

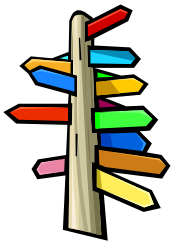
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**SECTION 1**  
**Time — 25 minutes**  
**24 Questions**  
**(1-24)**

**Directions:** For each question in this section, select the best answer from among the choices given and fill in the corresponding oval on the answer sheet.

Each sentence below has one or two blanks, each blank indicating that something has been omitted. Beneath the sentence are five words or sets of words labeled A through E. Choose the word or set of words that, when inserted in the sentence, best fits the meaning of the sentence as a whole.

**Example:**

Hoping to ----- the dispute, negotiators proposed a compromise that they felt would be ----- to both labor and management.

- (A) enforce . . useful
- (B) end . . divisive
- (C) overcome . . unattractive
- (D) extend . . satisfactory
- (E) resolve . . acceptable

(A) (B) (C) (D)

1. Because passenger lists must remain secret for security reasons, the captain was able to promise complete -----.  
(A) classification (B) renunciation  
(C) clarity (D) confidentiality  
(E) duplicity
2. Ten-thousand-year-old seeds of cultivated squash recently found in Peru suggest that ----- developed in the Americas nearly as early as in the Middle East, which nevertheless remains the ----- of agriculture.  
(A) cooking . . boundary  
(B) commerce . . laboratory  
(C) farming . . birthplace  
(D) politics . . center  
(E) foraging . . origin
3. Congresswoman Shirley Chisholm often put constituent needs ahead of party politics, thus arousing opposite responses: some people denounced her as a troublesome maverick, while others ----- her -----.  
(A) criticized . . independence  
(B) praised . . integrity  
(C) rebuffed . . generosity  
(D) commended . . indecision  
(E) emphasized . . obstinacy
4. The singer believed that an exciting performing style was more important than perfect musical execution, that audiences respond more to ----- than to pure -----.  
(A) élan . . technique  
(B) harmony . . tempo  
(C) enthusiasm . . chaos  
(D) passion . . ecstasy  
(E) energy . . arrogance
5. The antithesis of an ideal Olympic athlete, the champion diver was ----- rather than gracious, and unscrupulous rather than -----.  
(A) skillful . . trustworthy  
(B) rowdy . . deceitful  
(C) urbane . . resolute  
(D) surly . . honorable  
(E) egotistical . . resilient
6. Cara complained that the song sounded like -----; it was entirely too slow and mournful for her taste.  
(A) a ditty (B) a dirge (C) a prelude  
(D) an anthem (E) an octave
7. Unlike silk, which is an expensive, natural fiber, rayon is both ----- and -----.  
(A) affordable . . delicate  
(B) economical . . synthetic  
(C) manufactured . . artificial  
(D) utilitarian . . authentic  
(E) luxurious . . processed
8. The scientist's predictions were so uncannily accurate that his colleagues came to regard them as nearly -----.  
(A) factitious (B) ineffable (C) circumspect  
(D) discursive (E) oracular

Each passage below is followed by questions based on its content. Answer the questions on the basis of what is stated or implied in each passage and in any introductory material that may be provided.

Questions 9-10 are based on the following passage.

It had already been nine years since they had first touched foot in the United States. Ralph still invented his grammar on the fly; Theresa struggled to put her Chinese thoughts into English. But now she had English thoughts too—they both did. There were things they did not know how to say in Chinese. The language of *outside the house* had seeped well inside—Cadillac, subway, Coney Island, transistor radio. Theresa and Ralph slipped from tongue to tongue like turtles taking to land, taking to sea; though one remained their more natural element, both had become essential.

9. The description in lines 2-4 (“Ralph . . . English”) suggests that Ralph
- (A) delights in the oddities of English idioms
  - (B) improvises freely when speaking English
  - (C) is a more self-conscious speaker than Theresa
  - (D) practices speaking English more than Theresa
  - (E) encourages Theresa to study grammar formally
10. For Ralph and Theresa, the “more natural element” referred to in line 10 is
- (A) China
  - (B) the United States
  - (C) the Chinese language
  - (D) the English language
  - (E) land

Questions 11-12 are based on the following passage.

Light provides high-resolution information across great distances. So much information is carried by visible light that almost everything from a fly to an octopus has a way to capture it—an eye, eyes, or something similar. It’s worth noting that our eyes are designed to detect the kind of light that is radiated in abundance by the particular star—the Sun—that gives life to our planet. Moreover, visible light is powerful stuff, existing at relatively short wavelengths, which makes it biologically convenient. To see long, stretched-out radio waves, we’d have to have huge eyes, like satellite dishes.

11. The author refers to “a fly” and “an octopus” (line 3) in order to emphasize visible light’s
- (A) significance to a broad range of creatures
  - (B) varying effects on different species
  - (C) capacity to transmit heat
  - (D) ability to travel quickly
  - (E) relatively short wavelengths
12. The passage indicates that visible light is “biologically convenient” (line 9) because it
- (A) can be vital to the survival of our species
  - (B) can be enhanced with the aid of optical equipment
  - (C) has physical properties that allow our eyes to perceive it
  - (D) reduces the need for other senses to detect movement
  - (E) enables us to perceive a range of colors

Questions 13-24 are based on the following passage.

*This passage is adapted from a 1992 book reassessing attitudes in the West (namely Europe and America) toward conservation methods in Africa.*

Wildlife conservation has become one of the most visible and contentious points of contact between Africa and the West. For many years, the West saw its own effort to save Africa's natural heritage as an unquestioned good, practically a moral duty. Some of Africa's leading Western conservationists—among them George Adamson, Jane Goodall, and Richard Leakey—were hailed as heroes, after decades of working in relative anonymity. Their commitment helped pull species back from the brink of extinction and preserve unique wild habitats. The methods these and other conservationists often used, such as establishing parks and putting armed rangers in the field, date from the early colonial era. While these methods remain important tools, they can no longer stand alone. Despite the accomplishments and the goodwill, as long as conservation operates on the notion that saving wild animals means keeping them as far away as possible from human beings, it becomes less and less relevant to modern Africans. Parks and other protected areas will eventually be overrun by people's need for land unless the parks serve (or at least are not completely inimical to) the needs of the local population.

The method for establishing parks has hardly changed in over a century. The process has always involved the expensive operation of removing those people living on the newly protected lands. In almost all cases, the result is a park surrounded by people who were excluded from the planning of the area, do not understand its purpose, derive little or no benefit from the money poured into its creation, and hence do not support its existence. Local communities develop a lasting distrust of park authorities, in part because of the lack of attention traditionally paid to the link between park ecology, the survival of wildlife, and the livelihood of the displaced people. Countless African societies historically coexisted successfully with wild animals, but throughout the last two centuries, these societies have been perceived as threats. One of the towering figures of African conservation in the 1960s, Professor Bernhard Grzimek of Germany, embodied the traditional approach that still plays a large role in shaping conservation efforts in Africa. He wrote, "A National Park must remain a primordial wilderness to be effective. No men, not even native ones, should live inside its borders."

Grzimek followed a long line of conservationists who envisioned a system of national parks in Africa modeled on that in the United States. The mold never quite fit. While American national parks were created primarily to protect magnificent landscapes, parks in Africa were created to protect large mammals. The first African parks were remote and largely uninhabited and fit the Western definition of wilderness. But as the protected areas grew larger, they collided with areas long inhabited and used as hunting grounds, pasture, or farmland.

Where park meets nonpark in Africa, the distinction between wilderness and land for human use collapses. For many Europeans and Americans, wilderness lies "out there," distinct from daily life and readily identifiable. In Africa, however, it is often impossible to say with certainty where the wilderness begins. Does the region patrolled by park rangers in the Serengeti Plain—otherwise uninhabited bush—qualify as wilderness? By some definition, yes, but the Maasai and other local peoples like the Wata or Wadindiga use the area and feel quite at home there. The most commonplace Western notion of wilderness does not hold in Africa, because human and animal communities have developed together in the continent's diverse ecosystems.

