THE BEST ACT PREP COURSE EVER

MAIN IDEA

ACT English: Problem Set

Snapshot

I long for abandoned places everywhere I go. Some are ghost towns, rusted buildings baking in the sun, or weather beaten signs in need of new paint jobs. Whatever remains should push me away—all the ugliness, the destruction—but they pull me back in. I can't photograph them enough.

Thankfully, Southern California is full of the deserted and abandoned. There's Shipwreck Hike, the remnants of an old ship rusting along the coast. It's always fun to pass by the broken, derelict Rock-a-Hoola Waterpark on the way to Vegas. Plus, a picture I took of the broken cages at the old LA zoo won first place in a competition at school.

I hadn't always been interested in abandoned places. It all started when my family took a vacation to Palm Springs, where we decided to make the hour and a half drive to the Salton Sea—and the ruins of Bombay Beach. The Salton Sea is a man-made lake, installed in the 50s as a means of generating tourism. The increasing salinity of the water killed all the fish, which made the lake smell and fill with dead fish, so no one wanted to go in the lake, and people stopped coming to the beach. Bombay Beach exists today as a mere fragment of its former ideal, nothing at all like the busy, colorful place it once was.

When we stepped onto the beach—which is not sand, but rather bones of all the fish that have died over the years—what struck me was how peaceful it was. The loll of the waves meeting the shore calmed me. A lone seagull flapped its wings and flew overhead, the loneliness in its cry echoing across the water. I wanted to have this moment forever, so I quickly pressed the shutter.
My parents just shook their heads as I used up two rolls of film the first day we were there. They couldn't understand why I wanted to talk to the locals, photograph them, or ask countless questions about the area. They also couldn't fathom why I was so happy to be getting so many pictures of debris consisting of old t-shirts, ripped teddy bears, trash, old tires, and broken television sets. If I looked hard enough, I told them, I could almost see the remnants of life. My pictures could help put the place back together.

Abandoned places have countless stories trapped inside them. Thoughts like who lived here, what happened, and why the need for abandonment always cross my mind. No one can answer for me, so I have to find the answers myself through my camera lens.

1. Suppose the writer's primary purpose had been to describe the beginning of a new interest. Would this essay accomplish that goal?

A. Yes, because it describes the narrator's experience of accidentally exploring an abandoned place with a friend and learning to appreciate what they had previously disliked.
B. Yes, because it presents an event that leads the narrator to taking an interest in abandoned places and describes the appeal.
C. No, because it uses unpleasant examples such as a lake filled with dead fish to describe the narrator's experience of exploring an abandoned place.
D. No, because it instead describes a family experience and does not indicate whether or not the narrator took an interest.

Do You Didgeridoo?

The didgeridoo, believed to be the world's first wind instrument, dates back almost 40,000 years. Originating from the northern coastal tribes of Australia, the didgeridoo is traditionally made from hollowed out Eucalyptus branches or saplings. It can be between 3 and 10 feet long. In comparison, a full-size cello is 4 feet long. When played, the didgeridoo radiates a deep, low humming sound; people describe it as calming, magical, or earthy.

Though the didgeridoo is a wind instrument, it isn't played like your typical saxophone, flute, or oboe. First, you have to put your lips completely inside the tube and make them loose. It's most similar to playing a tuba, but your mouth will be much more relaxed. Then, blow through your lips to create a vibrating sound. Continue to buzz your lips and blow air down the tube. This basic sound is called the drone. Once you get the hang of it, start to tighten your lips a little after the drone starts. Now the real music of the didgeridoo starts: you can start to change pitch, make other sounds with your mouth, and even embellish the drone by tapping on the didgeridoo itself with your fingers. It's harder than it looks! Learning a new instrument is a lengthy process, so practice is paramount.

The didgeridoo is remarkable because of the amount of skill that it takes to play the instrument. At first glance, it doesn't seem too hard to blow into a tube, but one technique called circular breathing is essential to maintain performance. By employing circular breathing, didgeridoo players can play their instruments continuously without stopping for breath. As you run low on air, puff your cheeks. Then, push the air in your cheeks through the mouth to keep playing the instrument, all the while inhaling through your nose.

The lungs will be full of air again and you can breathe normally until you have to repeat. This technique takes practice because it's hard to get used to the feeling at first.

