

Questions 12-22 are based on the following passage.

Thomas Nast, the Crusading Cartoonist

“Stop them pictures!” Legend has it that the corrupt politician William “Boss” Tweed once used those words when ordering someone to offer a bribe to Thomas Nast, an artist who had become famous for cartoons that called for reforms to end corruption. **12** As a result, Tweed’s attempt to silence the artist failed, and Nast’s cartoons, published in magazines like *Harper’s Weekly*, actually played a key role in bringing Boss Tweed and his cronies to justice.

13 There were powerful political organizations in the 1860s and the 1870s. The organizations were known as “political machines” and started taking control of city governments. These political machines were able to pack legislatures and courts with hand-picked supporters by purchasing **14** votes, a form of election fraud involving the exchange of money or favors for votes. Once a political machine had control of enough important positions, its members were able to use public funds to enrich themselves and their friends. Boss Tweed’s Tammany Hall group, which controlled New York

15 City in the 1860s—stole more than \$30 million,

12

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) Therefore,
- C) Furthermore,
- D) DELETE the underlined portion.

13

Which choice most effectively combines the underlined sentences?

- A) Powerful political organizations in the 1860s and the 1870s started taking control of city governments, and they were known as “political machines.”
- B) Known as “political machines,” in the 1860s and the 1870s, political organizations that were powerful started taking control of city governments.
- C) City governments were taken control of in the 1860s and the 1870s, and powerful political organizations known as “political machines” did so.
- D) In the 1860s and the 1870s, powerful political organizations known as “political machines” started taking control of city governments.

14

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) votes, being
- C) votes, that is
- D) votes, which it is

15

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) City in the 1860s,
- C) City, in the 1860s,
- D) City in the 1860s

the equivalent of more than \$365 million today.

16 Tweed had been elected to a single two-year term in Congress in 1852. Tammany Hall was so powerful and

17 corrupt that, the *New York Times*, commented
 “There is absolutely nothing . . . in the city which is beyond the reach of the insatiable gang.”

Given the extent of Tweed’s power, it is remarkable that a single cartoonist could have played such a significant role in bringing about his downfall. Nast’s cartoons depicted Tweed as a great big bloated thief. One of the artist’s most **18** famous images showed Tweed with a bag of money in place of his **19** head. Another featured Tweed leaning against a ballot box with the caption “As long as I count the votes, what are you going to do about it?” These cartoons were so effective in part because many of the citizens who supported Tweed were illiterate and thus could not read the newspaper accounts of his criminal activities. Nast’s cartoons, though, widely exposed the public to the injustice of Tweed’s political machine.

16

The writer is considering deleting the underlined sentence. Should the sentence be kept or deleted?

- A) Kept, because it introduces the quote from the *New York Times* in the next sentence.
- B) Kept, because it adds a vital detail about Tweed that is necessary to understand his power.
- C) Deleted, because it blurs the focus of the paragraph by introducing loosely related information.
- D) Deleted, because it contains information that undermines the main claim of the passage.

17

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) corrupt, that the *New York Times* commented,
- C) corrupt that the *New York Times* commented,
- D) corrupt that the *New York Times*, commented

18

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) famous and well-known
- C) famous and commonly known
- D) famous, commonly known

19

Which choice adds the most relevant supporting information to the paragraph?

- A) head; like many other Nast cartoons, that one was published in *Harper’s Weekly*.
- B) head; Nast would later illustrate Tweed’s escape from prison.
- C) head, one depiction that omits Tweed’s signature hat.
- D) head, an image that perfectly captured Tweed’s greedy nature.

Nast's campaign to bring down Tweed and the Tammany Hall gang was ultimately successful. In the elections of 1871, the public voted against most of the Tammany Hall candidates, greatly weakening Tweed's power. Eventually, Tweed and his gang were **20** persecuted for a number of charges, including fraud and larceny, and many of them were sent to jail. In 1875 Tweed escaped from jail and fled to Spain and unwittingly **21** brought about one final **22** pinnacle for the power of political cartoons: A Spanish police officer recognized Tweed from one of Nast's cartoons. Consequently, Tweed was sent back to jail, and Nast was hailed as the man who toppled the great Tammany Hall machine.

20

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) persecuted on
- C) persecuted with
- D) prosecuted on

21

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) bringing
- C) brings
- D) has brought

22

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) triumph
- C) culmination
- D) apex