The entire modern conservation edifice rests on the ideals and visions of people other than Africans. Western conservation efforts have long reflected the comfortable belief that Africa is a paradise to be defended, even against the people who have lived there for thousands of years. The continuous reluctance to accept the link between vigorous local cultures and the survival of wildlife has led to conservation programs doomed to eventual failure because they depend on building barriers between people and wildlife. Without doubt, conservation as practiced in Africa is more sophisticated now than it was 25 or even 5 years ago. The question is whether the refinements represent changes in the basic attitudes and values of conservation, or simply the application of modern techniques to old-fashioned ideas—a new coat of paint slapped onto old. If that is the case, eventually the cracks will show through.

The most tenacious of all the old-fashioned ideas among conservationists holds that development—roads, dams, irrigated farms, and the like—is the enemy. The unspoken message is that for conservation to succeed, it has to hold back the clock. But success lies instead in understanding that conservation and development, long at loggerheads, are two parts of a single process. Conservation cannot ignore the needs of human beings, while development that runs roughshod over the environment is doomed.

13. In the context of lines 1-3 ("Wildlife . . . West"), the phrase "visible and contentious" suggests that
- (A) not everyone has been affected by the discussion to the same degree
  - (B) the debate about conservation policies has been characterized by public disagreements
  - (C) different theories about appropriate conservation strategies have not been thoroughly considered
  - (D) some of the participants in the debate are not well informed about conservation issues
  - (E) wildlife conservation is a frequent topic of discussion between Western experts and visitors to Africa
14. The author mentions Adamson, Goodall, and Leakey (lines 6-7) primarily in order to
- (A) point out the value of persevering in a challenging undertaking
  - (B) emphasize the variety of scientists interested in wildlife conservation
  - (C) highlight the advantages of working in anonymity
  - (D) defend the approach of leading Western conservationists
  - (E) provide an example of proponents of a certain approach
15. According to the passage, Western conservation efforts become "less and less relevant to modern Africans" (lines 18-19) if they
- (A) fail to take into account the work of Adamson, Goodall, and Leakey
  - (B) do not have as their goal the revitalization of species that are on the brink of extinction
  - (C) assume that it is necessary to separate animals from humans
  - (D) fail to consider the relationship between wild animals and their unique habitats
  - (E) are not at least partially funded by local organizations
16. Which of the following best states how the people mentioned in line 27 feel about the park?
- (A) They believe that the park may not adequately protect the wild animals it shelters.
  - (B) They object to the amount of money spent on relocating displaced people.
  - (C) They question the motives of those who support the development of parks.
  - (D) They are upset by the influx of outsiders who will run the parks.
  - (E) They dislike the park because it is not useful to them in any way.
17. According to the author, what is different about "the last two centuries" (line 36) ?
- (A) African societies have become more concerned with protecting wild animals.
  - (B) Societies once considered a part of the natural order are now seen as being in conflict with it.
  - (C) People are less and less willing to make sacrifices for the sake of conservation.
  - (D) People who lacked resources are now better able to support themselves.
  - (E) Local communities have grown increasingly distrustful of park authorities.
18. The statement that the "mold never quite fit" (line 46) suggests that the author, in general, believes that
- (A) Westerners and Africans have different attitudes about confining wild animals
  - (B) visitors to Western and African parks have different expectations
  - (C) Western and African parks were established for different purposes
  - (D) Western conservationists fail to consider the large number of wild animal species in Africa
  - (E) Africans have their own set of priorities for the use of economic resources
19. In line 55, "collapses" most nearly means
- (A) steps down
  - (B) folds up
  - (C) loses monetary value
  - (D) becomes meaningless
  - (E) becomes exhausted
20. In line 65, "hold" most nearly means
- (A) continue
  - (B) pause
  - (C) contain
  - (D) grasp
  - (E) apply

21. Which of the following, if true, would refute the claim made in lines 68-69 ("The entire . . . Africans") ?
- (A) The unacknowledged work of African conservationists played a large role in the development of the African park system.
  - (B) Modern conservation efforts can be traced back to American ideas about what defines a wilderness.
  - (C) Leading conservationists such as Adamson, Goodall, and Leakey have trained a large number of Africans in their methods.
  - (D) Many members of the Maasai, the Wata, and the Wadindiga earn their livelihood by working within the confines of the African parks.
  - (E) The modern conservation effort has been able to do very little to stem the tide of environmental degradation in Africa.
22. Which of the following best describes the sentence in lines 77-79 ("Without . . . ago") ?
- (A) A hypothesis based on a claim in the previous sentence
  - (B) A digression intended to summarize long-held misconceptions
  - (C) An assertion for which the author provides no support
  - (D) A warning regarding the consequences of a particular course of action
  - (E) A rebuttal of an argument that has garnered widespread acceptance
23. The author uses the phrase "new coat of paint" (line 82) primarily to
- (A) propose a radical transformation
  - (B) disparage a certain approach
  - (C) compare conservation to household maintenance
  - (D) concede a point to an opposing view
  - (E) introduce a metaphor for positive action
24. The author would most likely consider which approach to be a new conservation strategy in Africa?
- (A) Controlling development in order to preserve unique wilderness habitats
  - (B) Increasing the authority of park rangers to enforce existing prohibitions against hunting and farming
  - (C) Using task forces comprised of local citizens and African conservationists to plan for wildlife protection
  - (D) Establishing a system of national parks to preserve natural habitats
  - (E) Relocating people in order to isolate particular areas for conservation

## **STOP**

**If you finish before time is called, you may check your work on this section only.  
Do not turn to any other section in the test.**

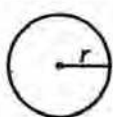
**SECTION 2**  
**Time — 25 minutes**  
**20 Questions**  
**(1-20)**

**Directions:** For this section, solve each problem and decide which is the best of the choices given. Fill in the corresponding oval on the answer sheet. You may use any available space for scratch work.

Notes

1. The use of a calculator is permitted.
2. All numbers used are real numbers.
3. Figures that accompany problems in this test are intended to provide information useful in solving the problems. They are drawn as accurately as possible EXCEPT when it is stated in a specific problem that the figure is not drawn to scale. All figures lie in a plane unless otherwise indicated.
4. Unless otherwise specified, the domain of any function  $f$  is assumed to be the set of all real numbers  $x$  for which  $f(x)$  is a real number.

Reference Information

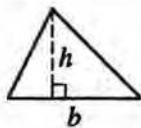


$$A = \pi r^2$$

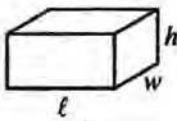
$$C = 2\pi r$$



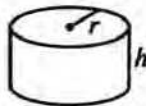
$$A = lw$$



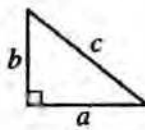
$$A = \frac{1}{2}bh$$



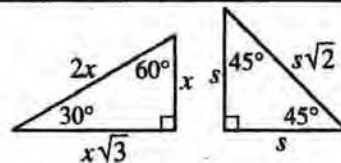
$$V = lwh$$



$$V = \pi r^2 h$$



$$c^2 = a^2 + b^2$$



Special Right Triangles

The number of degrees of arc in a circle is 360.

The sum of the measures in degrees of the angles of a triangle is 180.

1. For what value of  $k$  does  $8.46 \times 10^k$  equal 0.846?

- (A) -3
- (B) -2
- (C) -1
- (D) 1
- (E) 2

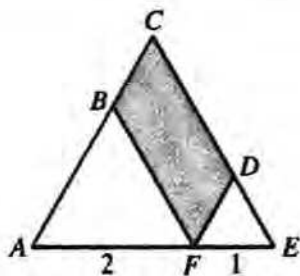
2. If  $2x = 7$  and  $4y = 11$ , what is the value of  $4(2x) - 3(4y)$ ?