Despite its age, the didgeridoo is still a popular instrument and is used in various types of music today. With a bit of practice, it's easy to immerse oneself in the sound of Australia with the didgeridoo. This technique takes practice because it's hard to get used to the feeling at first, but in time, even modern music enthusiasts can experience the enchanting sounds of this ancient wind instrument.

2. Suppose the writer's goal had been to write a brief essay explaining how to use a lesser known instrument. Would the essay accomplish this goal?

A. Yes, because it explains that the didgeridoo is played in a similar way to how a tuba is played.
B. Yes, because it describes how to make the basic sound and a technique needed to play the instrument.
C. No, because it indicates that the didgeridoo is not a well-known instrument and few people know how to play it.
D. No, because the passage focuses on the history of the instrument.

Mary Kingsley: Explorer At Heart

In 1893, after the death of her parents, Mary Kingsley set sail for Africa. From an early age she had been interested in books written about exploration, discovering new lands, and acquiring new knowledge, and Africa seemed quite a perfect destination for the inquisitive Mary. Yet Africa was largely unknown at the time, so Kingsley's choice was perhaps a risky one.

Her journey, especially in a time when women were supposed to be house ladies, not explorers, was not easy. Kingsley's most dangerous adventure happened when she encountered a notorious native tribe called the Fang—known cannibals. As Kingsley's canoe drew parallel with the riverbank at their village, they charged from their houses with spears and other handmade weapons. Their faces showed blatant hatred—they were ready to attack!

Thankfully, one of the men in Kingsley's boat had traded with the Fang before, allowing Kingsley to barter passage further into the country with them. She developed a sense of friendship with the tribe and they developed a sense of respect for each other, of which she said, "We each recognized that we belonged to that same section of the human race with whom it is better to drink than to fight."

Kingsley returned to England in 1895 after two long years of exploration. When she returned home, Mary was able to bring back eight new insects, a previously unknown snake and fish, as well as six new subspecies of fish that had not yet been named—remarkable for a woman with no scientific training. She even published a book in 1987 detailing her adventures called Travels in West Africa.

In 1898, she volunteered to go back to Africa, this time South Africa, where she could nurse prisoners during the Boer War. Though Kingsley died in 1900 after catching enteric fever, she must have felt at peace knowing that she'd returned to Africa, the place where she'd felt most alive.

3. Suppose the writer's goal had been to summarize women's contributions to nineteenth century British exploration. Would this essay accomplish that goal?

A. Yes, because it introduces a notable figure who contributed towards the British Empire's exploration efforts.
B. Yes, because it shows that Kingsley was a respected naturalist.
C. No, because it focuses more specifically on one female explorer from the British Empire.
D. No, because it focuses more specifically on the discoveries made in the nineteenth century.

Formation of Arctic Ice

Sea ice covers roughly 7% of the area of Earth's oceans, and due to global warming, arctic ice has been melting at faster and faster rates over the years. Computer models predict that there will be no ice in the arctic by the year 2080 if no environmental changes are made. It's important to preserve polar ice because the earth will become negatively affected: the planet will warm, and animals like seals and polar bears that rely on ice for their habitats will have no place to go. Understanding the process of ice formation and decay is the first step in resolving this larger problem.

The freezing cycle of sea ice starts when seawater forms millimeter sized crystals called frazil. Sea ice differs in texture depending on the type of water. If the seas are calm, crystals form into thin sheets of ice called nilas. These smooth sheets of ice form into thick rafts when the nilas slide over top of each other and freeze together. In rough seas, pancake ice forms as crystals freeze together to make small cakes of slush, which become bigger as they acquire frazil ice and solidify due to continued freezing. But sea ice doesn't form overnight: it can take months, even years, for ice to grow. Ice is described as new ice, first-year ice, and old ice – ice that has survived more than one melting season, or summer.

Decay of sea ice is a natural phenomenon during the summer months; the sun's position moves closer to earth, increasing the temperature and speeding up the rate at which ice melts. The ice decay becomes a threat, however, when more ice melts during the summer than freezes in the winter. Rising sea level threatens the natural ecosystem in the ocean and causes problems for coastal areas of the earth due to erosion. Large-scale melting severely threatens animal as well as human life.

The foremost importance of sea ice is that it moderates global climate. It keeps the polar regions cool because the ice is so bright that it reflects up to 80% of sunlight back into space. This keeps the ice from melting further. The less sunlight that's reflected back to space, the more warming the earth experiences. Without ice in the arctic, the world could be a far less livable place to call home.

