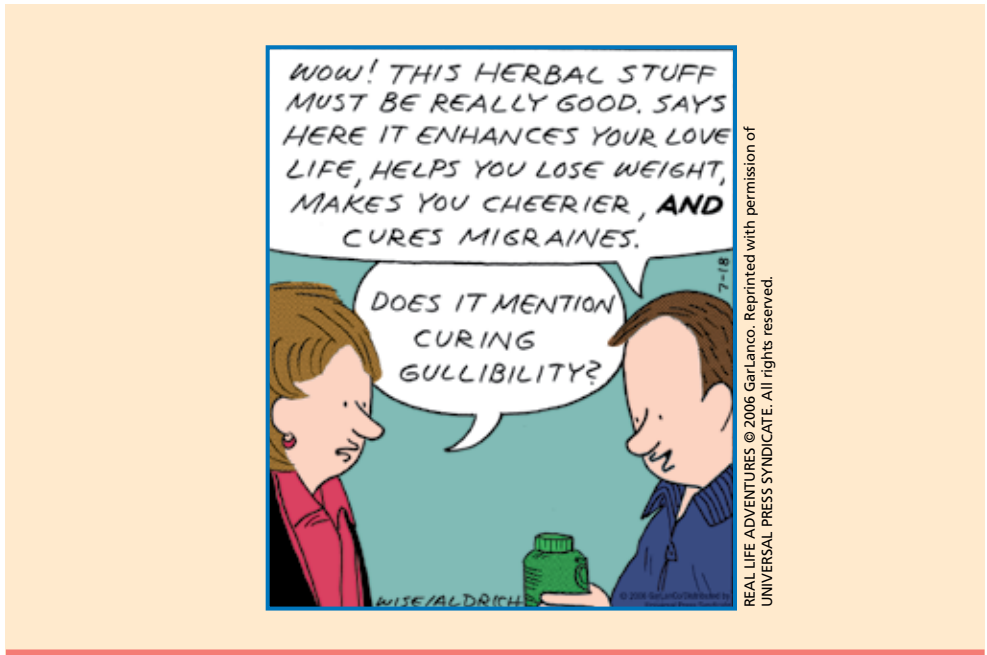


VOCABULARY IN CONTEXT: Mastery Test 1

A. Look at the cartoon below, and then answer the question that follows.



- _____ 1. Using the context clues in the cartoon, write the letter of the meaning of *gullibility* (gŭl'lə-bĭl'ĭ-tē) in the space provided.
- A. state of being easily fooled
 B. assertiveness
 C. irritability
- B.** For each item below, underline the **examples** that suggest the meaning of the italicized word. Then, on the answer line, write the letter of the meaning of that word.
- _____ 2. When I finally get around to cleaning out my refrigerator, I always find something *vile* (vĭl) at the back of a shelf, such as moldy fruit or old smelly beans.
- A. tempting
 B. recent
 C. false
 D. disgusting
- _____ 3. The Easter egg hunt featured *cryptic* (krĭp'tĭk) clues such as, "You'll find a prize somewhere narrow" and "Look for the pink."
- A. rhyming
 B. puzzling
 C. clear
 D. overused

(Continues on next page)

_____ 4. *Verbose* (vər-bōs') writing can be hard to follow. For instance, “At this point in time, we have an urgently felt need for more and greater financial resources” is less clear than “We need money now.”

- A. realistic C. wordy
B. informal D. ungrammatical

C. Each item below includes a word or words that are a **synonym** of the italicized word. Write the synonym of the italicized word in the space provided.

_____ 5. Americans spend millions each year on a *quest* (kwěst) for the perfect weight-loss plan. Their search is for a pill or diet that will allow them to eat much and exercise little.

_____ 6. Samuel Langhorne Clemens wasn't the first author to use the *pseudonym* (sōōd'n-īm') Mark Twain. A newspaper writer of the time used the same false name.

D. Each item below includes a word or words that are an **antonym** of the italicized word. Underline the antonym of each italicized word. Then, on the answer line, write the letter of the meaning of the italicized word.

_____ 7. Computer manuals are often very hard to understand, so I was surprised to discover how *lucid* (lōō'sīd) this one is.

- A. long C. clear
B. expensive D. new

_____ 8. When my sister first got her job at the recording studio, she was excited to go to work each day. Now, after ten years, she's *blasé* (blā-zā') about her work and wants to change jobs.

- A. tardy C. thrilled
B. bored D. curious

E. Use the **general sense of each sentence** to figure out the meaning of each italicized word. Then, on the answer line, write the letter of the meaning of the italicized word.

_____ 9. A person can be very intelligent and yet be *deficient* (dī-fīsh'ənt) in common sense.

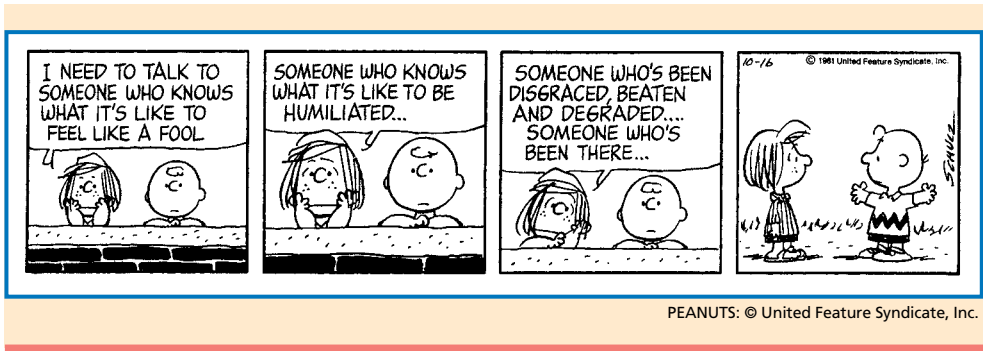
- A. lacking C. overqualified
B. well supplied D. lucky

_____ 10. The store detective faced the *dilemma* (dī-lēm'ə) of either having an elderly, needy man arrested or ignoring store rules about shoplifters.

- A. memory C. proof
B. difficult choice D. reason

VOCABULARY IN CONTEXT: Mastery Test 2

A. Look at the cartoon below, and then answer the question that follows.



_____ 1. Using the context clues in the cartoon, write the letter of the meaning of *degraded* (dĭ-grād'ĭd) in the space provided.

- A. treated with disrespect
- B. treated with care
- C. treated with fear

B. For each item below, underline the **examples** that suggest the meaning of the italicized word. Then, on the answer line, write the letter of the meaning of that word.

_____ 2. Every *habitat* (hăb'ĭ-tăt') in the world, from volcano tops to icebergs, can support some sort of life.

- A. country
- B. environment
- C. food source
- D. practice

_____ 3. Common *redundant* (rĭ-dŭn'dənt) phrases include “cooperate together” (instead of simply “cooperate”) and “postponed until later” (instead of “postponed”).

- A. repetitious
- B. descriptive
- C. difficult
- D. useful

C. Each textbook item below includes a word that is a **synonym** of the italicized word. Write the synonym of the italicized word in the space provided.

_____ 4. The Amish people prefer *austere* (ô-stĭr') styles—their clothing and homes are plain.

_____ 5. Airport security guards must observe people's *demeanor* (dĭ-mē'nər) in order to notice any suspicious conduct.

(Continues on next page)

_____ 6. In business, it can be harmful to be too *unassuming* (ŭn'ə-sōō'mĭng). If you're overly modest about your achievements, for example, you may be passed up for a promotion.

D. Each textbook item below includes a word that is an **antonym** of the italicized word. Underline the antonym of each italicized word. Then, on the answer line, write the letter of the meaning of the italicized word.

_____ 7. Even when textbooks are *standardized* (stăn'dər-dīzd') throughout a school system, methods of teaching with them may be greatly varied.
 A. different C. made the same
 B. expensive D. lacking

_____ 8. During the Middle Ages, everyone—from the rich landowner down to the most *impoverished* (ĭm-pōv'ər-ĭsht) peasant—had a clear place in society.
 A. weak C. poor
 B. common D. decent

E. Use the **general sense of each sentence** to figure out the meaning of each italicized word. Then, on the answer line, write the letter of the meaning of the italicized word.

_____ 9. It is odd how often public figures who loudly *espouse* (ĭ-spouz') “traditional family values” are later caught in some scandal concerning their own private lives.
 A. recognize C. reject
 B. remember D. argue for

_____ 10. It is widely believed that Columbus sailed westward to *validate* (văl'ĭ-dāt') the theory that the world is round. In fact, it was already well known at that time that the world is round.
 A. think up C. contradict
 B. prove D. foresee

VOCABULARY IN CONTEXT: Mastery Test 3

Using context clues for help, write, in the space provided, the letter of the best meaning for each italicized word.