- (A) -5
- (B) -4
- (C) 1
- (D) 4
- (E) 5

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3. Peaches cost  $d$  dollars per pound. At this rate, which of the following represents the cost, in dollars, of 10 pounds of peaches?

- (A) 10  
 (B)  $\frac{10}{d}$   
 (C)  $\frac{d}{10}$   
 (D)  $\frac{1}{10}$   
 (E)  $10d$

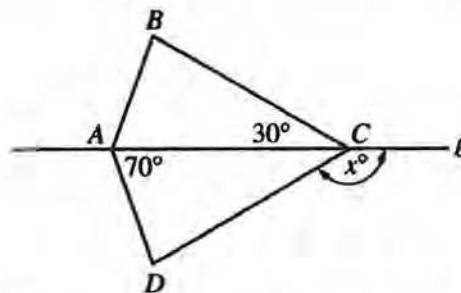


4. In the figure above, triangles  $ACE$ ,  $ABF$ , and  $FDE$  are equilateral. If  $AF = 2$  and  $FE = 1$ , what is the perimeter of the parallelogram  $BCDF$ ?

- (A) 2  
 (B) 3  
 (C) 4  
 (D) 6  
 (E) 9

5. If the sum of  $r$  and  $s$  is 20 and the sum of  $t$  and  $u$  is 16, what is the average (arithmetic mean) of  $r$ ,  $s$ ,  $t$ , and  $u$ ?

- (A) 6  
 (B) 8  
 (C) 9  
 (D) 10  
 (E) 18



6. In the figure above,  $\triangle ADC$  is the reflection of  $\triangle ABC$  about line  $l$ . What is the value of  $x$ ?

- (A) 70  
 (B) 100  
 (C) 110  
 (D) 120  
 (E) 150

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7. If  $9 - (a - b)^2 = 5$ , which of the following could be the value of  $(a - b)$ ?

- (A) -2
- (B) 4
- (C) 16
- (D)  $-\sqrt{14}$
- (E)  $\sqrt{14}$

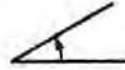
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8. Gabriela ordered 48 cell phones to sell at her store. She did not receive 8 of the cell phones, and one-fourth of the cell phones she received were damaged. How many undamaged cell phones did Gabriela receive?

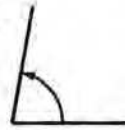
- (A) 28
- (B) 30
- (C) 32
- (D) 35
- (E) 36

9. The sum of  $45^\circ$  and the degree measure of which of the following angles is closest to  $180^\circ$ ?

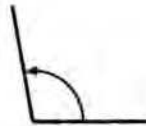
(A)



(B)



(C)



(D)



(E)

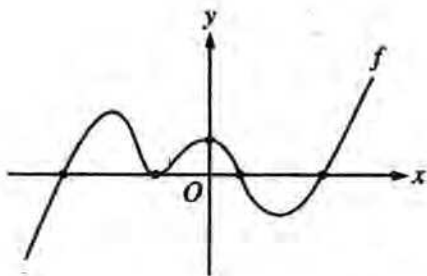


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10. If 10 is added to the number  $k$ , the result is the same as if  $k$  were tripled. What is the value of  $k$ ?

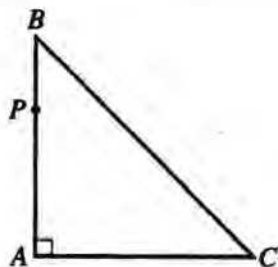
- (A)  $\frac{5}{2}$
- (B)  $\frac{10}{3}$
- (C) 5
- (D) 15
- (E) 30

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11. The graph of the function  $f$  intersects the  $x$ - and  $y$ -axes only at the points shown in the figure above. For how many values of  $x$  does  $f(x) = 0$ ?

(A) One  
 (B) Two  
 (C) Three  
 (D) Four  
 (E) Five

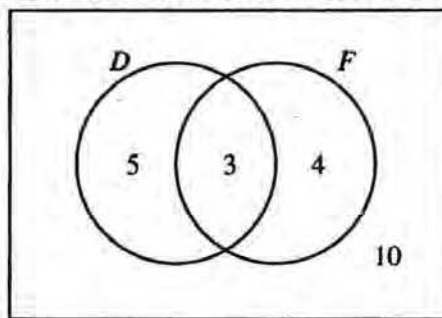


Note: Figure not drawn to scale.

12. In the triangle above, point  $P$  is located so that  $PB + BC = PA + AC$ . If  $AC = 16$  and  $BC = 20$ , what does  $PB$  equal?

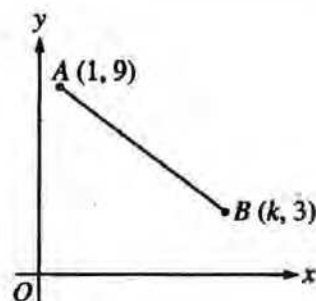
(A) 2  
 (B) 3  
 (C) 4  
 (D) 5  
 (E) 6

LAYTON TOWNSHIP COMMITTEE



13. The rectangular region above represents the 22 people on the Layton Township Committee. Circular region  $D$  represents all the Democrats, and circular region  $F$  represents all those in favor of a certain proposal. If the numbers indicate how many people are in each of the separate regions, how many people on the committee are not Democrats?

(A) 4  
 (B) 7  
 (C) 10  
 (D) 14  
 (E) 17



14. In the figure above, the slope of line segment  $\overline{AB}$  is  $-\frac{3}{4}$ . What is the value of  $k$ ?

(A) 7  
 (B) 7.5  
 (C) 8  
 (D) 8.5  
 (E) 9

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PRICES OF CANNED CORN

Brand	Ounces per Can	Cost of Can
H	10	\$0.50
K	16	\$0.75
P	28	\$1.00

15. The chart above indicates the brands of canned corn available at a certain store. If a recipe calls for 60 ounces of corn, what is the least amount one could spend on enough corn at this store for this recipe?

- (A) \$2.25  
 (B) \$2.50  
 (C) \$2.75  
 (D) \$3.00  
 (E) \$3.25

16. The sum of all even integers from 2 to 202, inclusive, is 10,302. What is the sum of all even integers from 4 to 200, inclusive?

- (A) 10,098  
 (B) 10,100  
 (C) 10,200  
 (D) 10,300  
 (E) 10,506

17. The inequality  $\frac{1}{2x+1} < 0$  is satisfied by all values of  $x$  in which of the following intervals?

- I.  $-\frac{1}{2} < x < -\frac{1}{8}$   
 II.  $-\frac{3}{4} < x < -\frac{1}{4}$   
 III.  $-\frac{7}{8} < x < -\frac{5}{8}$

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

On a number line, the point that has coordinate  $x$  is 5 units from the point with coordinate 4.

18. The solution set of which of the following equations gives all of the possible values of  $x$  that are described in the statement above?

- (A)  $|x - 9| = 0$   
 (B)  $|x - 5| = 4$   
 (C)  $|x - 4| = 5$   
 (D)  $|x + 4| = 5$   
 (E)  $|x + 5| = 4$

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19. In the  $xy$ -coordinate plane, the vertices of  $\triangle POQ$  are the origin  $O$ , point  $P(a, b)$ , and point  $Q(0, 2b)$ , where  $a$  and  $b$  are positive numbers. Which of the following represents the area of  $\triangle POQ$ , in terms of  $a$  and  $b$ ?