4. Suppose the author's primary purpose had been to explore a possible solution to a pressing ecological issue. Would the essay accomplish this purpose?

A. Yes, because it describes how ice decay is a cyclical process where the more ice there is, the slower it melts.
B. Yes, because it suggests that several scientists have studied the process of ice formation to develop methods that combat global warming.
C. No, because it instead focuses on how the melting of ice contributes to the rising temperature that will soon make the earth uninhabitable for human beings.
D. No, because it instead focuses on the process of ice formation as a subject to understand, but does not actually explain how the information might be used to find a solution.

Archeologists

The tanned man, dressed in thick, dirt stained canvas with a large hat and a canteen slung over his explorer's vest wipes the sweat from his brow. Standing inside of a large pit that had been carved out of the desert landscape, about to give up, he takes one last haphazard swipe with his pick at the ground that forms walls around him. Suddenly, a glint of metal catches his eye. That's it, what he has spent the last five years looking for, the last missing piece of the puzzle!

This is what people most often think about when they hear the word "archaeologist." Most media depictions of archeologists focus on the long search, the exotic landscapes, and the thrill of discovery. In real life, this is not the case: excavation, is, surprisingly, only a small part of an archaeologist's job. The bulk of the work falls upon cleaning and cataloguing excavated artifacts; for every half-hour of excavation, it takes up to ten hours in the lab to provide an analysis and report. Depending on the subject of study, this analysis can continue for years!

Artifacts arrive at a laboratory from excavation sites in bags and boxes, carefully marked. Metals are usually cleaned with dry, soft brushes to remove dirt and other sediment, and then stored in a dry environment before conservation. Most objects, such as beads, bones, and glass are washed in shallow basins of plain water. Because the artifacts are so fragile, any detergents or soaps can cause chemical reactions that are liable to damage the surfaces. Once cleaned, artifacts are sorted into relevant categories: ceramics, bone, metal, organic artifacts (anything made with cloth or leather), etc. The artifacts are cleaned even further if they're being exhibited. For example, pottery or glass bowls are only restored to their entirety with glue if they're going into a museum.

Cataloguing is primarily the most difficult aspect of working in the laboratory. Each artifact gets a written description and is logged on a catalogue sheet. The information then goes into a computer database, where the information is more easily accessible. Sometimes it can be difficult to know exactly what an artifact is, or what it was used for—that's when research comes in. It becomes even harder when there are 35 individual fragments of a ceramic plate to keep track of.

Analysis and interpretation, the last step in an archaeologist's laboratory, is where archaeologists spend the majority of their time. They try to determine the time period during which a site was occupied from the artifacts, what the artifacts were used for, and

possibly information about the culture that used the artifacts, if they can. Archaeology is an intensive, research-heavy job that can be very rewarding, if a little time-consuming.

5. Suppose the writer's goal had been to write a persuasive essay arguing that the media accurately portrays archeologists. Would this essay accomplish that goal?

A. Yes, because it provides convincing examples of how the media has portrayed archeologists.
B. Yes, because it describes the process of excavation, which is covered extensively by the media.
C. No, because it focuses instead explaining the process archaeologists use to clean artifacts.
D. No, because it focuses instead on describing the aspects of an archaeologist's job that are not often depicted.

Blue Water Paradise

Officials have posted signs around the estuary of Port Stephens, warning tourists not to feed or pet koalas in the wild. However, I ignore one of the signs as I pass by and head for a large rock, where a koala with bloody, matted fur sits in the shade. I'm not doing anything illegal. I'm volunteering with a local non-profit organization to help rescue, nurse, and monitor injured wildlife. Bush fires, road accidents, and attacks from other animals contribute to this growing problem in Australia.

After pulling on a pair of gloves, I take stock of the koala's injuries. There are numerous puncture wounds in its side and some fur has been ripped out. Its breathing is shallow; we'll need to take it back to the medical center at the organization so it can have a cozy stay in rehabilitation. As I take bandages out of my pack, one of the expert volunteers, Janet, comes to help me.

