament to the star's ---- power and not to the reviews, which were ---- at best.
(A) waning...indifferent
(B) ongoing...glowing
(C) drawing...modest
(D) increasing...matchless
(E) unique...superb

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Read the passages below, and then answer the questions that follow them. The correct response may be stated outright or merely suggested in the passages.

Questions 6–9 are based on the following passages.

Passage 1

- Thomas Hobbes, who lived during the English Civil War (1642–1646), believed that a world without government would inevitably be a war of every man against every man. His view of human nature was so bleak that he could not imagine people living in peace without an all-powerful government to constrain their actions. John Locke, writing nearly forty years later, had a more optimistic impression of human nature. While he, like Hobbes, envisioned that a world without government would suffer disorder, he described this disorder as merely an “inconvenience.”

Passage 2

- What motivates a political philosopher? In the case of Thomas Hobbes, the driving force was fear. In his autobiography, Hobbes says as much, for it was fear that accompanied him into the world. On Good Friday of 1588, Hobbes’s mother heard that the Spanish Armada had set sail for England. Hobbes relates what ensued: “The rumour went everywhere through our towns that the last day for our nation was coming by fleet. At that point my mother was filled with such fear that she bore twins, me together with fear.” In Hobbes’s philosophy, fear, especially fear of war, plays a central role.

6. The first two sentences of Passage 1 (lines 1–7) serve primarily to
 - (A) illustrate the physical damage done by the Civil War to Thomas Hobbes
 - (B) demonstrate the need for government to function as a restraining influence
 - (C) present the thinking of a political theorist
 - (D) argue in favor of the world view held by John Locke
 - (E) emphasize the author’s pacifist beliefs
7. The author of Passage 1 does all of the following EXCEPT
 - (A) establish a time frame
 - (B) contrast two differing viewpoints
 - (C) make an assertion
 - (D) refute an argument
 - (E) quote a source
8. Both passages support which of the following conclusions about Hobbes’s world view?
 - (A) It is more pragmatic than the world view expressed by John Locke.
 - (B) It provides an insightful perspective despite its evident inconsistencies.
 - (C) It met with little opposition in his lifetime.
 - (D) It cannot be easily ascertained, given its lack of documentation.
 - (E) It is inherently pessimistic in its outlook.
9. Which of the following best describes the relationship between the two passages?
 - (A) Passage 1 draws a contrast that is weakened by examples in Passage 2.
 - (B) Passage 2 presents a hypothesis that is disproved by Passage 1.
 - (C) Passage 2 gives an anecdote that confirms a statement made in Passage 1.
 - (D) Passage 1 poses a question that is explicitly answered in Passage 2.
 - (E) Passage 2 attacks an opinion that is supported by Passage 1.

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Questions 10–15 are based on the following passage.

The following passage is taken from *Civilisation*, a book based on the scripts for the television series of the same name. In this excerpt, author Kenneth Clark introduces the audience to the Europe of the thirteenth to fifteenth centuries: the Gothic world.

- I am in the Gothic world, the world of chivalry, courtesy, and romance; a world in which serious things were done with a sense of play—where even war and theology could become a sort of game; and when architecture reached a point of extravagance unequalled in history. After all the great unifying convictions that inspired the medieval world, High Gothic art can look fantastic and luxurious—what Marxists call conspicuous waste. And yet these centuries produced some of the greatest spirits in the history of man, amongst them St. Francis of Assisi and Dante. Behind all the fantasy of the Gothic imagination there remained, on two different planes, a sharp sense of reality. Medieval man could see things very clearly, but he believed that these appearances should be considered as nothing more than symbols or tokens of an ideal order, which was the only true reality.
- The fantasy strikes us first, and last; and one can see it in the room in the Cluny Museum in Paris hung with a series of tapestries known as *The Lady with the Unicorn*, one of the most seductive examples of the Gothic spirit. It is poetical, fanciful and profane. Its ostensible subject is the four senses. But its real subject is the power of love, which can enlist and subdue all the forces of nature, including those two emblems of lust and ferocity, the unicorn and the lion. They kneel before this embodiment of chastity, and hold up the corners of her cloak. These wild animals have become, in the heraldic sense, her supporters. And all round this allegorical scene is what the medieval philosophers used to call *natura naturans*—nature naturing—trees, flowers, leaves galore, birds, monkeys, and those rather obvious symbols of nature naturing, rabbits. There is even nature domesticated, a little dog, sitting on a cushion. It is an image of worldly happiness at its most refined, what the French call the *douceur de vivre*, which is often confused with civilization.
- We have come a long way from the powerful conviction that induced medieval knights and ladies to draw carts of stone up the hill for the building of Chartres Cathedral. And yet the notion of ideal love, and the irresistible power of gentleness and beauty, which is emblematically conveyed by the homage of these two fierce beasts, can be traced back for three centuries, to days long before these tapestries were conceived.