- (A)  $\frac{1}{2}ab$
- (B)  $ab$
- (C)  $2ab$
- (D)  $\frac{1}{2}a^2b^2$
- (E)  $a^2b^2$

20. In the equation  $a^b = 64$ ,  $a$  and  $b$  are positive integers. How many different values of  $a$  are possible?

- (A) One
- (B) Two
- (C) Three
- (D) Four
- (E) More than four

**STOP**

If you finish before time is called, you may check your work on this section only.  
Do not turn to any other section in the test.

**SECTION 3**  
**Time — 25 minutes**  
**24 Questions**  
**(25-48)**

**Directions:** For each question in this section, select the best answer from among the choices given and fill in the corresponding oval on the answer sheet.

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**Example:**

Hoping to ----- the dispute, negotiators proposed a compromise that they felt would be ----- to both labor and management.

- (A) enforce . . useful
- (B) end . . divisive
- (C) overcome . . unattractive
- (D) extend . . satisfactory
- (E) resolve . . acceptable

(A) (B) (C) (D)

25. While some wild mushrooms are ----- and even nutritious, others are among the most ----- foods known.
- (A) bitter . . bland
  - (B) edible . . lethal
  - (C) domestic . . exotic
  - (D) tasteless . . toxic
  - (E) delectable . . flavorful

26. They were unable to ----- the binoculars properly, and therefore their view of the tiny, beautiful birds was frustratingly -----.

- (A) clean . . immense
- (B) distort . . hazy
- (C) adjust . . breathtaking
- (D) focus . . blurred
- (E) position . . prolonged

27. The writing teacher urged her students to make every word count, to never ----- a word or an image.

- (A) appropriate (B) examine (C) squander
- (D) append (E) invoke

28. The dramatist wrote an excellent example of a ----- play, one that by definition exposes human vice and folly through -----.

- (A) satirical . . ridicule
- (B) tragic . . slapstick
- (C) belligerent . . philosophy
- (D) cynical . . sentimentality
- (E) melodramatic . . detachment

29. Few people ever spoke as foolishly as he did and his name, therefore, became a byword for -----.

- (A) pithiness (B) impiety (C) amplitude
- (D) temperance (E) prattle

The passages below are followed by questions based on their content; questions following a pair of related passages may also be based on the relationship between the paired passages. Answer the questions on the basis of what is stated or implied in the passages and in any introductory material that may be provided.

Questions 30-33 are based on the following passages.

**Passage 1**

A certain irony attends the publication of any new book on word usage: the people most interested are the ones who least need it. Offering counsel on the finer points of English is generally a matter of preaching to the choir, the choir being that small group of people who actually care about things like ergative verbs. These are the same people who feel a blend of wincing despair and sneering superiority when they see Express Lane—10 Items or Less. There are epithets for people like this—Syntax Snobs, Language Police. The term I like is “snoot.” The word is slightly mocking, but those other labels are outright dysphemisms. A snoot is someone who knows what a dysphemism is and doesn’t mind letting you know it.

**Passage 2**

I’m aware that there is little profit in asking for sympathy for language sticklers. We are not the easiest people to feel sorry for. We refuse to patronize any shop with checkouts of “Eight Items or Less” (it should be “Fewer”), and we suck our teeth with annoyance when people confuse “enormity” with “magnitude.” And when words like “phenomena” and “media” are treated as singular, some of us cannot suppress actual screams. Sticklers never read a book without a pencil in hand to correct errors. In short, we are unattractive, know-it-all obsessives, who get things all out of proportion.

30. The two passages primarily focus on
- (A) public reactions to books on language
  - (B) some common uses and misuses of words
  - (C) people concerned with language use
  - (D) the importance of teaching formal grammar
  - (E) the self-perceptions of language sticklers
31. In line 1, “attends” most nearly means
- (A) heeds
  - (B) accompanies
  - (C) goes to
  - (D) waits for
  - (E) looks after
32. The “small group of people” (line 5, Passage 1) would probably view the reactions described in lines 16-21, Passage 2, with
- (A) righteous indignation
  - (B) mild disapproval
  - (C) studied indifference
  - (D) sympathetic understanding
  - (E) silent amazement
33. The tone of the two passages is best described as
- (A) euphoric
  - (B) playful
  - (C) objective
  - (D) repentant
  - (E) defiant

Questions 34-42 are based on the following passage.

*This passage, adapted from a novel, presents a married couple, Morgan and Bonny, and their adult daughter Amy.*

Morgan's oldest daughter was getting married. It seemed he had to find this out by degrees; nobody actually told him. All he knew was that over a period of months one young man began visiting more and more often, till soon a place was set for him automatically at suppertime and he was consulted along with the rest of the family when Bonny wanted to know what color to paint the dining room. His name was Jim. He had the flat, beige face of a department-store mannequin, and he seemed overly fond of crew-necked sweaters. And Morgan couldn't think of a thing to say to him. All he had to do was look at this fellow and a peculiar kind of lassitude would seep through him. Suddenly he would be struck by how very little there was in this world that was worth the effort of speech, the entanglements of grammar and pronunciation and sufficient volume of voice.

Then Amy started beginning every sentence with "we." *We* think this and *we* hope that. And finally: when *we're* earning a little more money; when *we* find a good apartment; when *we* have children of our own. This just crept in, so to speak. No announcements were made. One Sunday afternoon Bonny asked Morgan if he thought the backyard was too small for the reception. "Reception?" Morgan said.

"And it's not just the size; it's the weather," Bonny said. "What if it rains? You know how the weather can be in April."

"But this is already March," Morgan said.

"We'll all sit down this evening," said Bonny, "and come to some decision."

So Morgan went to his closet and chose an appropriate costume: a pinstriped suit he'd laid claim to after Bonny's father died. It stood out too far at the shoulders, maybe, but he thought it might have been what Mr. Cullen was wearing when Morgan asked him for permission to marry Bonny. And certainly he'd been wearing his onyx cufflinks. Morgan found the cufflinks in the back of a drawer, and he spent some time struggling to slip them through the slick, starched cuffs of his only French-cuffed shirt.

But when the four of them sat down for their discussion, no one consulted Morgan in any way whatsoever. All they talked about was food. Was it worthwhile calling in a caterer, or should they prepare the food themselves?

45 Amy thought a caterer would be simplest. Jim, however, preferred that things be homemade. Morgan wondered how he could say that, having eaten so many suppers here. Bonny wasn't much of a cook. She leaned heavily on sherry—several glugs of it in any dish that she felt  
50 needed more zip.

Morgan sat in the rocking chair and plucked out his beard, strand by strand. If he got up right now and left, he told himself, they might not even notice. He reflected on a long-standing grievance: there was one of Bonny's  
55 pregnancies that she'd forgotten to inform him about. It was the time she'd been expecting Liz, or maybe Molly. Bonny always said he was mistaken; of course she'd told him, she recalled it clearly. But Morgan knew better. He suspected, even, that she'd neglected to tell him on purpose. To his certain knowledge, the very first inkling  
60 he'd had of that pregnancy was when Bonny arrived in the kitchen one morning wearing the baggy blue chambray shirt she habitually used as a maternity smock. He was positive he would have remembered if she'd mentioned it to him.

65 "Amy will start down the stairs," Bonny said. Evidently, they were planning the actual ceremony now. "Her father will meet her at the bottom and walk her to the center of the living room."

70 "Daddy, promise me you won't wear one of your hats," Amy said.

Morgan rocked in his chair and plucked on, thinking of the tall black father-of-the-bride top hat he would purchase for the occasion. He knew just where he could find  
75 one: Tuxedo Tom's Discount Formal Wear. He began to feel slightly happier.