Janet carefully examines the wounded animal and tells me that this koala most likely was attacked by a large owl and its vicious talons. Judging by the dried blood, the koala's been sitting here for at least 24 hours. I offer the koala some eucalyptus leaves—koalas eat 200-500 grams of leaves per day—their favorite food, and several drops of water. He'll have to get an IV put in at the medical center so the effects of dehydration can be reversed. I watch as Janet picks the koala up, hugging him close to her chest, and takes him to the safety of the temporary medical tent we set up earlier in the morning. By the end of the day, we'll have found 5 more koalas, and return in a week's time to search again.

Two weeks later, Janet and I are back at the same spot where we found the koala. Janet removes the last bandage and sets the koala gently on the ground. Though koalas can sleep for up to 16 hours every day, there's no lack of energy as the koala takes off running and climbs the nearest tree. Laughing, Janet and I watch as it grabs the nearest handful of eucalyptus leaves, returning to life as usual.

6. Suppose the writer's goal had been to write a brief essay describing a personal experience with wildlife. Would the essay accomplish that goal?

A. Yes, because the essay focuses on the narrator's volunteer efforts with a wildlife preservation organization.
B. Yes, because the essay tells about the narrator's experience with a koala while visiting a tourist destination with a friend.
C. No, because the essay describes the services the organization for which the narrator volunteers provides.
D. No, because the essay focuses on why the narrator decided to volunteer with a wildlife organization and the training process she underwent.

Let There Be Light

Two brothers, Auguste and Louis Lumière, changed the world by becoming the first filmmakers. They improved upon Thomas Edison's kinetoscope, which only allowed for a single viewer. August and Louis took Edison's design further and patented the cinematograph, an early word for a film camera that serves as a film projector and printer, giving multiple people the opportunity to watch a film at one time. Their first film, "Sortie de l'usine Lumière de Lyon," featuring a simple, stationary shot of workers leaving a factory at the end of the day, is considered to be the first motion picture ever made.

Auguste and Louis attended technical school in Lyon, France. While enrolled in school, the brothers were employed at their father's photographic firm, where they first developed an interest in film. Once their father retired, the brothers started to create their moving pictures. They took time to patent several film perforations, or methods of moving film through the camera and projector. Soon after that they patented their version of the cinematograph and created their first movie, the now infamous 46 second documentary.

This wasn't their only film; the brothers went on to document a gardener, a blacksmith, a baby eating breakfast, and five men diving into the sea.

At their first private screening of these motion pictures, each 50-second film was 17 meters long – 56 feet – and had to be hand cranked through the projector. They had a public debut a few months later and went on to show their films all over the world: New York, Brussels, Bombay, London, Montreal, and Buenos Aires, the biggest cultural capitals in the early 1900s.

Their films, especially "L'Arrivée d'un Train en Gare de la Ciotat," or "The Arrival of a Train at the Station," had an immediate effect on audiences. In the film, the camera is positioned to the right of the platform and simply documents the train arriving at the station. Yet because no one had ever seen a moving picture before, when the train came and filled the left part of the screen, most audiences screamed and panicked at first, not realizing the train wasn't real.

The impact the Lumière brothers had on the film industry cannot be understated. Their equipment, the first movie camera ever made, paved the way for everything else that came after them. Because of that, some call them the Wright Brothers of the film industry. In fact, in 1982 the Institut Lumière was founded, an organization that works towards the promotion and preservation of French cinema, and in 2002 the institute opened the museum Museé Lumière. The museum is located inside the actual house of the Lumière family and displays not only the famous movie camera that the brothers invented, but other film-related devices they engineered such as the Photorama. Both the museum and the institutes are tributes to icons of the French cinema.

7. Suppose the writer's goal had been to write a brief essay describing the Institut Lumière programs and exhibitions in honor of the Lumière brothers. Would this essay accomplish that goal?

A. Yes, because the essay makes clear that the Institut Lumière was founded in 1982 in their honor.
B. Yes, because it describes some of the artifacts preserved inside the museum and why.
C. No, because it instead focuses on describing the Lumière brother's history and inventions.
D. No, because it instead focuses on reviewing and critiquing the Lumière brother's films and explaining how the camera they invented functioned.

Hiking Pikes Peak

I stared up at the top of Pikes Peak, 14,110 feet up, shivering in my jacket. Living in California for the last few years had made me more vulnerable to the chill of early Colorado mornings, but my mom's cheeks were flushed with anticipation. She'd always dreamed of doing this and finally, after years of talking about it, we were here. We were going to the summit.