- _____ 1. It's a good idea for married couples to discuss their plans in case of each other's *demise* (dĭ-mīz'). For example, do they wish to be buried or cremated?
A. death
B. success
C. desire to divorce
D. concern
- _____ 2. The press *assailed* (ə-sāld') the mayor for giving large city construction jobs to his brother-in-law's firm.
A. searched for
B. paid
C. attacked
D. fined
- _____ 3. One *tenet* (tĕn'ĭt) of Islam is that its followers should not drink alcohol.
A. answer
B. prediction
C. teaching
D. guarantee
- _____ 4. Toddlers are naturally *inquisitive* (ĭn-kwĭz'ĭ-tĭv). Because they are so interested in their surroundings, they are eager to explore everything.
A. unreliable
B. clumsy
C. curious
D. tired
- _____ 5. After x-rays were discovered in 1895, there were some *preposterous* (prĭ-pŏs'tər-əs) reactions. For example, London merchants sold x-ray-proof underwear.
A. logical
B. ridiculous
C. dangerous
D. delayed
- _____ 6. The foolish defendant *waived* (wāvd) his right to an attorney and instead spoke for himself in court.
A. depended upon
B. greeted
C. wrote
D. gave up
- _____ 7. Sexual standards in England during the 1800s were so strict that it was

(Continues on next page)

considered *sordid* (sôr' dĭd) for women to reveal their legs in public.

- A. proper
- B. impossible
- C. popular
- D. indecent

_____ 8. Young children believe their parents are perfect, until they become teenagers, when their parents suddenly become quite *fallible* (fāl' ə-bəl).

- A. unhealthy
- B. dangerous
- C. imperfect
- D. skilled

_____ 9. America has often been called a “melting pot” into which people of many different cultures *assimilate* (ə-sĭm' ə-lāt').

- A. learn
- B. leave
- C. avoid each other
- D. blend

_____ 10. The Englishman John Merrick's illness gave him such a *grotesque* (grō-tĕsk') appearance that he was called “the Elephant Man.” Despite people's reactions to his abnormally large head and twisted body, Merrick remained affectionate and gentle.

- A. strong
- B. deformed
- C. gray
- D. childlike

VOCABULARY IN CONTEXT: Mastery Test 4

Using context clues for help, write, in the space provided, the letter of the best meaning for each italicized word or words. Note that all of the sentences have been taken from college textbooks.

- _____ 1. After the Civil War, trolleys and streetcars greatly expanded workers' *mobility* (mō-bīl'ĭ-tē), permitting them to move beyond walking distance from factories.
- A. pay
B. skills
C. ability to move
D. interests
- _____ 2. What people say may not reflect accurately what they are actually feeling. It is sometimes necessary to *resort to* (rĭ-zôrt' tōō) clues other than their spoken words to understand them fully.
- A. remove from
B. make light of
C. make use of
D. ignore
- _____ 3. Individual political organizations often join together to form *coalitions* (kō'ə-lĭsh' ənz) to increase the support for their issues.
- A. partnerships
B. lines
C. contests
D. questions
- _____ 4. Surveys about people's sexual habits are often inaccurate because people may lie, and there is no way to *corroborate* (kə-rōb' ə-rāt') what they say.
- A. forget
B. prove the truth of
C. change
D. recall
- _____ 5. Everyone at the party was shocked by how *blatantly* (blāt'nt-lē) the woman insulted her former boss. She refused to shake his hand, saying, "I don't want to get my hand dirty."
- A. secretly
B. accidentally
C. barely
D. obviously
- _____ 6. Following the English principle that voters had to have a *stake* (stāk) in the community, the colonies generally required citizens to own a certain minimum amount of land in order to vote.
- A. job
B. relative
C. investment
D. employee

(Continues on next page)

- _____ 7. William Henry Harrison's 1840 campaign brought many *innovations* (ɪn'ə-vā'shənz) to the art of electioneering. For example, for the first time, a presidential candidate spoke out on his own behalf.
- A. new things C. crimes
B. people D. financial skills
- _____ 8. To fully *assess* (ə-sēs') patients in order to place them in appropriate programs, mental health professionals need information on emotional adjustment and physical health.
- A. find C. hide
B. recognize D. evaluate
- _____ 9. In the eating disorder known as bulimia nervosa, a person will go on huge eating binges and then will try to *nullify* (nʌl'ə-fī') the outrageous food intake by purposely vomiting or strictly dieting.
- A. increase C. forget
B. undo D. delay
- _____ 10. Adults who have both children of their own and elderly parents need to balance their commitments. They must look after their children and also *allocate* (əl'ə-kāt') time and energy to care for their parents.
- A. recall C. set aside
B. pay for D. view

VOCABULARY IN CONTEXT: Mastery Test 5

A. Using context clues for help, write, in the space provided, the letter of the best meaning for each italicized word. Note that all of the sentences have been taken from college textbooks.

- _____ 1. The possibility of developing a top seller is so *alluring* (ə-lōōr'ĭng) that American companies spend billions of dollars a year trying to create new products or improve old ones.
A. dangerous C. attractive
B. final D. unreasonable
- _____ 2. Using sign language, chimpanzees can *convey* (kən-vā') such ideas as "Candy sweet" and "Give me hug."
A. reject C. think of
B. accept D. communicate
- _____ 3. Smoking or chewing tobacco, wrote King James I, was "*loathsome* (lōth'səm) to the eye, hateful to the nose, harmful to the brain, and dangerous to the lungs."
A. appealing C. disgusting
B. hidden D. healthy
- _____ 4. The death of a spouse can cause *profound* (prə-found') depression that, in some cases, can even lead to the death of the partner.
A. deep C. occasional
B. accidental D. mild
- _____ 5. The healthiest type of parents are those who guide and instruct their children, but also grant them a degree of *autonomy* (ô-tōn'ə-mē), encouraging the children to make their own decisions and form their own opinions.
A. financing C. independence
B. knowledge D. guidance

(Continues on next page)

B. Use context clues to figure out the meaning of the italicized word in each of the following items. Then write your definition in the space provided.

6. A person giving first aid needs to make sure a body part that has been completely *severed* is sent to the hospital with the victim. Surgeons can often reattach the body part with microsurgery.

Severed (sĕv'ərĕd) means _____

7. Tabloid newspapers often *distort* the news by reporting rumors as if they were true.

Distort (dĭ-stōrt') means _____

8. It's not always necessary for adults to *intervene* in children's fights; sometimes it's best to let children handle quarrels themselves.

Intervene (ĭn'tər-vĕn') means _____

9. Many companies once had retirement policies that made it *mandatory* for people to quit working as soon as they turned a certain age.

Mandatory (măn' də-tôr'ĕ) means _____

10. After a heavy public relations campaign against the union, the hospital finally *relented* and allowed its workers to join.

Relented (rĭ-lĕnt'ĭd) means _____

VOCABULARY IN CONTEXT: Mastery Test 6

- A.** Five words are italicized in the textbook passage below. Write the definition for each italicized word, choosing from the definitions in the box. Also, write the letter of the definition in the space provided.

Be sure to read the entire passage before making your choices. Note that five definitions will be left over.

- | | | | |
|--------------|-------------------------|--------------------|------------|
| A. causing | B. deadly | C. delay | D. die |
| E. enjoyable | F. forced to experience | G. give credit for | H. helpful |
| I. pay for | J. reducing | | |

¹In the early days of medicine, there were few drugs or treatments that gave any real physical benefit. ²As a result, patients were treated in a variety of strange, largely ineffective ways. ³For instance, Egyptian patients were medicated with “lizard’s blood, crocodile dung, the teeth of swine, the hoof of an ass, rotten meat, and fly specks.” ⁴If the disease itself didn’t cause the patient to *succumb*, he or she had a good chance of dying instead from the treatment. ⁵Medical treatments of the Middle Ages were somewhat less *lethal*, but not much more effective. ⁶And as late as the eighteenth century, patients were *subjected to* bloodletting, freezing, and repeatedly induced vomiting to bring about a cure.

⁷Amazingly, people often seemed to get relief from such treatments. ⁸Physicians have, for centuries, been objects of great respect, and this was no less true when few remedies were actually effective. ⁹To what can one *attribute* the fair level of success that these treatments provided and the widespread faith in the effectiveness of physicians? ¹⁰The most likely answer is that these are examples of the tremendous power of the placebo effect—“any medical procedure that produces an effect in a patient because of its therapeutic intent and not its specific nature, whether chemical or physical.” ¹¹Even today, the role of placebos in *curtailing* pain and discomfort is substantial. ¹²Many patients who swallow useless substances or who undergo useless procedures find that, as a result, their symptoms disappear and their health improves.

- _____ 1. In sentence 4, *succumb* (sə-kŭm') means _____.
- _____ 2. In sentence 5, *lethal* (lē'thəl) means _____.
- _____ 3. In sentence 6, *subjected to* (səb-jĕk' tĭd tō) means _____.
- _____ 4. In sentence 9, *attribute* (ə-trĭb' yōōt) means _____.
- _____ 5. In sentence 11, *curtailing* (kər-tāl' ĭng) means _____.