10. The author distinguishes the medieval imagination from the Gothic on the basis of the latter's
- (A) heraldic sense
 - (B) respect for tradition
 - (C) elaborateness of fancy
 - (D) philosophical unity
 - (E) firm belief
11. The word “point” in line 5 means
- (A) tip (B) component (C) message
 - (D) motive (E) degree
12. The author cites St. Francis and Dante (line 12) primarily in order to
- (A) identify the inspiration for the design of the Unicorn tapestries
 - (B) illustrate the source of the great convictions that animated the Medieval world
 - (C) demonstrate his acquaintance with the writings of great thinkers of the period
 - (D) refute the notion that the Gothic period produced nothing but extravagance
 - (E) support his contention that theology could become a sort of game
13. The author thinks of the Unicorn tapestries as exemplifying the essence of the Gothic imagination because
- (A) their allegorical nature derives from medieval sources
 - (B) their use as wall hangings expresses the realistic practicality of the Gothic mind
 - (C) they demonstrate the wastefulness and extravagance of the period
 - (D) they combine worldly and spiritual elements in a celebration of love
 - (E) they confuse the notion of civilization with worldly happiness
14. By “this embodiment of chastity” (line 30) the author is referring to
- (A) the unicorn
 - (B) the Gothic spirit
 - (C) St. Francis
 - (D) the lady
 - (E) the Cluny Museum

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15. According to the final paragraph, in the Middle Ages some members of the nobility demonstrated the depth of their faith by
- (A) designing tapestries symbolic of courtly love
 - (B) paying homage to aristocratic ladies
 - (C) choosing to refine their notions of worldly happiness
 - (D) hauling stones used to construct Chartres Cathedral
 - (E) following the Franciscan ideal of living in harmony with nature

Questions 16–24 are based on the following passage.

This passage is from a book written by a contemporary American surgeon about the art of surgery.

One holds the knife as one holds the bow of a cello or a tulip—by the stem. Not palmed nor gripped nor grasped, but lightly, with the tips of the fingers. The knife is not for pressing. It is for

Line (5) drawing across the field of skin. Like a slender fish, it waits, at the ready, then, go! It darts, followed by a fine wake of red. The flesh parts, falling away to yellow globules of fat. Even now, after so many times, I still marvel at its power—

(10) cold, gleaming, silent. More, I am still struck with dread that it is I in whose hand the blade travels, that my hand is its vehicle, that yet again this terrible steel-bellied thing and I have conspired for a most unnatural purpose, the laying open of the

(15) body of a human being.

A stillness settles in my heart and is carried to my hand. It is the quietude of resolve layered over fear. And it is this resolve that lowers us, my knife and me, deeper and deeper into the person

(20) beneath. It is an entry into the body that is nothing like a caress; still, it is among the gentlest of acts. Then stroke and stroke again, and we are joined by other instruments, hemostats and forceps, until the wound blooms with strange flowers whose looped

(25) handles fall to the sides in steely array. There is a sound, the tight click of clamps fixing teeth into severed blood vessels, the snuffle and gargle of the suction machine clearing the field of blood for the next stroke, the litany of monosyllables with which one prays his way down and in: *clamp, sponge, suture, tie, cut*. And there is color. The green of the cloth, the white of the sponges, the red and yellow of the body. Beneath the fat lies the fascia, the tough fibrous sheet encasing the

(35) muscles. It must be sliced and the red beef of the muscles separated. Now there are retractors to hold apart the wound. Hands move together, part,

weave. We are fully engaged, like children absorbed in a game or the craftsmen of some place

(40) like Damascus.