Soon after we started hiking, the sun rose, bringing a cloudless blue sky into view. It became easier to see the slabs of pink granite scattered around the mountain. I picked up a broken tree branch from the side of the trail and used it as a walking stick to avoid stumbling over gnarled tree roots and chunks of granite scattered along the dirt path.

Halfway to the top, my nose started bleeding. I'd been breathing heavily for the past few miles but chalked it up to lack of exercise. Mom blamed acclimation. "It's almost as if there's no altitude back in California, huh?" She winked at me.

3 miles from the summit – which looked so close, but so far – we trekked across a meadow. Instead of dirt, the trail was all gravel and rock, and it slowed our pace. I ran out of water. Thankfully, mom thought ahead and brought another bottle. (usually thinks ahead) We stepped off the trail to sit on jagged boulders and waited for our breath to catch up. I noticed that wildflowers in the meadow were being tossed around by the wind. When we continued hiking, the chilly air gusted down from the top and hit us in short bursts. My teeth couldn't stop chattering.

Before I knew it, the 16 golden stairs – several sets of two switchbacks to the top of the peak – lay in front of us. My mom grabbed my hand and we struggled our way on the final push to the summit. And then, just like that, we'd made it. Even Zebulon Pike, the explorer for which the mountain is named, didn't even make it to the summit. Mom hugged me tightly. I smiled at the afternoon sunlight, standing at the top, watching the whole world laid out before me.

8. Suppose the writer's primary purpose had been to describe the experience of overcoming a challenge. Would this essay accomplish that purpose?

A. Yes, because it recounts several difficulties the narrator encountered on her way to reaching the top.
B. Yes, because it focuses mainly on the hiker's relationship with his or her mother and how they helped each other prepare for the trip.
C. No, because it focuses primarily on the plants, weather, and natural scenery that they saw as they hiked.
D. No, because it focuses on the experience of hiking but does not describe the hike as difficult.

Jerry Lawson: Video Game Pioneer

The first prominent African-American in the gaming industry was Jerry Lawson, a pioneer who created the world's first video game console with interchangeable cartridges called the Fairchild Channel F. Prior to his invention, video games were built directly into the hardware of a console; individual cartridges allowed for more gaming options, because multiple consoles were no longer necessary to get different games. The Channel F was a huge step forward for the gaming industry.

Born in Brooklyn, New York, Lawson moved to California to pursue a career at Fairchild Semiconductor, a manufacturing company that made transistors and microchips for electronics. Lawson climbed the corporate ladder, quickly becoming the Chief Hardware Engineer and director of engineering and marketing for the company's video game division. He was one of two black members of the Homebrew Computer Club, a meeting group for computer enthusiasts. Steve Jobs and Steve Wozniak, the founders of Apple, were also in the club.

Lawson developed the Channel F throughout the early 70s and Fairchild released it in 1976 for $169.95 – equal to $700 dollars today! 250,000 units were manufactured and sold. The system has very simple graphics with a basic color scheme consisting of red, green, and blue. The Channel F comes with two built-in games, Tennis and Hockey. The rest of the 27 games developed by the company are on cartridges, which the company called videocarts. The genre of the games varies: there are sports, action, trivia, puzzle, and gambling games. One of the more popular games, Alien Invasion, is like a simpler version of Galaga.

The Channel F was not particularly successful because Atari released a similar console called the 2600 under a year later. Atari's brand was better known than Fairchild Semiconductor, so Atari is credited with popularizing the use of ROM cartridges. Despite that fact, without Jerry Lawson's ingenious invention, video games would not be the same today. A month before his death, he received an industry pioneer award from the International Game Developers Association, commemorating the advancements he made with the Fairchild Channel F.

9. Suppose the writer's goal had been to provide a detailed description of how video games are built by engineers. Would this essay accomplish that goal?

A. Yes, because it explains that the Fairchild Channel F and how its games were distributed on interchangeable cartridges.
B. Yes, because it shows how an engineer's childhood influenced his future career in engineering and the projects he would chose to work on.
C. No, because it primarily explains the difference between the Fairchild Channel F and the Atari 2600.
D. No, because it focuses on one specific video game system and gives a biography of its inventor.