(Continues on next page)

- B.** Five words are italicized in the textbook passage below. Write the definition for each italicized word, choosing from the definitions in the box. Then write the letter of the definition in the space provided.

Be sure to read the entire passage before making your choices. Note that five definitions will be left over.

- | | | | |
|---------------------|-----------------|----------------|--------------|
| A. colorful | B. delayed | C. disappeared | D. increased |
| E. most common | F. passed | G. pray | H. punished |
| I. stir up interest | J. uncontrolled | | |

¹A century ago, the *prevailing* view among industrialists was that business had only one responsibility: to make a profit. ²By and large those were not good times to be a low-level worker or an incautious consumer. ³People worked sixty-hour weeks under harsh conditions for a dollar or two a day. ⁴The few people who tried to fight the system faced violence and unemployment. ⁵Consumers were not much better off. ⁶If you bought a product, you paid the price and took the consequences. ⁷There were no consumer groups or government agencies to come to your defense if the product was defective or caused harm. ⁸If you tried to sue the company, chances were you would lose.

⁹These conditions caught the attention of a few crusading journalists and novelists known as muckrakers. ¹⁰They used the power of the pen to create public anger and *agitate* for reform. ¹¹Largely through their efforts, a number of laws were passed to limit the power of monopolies and to establish safety standards for food and drugs.

¹²Despite these reforms, business continued to pursue profits above all else until the Great Depression. ¹³When the economic system collapsed in 1929 and 25 percent of the work force was unemployed, people lost their faith in *unbridled* capitalism. ¹⁴Pressure *mounted* for government to fix the system.

¹⁵At the urging of President Franklin Roosevelt, Congress voted in laws to protect workers, consumers, and investors. ¹⁶The Social Security system was set up, employees were given the right to join unions and bargain collectively, the minimum wage was established, and the length of the workweek was limited. ¹⁷Legislation was also *enacted* to prevent unfair competition and false advertising.

- _____ 6. In sentence 1, *prevailing* (prī-vā'līng) means _____.
- _____ 7. In sentence 10, *agitate* (āj'ī-tāt') means _____.
- _____ 8. In sentence 13, *unbridled* (ŭn-brīd'ld) means _____.
- _____ 9. In sentence 14, *mounted* (moun'tīd) means _____.
- _____ 10. In sentence 17, *enacted* (ĕn-āk'tīd) means _____.



SAT[®] Practice Test #4

IMPORTANT REMINDERS

1

**A No. 2 pencil is required for the test.
Do not use a mechanical pencil or pen.**

2

**Sharing any questions with anyone
is a violation of Test Security
and Fairness policies and may result
in your scores being canceled.**

This cover is representative of what you'll see on test day.

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REPRODUCTION OR USE OF ANY PART OF THIS TEST BOOK IS PROHIBITED.**

Test begins on the next page.

Reading Test

65 MINUTES, 52 QUESTIONS

Turn to Section 1 of your answer sheet to answer the questions in this section.

DIRECTIONS

Each passage or pair of passages below is followed by a number of questions. After reading each passage or pair, choose the best answer to each question based on what is stated or implied in the passage or passages and in any accompanying graphics (such as a table or graph).

Questions 1-10 are based on the following passage.

This passage is adapted from MacDonald Harris, *The Balloonist*. ©2011 by The Estate of Donald Heiney. During the summer of 1897, the narrator of this story, a fictional Swedish scientist, has set out for the North Pole in a hydrogen-powered balloon.

My emotions are complicated and not readily verifiable. I feel a vast yearning that is simultaneously a pleasure and a pain. I am certain
 Line of the consummation of this yearning, but I don't
 5 know yet what form it will take, since I do not understand quite what it is that the yearning desires. For the first time there is borne in upon me the full truth of what I myself said to the doctor only an hour ago: that my motives in this undertaking are not
 10 entirely clear. For years, for a lifetime, the machinery of my destiny has worked in secret to prepare for this moment; its clockwork has moved exactly toward this time and place and no other. Rising slowly from the earth that bore me and gave me sustenance, I am
 15 carried helplessly toward an uninhabited and hostile, or at best indifferent, part of the earth, littered with the bones of explorers and the wrecks of ships, frozen supply caches, messages scrawled with chilled fingers and hidden in cairns that no eye will ever see.
 20 Nobody has succeeded in this thing, and many have died. Yet in freely willing this enterprise, in choosing this moment and no other when the south wind will carry me exactly northward at a velocity of eight knots, I have converted the machinery of my

25 fate into the servant of my will. All this I understand, as I understand each detail of the technique by which this is carried out. What I don't understand is why I am so intent on going to this particular place. Who wants the North Pole! What good is it! Can you eat
 30 it? Will it carry you from Gothenburg to Malmö like a railway? The Danish ministers have declared from their pulpits that participation in polar expeditions is beneficial to the soul's eternal well-being, or so I read in a newspaper. It isn't clear how this doctrine is to
 35 be interpreted, except that the Pole is something difficult or impossible to attain which must nevertheless be sought for, because man is condemned to seek out and know everything whether or not the knowledge gives him pleasure. In
 40 short, it is the same unthinking lust for knowledge that drove our First Parents out of the garden.

And suppose you were to find it in spite of all, this wonderful place that everybody is so anxious to stand on! *What* would you find? Exactly nothing.
 45 A point precisely identical to all the others in a completely featureless wasteland stretching around it for hundreds of miles. It is an abstraction, a mathematical fiction. No one but a Swedish madman could take the slightest interest in it. Here I am. The
 50 wind is still from the south, bearing us steadily northward at the speed of a trotting dog. Behind us, perhaps forever, lie the Cities of Men with their

teacups and their brass bedsteads. I am going forth of my own volition to join the ghosts of Bering and
 55 poor Franklin, of frozen De Long and his men.
 What I am on the brink of knowing, I now see, is not an ephemeral mathematical spot but myself. The doctor was right, even though I dislike him.
 Fundamentally I am a dangerous madman, and what
 60 I do is both a challenge to my egotism and a surrender to it.

1

Over the course of the passage, the narrator's attitude shifts from

- A) fear about the expedition to excitement about it.
- B) doubt about his abilities to confidence in them.
- C) uncertainty of his motives to recognition of them.
- D) disdain for the North Pole to appreciation of it.

2

Which choice provides the best evidence for the answer to the previous question?

- A) Lines 10-12 ("For . . . moment")
- B) Lines 21-25 ("Yet . . . will")
- C) Lines 42-44 ("And . . . stand on")
- D) Lines 56-57 ("What . . . myself")

3

As used in lines 1-2, "not readily verifiable" most nearly means

- A) unable to be authenticated.
- B) likely to be contradicted.
- C) without empirical support.
- D) not completely understood.

4

The sentence in lines 10-13 ("For years . . . other") mainly serves to

- A) expose a side of the narrator that he prefers to keep hidden.
- B) demonstrate that the narrator thinks in a methodical and scientific manner.
- C) show that the narrator feels himself to be influenced by powerful and independent forces.
- D) emphasize the length of time during which the narrator has prepared for his expedition.

5

The narrator indicates that many previous explorers seeking the North Pole have

- A) perished in the attempt.
- B) made surprising discoveries.
- C) failed to determine its exact location.
- D) had different motivations than his own.

6

Which choice provides the best evidence for the answer to the previous question?

- A) Lines 20-21 ("Nobody . . . died")
- B) Lines 25-27 ("All . . . out")
- C) Lines 31-34 ("The . . . newspaper")
- D) Lines 51-53 ("Behind . . . bedsteads")

7

Which choice best describes the narrator's view of his expedition to the North Pole?

- A) Immoral but inevitable
- B) Absurd but necessary
- C) Socially beneficial but misunderstood
- D) Scientifically important but hazardous

8

The question the narrator asks in lines 30-31 (“Will it . . . railway”) most nearly implies that

- A) balloons will never replace other modes of transportation.
- B) the North Pole is farther away than the cities usually reached by train.
- C) people often travel from one city to another without considering the implications.
- D) reaching the North Pole has no foreseeable benefit to humanity.

9

As used in line 49, “take the slightest interest in” most nearly means

- A) accept responsibility for.
- B) possess little regard for.
- C) pay no attention to.
- D) have curiosity about.

10

As used in line 50, “bearing” most nearly means

- A) carrying.
- B) affecting.
- C) yielding.
- D) enduring.

Questions 11-21 are based on the following passage and supplementary material.

This passage is adapted from Alan Ehrenhalt, *The Great Inversion and the Future of the American City*. ©2013 by Vintage. Ehrenhalt is an urbanologist—a scholar of cities and their development. Demographic inversion is a phenomenon that describes the rearrangement of living patterns throughout a metropolitan area.