34. In lines 2-3, the phrases "It seemed" and "All he knew" help to emphasize Morgan's
- (A) lack of interest in the details of family life
  - (B) desire to avoid blame for a potential outcome
  - (C) reluctance to take a definitive stand on an issue
  - (D) limited awareness of an upcoming event
  - (E) difficulty in following the thread of a conversation
35. In line 5, "automatically" suggests that
- (A) Amy's plans were made without forethought
  - (B) Bonny unthinkingly contributed to Jim's discomfort
  - (C) Morgan wanted to make Jim feel at home
  - (D) Jim's visits had become quite regular
  - (E) the family ate supper at the same time each evening
36. In context, "what color to paint the dining room" (lines 7-8) is best characterized as an example of
- (A) a decision customarily reserved for family members
  - (B) an issue particularly troubling for Bonny
  - (C) a matter about which Morgan has no opinion
  - (D) an area in which Jim has particular expertise
  - (E) a question with many possible answers
37. In lines 19-21, the author uses italics to emphasize
- (A) an ironic function of a term
  - (B) an informal way of talking
  - (C) a significant new speech pattern
  - (D) a crucial and costly misunderstanding
  - (E) a running family joke
38. In line 24, "Reception?" primarily serves to suggest that Morgan
- (A) is surprised by a question
  - (B) is stalling for time
  - (C) is opposed to an event
  - (D) disagrees with Amy's plan
  - (E) mishears Bonny's remark
39. The question in lines 43-44 ("Was . . . themselves?") primarily serves to
- (A) specify the issue at hand
  - (B) indicate a fundamental objection
  - (C) confess ongoing confusion
  - (D) convey much-needed information
  - (E) express certain reservations
40. In line 49, the phrase "several glugs" is primarily used to suggest a
- (A) remarkable thirst
  - (B) creative flair
  - (C) casual approach
  - (D) preoccupied air
  - (E) wasteful mentality
41. In line 70, Amy makes a remark about hats that suggests that she
- (A) does not think people should wear hats at weddings
  - (B) is sometimes embarrassed by her father's mode of dress
  - (C) often tries to control her father's public behavior
  - (D) is worried that her father will unintentionally offend Jim
  - (E) hopes to discourage her father from attending the wedding
42. The passage as a whole suggests that Morgan believes his family views him as
- (A) childish
  - (B) quarrelsome
  - (C) irrelevant
  - (D) old-fashioned
  - (E) narrow-minded



Questions 43-48 are based on the following passages.

*Wikipedia is an online encyclopedia that can be added to or edited by anyone, without regard to professional qualifications. Encyclopaedia Britannica is a highly respected encyclopedia in publication since 1768. Both passages below were published in 2006.*

### Passage 1

*Wikipedia is no more immune to human nature than any other utopian project. Pettiness, idiocy, and vulgarity are regular features of the site. Nothing about high-minded collaboration guarantees accuracy, and open editing invites abuse. Curiously, though, mob rule has not led to chaos. Wikipedia, which began as an experiment in unfettered democracy, has sprouted policies and procedures. At the same time, the site embodies our newly casual relationship to truth. When confronted with evidence of errors or bias, Wikipedia contributors invoke a favorite excuse: look how often the mainstream media, and the traditional encyclopedia, are wrong!*

*How accurate is Wikipedia? Last year, Nature published a survey comparing 42 entries on scientific topics on Wikipedia with their counterparts in Encyclopaedia Britannica. According to the survey, Wikipedia had four errors for every three of Britannica's, a result that, oddly, was hailed as a triumph for the upstart. Such exercises in nitpicking are relatively meaningless, as no reference work is infallible. Part of the problem is origin. The bulk of Wikipedia's content originates not in the library stacks but on the Web, which offers up everything from breaking news, spin, and gossip to proof that the Moon landings never took place. Wikipedia remains a lumpy work in progress. The entries can read as though written by a seventh grader: clarity and concision are lacking; the facts may be sturdy, but the connective tissue is either anemic or absent. The overall effect is jittery, the textual equivalent of a film shot with a handheld camera.*

### Passage 2

*One reason professional historians need to pay attention to Wikipedia is that students do. In an online forum, one student noted that he used Wikipedia to study the historical terms for a test on early Romanticism in Britain. Other students routinely list it in term paper bibliographies. We should not view this practice with undue alarm. Wikipedia*

*for the most part gets its facts right. (The student of British culture reported that Wikipedia proved as accurate as the Encyclopaedia Britannica and easier to use.) And the general panic about students' use of Internet sources is overblown. You can find bad history in the library, and while much misinformation circulates on the Internet, it also helps to debunk myths and to correct misinformation.*

*Wikipedia's view of history is not only more anecdotal and colorful than professional history, it is also—like much popular history—more fact oriented. This can be seen in the obsession with list making. The profile of President Franklin D. Roosevelt leads you not just to a roll of all presidents but also to a list of every secretary of the interior, every key event that happened on April 12 (when Roosevelt died), and every major birth in 1882 (when he was born). From the perspective of professional historians, the problem of Wikipedia history is not that it disregards the facts but that it elevates them above everything else and spends too much time and energy (in the manner of many collectors) organizing those facts into categories and lists.*

43. The first sentence of Passage 1 implies that *Wikipedia* is
- (A) overrated but useful
  - (B) idealistic but flawed
  - (C) changing rapidly
  - (D) likely to stand the test of time
  - (E) difficult to navigate
44. The sentence in lines 9-12 ("When . . . wrong") serves primarily to
- (A) preface a series of examples
  - (B) elaborate on a previous statement
  - (C) point out a moral lapse
  - (D) proclaim the need for a change
  - (E) provide a reason for a trend

45. Compared with the author of Passage 2, the author of Passage 1 is more likely to think of libraries as
- (A) bulwarks against assaults on free speech
  - (B) bastions of historical conservatism
  - (C) institutions marked by inclusiveness
  - (D) trustworthy sources of information
  - (E) sites of scholarly collaboration
46. The author of Passage 2 would most likely view the point made in lines 20-24, Passage 1 ("The bulk . . . place"), as
- (A) professionally irresponsible
  - (B) unnecessarily alarmist
  - (C) openly hostile
  - (D) overly charitable
  - (E) appropriately cautious
47. As used in line 47, "roll" most nearly means
- (A) document
  - (B) quantity
  - (C) scroll
  - (D) catalog
  - (E) evaluation
48. Both passages mention *Encyclopaedia Britannica* in order to make a point about
- (A) factual reliability
  - (B) scientific terminology
  - (C) outmoded technologies
  - (D) national differences
  - (E) marketplace competition

**STOP**

**If you finish before time is called, you may check your work on this section only.  
Do not turn to any other section in the test.**

**SECTION 4**  
**Time — 25 minutes**  
**18 Questions**  
**(21-38)**

**Directions:** This section contains two types of questions. You have 25 minutes to complete both types. For questions 21-28, solve each problem and decide which is the best of the choices given. Fill in the corresponding oval on the answer sheet. You may use any available space for scratch work.

Notes

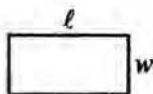
1. The use of a calculator is permitted.
2. All numbers used are real numbers.
3. Figures that accompany problems in this test are intended to provide information useful in solving the problems. They are drawn as accurately as possible EXCEPT when it is stated in a specific problem that the figure is not drawn to scale. All figures lie in a plane unless otherwise indicated.
4. Unless otherwise specified, the domain of any function  $f$  is assumed to be the set of all real numbers  $x$  for which  $f(x)$  is a real number.

Reference Information

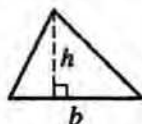


$$A = \pi r^2$$

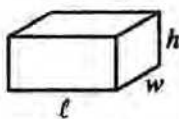
$$C = 2\pi r$$



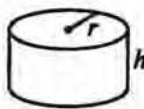
$$A = \ell w$$



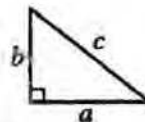
$$A = \frac{1}{2}bh$$



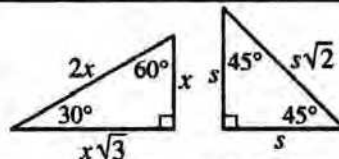
$$V = \ell wh$$



$$V = \pi r^2 h$$



$$c^2 = a^2 + b^2$$



Special Right Triangles

The number of degrees of arc in a circle is 360.