Deeper still. The peritoneum, pink and gleaming and membranous, bulges into the wound. It is grasped with forceps, and opened. For the first time we can see into the cavity of the abdomen.

- (45) Such a primitive place. One expects to find drawings of buffalo on the walls. The sense of trespassing is keener now, heightened by the world's light illuminating the organs, their secret colors revealed—maroon and salmon and yellow. The
- (50) vista is sweetly vulnerable at this moment, a kind of welcoming. An arc of the liver shines high and on the right, like a dark sun. It laps over the pink sweep of the stomach, from whose lower border the gauzy omentum is draped, and through which
- (55) veil one sees, sinuous, slow as just-fed snakes, the indolent coils of the intestine.

You turn aside to wash your gloves. It is a ritual cleansing. One enters this temple doubly washed. Here is man as microcosm, representing

(60) in all his parts the Earth, perhaps the universe.

I must confess that the priestliness of my profession has ever been impressed on me. In the beginning there are vows, taken with all solemnity. Then there is the endless harsh novitiate of

(65) training, much fatigue, much sacrifice. At last one emerges as a celebrant, standing close to the truth lying curtained in the ark of the body. Not surplice and cassock but mask and gown are your regalia.

- You hold no chalice, but a knife. There is no wine,
- (70) no wafer. There are only the facts of blood and flesh.

16. The passage is best described as
- (A) a definition of a concept
 - (B) an example of a particular method
 - (C) a discussion of an agenda
 - (D) a description of a process
 - (E) a lesson on a technique
17. The “wake of red” to which the author refers (line 7) is
- (A) a sign of embarrassment
 - (B) an infectious rash
 - (C) a line of blood
 - (D) the blade of the knife
 - (E) a trail of antiseptic

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18. In line 7, “parts” most nearly means
- (A) leaves
 - (B) splits
 - (C) rushes
 - (D) shares
 - (E) quivers
19. The “strange flowers” with which the wound blooms (line 24) are
- (A) clots of blood
 - (B) severed blood vessels
 - (C) scattered sponges
 - (D) gifts of love
 - (E) surgical tools
20. In writing of the “strange flowers” with which the wound blooms (lines 22–25), the author is being
- (A) technical
 - (B) derogatory
 - (C) ambivalent
 - (D) metaphorical
 - (E) didactic
21. The word “engaged” in line 38 most nearly means
- (A) compromised
 - (B) engrossed
 - (C) delighted
 - (D) determined
 - (E) betrothed
22. In lines 45–46, the comment “One expects to find drawings of buffalo on the walls” metaphorically compares the abdominal cavity to
- (A) an art gallery
 - (B) a zoological display
 - (C) a natural history museum
 - (D) a prehistoric cave
 - (E) a Western film
23. In creating an impression of abdominal surgery for the reader, the author makes use of
- (A) comparison with imaginary landscapes
 - (B) contrast to other types of surgery
 - (C) description of meteorological processes
 - (D) evocation of the patient’s emotions
 - (E) reference to religious observances
24. One aspect of the passage that may make it difficult to appreciate is the author’s apparent assumption throughout that readers will
- (A) have qualms about reading descriptions of major surgery
 - (B) be already familiar with handling surgical tools
 - (C) be able to visualize the body organs that are named
 - (D) relate accounts of specific surgical acts to their own experience of undergoing surgery
 - (E) remember their own years of medical training

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SECTION 8

Time—20 Minutes
19 Questions

Select the best answer to each of the following questions; then blacken the appropriate space on your answer sheet.

