

Theories about the movement of the continents have evolved over time as the ability to conduct scientific study of the continents has improved. Thus, today's theory of plate tectonics, rather than contradicting its predecessor, had its roots in the older theory of continental drift.

- Line According to the theory of continental drift, the continents are not fixed in position but
(5) instead move slowly across the surface of the earth, constantly changing in position relative to one another. This theory was first proposed in the eighteenth century when mapmakers noticed how closely the continents of the earth fit together when they were matched up. It was suggested then that the present-day continents had once been one large continent that had broken up into pieces which drifted apart.
- (10) Today the modern theory of plate tectonics has developed from the theory of continental drift. The theory of plate tectonics suggests that the crust of the earth is divided into six large, and many small, tectonic plates that drift on the lava that composes the inner core of the earth. These plates consist of ocean floor and continents that quite probably began breaking up and moving relative to one another more than 200 million years ago.

Which of the following is NOT true about the theory of plate tectonics?

- (A) It is not as old as the theory of continental drift.
- (B) It evolved from the theory of continental drift.
- (C) It postulates that the earth's surface is separated into plates.
- (D) It was proposed by mapmakers.

ANSWERS TO THE QUESTIONS ON PAGE 107

Hay fever is a seasonal allergy to pollens. The term "hay fever," however, is a less than adequate description since such an attack can be brought on by sources other than hay-producing grasses and since an attack of this allergy does not incur fever.

- Line The causes of hay fever can be quite varied. Hay fever is generally caused by air-borne
(5) pollens, particularly ragweed pollen. The amount of pollen in the air is largely dependent on geographical location, weather, and season. In the eastern section of the United States, for example, there are generally three periods when pollen from various sources can cause intense hay fever suffering: in the springtime months of March and April, when pollen from trees is prevalent, in the summer months of June and July, when grass pollen fills the air, and at the end
(10) of August, when ragweed pollen is at its most concentrated levels.

What results from an attack of hay fever is not a fever. Instead, a person with hay fever will suffer symptoms such as red and itching eyes, a swollen and runny nose, and repeated bouts of sneezing.

Which of the following is NOT discussed in the passage as a determining factor of the amount of pollen in the air?

- (A) Place
- (B) Climate
- (C) Time of year
- (D) Altitude

Which of the following is NOT a symptom of hay fever?

- (A) A high fever
- (B) A runny nose
- (C) Red eyes
- (D) Persistent sneezing

Which of the following is NOT true about hay fever in the eastern United States?

- (A) Suffering from hay fever is equally severe year-round.
- (B) Pollen from trees causes hay fever suffering in the spring.
- (C) Grass pollen fills the air earlier in the year than ragweed pollen.
- (D) Ragweed pollen is most prevalent at the end of the summer.

Lincoln's now famous Gettysburg Address was not, on the occasion of its delivery, recognized as the masterpiece that it is today. Lincoln was not even the primary speaker at the ceremonies, held at the height of the Civil War in 1863, to dedicate the battlefield at Gettysburg.

Line The main speaker was orator Edward Everett, whose two-hour speech was followed by Lincoln's

(5) shorter remarks. Lincoln began his small portion of the program with the words that today are immediately recognized by most Americans: "Four score and seven years ago our fathers brought forth on this continent a new nation, conceived in liberty and dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal." At the time of the speech, little notice was given to what Lincoln had said, and Lincoln considered his appearance at the ceremonies rather unsuccessful. After his

(10) speech appeared in print, appreciation for his words began to grow, and today it is recognized as one of the all-time greatest speeches.

Which of the following is NOT true about the ceremonies at Gettysburg during the Civil War?

- (A) Everett was the main speaker.
- (B) Everett gave a two-hour speech.
- (C) Lincoln was the closing speaker of the ceremonies.
- (D) Lincoln's speech was longer than Everett's.

Blood plasma is a clear, almost colorless liquid. It consists of blood from which the red and white blood cells have been removed. It is often used in transfusions because a patient generally needs the plasma portion of the blood more than the other components.

Line Plasma differs in several important ways from whole blood. First of all, plasma can be mixed
(5) for all donors and does not have to be from the right blood group, as whole blood does. In addition, plasma can be dried and stored, while whole blood cannot.

1. All of the following are true about blood plasma EXCEPT that
 - (A) it is a deeply colored liquid
 - (B) blood cells have been taken out of it
 - (C) patients are often transfused with it
 - (D) it is generally more important to the patient than other parts of whole blood
2. Which of the following is NOT stated about whole blood?
 - (A) It is different from plasma.
 - (B) It cannot be dried.
 - (C) It is impossible to keep it in storage for a long time.
 - (D) It is a clear, colorless liquid.

Elizabeth Cochrane Seaman was an American journalist at the turn of the century who wrote for the newspaper *New York World* under the pen name Nellie Bly, a name which was taken from the Stephen Foster song *Nelly Bly*. She achieved fame for her exposés and in particular for the bold and adventuresome way that she obtained her stories.

Line She felt that the best way to get the real story was from the inside rather than as an outside
(5) observer who could be treated to a prettified version of reality. On one occasion she pretended to be a thief so that she would get arrested and see for herself how female prisoners were really treated. On another occasion she faked mental illness in order to be admitted to a mental hospital to get the real picture on the treatment of mental patients.