The sum of the measures in degrees of the angles of a triangle is 180.

$$3x > 6$$

$$4 > x$$

21. If  $x$  is an integer that satisfies the two inequalities above, what is the value of  $x$ ?
- (A) 0  
 (B) 2  
 (C) 3  
 (D) 4  
 (E) 6



22. In the figure above, if  $RS = ST = TU$ , which of the following is NOT equal to  $SU$ ?
- (A)  $RU - TU$   
 (B)  $RS + ST$   
 (C)  $ST + TU$   
 (D)  $RT + TU$   
 (E)  $RT$

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE

$$3x + 2 = 6$$

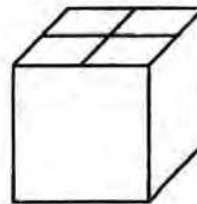
23. How many different values for  $x$  will make the equation above true?

- (A) One
- (B) Two
- (C) Three
- (D) Four
- (E) More than four

---

24. If  $5 < \sqrt{k} < 7$  and  $n^3 = k$ , which of the following could be the value of  $n$ ?

- (A) 2
- (B) 3
- (C) 4
- (D) 5
- (E) 6



25. The top face of the cube above is divided into four congruent small squares as shown. If the area of each small square is 5 square centimeters, what is the total surface area of the cube, in square centimeters?

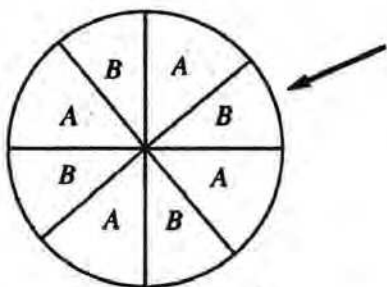
- (A) 80
- (B) 100
- (C) 120
- (D) 180
- (E) 240

---

26. If  $rt$  is positive and  $r$  is negative, which of the following is negative?

- (A)  $t$
- (B)  $-r$
- (C)  $-t$
- (D)  $r^2$
- (E)  $t^2$

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE 



Note: Figure not drawn to scale.

27. The balanced circular spinner shown in the figure above is spun about its center and comes to rest at a random position. The probability that the fixed arrow will point to a sector labeled  $B$  is  $\frac{1}{3}$ . If the central angle of each of the sectors labeled  $B$  has degree measure  $x$ , what is the value of  $x$ ?
- (A) 20  
 (B) 24  
 (C) 28  
 (D) 30  
 (E) 45

$x$	$f(x)$	$g(x)$
-1	5	-2
0	3	3
1	-3	-5
2	2	0
3	0	3

28. Several values of the functions  $f$  and  $g$  are shown in the table above. For which of the following values of  $x$  is  $f(x) = g(2)$ ?
- (A) -1  
 (B) 0  
 (C) 1  
 (D) 2  
 (E) 3

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE

### Directions for Student-Produced Response Questions

Each of the remaining 10 questions requires you to solve the problem and enter your answer by marking the ovals in the special grid, as shown in the examples below. You may use any available space for scratch work.

Write answer in boxes.

Answer:  $\frac{7}{12}$

Fraction line

Grid in result.

Answer: 2.5

Decimal point

Answer: 201

Either position is correct.

**Note:** You may start your answers in any column, space permitting. Columns not needed should be left blank.

- Mark no more than one oval in any column.
- Because the answer sheet will be machine-scored, you will receive credit only if the ovals are filled in correctly.
- Although not required, it is suggested that you write your answer in the boxes at the top of the columns to help you fill in the ovals accurately.
- Some problems may have more than one correct answer. In such cases, grid only one answer.
- No question has a negative answer.
- **Mixed numbers** such as  $3\frac{1}{2}$  must be gridded as 3.5 or 7/2. (If  $\frac{311}{2}$  is gridded, it will be interpreted as  $\frac{31}{2}$ , not  $3\frac{1}{2}$ .)

- **Decimal Answers:** If you obtain a decimal answer with more digits than the grid can accommodate, it may be either rounded or truncated, but it must fill the entire grid. For example, if you obtain an answer such as 0.6666..., you should record your result as .666 or .667. A less accurate value such as .66 or .67 will be scored as incorrect.

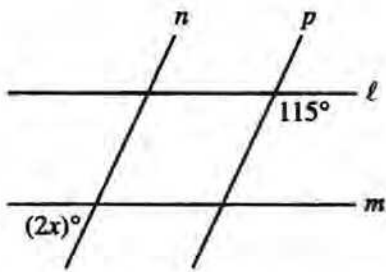
Acceptable ways to grid  $\frac{2}{3}$  are:

x	$-\frac{1}{2}$	-1	-2	-4
y	-16	-8	-4	-2

29. For each pair  $(x, y)$  in the table above,  $y = \frac{c}{x}$ , where  $c$  is a constant. What is the value of  $c$ ?

30. In a game, each token is worth 6 points. If the total value of Barbara's tokens is less than 1000 points, what is the greatest possible number of tokens that Barbara could have?

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31. In the figure above,  $n \parallel p$  and  $l \parallel m$ . What is the value of  $x$ ?

HOW WOULD INHERITING \$10 MILLION  
CHANGE YOUR JOB STATUS?



Survey of 500 People

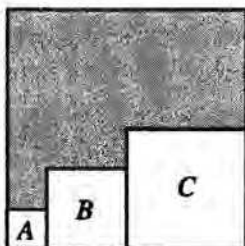
32. In a survey, 500 people each selected one of five responses to the question "How would inheriting ten million dollars change your job status?" The circle graph above shows the results. How many people selected a response other than "Keep working at current job"?

33. What is the diameter of a circle whose area is  $144\pi$ ?

If 10 and 6 are factors of  $n$ ,  
then  $10 \times 6$  is a factor of  $n$ .

34. What is one possible value for  $n$  between 1 and 100 that proves the statement above is false?

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE



35. The figure above shows three small squares inside one large square. If the area of square  $A$  is 1, the area of square  $B$  is 4, and the area of square  $C$  is 9, what is the area of the shaded region?

---

36. If  $\frac{x}{y} = \frac{3}{4}$  and  $\frac{x}{z} = \frac{1}{8}$ , then  $\frac{y}{z} =$

37. How many integers greater than 99 and less than 1000 have at least one digit that is a zero?

- 
38. Mike and Paul left their houses at the same time for a fitness run to a park. Mike ran at an average speed of 7 miles per hour, and Paul ran at an average speed of 5 miles per hour. Mike and Paul arrived at the park at the same time. If Mike ran 4 miles farther than Paul, how far, in miles, did Mike run?

**STOP**

If you finish before time is called, you may check your work on this section only.  
Do not turn to any other section in the test.



**SECTION 5**  
**Time — 30 minutes**  
**39 Questions**  
**(1-39)**

**Directions:** For each question in this section, select the best answer from among the choices given and fill in the corresponding oval on the answer sheet.

The following sentences test correctness and effectiveness of expression. Part of each sentence or the entire sentence is underlined; beneath each sentence are five ways of phrasing the underlined material. Choice A repeats the original phrasing; the other four choices are different. If you think the original phrasing produces a better sentence than any of the alternatives, select choice A; if not, select one of the other choices.

In making your selection, follow the requirements of standard written English; that is, pay attention to grammar, choice of words, sentence construction, and punctuation. Your selection should result in the most effective sentence—clear and precise, without awkwardness or ambiguity.