Each of the following sentences contains one or two blanks; each blank indicates that a word or set of words has been left out. Below the sentence are five words or phrases, lettered A through E. Select the word or set of words that best completes the sentence.

Example:

Fame is ----; today's rising star is all too soon tomorrow's washed-up has-been.

- (A) rewarding (B) gradual
(C) essential (D) spontaneous
(E) transitory

(A) (B) (C) (D) ●

- Given the ---- nature of wood, the oldest totem poles of the Northwest Coast Indians eventually fell to decay; only a few still stand today.
(A) resilient (B) combustible (C) malleable
(D) perishable (E) solid
- Lee, who refrained from excesses in his personal life, differed markedly from Grant, who ---- notorious drinking bouts with his cronies.
(A) deprecated
(B) minimized
(C) indulged in
(D) shunned
(E) compensated for
- By nature Toshio was ----, given to striking up casual conversations with strangers he encountered at bus stops or check-out stands.
(A) diffident
(B) observant
(C) reticent
(D) gregarious
(E) laconic
- In the absence of native predators to stop their spread, imported deer ---- to such an inordinate degree that they overgrazed the countryside and ---- the native vegetation.
(A) thrived...threatened
(B) propagated...cultivated
(C) suffered...abandoned
(D) flourished...scrutinized
(E) dwindled...eliminated
- The contract negotiations were often surprisingly ----, deteriorating at times into a welter of accusations and counteraccusations.
(A) perspicacious
(B) phlegmatic
(C) sedate
(D) acrimonious
(E) propitious
- Black religion was in part a protest movement—a protest against a system and a society that was ---- designed to ---- the dignity of a segment of God's creation.
(A) unintentionally...reflect
(B) explicitly...foster
(C) inevitably...assess
(D) deliberately...demean
(E) provocatively...enhance

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The questions that follow the next two passages relate to the content of both, and to their relationship. The correct response may be stated outright in the passage or merely suggested.

Questions 7–19 are based on the following passages.

The following passages deal with the importance of money to Americans. The first is taken from a commencement address made by American philosopher George Santayana in 1904. The second is taken from an essay written by British poet W. H. Auden in 1963.

Passage 1

American life, everyone has heard, has extraordinary intensity; it goes at a great rate. This is not due, I should say, to any particular urgency in the object pursued. Other nations have more
(5) pressing motives to bestir themselves than America has: and it is observable that not all the new nations, in either hemisphere, are energetic. This energy can hardly spring either from unusually intolerable conditions which people wish to overcome, nor from unusually important objects
(10) which they wish to attain. It springs, I should venture to say, from the harmony which subsists between the task and the spirit, between the mind's vitality and the forms which, in America,
(15) political and industrial tradition has taken on. It is sometimes said that the ruling passion in America is the love of money. This seems to me a complete mistake. The ruling passion is the love of *business*, which is something quite different. The
(20) lover of money would be jealous of it; he would spend it carefully; he would study to get out of it the most he could. But the lover of business, when he is successful, does not much change his way of living; he does not think out what further
(25) advantages he can get out of his success. His joy is in that business itself and in its further operation, in making it greater and better organized and a mightier engine in the general life. The adventurous personal profit in it is the last thing he
(30) thinks of, the last thing he is skillful in bringing about; and the same zeal and intensity is applied in managing a college, or a public office, or a naval establishment, as is lavished on private business, for it is not a motive of personal gain
(35) that stimulates to such exertions. It is the absorbing, satisfying character of the activities themselves; it is the art, the happiness, the greatness of them. So that in beginning life in such a society, which has developed a native and vital tradition
(40) out of its practice, you have good reason to feel that your spirit will be freed, that you will begin to realize a part of what you are living for.