We are not witnessing the abandonment of the suburbs, or a movement of millions of people back to the city all at once. The 2010 census certainly did not
 Line turn up evidence of a middle-class stampede to the
 5 nation’s cities. The news was mixed: Some of the larger cities on the East Coast tended to gain population, albeit in small increments. Those in the Midwest, including Chicago, tended to lose substantial numbers. The cities that showed gains in
 10 overall population during the entire decade tended to be in the South and Southwest. But when it comes to measuring demographic inversion, raw census numbers are an ineffective blunt instrument. A closer look at the results shows that the most powerful
 15 demographic events of the past decade were the movement of African Americans out of central cities (180,000 of them in Chicago alone) and the settlement of immigrant groups in suburbs, often ones many miles distant from downtown.
 20 Central-city areas that gained affluent residents in the first part of the decade maintained that population in the recession years from 2007 to 2009. They also, according to a 2011 study by Brookings, suffered considerably less from increased
 25 unemployment than the suburbs did. Not many young professionals moved to new downtown condos in the recession years because few such residences were being built. But there is no reason to believe that the demographic trends prevailing prior
 30 to the construction bust will not resume once that bust is over. It is important to remember that demographic inversion is not a proxy for population growth; it can occur in cities that are growing, those whose numbers are flat, and even in those
 35 undergoing a modest decline in size.

America’s major cities face enormous fiscal problems, many of them the result of public pension obligations they incurred in the more prosperous years of the past two decades. Some, Chicago

40 prominent among them, simply are not producing enough revenue to support the level of public services to which most of the citizens have grown to feel entitled. How the cities are going to solve this problem, I do not know. What I do know is that if
45 fiscal crisis were going to drive affluent professionals out of central cities, it would have done so by now. There is no evidence that it has.

The truth is that we are living at a moment in which the massive outward migration of the affluent
50 that characterized the second half of the twentieth century is coming to an end. And we need to adjust our perceptions of cities, suburbs, and urban mobility as a result.

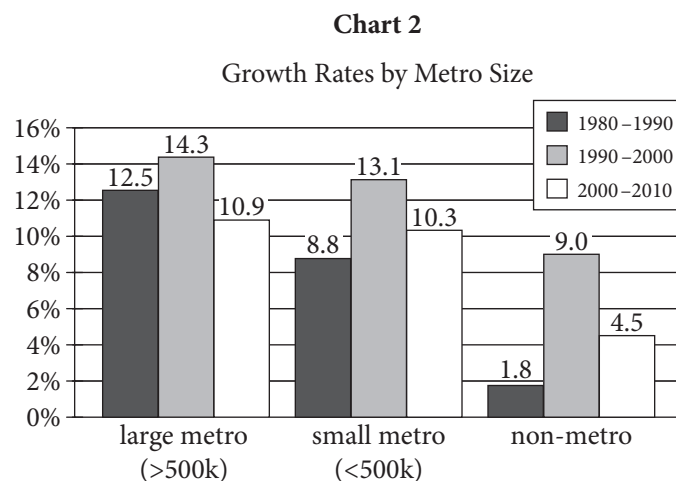
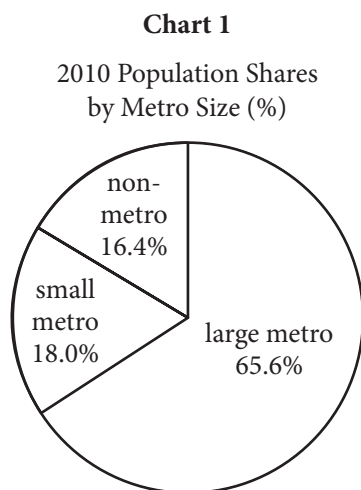
Much of our perspective on the process of
55 metropolitan settlement dates, whether we realize it or not, from a paper written in 1925 by the University of Chicago sociologist Ernest W. Burgess. It was Burgess who defined four urban/suburban zones of settlement: a central business district; an
60 area of manufacturing just beyond it; then a residential area inhabited by the industrial and immigrant working class; and finally an outer enclave of single-family dwellings.

Burgess was right about the urban America of
65 1925; he was right about the urban America of 1974. Virtually every city in the country had a downtown,

where the commercial life of the metropolis was conducted; it had a factory district just beyond; it had districts of working-class residences just beyond that;
70 and it had residential suburbs for the wealthy and the upper middle class at the far end of the continuum. As a family moved up the economic ladder, it also moved outward from crowded working-class districts to more spacious apartments and,
75 eventually, to a suburban home. The suburbs of Burgess's time bore little resemblance to those at the end of the twentieth century, but the theory still essentially worked. People moved ahead in life by moving farther out.

80 But in the past decade, in quite a few places, this model has ceased to describe reality. There are still downtown commercial districts, but there are no factory districts lying next to them. There are scarcely any factories at all. These close-in parts of
85 the city, whose few residents Burgess described as dwelling in "submerged regions of poverty, degradation and disease," are increasingly the preserve of the affluent who work in the commercial core. And just as crucially newcomers to America are
90 not settling on the inside and accumulating the resources to move out; they are living in the suburbs from day one.

United States Population by Metropolitan Size/Status, 1980–2010



Adapted from William H. Frey, "Population Growth in Metro America since 1980: Putting the Volatile 2000s in Perspective." Published 2012 by Metropolitan Policy Program, Brookings Institution.

11

Which choice best summarizes the first paragraph of the passage (lines 1-35)?

- A) The 2010 census demonstrated a sizeable growth in the number of middle-class families moving into inner cities.
- B) The 2010 census is not a reliable instrument for measuring population trends in American cities.
- C) Population growth and demographic inversion are distinct phenomena, and demographic inversion is evident in many American cities.
- D) Population growth in American cities has been increasing since roughly 2000, while suburban populations have decreased.

12

According to the passage, members of which group moved away from central-city areas in large numbers in the early 2000s?

- A) The unemployed
- B) Immigrants
- C) Young professionals
- D) African Americans

13

In line 34, “flat” is closest in meaning to

- A) static.
- B) deflated.
- C) featureless.
- D) obscure.

14

According to the passage, which choice best describes the current financial situation in many major American cities?

- A) Expected tax increases due to demand for public works
- B) Economic hardship due to promises made in past years
- C) Greater overall prosperity due to an increased inner-city tax base
- D) Insufficient revenues due to a decrease in manufacturing

15

Which choice provides the best evidence for the answer to the previous question?

- A) Lines 36-39 (“America’s . . . decades”)
- B) Lines 43-44 (“How . . . not know”)
- C) Lines 44-46 (“What . . . now”)
- D) Lines 48-51 (“The truth . . . end”)

16

The passage implies that American cities in 1974

- A) were witnessing the flight of minority populations to the suburbs.
- B) had begun to lose their manufacturing sectors.
- C) had a traditional four-zone structure.
- D) were already experiencing demographic inversion.

17

Which choice provides the best evidence for the answer to the previous question?

- A) Lines 54-57 (“Much . . . Ernest W. Burgess”)
- B) Lines 58-59 (“It was . . . settlement”)
- C) Lines 66-71 (“Virtually . . . continuum”)
- D) Lines 72-75 (“As . . . home”)

18

As used in line 68, “conducted” is closest in meaning to

- A) carried out.
- B) supervised.
- C) regulated.
- D) inhibited.

19

The author of the passage would most likely consider the information in chart 1 to be

- A) excellent evidence for the arguments made in the passage.
- B) possibly accurate but too crude to be truly informative.
- C) compelling but lacking in historical information.
- D) representative of a perspective with which the author disagrees.

20

According to chart 2, the years 2000–2010 were characterized by

- A) less growth in metropolitan areas of all sizes than had taken place in the 1990s.
- B) more growth in small metropolitan areas than in large metropolitan areas.
- C) a significant decline in the population of small metropolitan areas compared to the 1980s.
- D) roughly equal growth in large metropolitan areas and nonmetropolitan areas.

21

Chart 2 suggests which of the following about population change in the 1990s?

- A) Large numbers of people moved from suburban areas to urban areas in the 1990s.
- B) Growth rates fell in smaller metropolitan areas in the 1990s.
- C) Large numbers of people moved from metropolitan areas to nonmetropolitan areas in the 1990s.
- D) The US population as a whole grew more in the 1990s than in the 1980s.

Questions 22-31 are based on the following passage.

This passage is adapted from Emily Anthes, *Frankenstein's Cat*. ©2013 by Emily Anthes.

When scientists first learned how to edit the genomes of animals, they began to imagine all the ways they could use this new power. Creating brightly colored novelty pets was not a high priority.
 5 Instead, most researchers envisioned far more consequential applications, hoping to create genetically engineered animals that saved human lives. One enterprise is now delivering on this dream. Welcome to the world of “pharming,” in which
 10 simple genetic tweaks turn animals into living pharmaceutical factories.