**EXAMPLE:**

Laura Ingalls Wilder published her first book and she was sixty-five years old then.

- (A) and she was sixty-five years old then
- (B) when she was sixty-five
- (C) at age sixty-five years old
- (D) upon the reaching of sixty-five years
- (E) at the time when she was sixty-five

(A)  (B)  (C)  (D)  (E)

1. Ballerina Maria Tallchief, who was especially renowned for her technical skill, and she brought international attention to American ballet.
- (A) who was especially renowned for her technical skill, and she brought
  - (B) who was especially renowned for her technical skill, brought
  - (C) was especially renowned for her technical skill, she brought
  - (D) she was especially renowned for her technical skill, bringing
  - (E) especially renowned for her technical skill, therefore bringing

2. Each year, gray whales migrating south from their Arctic feeding grounds to breed and rear their young in the sheltered lagoons of Baja California.
- (A) whales migrating south
  - (B) whales that migrate south
  - (C) whales, when migrating southward
  - (D) whales on their southward migration
  - (E) whales migrate south
3. Using four-wheel-drive vehicles to traverse enormous distances in the Egyptian and Libyan deserts, hundreds of meteorites have been found by scientists lying on the ground.
- (A) hundreds of meteorites have been found by scientists lying on the ground
  - (B) hundreds of meteorites lying on the ground have been found by scientists
  - (C) scientists have found hundreds of meteorites lying on the ground
  - (D) scientists have found, by their lying on the ground, hundreds of meteorites
  - (E) lying on the ground, hundreds of meteorites have been found by scientists
4. The tradition of Populism, consigned to the grave by some historians, seems to be very much alive in current quests for civil rights and consumer protection.
- (A) seems to be very much
  - (B) but really very
  - (C) will have been very much
  - (D) but it seems very much
  - (E) although very much

5. The most popular and scandalous memoirs of medieval Japan was written by Sei Shonagon and Lady Sarashina, members of the royal court of the empress.
- (A) was  
(B) were  
(C) that were  
(D) is  
(E) having been
6. Before J. I. Stassen coined the term "bicycle" in 1869, this two-wheeled vehicle went by a number of names, just a few were "velocipede," "dandy horse," and "boneshaker."
- (A) just a few were  
(B) among which was  
(C) that list includes  
(D) they were  
(E) including
7. Though known for his career in baseball, the athletic career of Jackie Robinson actually began with his playing professional football.
- (A) the athletic career of Jackie Robinson actually began with his  
(B) the athletic career of Jackie Robinson actually would have begun with his  
(C) the beginning of Jackie Robinson's athletic career was actually his  
(D) Jackie Robinson actually began his athletic career  
(E) Jackie Robinson's actual athletic career began with
8. Gudridur Thorbjarnardottir sailed with the Vikings from Iceland to North America in the tenth century and crossed Europe twice on foot.
- (A) century and crossed  
(B) century and to cross  
(C) century and crossing  
(D) century, who crossed  
(E) century, she also crossed
9. While a mother bird broods her eggs, she turns them every day, sometimes twice a day, which keeps it evenly warmed.
- (A) them every day, sometimes twice a day, which keeps it  
(B) it every day, sometimes twice daily, so it is kept  
(C) them daily, and sometimes twice, which kept them  
(D) it daily, sometimes twice daily, and this keeps it  
(E) them every day, sometimes twice a day, thereby keeping them
10. I bought a new vacuum cleaner, found that it was not powerful enough to remove all the dirt and lint from my carpet, and it was returned to the store for a full refund.
- (A) and it was returned  
(B) and returned it  
(C) then return it  
(D) returning it  
(E) I then returned it

11. The two enemies engaged in a battle of wits that was subtle but at the same time it was very bitter as well.
- (A) battle of wits that was subtle but at the same time it was very bitter as well
  - (B) battle of wits that was subtle and also at the same time very bitter
  - (C) subtle and also at the same time very bitter battle of wits
  - (D) subtle battle of wits, it was also very bitter
  - (E) subtle but very bitter battle of wits
12. As economic conditions grew worse, citizens from every region of the country begin to question the rule of the dictator.
- (A) begin to question
  - (B) begin questioning
  - (C) have begun questioning
  - (D) are beginning to question
  - (E) were beginning to question
13. The Carson Mansion in Eureka, one of the most photographed Victorian houses in the United States and a sterling example of careful historic preservation, now owned by a private club.
- (A) a sterling example of careful historic preservation, now owned by a private club
  - (B) it is a sterling example of careful historic preservation, being owned today by a private club
  - (C) owned today by a private club, and it is a sterling example of careful historic preservation
  - (D) a sterling example of careful historic preservation, which is owned today by a private club
  - (E) a sterling example of careful historic preservation, is owned today by a private club
14. Japan's climate is similar to the northeastern coast of the United States.
- (A) similar to the northeastern coast
  - (B) similar to the northeastern coast's climate
  - (C) similar to that of the northeastern coast
  - (D) like the northeastern coast
  - (E) like being on the northeastern coast
15. The speaker noted similarities between Jackson's primary campaign with what happened in Kennedy's primary campaign.
- (A) with what happened in Kennedy's
  - (B) and Kennedy's
  - (C) and that of Kennedy's
  - (D) and also Kennedy's
  - (E) with Kennedy's
16. By failing to resolve the city's fiscal crisis is why the mayor lost his bid for reelection.
- (A) By failing to resolve the city's fiscal crisis is why
  - (B) Because he failed to resolve the city's fiscal crisis,
  - (C) Due to his failure at resolving the city's fiscal crisis,
  - (D) He failed to resolve the city's fiscal crisis is the reason that
  - (E) His failure to resolve the city's fiscal crisis resulted in that

17. Marcus Garvey is an important historical figure not only because he opposed racial injustice in the United States but he tried to establish a new African nation governed by and for Black people.
- (A) States but he tried
  - (B) States but he also tried
  - (C) States, he also tried
  - (D) States but also because he tried
  - (E) States but because he also tried
18. Chinese gardens shrink natural landscapes to diminutive dimensions; for example, they often include miniature mountains complete with peaks, valleys, and streams.
- (A) dimensions, for example, they often include
  - (B) dimensions, an example is when they include
  - (C) dimensions, often including, for example,
  - (D) dimensions; for example, often including
  - (E) dimensions; including, as an example,
19. In 1966 Brian Wilson began writing and recording songs for the Beach Boys' experimental album *Smile* but eventually abandoning the project, perhaps out of fear that the music was too strange to be commercially successful.
- (A) *Smile* but eventually abandoning the project, perhaps out of fear that the music was too strange to be commercially successful
  - (B) *Smile*, he eventually abandoned the project, though, perhaps out of fear that the music was too strange to be commercially successful
  - (C) *Smile* but, perhaps out of fear that the music was too strange to be commercially successful, eventually abandoned the project
  - (D) *Smile*, although fearing, perhaps, that the music was too strange to be commercially successful, the project was eventually abandoned
  - (E) *Smile*, however, the project was eventually abandoned, perhaps out of fear that the music was too strange to be commercially successful
20. The changes in the employees' benefit plan, especially the increase in insurance fees, has angered the workers and threatened a general strike.
- (A) has angered the workers and threatened
  - (B) have so angered the workers that they have threatened
  - (C) have angered the workers, threatening
  - (D) has caused such anger among the workers that they have threatened
  - (E) have angered the workers to threaten

The following sentences test your ability to recognize grammar and usage errors. Each sentence contains either a single error or no error at all. No sentence contains more than one error. The error, if there is one, is underlined and lettered. If the sentence contains an error, select the one underlined part that must be changed to make the sentence correct. If the sentence is correct, select choice E. In choosing answers, follow the requirements of standard written English.