Passage 2

Political and technological developments are rapidly obliterating all cultural differences and it
(45) is possible that, in a not remote future, it will be impossible to distinguish human beings living on one area of the earth's surface from those living on any other, but our different pasts have not yet been completely erased and cultural differences
(50) are still perceptible. The most striking difference between an American and a European is the difference in their attitudes towards money. Every European knows, as a matter of historical fact, that, in Europe, wealth could only be acquired at
(55) the expense of other human beings, either by conquering them or by exploiting their labor in factories. Further, even after the Industrial Revolution began, the number of persons who could rise from poverty to wealth was small; the vast majority took it for granted that they would not be
(60) much richer nor poorer than their fathers. In consequence, no European associates wealth with personal merit or poverty with personal failure. To a European, money means power, the freedom
(65) to do as he likes, which also means that, consciously or unconsciously, he says: "I want to have as much money as possible myself and others to have as little money as possible." In the United States, wealth was also acquired
(70) by stealing, but the real exploited victim was not a human being but poor Mother Earth and her creatures who were ruthlessly plundered. It is true that the Indians were expropriated or exterminated, but this was not, as it had always been in
(75) Europe, a matter of the conqueror seizing the wealth of the conquered, for the Indian had never realized the potential riches of his country. It is also true that, in the Southern states, men lived on the labor of slaves, but slave labor did not make
(80) them fortunes; what made slavery in the South all the more inexcusable was that, in addition to being morally wicked, it didn't even pay off handsomely. Thanks to the natural resources of the country,
(85) every American, until quite recently, could reasonably look forward to making more money than his father, so that, if he made less, the fault must

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- be his; he was either lazy or inefficient. What an American values, therefore, is not the possession
(90) of money as such, but his power to make it as a proof of his manhood; once he has proved himself by making it, it has served its function and can be lost or given away. In no society in history have rich men given away so large a part of their fortunes.
(95) A poor American feels guilty at being poor, but less guilt than an American *rentier** who has inherited wealth but is doing nothing to increase it; what can the latter do but take to drink and psychoanalysis?

*A *rentier* lives on a fixed income from rents and investments.

7. In Passage 1, the word “spring” in line 8 means

(A) leap
(B) arise
(C) extend
(D) break
(E) blossom

8. The lover of business (lines 22–38) can be described as all of the following EXCEPT

(A) enthusiastic
(B) engrossed
(C) enterprising
(D) industrious
(E) mercenary

9. The author of Passage 1 maintains that Americans find the prospect of improving business organizations

(A) pleasurable
(B) problematic
(C) implausible
(D) wearing
(E) unanticipated

10. In line 28, “engine” most nearly means

(A) artifice
(B) locomotive
(C) mechanical contrivance
(D) financial windfall
(E) driving force

11. The author of Passage 1 contends that those who grow up in American society will be influenced by its native traditions to

(A) fight the intolerable conditions afflicting their country
(B) achieve spiritual harmony through meditation
(C) find self-fulfillment through their business activities
(D) acknowledge the importance of financial accountability
(E) conserve the country’s natural resources

12. In lines 43–48 the author of Passage 2 asserts that technological advances

(A) are likely to promote greater divisions between the rich and the poor
(B) may eventually lead to worldwide cultural uniformity
(C) can enable us to tolerate any cultural differences between us
(D) may make the distinctions between people increasingly easy to discern
(E) destroy the cultural differences they are intended to foster

13. The word “striking” in line 50 means

(A) attractive
(B) marked
(C) shocking
(D) protesting
(E) commanding

14. In taking it for granted that they will not be much richer or poorer than their fathers (lines 59–61), Europeans do which of the following?

(A) They express a preference.
(B) They refute an argument.
(C) They qualify an assertion.
(D) They correct a misapprehension.
(E) They make an assumption.