3. Which of the following is NOT true about Nellie Bly?
 - (A) Nellie Bly's real name was Elizabeth Cochrane Seaman.
 - (B) Nellie Bly was mentally ill.
 - (C) The name Nellie Bly came from a song.
 - (D) The name Nellie Bly was used on articles that Seaman wrote.
4. Which of the following is NOT mentioned as something that Nellie Bly did to get a good story?
 - (A) She acted like a thief.
 - (B) She got arrested by the police.
 - (C) She pretended to be ill.
 - (D) She worked as a doctor in a mental hospital.

The La Brea tarpits, located in Hancock Park in the Los Angeles area, have proven to be an extremely fertile source of Ice Age fossils. Apparently, during the period of the Ice Age, the tarpits were covered by shallow pools of water; when animals came there to drink, they got caught in the sticky tar and perished. The tar not only trapped the animals, leading to their death, but it also served as a remarkably effective preservative, allowing near-perfect skeletons to remain hidden until the present era.

Line In 1906, the remains of a huge prehistoric bear discovered in the tarpits alerted
(5) archeologists to the potential treasure lying within the tar. Since then thousands and thousands of well-preserved skeletons have been uncovered, including the skeletons of camels, horses, wolves, tigers, sloths, and dinosaurs.
(10)

Which of the following is NOT true about the La Brea tar pits?

- (A) They contain fossils that are quite old.
- (B) They are found in Hancock Park.
- (C) They have existed since the Ice Age.
- (D) They are located under a swimming pool.

Which of the following is NOT mentioned as an example of a skeleton found in the tar pits?

- (A) A bear
- (B) A sloth
- (C) A horse
- (D) A snake

Line
(5) Dekanawida's role as a supreme lawgiver in the Iroquois tribe has given him the status of demigod within the Indian nation. Born into the Huron tribe, Dekanawida caused great fear in his parents, who tried to drown him in his youth after a prophecy was made indicating that he would bring great sorrow to the Huron nation. Dekanawida was to survive this attempted drowning but later left his parents' home and tribe to live among the Iroquois.

(10) One of his achievements with the Iroquois was the institution of a law among the Iroquois that virtually ended blood feuds among the nation's families. Wampum, strings of beads made of polished shells, was a valued commodity in the Iroquois culture; according to policies established by Dekanawida, wampum had to be paid to the family of a murder victim by the family of the killer. Since the killer was also put to death, the family of the killer had to pay the victim's family in wampum for two deaths, the death of the murder victim and the death of the killer. These strict policies implemented by Dekanawida helped to establish him as a wise lawgiver and leader of the Iroquois nation.

5. According to the passage, Dekanawida was NOT

- (A) a lawmaker
- (B) a Huron by birth
- (C) a near deity
- (D) drowned when he was young

6. Which of the following is NOT mentioned in the passage about wampum?

- (A) It was used extensively by the Huron.
- (B) It had a high value to the Iroquois.
- (C) It was given to a murder victim's family.
- (D) It was made of polished shells.

The United States does not have a national university, but the idea has been around for quite some time. George Washington first recommended the idea to Congress; he even selected an actual site in Washington, D.C., and then left an endowment for the proposed national university in his will. During the century following the Revolution, the idea of a national university continued to receive the support of various U.S. presidents, and philanthropist Andrew Carnegie pursued the cause at the beginning of the present century. Although the original idea has not yet been acted upon, it continues to be proposed in bills before Congress.

Which of the following is NOT mentioned in the passage about Andrew Carnegie?

- (A) He was interested in doing charity work and good deeds for the public.
- (B) He was a member of Congress.
- (C) He was interested in the idea of a national university.
- (D) He was active in the early twentieth century.

The passage indicates that George Washington did NOT do which of the following?

- (A) He suggested the concept for a national university to Congress.
- (B) He chose a location for the national university.
- (C) He left money in his will for a national university.
- (D) He succeeded in establishing a national university.

When the president of the United States wants to get away from the hectic pace in Washington, D.C., Camp David is the place to go. Camp David, in a wooded mountain area about 70 miles from Washington, D.C., is where the president goes to find solitude. It consists of living space for the president, the first family, and the presidential staff as well as sporting and recreational facilities.

Camp David was established by President Franklin Delano Roosevelt in 1942. He found the site particularly appealing in that its mountain air provided relief from the summer heat of Washington and its remote location offered a more relaxing environment than could be achieved in the capital city.

When Roosevelt first established the retreat, he called it Shangri-La, which evoked the blissful mountain kingdom in James Hilton's novel *Lost Horizon*. Later, President Dwight David Eisenhower renamed the location Camp David after his grandson David Eisenhower.

Camp David has been used for a number of significant meetings. In 1943 during World War II, President Roosevelt met there with Great Britain's Prime Minister Winston Churchill. In 1959 at the height of the Cold War, President Eisenhower met there with Soviet Premier Nikita Khrushchev; in 1978 President Jimmy Carter sponsored peace talks between Israel's Prime Minister Menachem Begin and Egypt's President Anwar el-Sadat at the retreat at Camp David.

Which of the following is NOT discussed about Camp David?

- (A) Its location
- (B) Its cost
- (C) Its facilities
- (D) Its uses

Which of the following is NOT true about President Eisenhower?

- (A) He had a grandson named David.
- (B) He attended a conference with Nikita Khrushchev.
- (C) He named the presidential retreat Shangri-La.
- (D) He visited Camp David.

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