EXAMPLE:

The other delegates and him immediately  
 A B C  
 accepted the resolution drafted by the  
 D  
 neutral states. No error  
 E

(A) ● (C) (D) (E)

21. Congress has granted an increase in financial aid to  
 A B  
 college students, but this increase having been offset  
 C  
 by a reduction in money for educational research.  
 D  
No error  
 E

22. Even though James ordinarily was not one to  
 A  
 volunteer, him and Sandra spent all day Saturday  
 B  
helping out at the soup kitchen. No error  
 C D E

23. When Jane Goodall began studying chimpanzees  
 in the 1960s, she has been criticized by some  
 A B  
 fellow scientists for identifying the chimps  
 C  
 by name rather than by number. No error  
 D E

24. Zubeida Jaffer, a South African journalist  
which was imprisoned for nine years  
 A  
for writing about controversial subjects,  
 B  
recently received recognition from an organization  
 C  
 that focuses on human rights. No error  
 D E

25. In preparation for eventual human exploration,  
 A B  
 NASA has scheduled unpiloted missions to Mars  
 to map the red planet and detecting landing sites  
 C  
for spacecraft. No error  
 D E

26. According to a leading physician, the human body's  
resistance to helpful as well as harmful chemicals is  
 A B C  
 the single most important problem to be overcome in  
 the fight against cancer. No error  
 D E

27. Marie Antoinette, whose every moment belonged to  
A  
the endless routine of court life in eighteenth-century  
B  
France, responded for her situation by struggling  
C D  
against social convention. No error  
E
28. The incidence of error in the recent census  
A  
performed by the federal government were  
B C  
small even by modern standards. No error  
D E
29. Experience having taught the homeowners that  
A  
to plant grass seed in the shadiest part of their  
B C  
yard is a waste of both time and money. No error  
D E
30. The mouse scurried into its hole as rapid as it could  
A B  
when the janitor began frantically swinging a large  
C D  
broom in its direction. No error  
E
31. One reason the United States military used  
A  
Native American languages to create secret  
B  
codes during the early twentieth century was  
C  
that these languages were virtually unknown  
D  
outside the United States. No error  
E
32. My mother, whose advice I have always heeded,  
A B  
knows my abilities and vulnerabilities better than  
C  
myself. No error  
D E
33. Although Greek myths are serious attempts  
A  
in explaining human existence, they are  
B  
often regarded by young readers as merely  
C  
a series of adventure stories. No error  
D E
34. After assessing the form, color, size, and fragrance  
A  
of the rose that Marantha had grown, the judges  
B  
declared it superior to her competitor. No error  
C D E

**Directions:** The following passage is an early draft of an essay. Some parts of the passage need to be rewritten.

Read the passage and select the best answers for the questions that follow. Some questions are about particular sentences or parts of sentences and ask you to improve sentence structure or word choice. Other questions ask you to consider organization and development. In choosing answers, follow the requirements of standard written English.

**Questions 35-39 refer to the following passage.**

(1) Since the early days of cinema, filmmakers have been making movies out of novels. (2) The works of certain novelists have proven to be particularly well suited for such treatment. (3) Jane Austen, for instance. (4) All six of her novels have been successfully adapted for the screen. (5) One of these, *Sense and Sensibility*, was made into a movie that won the Golden Globe Award for Best Motion Picture – Drama of 1995.

(6) The task of turning a 300- to 500-page book into a two-hour film is a daunting one. (7) Only a fraction of a novel's action and dialogue can be included in the screenplay, so the filmmaker must find a way of condensing the story that does justice to the novelist's original conception. (8) Faced with this challenge, the producers of *The Cider House Rules* went right to the source and hired the book's author, John Irving, to write the screenplay. (9) He took 13 years to complete the task, collaborating with four different directors along the way. (10) Doing that paid off: Irving received an Academy Award for Best Adapted Screenplay in 1999.

(11) Readers are often dissatisfied with the movie versions of their favorite novels, especially if the basic plot is altered. (12) When the ending of the movie *The Firm* deviated from that of John Grisham's bestseller, audiences and critics alike cried foul. (13) Still, when it comes to making movies of popular novels, a faithful adaptation does not ensure box-office success. (14) As a version of Toni Morrison's Pulitzer Prize-winning novel, the film *Beloved* failed with moviegoers. (15) Morrison is well known for winning the Nobel Prize in Literature.

35. Which of the following is the best version of the underlined portion of sentences 3 and 4 (reproduced below) ?

Jane Austen, for instance. All six of her novels have been successfully adapted for the screen.

- (A) (As it is now)  
(B) There is Jane Austen, for instance. Her six novels have all  
(C) Jane Austen, for instance, whose six novels have all  
(D) For instance, Jane Austen wrote six novels, and all of them have  
(E) All six of Jane Austen's novels, for instance, have

36. In context, which of the following would best be inserted at the beginning of sentence 6 (reproduced below) ?

The task of turning a 300- to 500-page book into a two-hour film is a daunting one.

- (A) But no matter how suitable for adaptation a novel may be,  
(B) Although movies have been around for nearly a century now,  
(C) Because of this emphasis on historical authenticity,  
(D) With so much pressure from the movie studios,  
(E) It may take years to write a novel, but

37. In context, which is the best version of the underlined portion of sentence 10 (reproduced below) ?

Doing that paid off: Irving received an Academy Award for Best Adapted Screenplay in 1999.

- (A) (As it is now)  
(B) The time and effort  
(C) Writing a long novel  
(D) It has finally  
(E) His gamble had

38. Which of the following sentences would best be placed at the beginning of paragraph 3, before sentence 11 ?

- (A) There are many examples to illustrate this.
- (B) Some films have been made from popular books.
- (C) Some adaptations have been less successful.
- (D) Everyone remembers a favorite book that was made into a movie.
- (E) We are not always aware of the difficulties involved in making a good movie.

39. In context, which is the best version of the underlined portion of sentence 14 (reproduced below) ?

As a version of Toni Morrison's Pulitzer Prize-winning novel, the film *Beloved* failed with moviegoers.

- (A) (As it is now)
- (B) In the aftermath of
- (C) Considering that it was based on
- (D) Even though it adhered very closely to
- (E) With its origins in

**STOP**

**If you finish before time is called, you may check your work on this section only.  
Do not turn to any other section in the test.**



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2. C	2. A	2. E
3. B	3. E	3. C
4. A	4. D	4. A
5. D	5. C	5. B
6. B	6. E	6. E
7. B	7. A	7. D
8. E	8. B	8. A
9. B	9. D	9. E
10. C	10. C	10. B
11. A	11. D	11. E
12. C	12. C	12. E
13. B	13. D	13. E
14. E	14. E	14. C
15. C	15. B	15. B
16. E	16. A	16. B
17. B	17. B	17. D
18. C	18. C	18. C
19. D	19. B	19. C
20. E	20. D	20. B
21. A		21. C
22. C		22. B
23. B		23. A
24. C		24. A
		25. C
		26. E
<b>Section 3</b>	<b>Section 4</b>	27. C
25. B	21. C	28. C
26. D	22. D	29. A
27. C	23. A	30. B
28. A	24. B	31. E
29. E	25. C	32. D
30. C	26. A	33. A
31. B	27. D	34. D
32. D	28. E	35. E
33. B	29. 8	36. A
34. D	30. 166	37. B
35. D	31. $65/2$ or 32.5	38. C
36. A	32. 290	39. D
37. C	33. 24	
38. A	34. 30 or 90	
39. A	35. 22	
40. C	36. $1/6$ , .166, or .167	
41. B	37. 171	
42. C	38. 14	
43. B		
44. B		
45. D		
46. B		
47. D		
48. A		



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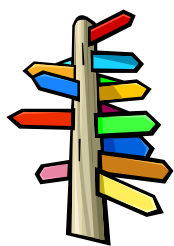
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