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15. Until quite recently, according to lines 84–88, to Americans the failure to surpass one’s father in income indicated
- (A) a dislike of inherited wealth
 - (B) a lack of proper application on one’s part
 - (C) a fear of the burdens inherent in success
 - (D) the height of fiscal irresponsibility
 - (E) the effects of a guilty conscience
16. The author’s description of the likely fate of the American *rentier* living on inherited wealth is
- (A) astonished
 - (B) indulgent
 - (C) sorrowful
 - (D) sympathetic
 - (E) ironic
17. In Passage 2 the author does all of the following EXCEPT
- (A) make a categorical statement
 - (B) correct a misapprehension
 - (C) draw a contrast
 - (D) pose a question
 - (E) cite an authority
18. The authors of both passages most likely would agree that Americans engage in business
- (A) on wholly altruistic grounds
 - (B) as a test of their earning capacity
 - (C) only out of economic necessity
 - (D) regardless of the example set by their parents
 - (E) for psychological rather than financial reasons
19. Compared to the attitude toward Americans expressed in Passage 1, the attitude toward them expressed in Passage 2 is
- (A) more admiring
 - (B) less disapproving
 - (C) more cynical
 - (D) less patronizing
 - (E) more chauvinistic

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SECTION 10 Time—10 Minutes
14 Questions

For each of the following questions, select the best answer from the choices provided and fill in the appropriate circle on the answer sheet.

Some or all parts of the following sentences are underlined. The first answer choice, (A), simply repeats the underlined part of the sentence. The other four choices present four alternative ways to phrase the underlined part. Select the answer that produces the most effective sentence, one that is clear and exact, and blacken the appropriate space on your answer sheet. In selecting your choice, be sure that it is standard written English, and that it expresses the meaning of the original sentence.

Example:

The first biography of author Eudora Welty came out in 1998 and she was 89 years old at the time.

- (A) and she was 89 years old at the time
- (B) at the time when she was 89
- (C) upon becoming an 89 year old
- (D) when she was 89
- (E) at the age of 89 years old

(A) (B) (C) ☒ (E)

1. Experts predict that global warming will cause sea levels to raise and lead to flooding from tidal surges.
 - (A) will cause sea levels to raise and lead to flooding
 - (B) would cause sea levels to raise and lead to flooding
 - (C) will result in raising sea levels and leading to floods
 - (D) will be the cause of sea levels' rising and flooding
 - (E) will raise sea levels and lead to flooding
2. When one realizes how very different caterpillars and spiders are, you too will find it remarkable that they produce silks that are similar.
 - (A) When one realizes how very different caterpillars and spiders are
 - (B) If one should realize the great differences between caterpillars and spiders
 - (C) If one realizes how greatly caterpillars and spiders differ
 - (D) When you realize how very different caterpillars and spiders are
 - (E) Upon the realization of how very different caterpillars and spiders are

3. The della Robbias created many sculptural reliefs of the Virgin and Child surrounded by garlands, and they traditionally worked in terra-cotta.
 - (A) The della Robbias created many sculptural reliefs of the Virgin and Child surrounded by garlands, and they
 - (B) The della Robbias, who created many sculptural reliefs of the Virgin and Child surrounded by garlands,
 - (C) Creating many sculptural reliefs of the Virgin and Child surrounded by garlands were the della Robbias, and they
 - (D) The della Robbias created many sculptural reliefs of the Virgin and Child surrounded by garlands, and doing this they
 - (E) In the creation of many sculptural reliefs of the Virgin and Child surrounded by garlands, the della Robbias they

4. An egotist is when a person thinks the entire universe revolves around him or her.
 - (A) An egotist is when a person thinks the entire universe revolves around him or her.
 - (B) Egotists think the entire universe revolves around them.
 - (C) An egotist is when a person thinks the entire universe is revolving around them.
 - (D) An egotist is a person which thinks the entire universe revolves around him or her.
 - (E) An egotistical person thinks the entire universe revolves around himself or herself.