Corpse Flowers

Imagine being in the rain forest: birds chirp and butterflies flit all around you as you walk through heavy canopies of vines. Suddenly, you come across a giant red flower on the ground. It seems beautiful at first, with its five red and white speckled petals, but then the smell hits you. It smells like rotting flesh. With a wave of nausea, you turn away from Rafflesia, also known as "the corpse flower."

Don't worry, nothing's actually been killed. Rafflesia just gives off the smell of rotting meat to attract its pollinators – flies. It can't attract bees because they like the sweet smell of normal flowers. It also doesn't smell like a normal flower because it's a parasite. It doesn't rely on chloroplasts to make its own food through the conversion of sunlight, water, and air; it doesn't even have chloroplasts. Though it was previously thought to be impossible, Rafflesia is the first land plant without a chloroplast genome. As a true parasite, it survives solely through its host, sucking the life out of whatever vines it can find.

The nickname "corpse flower" also applies to a similar smelling plant called the Titan Arum, a flower with the largest un-

branched inflorescence in the world. The inflorescence is the shoot part of seed plants where flowers are formed. Basically, it just looks like a giant calla lily. The spadix, the part of the flower that sticks up beyond the petal, can grow to be twenty feet high. It takes seven to ten years to become fully grown, only two days to bloom, and another seven years to bloom again. Analyses taken from the spadix show that the stench is made up of a combination of chemicals found in limburger cheese, rotting fish, sweaty socks, and mothballs. Not ideal for humans, but perfect for attracting flies!

Despite their less than savory reputations, Rafflesia and Titan Arum are actually quite popular. In Indonesia, a state in Malaysia, and a province in Thailand, Rafflesia is the state flower. Many exhibits throughout the world, most recently one at the Denver Botanical Gardens, showcase Titan Arum during its period of blooming. They're a plants you wouldn't want to get close to, but are fascinating at a distance.

10. Suppose the writer's primary purpose had been to offer examples of plants that are universally disliked. Would the essay accomplish that purpose?

A. Yes, because it describes how certain plants' odors drives people away.
B. Yes, because it describes how the chemical makeup of the plants creates a smell that is similar to a dead body's.
C. No, because it compares two plants that smell similar but doesn't say whether either plant is popular or unpopular.
D. No, because it explains that although the plants' smells are abhorrent, they are actually very popular in some parts of the world.

The National Mustard Museum

The next time you're on a road trip, consider stopping by the National Mustard Museum located in Middleton, Wisconsin. Admission is free and the museum is open seven days a week, allowing for any mustard lover's dream to come true.

Barry Levenson founded the museum in 1992, six years after he had an epiphany in the grocery store. After the Red Sox lost the World Series in 1986, Barry found himself aimlessly wandering the aisles at the supermarket, contemplating life. As he passed by the shelf of mustard, he heard a voice calling out to him: "if you collect us, they will come." Barry bought a dozen jars on the spot, and the rest is history.

Today, the National Mustard Museum boasts a collection of 5,676 mustards that spans 70 countries and all 50 states. The latest international additions to the museum's collection are three different mustards from Bolivia and one from Uruguay. Besides hundreds of displays showcasing the 5,000 mustards, the museum also has a few specialized exhibits. Barry's favorite exhibit is the Gibbons Collection, which consists of dozens of antique mustard pots. The color, shape and size of each pot varies wildly depending on the time period in which it was made. Recently, the Saskatchewan Mustard Development Commission donated an exhibit called "Canada is the World's Mustard," which examines Canada's role as the world's largest exporter of mustard seed.

The National Mustard Museum has been listed in the National Registry of Hysterical Places, covered on The Oprah Winfrey Show and The Food Network, and featured in numerous national magazines and newspapers. The museum also hosts annual gatherings and events, such as the World-Wide Mustard Competition and National Mustard Day. There's no shortage of ways to get your mustard fill!

11. Suppose the writer's primary purpose had been to describe in detail the daily operations of a popular museum in the United States. Would this essay accomplish that purpose?

A. Yes, because it describes the historical significance of the museum and how the museum grew.
B. Yes, because it describes the museum's opening and how the museum has survived for over twenty years.
C. No, because it focuses more on the museum's exhibits and popularity rather than the museum's operations.
D. No, because it focuses primarily on the founder of the museum rather than the museum's purpose.

ANSWER KEY

1. B 2. B 3. C 4. D 5. D 6. A 7. C 8. A 9. D 10. D 11. C