Many of the proteins that our cells crank out naturally make for good medicine. Our bodies’ own enzymes, hormones, clotting factors, and antibodies
 15 are commonly used to treat cancer, diabetes, autoimmune diseases, and more. The trouble is that it’s difficult and expensive to make these compounds on an industrial scale, and as a result, patients can face shortages of the medicines they need. Dairy
 20 animals, on the other hand, are expert protein producers, their udders swollen with milk. So the creation of the first transgenic animals—first mice, then other species—in the 1980s gave scientists an idea: What if they put the gene for a human antibody
 25 or enzyme into a cow, goat, or sheep? If they put the gene in just the right place, under the control of the right molecular switch, maybe they could engineer animals that produced healing human proteins in their milk. Then doctors could collect medicine by
 30 the bucketful.

Throughout the 1980s and ’90s, studies provided proof of principle, as scientists created transgenic mice, sheep, goats, pigs, cattle, and rabbits that did in fact make therapeutic compounds in their milk.
 35 At first, this work was merely gee-whiz, scientific geekery, lab-bound thought experiments come true. That all changed with ATryn, a drug produced by the Massachusetts firm GTC Biotherapeutics. ATryn is antithrombin, an anticoagulant that can be used to
 40 prevent life-threatening blood clots. The compound, made by our liver cells, plays a key role in keeping our bodies clot-free. It acts as a molecular bouncer, sidling up to clot-forming compounds and escorting them out of the bloodstream. But as many as 1 in

45 2,000 Americans are born with a genetic mutation that prevents them from making antithrombin. These patients are prone to clots, especially in their legs and lungs, and they are at elevated risk of suffering from fatal complications during surgery
 50 and childbirth. Supplemental antithrombin can reduce this risk, and GTC decided to try to manufacture the compound using genetically engineered goats.

To create its special herd of goats, GTC used
 55 microinjection, the same technique that produced GloFish and AquAdvantage salmon. The company’s scientists took the gene for human antithrombin and injected it directly into fertilized goat eggs. Then they implanted the eggs in the wombs of female goats.
 60 When the kids were born, some of them proved to be transgenic, the human gene nestled safely in their cells. The researchers paired the antithrombin gene with a promoter (which is a sequence of DNA that controls gene activity) that is normally active in the
 65 goat’s mammary glands during milk production. When the transgenic females lactated, the promoter turned the transgene on and the goats’ udders filled with milk containing antithrombin. All that was left to do was to collect the milk, and extract and purify
 70 the protein. *Et voilà*—human medicine! And, for GTC, liquid gold. ATryn hit the market in 2006, becoming the world’s first transgenic animal drug. Over the course of a year, the “milking parlors” on
 75 GTC’s 300-acre farm in Massachusetts can collect more than a kilogram of medicine from a single animal.

22

The primary purpose of the passage is to

- A) present the background of a medical breakthrough.
- B) evaluate the research that led to a scientific discovery.
- C) summarize the findings of a long-term research project.
- D) explain the development of a branch of scientific study.

23

The author's attitude toward pharming is best described as one of

- A) apprehension.
- B) ambivalence.
- C) appreciation.
- D) astonishment.

24

As used in line 20, "expert" most nearly means

- A) knowledgeable.
- B) professional.
- C) capable.
- D) trained.

25

What does the author suggest about the transgenic studies done in the 1980s and 1990s?

- A) They were limited by the expensive nature of animal research.
- B) They were not expected to yield products ready for human use.
- C) They were completed when an anticoagulant compound was identified.
- D) They focused only on the molecular properties of cows, goats, and sheep.

26

Which choice provides the best evidence for the answer to the previous question?

- A) Lines 16-19 ("The trouble . . . need")
- B) Lines 25-29 ("If they . . . milk")
- C) Lines 35-36 ("At first . . . true")
- D) Lines 37-40 ("That all . . . clots")

27

According to the passage, which of the following is true of antithrombin?

- A) It reduces compounds that lead to blood clots.
- B) It stems from a genetic mutation that is rare in humans.
- C) It is a sequence of DNA known as a promoter.
- D) It occurs naturally in goats' mammary glands.

28

Which choice provides the best evidence for the answer to the previous question?

- A) Lines 12-16 ("Many . . . more")
- B) Lines 42-44 ("It acts . . . bloodstream")
- C) Lines 44-46 ("But as . . . antithrombin")
- D) Lines 62-65 ("The researchers . . . production")

29

Which of the following does the author suggest about the "female goats" mentioned in line 59?

- A) They secreted antithrombin in their milk after giving birth.
- B) Some of their kids were not born with the antithrombin gene.
- C) They were the first animals to receive microinjections.
- D) Their cells already contained genes usually found in humans.

30

The most likely purpose of the parenthetical information in lines 63-64 is to

- A) illustrate an abstract concept.
- B) describe a new hypothesis.
- C) clarify a claim.
- D) define a term.

31

The phrase “liquid gold” (line 71) most directly suggests that

- A) GTC has invested a great deal of money in the microinjection technique.
- B) GTC’s milking parlors have significantly increased milk production.
- C) transgenic goats will soon be a valuable asset for dairy farmers.
- D) ATryn has proved to be a financially beneficial product for GTC.

Questions 32-41 are based on the following passages.

Passage 1 is adapted from Edmund Burke, *Reflections on the Revolution in France*. Originally published in 1790. Passage 2 is adapted from Thomas Paine, *Rights of Man*. Originally published in 1791.

Passage 1

To avoid . . . the evils of inconstancy and versatility, ten thousand times worse than those of obstinacy and the blindest prejudice, we have
 Line consecrated the state, that no man should approach
 5 to look into its defects or corruptions but with due caution; that he should never dream of beginning its reformation by its subversion; that he should approach to the faults of the state as to the wounds of a father, with pious awe and trembling solicitude. By
 10 this wise prejudice we are taught to look with horror on those children of their country who are prompt rashly to hack that aged parent in pieces, and put him into the kettle of magicians, in hopes that by their poisonous weeds, and wild incantations, they may
 15 regenerate the paternal constitution, and renovate their father’s life.

Society is indeed a contract. Subordinate contracts for objects of mere occasional interest may be dissolved at pleasure—but the state ought not to be
 20 considered as nothing better than a partnership agreement in a trade of pepper and coffee, calico or tobacco, or some other such low concern, to be taken up for a little temporary interest, and to be dissolved by the fancy of the parties. It is to be looked on with
 25 other reverence; because it is not a partnership in things subservient only to the gross animal existence of a temporary and perishable nature. It is a partnership in all science; a partnership in all art; a partnership in every virtue, and in all perfection.
 30 As the ends of such a partnership cannot be obtained in many generations, it becomes a partnership not only between those who are living, but between those who are living, those who are dead, and those who are to be born. . . . The municipal corporations of
 35 that universal kingdom are not morally at liberty at their pleasure, and on their speculations of a contingent improvement, wholly to separate and tear asunder the bands of their subordinate community, and to dissolve it into an unsocial, uncivil,
 40 unconnected chaos of elementary principles.

Passage 2

Every age and generation must be as free to act for itself, *in all cases*, as the ages and generations which preceded it. The vanity and presumption of governing beyond the grave, is the most ridiculous
45 and insolent of all tyrannies.

Man has no property in man; neither has any generation a property in the generations which are to follow. The Parliament or the people of 1688, or of any other period, had no more right to dispose of the
50 people of the present day, or to bind or to control them in any shape whatever, than the parliament or the people of the present day have to dispose of, bind, or control those who are to live a hundred or a thousand years hence.

Every generation is, and must be, competent to all the purposes which its occasions require. It is the living, and not the dead, that are to be accommodated. When man ceases to be, his power and his wants cease with him; and having no longer
55 any participation in the concerns of this world, he has no longer any authority in directing who shall be its governors, or how its government shall be organized, or how administered. . . .

Those who have quitted the world, and those who
65 are not yet arrived at it, are as remote from each other, as the utmost stretch of mortal imagination can conceive. What possible obligation, then, can exist between them; what rule or principle can be laid down, that two nonentities, the one out of existence,
70 and the other not in, and who never can meet in this world, that the one should control the other to the end of time? . . .

The circumstances of the world are continually changing, and the opinions of men change also; and
75 as government is for the living, and not for the dead, it is the living only that has any right in it. That which may be thought right and found convenient in one age, may be thought wrong and found inconvenient in another. In such cases, who is to
80 decide, the living, or the dead?

32

In Passage 1, Burke indicates that a contract between a person and society differs from other contracts mainly in its

- A) brevity and prominence.
- B) complexity and rigidity.
- C) precision and usefulness.
- D) seriousness and permanence.

33

As used in line 4, “state” most nearly refers to a

- A) style of living.
- B) position in life.
- C) temporary condition.
- D) political entity.

34

As used in line 22, “low” most nearly means

- A) petty.
- B) weak.
- C) inadequate.
- D) depleted.

35

It can most reasonably be inferred from Passage 2 that Paine views historical precedents as

- A) generally helpful to those who want to change society.
- B) surprisingly difficult for many people to comprehend.
- C) frequently responsible for human progress.
- D) largely irrelevant to current political decisions.