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5. Harold Brodkey's eager anticipated first novel was so long in coming—more than three decades, as it turned out—that he actually became famous for not writing a book.
- (A) Brodkey's eager anticipated first novel was so long in coming
 - (B) Brodkey's eager anticipated first novel took so long to come
 - (C) Brodkey eagerly anticipated his first novel, it was so long in coming
 - (D) Brodkey eagerly anticipated his first novel, and it took so long to come
 - (E) Brodkey's eagerly anticipated first novel was so long in coming
6. Studies demonstrate the beneficial effects of keeping pets. many senior housing centers are adopting strays from local humane societies.
- (A) Studies demonstrate the beneficial effects of keeping pets, many
 - (B) Though studies demonstrate the beneficial effects from keeping pets, many
 - (C) Because studies demonstrate the beneficial effects of keeping pets, many
 - (D) Studies demonstrate the beneficial effects of keeping pets, and many
 - (E) Studies demonstrate that there are beneficial effects from keeping pets, therefore many
7. Having excelled in football, baseball, as well as track, Jim Thorpe is hailed by many as the greatest athlete of the twentieth century.
- (A) Having excelled in football, baseball, as well as track
 - (B) With his excellence in football and baseball and being a track star
 - (C) Because he excelled in football, baseball, and track
 - (D) Having excelled in football and baseball, what is more, track
 - (E) By being excellent in football and baseball and also track
8. Running an insurance agency left Charles Ives little time for composition, yet he nevertheless developed a unique musical idiom.
- (A) nevertheless developed a unique musical idiom
 - (B) nevertheless developed a very unique musical idiom
 - (C) therefore developed a uniquely musical idiom
 - (D) nevertheless developed his musical idiom uniquely
 - (E) however developed a very unique and idiomatic music
9. While some scientists are absorbed by the philosophical question of what consciousness is, but others restrict themselves to trying to understand what is going on at the neurological level when consciousness is present.
- (A) While some scientists are absorbed by the philosophical question of what consciousness is,
 - (B) Although some scientists are absorbed by the philosophical question of what consciousness is,
 - (C) Some scientists are absorbed by the philosophical question of what consciousness is,
 - (D) Some scientists being absorbed by the philosophical question of what consciousness is,
 - (E) While some scientists absorbed the philosophical question of what consciousness is,
10. Given the difficulties inherent in bringing up children, it is remarkable that so many single parents succeed in raising happy, healthy youngsters
- (A) Given the difficulties inherent in bringing up children, it is remarkable that
 - (B) Given the difficulties inherent in bringing up children, it seems remarkably that
 - (C) If you give the difficulties inherent and bring up children, it is remarkable that
 - (D) Giving the difficulties inherent in the upbringing of children, they are remarkable in that
 - (E) Having been given the difficulties inherent in bringing up children, one is able to remark that
11. Music journalism at its highest level is a valid literary genre, not a vicarious alternative to mastering an instrument.
- (A) genre, not a
 - (B) genre, it is not a
 - (C) genre; not a
 - (D) genre, but is not a
 - (E) genre; and it is not a



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12. Although his fantasy trilogy, *The Lord of the Rings*, was far better known than his linguistic research on Anglo-Saxon verse, Professor Tolkien refused to grant interviews about the novels he had written or otherwise to promote his nonacademic work.
- (A) had written or otherwise to promote
 (B) had written or otherwise promoting
 (C) wrote nor otherwise promoting
 (D) has written nor otherwise to have promoted
 (E) wrote or otherwise promoting
13. Many of us attempt to rewrite our personal stories to present ourselves in the best light; indeed, there is an almost universal inclination to this.
- (A) there is an almost universal inclination to this
 (B) our inclination for it is almost universal
 (C) our having this inclination is an almost universal condition
 (D) we are almost universally inclined to do so
 (E) doing so is almost universal as an inclination within us
14. The best known Iban textiles, large ceremonial cloths called *pua kumbu*, whose designs depict the flora and fauna of Borneo as well as figures from the spirit realm.
- (A) textiles, large ceremonial cloths called *pua kumbu*, whose designs depict
 (B) textiles, large ceremonial cloths called *pua kumbu*, in whose designs are depicted
 (C) textiles are large ceremonial cloths called *pua kumbu*, whose designs depict
 (D) textiles are large ceremonial cloths called *pua kumbu*, their designs depict
 (E) textiles, large ceremonial cloths, are called *pua kumbu*, in their designs are depicted

YOU MAY GO BACK AND REVIEW THIS SECTION IN THE REMAINING TIME,
 BUT DO NOT WORK IN ANY OTHER SECTION UNTIL TOLD TO DO SO.

STOP