36

How would Paine most likely respond to Burke’s statement in lines 30-34, Passage 1 (“As the . . . born”)?

- A) He would assert that the notion of a partnership across generations is less plausible to people of his era than it was to people in the past.
- B) He would argue that there are no politically meaningful links between the dead, the living, and the unborn.
- C) He would question the possibility that significant changes to a political system could be accomplished within a single generation.
- D) He would point out that we cannot know what judgments the dead would make about contemporary issues.

37

Which choice provides the best evidence for the answer to the previous question?

- A) Lines 41-43 (“Every . . . it”)
- B) Lines 43-45 (“The vanity . . . tyrannies”)
- C) Lines 56-58 (“It is . . . accommodated”)
- D) Lines 67-72 (“What . . . time”)

38

Which choice best describes how Burke would most likely have reacted to Paine’s remarks in the final paragraph of Passage 2?

- A) With approval, because adapting to new events may enhance existing partnerships.
- B) With resignation, because changing circumstances are an inevitable aspect of life.
- C) With skepticism, because Paine does not substantiate his claim with examples of governments changed for the better.
- D) With disapproval, because changing conditions are insufficient justification for changing the form of government.

39

Which choice provides the best evidence for the answer to the previous question?

- A) Lines 1-4 (“To avoid . . . state”)
- B) Lines 7-9 (“he should . . . solicitude”)
- C) Lines 27-29 (“It is . . . perfection”)
- D) Lines 34-38 (“The municipal . . . community”)

40

Which choice best states the relationship between the two passages?

- A) Passage 2 challenges the primary argument of Passage 1.
- B) Passage 2 advocates an alternative approach to a problem discussed in Passage 1.
- C) Passage 2 provides further evidence to support an idea introduced in Passage 1.
- D) Passage 2 exemplifies an attitude promoted in Passage 1.

41

The main purpose of both passages is to

- A) suggest a way to resolve a particular political struggle.
- B) discuss the relationship between people and their government.
- C) evaluate the consequences of rapid political change.
- D) describe the duties that governments have to their citizens.

Questions 42-52 are based on the following passage and supplementary material.

This passage is adapted from Carolyn Gramling, “Source of Mysterious Medieval Eruption Identified.” ©2013 by American Association for the Advancement of Science.

About 750 years ago, a powerful volcano erupted somewhere on Earth, kicking off a centuries-long cold snap known as the Little Ice Age. Identifying the volcano responsible has been tricky.

Line
5 That a powerful volcano erupted somewhere in the world, sometime in the Middle Ages, is written in polar ice cores in the form of layers of sulfate deposits and tiny shards of volcanic glass. These cores suggest that the amount of sulfur the mystery
10 volcano sent into the stratosphere put it firmly among the ranks of the strongest climate-perturbing eruptions of the current geological epoch, the Holocene, a period that stretches from 10,000 years ago to the present. A haze of stratospheric sulfur
15 cools the climate by reflecting solar energy back into space.

In 2012, a team of scientists led by geochemist Gifford Miller strengthened the link between the mystery eruption and the onset of the Little Ice Age
20 by using radiocarbon dating of dead plant material from beneath the ice caps on Baffin Island and Iceland, as well as ice and sediment core data, to determine that the cold summers and ice growth began abruptly between 1275 and 1300 C.E. (and
25 became intensified between 1430 and 1455 C.E.). Such a sudden onset pointed to a huge volcanic eruption injecting sulfur into the stratosphere and starting the cooling. Subsequent, unusually large and frequent eruptions of other volcanoes, as well as
30 sea-ice/ocean feedbacks persisting long after the aerosols have been removed from the atmosphere, may have prolonged the cooling through the 1700s.

Volcanologist Franck Lavigne and colleagues now think they’ve identified the volcano in question:
35 Indonesia’s Samalas. One line of evidence, they note, is historical records. According to Babad Lombok, records of the island written on palm leaves in Old Javanese, Samalas erupted catastrophically before the end of the 13th century, devastating surrounding
40 villages—including Lombok’s capital at the time, Pamatatan—with ash and fast-moving sweeps of hot rock and gas called pyroclastic flows.

The researchers then began to reconstruct the formation of the large, 800-meter-deep caldera [a
45 basin-shaped volcanic crater] that now sits atop the

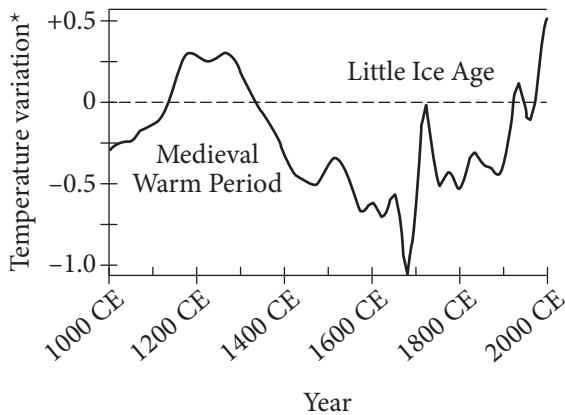
volcano. They examined 130 outcrops on the flanks of the volcano, exposing sequences of pumice—ash hardened into rock—and other pyroclastic material. The volume of ash deposited, and the estimated
50 height of the eruption plume (43 kilometers above sea level) put the eruption’s magnitude at a minimum of 7 on the volcanic explosivity index (which has a scale of 1 to 8)—making it one of the largest known in the Holocene.

55 The team also performed radiocarbon analyses on carbonized tree trunks and branches buried within the pyroclastic deposits to confirm the date of the eruption; it could not, they concluded, have happened before 1257 C.E., and certainly happened
60 in the 13th century.

It’s not a total surprise that an Indonesian volcano might be the source of the eruption, Miller says. “An equatorial eruption is more consistent with the apparent climate impacts.” And, he adds, with sulfate
65 appearing in both polar ice caps—Arctic and Antarctic—there is “a strong consensus” that this also supports an equatorial source.

Another possible candidate—both in terms of timing and geographical location—is Ecuador’s
70 Quilotoa, estimated to have last erupted between 1147 and 1320 C.E. But when Lavigne’s team examined shards of volcanic glass from this volcano, they found that they didn’t match the chemical composition of the glass found in polar ice cores,
75 whereas the Samalas glass is a much closer match. That, they suggest, further strengthens the case that Samalas was responsible for the medieval “year without summer” in 1258 C.E.

Estimated Temperature in Central England
1000 CE to 2000 CE



*Variation from the 1961-1990 average temperature, in °C, represented at 0.

Adapted from John P. Rafferty, "Little Ice Age." Originally published in 2011. ©2014 by Encyclopedia Britannica, Inc.

42

The main purpose of the passage is to

- A) describe periods in Earth's recent geologic history.
- B) explain the methods scientists use in radiocarbon analysis.
- C) describe evidence linking the volcano Samalas to the Little Ice Age.
- D) explain how volcanic glass forms during volcanic eruptions.

43

Over the course of the passage, the focus shifts from

- A) a criticism of a scientific model to a new theory.
- B) a description of a recorded event to its likely cause.
- C) the use of ice core samples to a new method of measuring sulfates.
- D) the use of radiocarbon dating to an examination of volcanic glass.

44

Which choice provides the best evidence for the answer to the previous question?

- A) Lines 17-25 ("In 2012 . . . 1455 C.E.")
- B) Lines 43-46 ("The researchers . . . atop the volcano")
- C) Lines 46-48 ("They examined . . . material")
- D) Lines 55-60 ("The team . . . 13th century")

45

The author uses the phrase "is written in" (line 6) most likely to

- A) demonstrate the concept of the hands-on nature of the work done by scientists.
- B) highlight the fact that scientists often write about their discoveries.
- C) underscore the sense of importance that scientists have regarding their work.
- D) reinforce the idea that the evidence is there and can be interpreted by scientists.

46

Where does the author indicate the medieval volcanic eruption most probably was located?

- A) Near the equator, in Indonesia
- B) In the Arctic region
- C) In the Antarctic region
- D) Near the equator, in Ecuador

47

Which choice provides the best evidence for the answer to the previous question?

- A) Lines 1-3 ("About 750 . . . Ice Age")
- B) Lines 26-28 ("Such a . . . the cooling")
- C) Lines 49-54 ("The volume . . . the Holocene")
- D) Lines 61-64 ("It's not . . . climate impacts")

48

- As used in line 68, the phrase “Another possible candidate” implies that
- A) powerful volcanic eruptions occur frequently.
 - B) the effects of volcanic eruptions can last for centuries.
 - C) scientists know of other volcanoes that erupted during the Middle Ages.
 - D) other volcanoes have calderas that are very large.

49

- Which choice best supports the claim that Quilotoa was not responsible for the Little Ice Age?
- A) Lines 3-4 (“Identifying . . . tricky”)
 - B) Lines 26-28 (“Such a . . . cooling”)
 - C) Lines 43-46 (“The researchers . . . atop the volcano”)
 - D) Lines 71-75 (“But . . . closer match”)

50

- According to the data in the figure, the greatest below-average temperature variation occurred around what year?
- A) 1200 CE
 - B) 1375 CE
 - C) 1675 CE
 - D) 1750 CE

51

- The passage and the figure are in agreement that the onset of the Little Ice Age began
- A) around 1150 CE.
 - B) just before 1300 CE.
 - C) just before 1500 CE.
 - D) around 1650 CE.

52

- What statement is best supported by the data presented in the figure?
- A) The greatest cooling during the Little Ice Age occurred hundreds of years after the temperature peaks of the Medieval Warm Period.
 - B) The sharp decline in temperature supports the hypothesis of an equatorial volcanic eruption in the Middle Ages.
 - C) Pyroclastic flows from volcanic eruptions continued for hundreds of years after the eruptions had ended.
 - D) Radiocarbon analysis is the best tool scientists have to determine the temperature variations after volcanic eruptions.

STOP

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

Writing and Language Test

35 MINUTES, 44 QUESTIONS

Turn to Section 2 of your answer sheet to answer the questions in this section.

DIRECTIONS

Each passage below is accompanied by a number of questions. For some questions, you will consider how the passage might be revised to improve the expression of ideas. For other questions, you will consider how the passage might be edited to correct errors in sentence structure, usage, or punctuation. A passage or a question may be accompanied by one or more graphics (such as a table or graph) that you will consider as you make revising and editing decisions.

Some questions will direct you to an underlined portion of a passage. Other questions will direct you to a location in a passage or ask you to think about the passage as a whole.

After reading each passage, choose the answer to each question that most effectively improves the quality of writing in the passage or that makes the passage conform to the conventions of standard written English. Many questions include a “NO CHANGE” option. Choose that option if you think the best choice is to leave the relevant portion of the passage as it is.

Questions 1-11 are based on the following passage.

Ghost Mural

In 1932 the well-known Mexican muralist David Alfaro Siqueiros was commissioned to paint a mural on the second-story exterior wall of a historic building in downtown Los Angeles. Siqueiros was asked to celebrate tropical America in his work, **1** he accordingly titled it “América Tropical.” He painted the mural’s first two sections, featuring images of a tropical rainforest and a Maya pyramid, during the day. **2** Also, to avoid

1

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) which he accordingly titled
- C) accordingly he titled it
- D) it was titled accordingly

2

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) However,
- C) Although,
- D) Moreover,

scrutiny, Siqueiros painted the final section of the mural, the **3** centerpiece at night.

4 The reason for Siqueiros’s secrecy became clear when the mural was **5** confided. The centerpiece of the work was dominated by images of native people being oppressed and **6** including an eagle symbolizing the United States. Siqueiros’s political message did not please the wealthy citizens who had commissioned his work. They eventually ordered the mural to be literally whitewashed, or painted over with white paint.

However, by the 1970s, the white paint had begun to fade, and the bright colors of the mural were beginning to show through. At the same time, a social and civil rights movement for Mexican Americans was working to raise awareness of Mexican American cultural identity. Artists associated with **7** this began to rediscover and promote the work of the Mexican muralists, particularly Siqueiros. To them, “América Tropical” was an example of how art in public spaces could be used to celebrate Mexican American heritage while at the same time making a political statement. Inspired by Siqueiros and the other muralists, this new generation of artists strove to emulate the old mural masters.

3

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) centerpiece,
- C) centerpiece;
- D) centerpiece—

4

Which choice best connects the sentence with the previous paragraph?

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) All three sections of the mural were on display
- C) The community turned out in large numbers
- D) Siqueiros was informed of people’s reactions

5

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) promulgated.
- C) imparted.
- D) unveiled.

6

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) included
- C) includes
- D) had included

7

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) it
- C) them
- D) this movement

8 The result was an explosion of mural painting that spread throughout California and the southwestern United States in the 1970s. It was the Chicano mural movement. Hundreds of large, colorful new murals depicting elements of Mexican American life and history appeared during this period, some in designated cultural locations but many more in abandoned lots, on unused buildings, or 9 painted on infrastructure such as highways and bridges. Many of these murals can still be seen today, although some have not been well maintained.

8

Which choice most effectively combines the underlined sentences?

- A) The result was an explosion, the Chicano mural movement, of mural painting that spread throughout California and the southwestern United States in the 1970s.
- B) The result was the Chicano mural movement, an explosion of mural painting that spread throughout California and the southwestern United States in the 1970s.
- C) The explosion of mural painting that spread throughout California and the southwestern United States in the 1970s was the resulting Chicano mural movement.
- D) An explosion of mural painting resulted and it spread throughout California and the southwestern United States in the 1970s; it was the Chicano mural movement.

9

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) they were painted on
- C) on
- D) DELETE the underlined portion.

Fortunately, a new group of artists has discovered the murals, and efforts are underway to clean, restore, and repaint them. Once again, Siqueiros’s “América Tropical” is **10** leading the way. After a lengthy and complex restoration process, this powerful work is now a tourist attraction, complete with a visitor center and a rooftop viewing platform. **11** Advocates hope that Siqueiros’s mural will once more serve as an inspiration, this time inspiring viewers to save and restore an important cultural and artistic legacy.

10

Which choice most effectively sets up the information that follows?

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) being cleaned and restored.
- C) at risk of destruction.
- D) awaiting its moment of appreciation.

11

At this point, the writer is considering adding the following sentence.

When it was painted in 1932, Siqueiros’s mural was considered offensive, but now it is acclaimed.

Should the writer make this addition here?

- A) Yes, because it provides historical context for the changes discussed in the passage.
- B) Yes, because it provides a useful reminder of how people once viewed Siqueiros’s work.
- C) No, because it unnecessarily repeats information from earlier in the passage.
- D) No, because it makes a claim about Siqueiros’s work that is not supported by the passage.

Questions 12-22 are based on the following passage.

The Hype of Healthier Organic Food

Some people buy organic food because they believe organically grown crops are more nutritious and safer for consumption than **12** the people who purchase their conventionally grown counterparts, which are usually produced with pesticides and synthetic fertilizers. In the name of health, **13** spending \$1.60 for every dollar they would have spent on food that is **14** grown in a manner that is considered conventional. Scientific evidence, **15** therefore, suggests that consumers do not reap significant benefits, in terms of either nutritional value or safety, from organic food.

12

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) the purchase of
- C) purchasing
- D) DELETE the underlined portion.

13

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) these consumers spend
- C) having spent
- D) to spend

14

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) grown with conventional methods, using pesticides and synthetic fertilizers.
- C) conventionally and therefore not organically grown.
- D) conventionally grown.

15

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) furthermore,
- C) however,
- D) subsequently,

Although advocates of organic food **16** preserve that organic produce is healthier than conventionally grown produce because it has more vitamins and minerals, this assertion is not supported by scientific research. **17** For instance, one review published in *The American Journal of Clinical Nutrition* provided analysis of the results of comparative studies conducted over a span of 50 years; researchers consistently found no evidence that organic crops are more nutritious than conventionally grown ones in terms of their vitamin and mineral content. **18** Similarly, Stanford University researchers who examined almost 250 studies comparing the nutritional content of different kinds of organic foods with that of their nonorganic counterparts found very little difference between the two.

16

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) carry on
- C) maintain
- D) sustain

17

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) However,
- C) In addition,
- D) Likewise,

18

At this point, the writer is considering adding the following sentence.

The United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) reports that organic agricultural products are now available in approximately 20,000 markets specializing in natural foods.

Should the writer make this addition here?

- A) Yes, because it adds a relevant research finding from a government agency.
- B) Yes, because it supports the passage's argument that organic food is less nutritious than conventionally grown food.
- C) No, because it is not relevant to the paragraph's discussion of scientific evidence.
- D) No, because it introduces a term that has not been defined in the passage.

Evidence also undermines the claim that organic food is safer to eat. While researchers have found lower levels of pesticide residue in organic produce than in nonorganic produce, the pesticide residue detected in conventional produce falls within acceptable safety limits. According to such organizations as the US Environmental Protection Agency, the minute amounts of residue falling within such limits **19** have no negative impact on human health. **20**

19

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) is having
- C) has had
- D) has

20

At this point, the writer wants to further reinforce the paragraph's claim about the safety of nonorganic food. Which choice most effectively accomplishes this goal?

- A) To be labeled organic, a product must meet certain standards determined and monitored by the US Department of Agriculture.
- B) Organic food, however, is regulated to eliminate artificial ingredients that include certain types of preservatives, sweeteners, colorings, and flavors.
- C) Moreover, consumers who are concerned about ingesting pesticide residue can eliminate much of it by simply washing or peeling produce before eating it.
- D) In fact, the Environmental Protection Agency estimates that about one-fifth of the pesticides used worldwide are applied to crops in the United States.

Based on scientific evidence, organic food offers neither significant nutritional nor safety benefits for consumers. Proponents of organic food, of course, are quick to add that **21** their are numerous other reasons to buy organic **22** food, such as, a desire to protect the environment from potentially damaging pesticides or a preference for the taste of organically grown foods. Research regarding these issues is less conclusive than the findings regarding nutritional content and pesticide residue safety limits. What is clear, though, is this: if a consumer's goal is to buy the healthiest and safest food to eat, the increased cost of organic food is a waste of money.

21

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) there are
- C) there is
- D) their is

22

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) food such as:
- C) food such as,
- D) food, such as

Questions 23-33 are based on the following passage and supplementary material.

You Are Where You Say

Research on regional variations in English-language use has not only yielded answers to such **23** life-altering questions as how people in different parts of the United States refer to carbonated beverages (“soda”? “pop”? “coke”?) **24** it also illustrates how technology can change the very nature of research. While traditional, human-intensive data collection **25** has all but disappeared in language studies, the explosion of social media has opened new avenues for investigation.

[1] Perhaps the epitome of traditional methodology is the *Dictionary of American Regional English*, colloquially known as *DARE*. [2] Its fifth and final alphabetical volume—ending with “zydeco”—released in 2012, the dictionary represents decades of arduous work. [3] Over a six-year period from 1965 to 1970, university graduate students conducted interviews in more than a thousand communities across the nation. [4] Their goal was to determine what names people used for such everyday objects and concepts as a submarine sandwich

23

The writer wants to convey an attitude of genuine interest and to avoid the appearance of mockery. Which choice best accomplishes this goal?

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) galvanizing
- C) intriguing
- D) weird

24

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) and also illustrates
- C) but also illustrates
- D) illustrating

25

Which choice most effectively sets up the contrast in the sentence and is consistent with the information in the rest of the passage?

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) still has an important place
- C) remains the only option
- D) yields questionable results

(a “hero” in New York City but a “dagwood” in many parts of Minnesota, Iowa, and Colorado) and a heavy rainstorm (variously a “gully washer,” “pour-down,” or “stump mover”). [5] The work that dictionary founder Frederic G. Cassidy had expected to be finished by 1976 was not, in fact, completed in his lifetime. [6] The wait did not dampen enthusiasm among **26** scholars. Scholars consider the work a signal achievement in linguistics. **27**

Not all research into regional English varieties **28** requires such time, effort, and resources, however. Today’s researchers have found that the veritable army of trained volunteers traveling the country conducting face-to-face interviews can sometimes be **29** replaced by another army the vast array of individuals volunteering details about their lives—and, inadvertently, their language—through social media. Brice Russ of Ohio State University, for example, has employed software to sort through postings on one social media **30** cite in search of particular words and phrases of interest as well as the location from which users are posting. From these data,

26

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) scholars, and these scholars
- C) scholars, but scholars
- D) scholars, who

27

To improve the cohesion and flow of this paragraph, the writer wants to add the following sentence.

Data gathering proved to be the quick part of the project.

The sentence would most logically be placed after

- A) sentence 2.
- B) sentence 3.
- C) sentence 4.
- D) sentence 5.

28

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) are requiring
- C) have required
- D) require

29

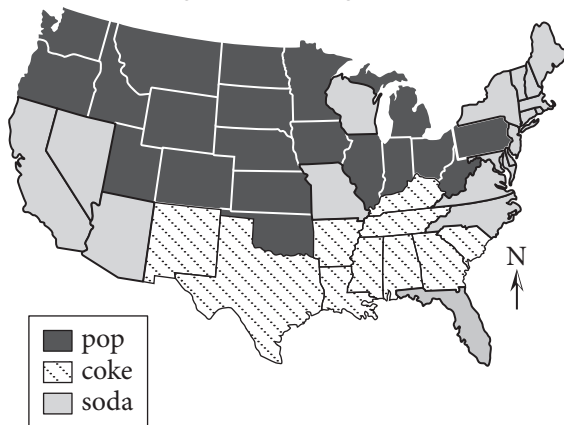
- A) NO CHANGE
- B) replaced—by another army,
- C) replaced by another army;
- D) replaced by another army:

30

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) site in search of
- C) sight in search for
- D) cite in search for

he was able, among other things, to confirm regional variations in people’s terms for soft drinks. As the map shows, “soda” is commonly heard in the middle and western portions of the United States; “pop” is frequently used in many southern states; and “coke” is predominant in the northeastern and southwest regions but used elsewhere as well. **31** As interesting as Russ’s findings are, though, **32** they’re true value lies in their reminder that the Internet is not merely a sophisticated tool for collecting data but is also **33** itself a rich source of data.

Soft Drink Descriptions by State
Highest Percentage Reported



Adapted from Jennifer M. Smith, Department of Geography, The Pennsylvania State University, with data from www.popvssoda.com

31

The writer wants the information in the passage to correspond as closely as possible with the information in the map. Given that goal and assuming that the rest of the previous sentence would remain unchanged, in which sequence should the three terms for soft drinks be discussed?

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) “pop,” “soda,” “coke”
- C) “pop,” “coke,” “soda”
- D) “soda,” “coke,” “pop”

32

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) their true value lies in their
- C) there true value lies in they’re
- D) their true value lies in there

33

Which choice most effectively concludes the sentence and paragraph?

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) where we can learn what terms people use to refer to soft drinks.
- C) a useful way to stay connected to friends, family, and colleagues.
- D) helpful to researchers.

Questions 34-44 are based on the following passage.

Creating Worlds: A Career in Game Design

If you love video games and have thought about how the games you play might be changed or improved, or if you've imagined creating a video game of your own, you might want to consider a career as a video game designer. There **34** were a number of steps you can take to determine whether game design is the right field for you and, if it is, to prepare yourself for such a career.

Before making the choice, you should have some sense of what a video game designer does. Every video game, whether for a console, computer, or mobile device, starts with a concept that originates in the mind of a designer. The designer envisions the game's fundamental **35** elements: the settings, characters, and plots that make each game unique, and is thus a primary creative force behind a video game.

Conceptualizing a game is only the beginning of a video game designer's **36** job, however, no matter how good a concept is, it will never be translated into a video game unless it is communicated effectively to all the other members of the video game development team. **37** A designer must generate extensive documentation and

34

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) has been
- C) are
- D) was

35

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) elements: the settings, characters, and plots that make each game unique—
- C) elements—the settings, characters, and plots that make each game unique—
- D) elements; the settings, characters, and plots that make each game unique;

36

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) job, however. No
- C) job—however, no
- D) job however no

37

At this point, the writer is considering adding the following sentence.

Successful communication is essential if a designer's idea is to become a reality.

Should the writer make this addition here?

- A) Yes, because it supports the conclusion drawn in the following sentence.
- B) Yes, because it illustrates a general principle discussed in the paragraph.
- C) No, because it distracts from the focus of the paragraph by introducing irrelevant material.
- D) No, because it merely reformulates the thought expressed in the preceding sentence.

38 explain his or her ideas clearly in order to ensure that the programmers, artists, and others on the team all share the same vision. **39** Likewise, anyone considering a career as a video game designer must be **40** skilled writers and speakers. In addition, because video game development is a collaborative effort and because the development of any one game may take months or even years, a designer must be an effective team player as well as detail oriented.

[1] A basic understanding of computer programming is essential. [2] In fact, many designers **41** initially begin their pursuits as programmers. [3] Consider taking some general computer science courses as well as courses in artificial intelligence and graphics in order to increase your understanding of the technical challenges involved in developing a video game. [4] Courses in psychology and human behavior may help you develop **42** emphatic collaboration skills, while courses in the humanities, such as in literature and film, should give you the background necessary to develop effective narrative structures. [5] A

38

Which choice results in a sentence that best supports the point developed in this paragraph?

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) possess a vivid imagination
- C) assess his or her motivations carefully
- D) learn to accept constructive criticism

39

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) Nevertheless,
- C) Consequently,
- D) However,

40

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) a skilled writer and speaker.
- C) skilled both as writers and speakers.
- D) both skilled writers and speakers.

41

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) start to begin their work
- C) initiate their progression
- D) begin their careers

42

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) paramount
- C) eminent
- D) important

designer also needs careful educational preparation.

[6] Finally, because a designer should understand the business aspects of the video game industry, such as budgeting and marketing, you may want to consider taking some business courses. [7] Although demanding and deadline driven, **43** video game design can be a lucrative and rewarding field for people who love gaming and have prepared themselves with the necessary skills and knowledge. **44**

43

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) the choice of video game design
- C) you should choose video game design because it
- D) choosing to design video games

44

To make this paragraph most logical, sentence 5 should be

- A) placed where it is now.
- B) placed before sentence 1.
- C) placed after sentence 3.
- D) DELETED from the paragraph.

STOP

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

