

PRACTICE TEST

2

Test Reminders

1. A #2 pencil is required.
2. Follow the time restrictions for each section.
3. You are allowed to write on the test.
4. Circle your answers to ensure accuracy when filling in the answer sheet, provided on page 317.
5. Calculate your estimated score by using the conversion chart on page 319.

Reading Test

65 MINUTES, 52 QUESTIONS

Directions: Each passage or pair of passages below is followed by several questions. Read each passage or pair, and then 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).

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

1

Questions 1-11 are based on the following passage.

This passage is adapted from Michael D. Lemonick (45) and Bryan Walsh, "How We Grew So Big." ©2004 by Time Inc.

(5) The appetite for meat and sweets was essential to our ancient ancestors' survival, but they didn't lead to obesity for several reasons. For one thing, the wild game our ancestors ate was high in protein but very low in fat—only about 4%, compared with up to 36% in grain-fed supermarket beef. For another, our ancestors couldn't count on a steady supply of any particular food. Hunters might bring down a deer or a rabbit or nothing at all. Fruit (10) might be in season, or it might not. A chunk of honeycomb might have as many calories as half a dozen Krispy Kreme doughnuts, but you might be able to get it once a year at best, and it wouldn't have the fat.

(15) Beyond that, hunting and gathering took enormous physical work. Chasing wild animals with spears and clubs was a marathon undertaking, and then you had to hack up the catch and lug it miles back to camp. Climbing trees to find nuts and fruit was hard work too. To get a sense of our ancestors' endurance, cardiovascular fitness, musculature and body fat, say evolutionary anthropologists, look at a modern marathon runner. (20)

(25) That was the condition of pretty much the entire human race when anatomically modern humans first arose, between 100,000 and 150,000 years ago, and things stayed that way until what some anthropologists have called humanity's worst mistake: the invention of agriculture. We now had a steady source of food, but there were downsides as well. For one thing, our ancestors began gathering in much larger population centers, where bacteria and viruses could fester. Small bands of hunter-gatherers can spread disease only so far, but (30) the birth of cities made epidemics possible for the first time.

(35) Nutritionally, the shift away from wild meat, fruits and vegetables to a diet mostly of cultivated grain robbed humans of many of the essential amino acids, vitamins and minerals they had thrived on. Average life span increased, thanks to (40)

the greater abundance of food, but average height diminished. Skeletons also began to show a jump in calcium deficiency, anemia, bad teeth and bacterial infections. Most meat that people ate came from domesticated animals, which have more fat than wild game. Livestock also supplied early pastoralists with milk products, which are full of artery-clogging butterfat. But obesity still wasn't a problem, because even with animals to help, physical exertion was built into just about everyone's life.

That remained the case practically up to the present. It's really only in the past 100 years that cars and other machinery have dramatically reduced the need for physical labor. And as exercise has vanished from everyday life, the sophisticated technology of food production has made fatty, sugary foods easy to come by; this combination has led to skyrocketing obesity rates. In the year 1700 Britain consumed 23,000 tons of sugar, about 7.5 lbs. of sugar per capita. The U.S. currently consumes more than 150 lbs. of sweetener per capita, nearly 50% of which is high-fructose corn syrup that is increasingly used as a sugar substitute. Farmers armed with powerful fertilizers and high-tech equipment are growing enormous quantities of corn and wheat, most of which is processed and refined to be tastier and more convenient but is less nutritious. They are raising vast herds of cattle whose meat is laden with the fat that makes it taste so good. (65)

And thanks to mass production, all that food is relatively cheap. It's also absurdly convenient. In many areas of the U.S., if you had a craving for cookies a century ago, you had to fire up the woodstove and make the dough from scratch. If you wanted butter, you had to churn it. If you wanted a steak, you had to butcher the cow. Now you jump into the car and head for the nearest convenience store—or if that's too much effort, you pick up a phone or log on to the Internet and have the stuff delivered to your door. (75)

Unless you make a determined effort, you'll probably choose the path of least resistance. Evolving during a time of scarcity, humans developed an instinctive desire for basic tastes—sweet, fat, salt—that they could never fully satisfy. As a result, says Rutgers University anthropologist (80) (85)

CONTINUE

- (90) Lionel Tiger, “We don’t have a cut-off mechanism for eating. Our bodies tell us, ‘Fat is good to eat but hard to get.’” The second half of that equation is no longer true, but the first remains a powerful drive.

1

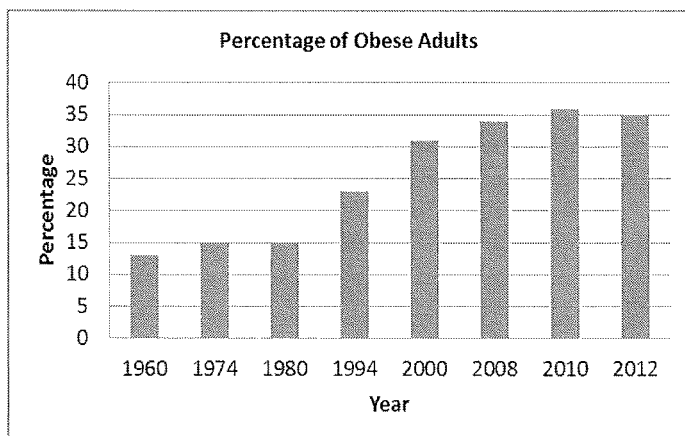
Which of the following best summarizes the main point of the passage?

- A) Agriculture is a direct cause of obesity in humans because of the reliance on dairy and grain-fed animals.
- B) Sugar should be less available to humans and should be consumed just once a year.
- C) Obesity is the result of decreased physical exertion, increased availability of food, and a primal desire for sugar and fat.
- D) The human diet should more closely resemble that of our ancestors, consisting mostly of protein rather than fat.

2

In line 23, the author mentions the “modern marathon runner” in order to

- A) illustrate how physically demanding life was for early humans.
- B) remind the reader that marathon runners do not suffer from obesity.
- C) argue that a marathon runner’s diet closely resembles that of early humans.
- D) present running marathons as an effective way to prevent obesity.



3

According to the author, all of the following were effects of agriculture EXCEPT

- A) fewer nutrients in the typical diet.
- B) increased longevity.
- C) obesity.
- D) diminished height.

4

In contrasting the lifestyles of humans 100,000 years ago and humans today, the author provides the most support for which of the following claims?

- A) Lines 1-3 (“The appetite ... reasons”)
- B) Lines 19-20 (“Climbing trees ... work too”)
- C) Lines 31-33 (“For one thing ... fester”)
- D) Lines 73-74 (“And thanks ... cheap”)

5

Information provided by the passage most strongly suggests which of the following?

- A) Humans have an innate desire to eat foods made from corn and wheat, leading to obesity.
- B) Convenient, inexpensive foods are less nutritious but are valuable during times of scarcity.
- C) Humans should revert to a hunter-gatherer lifestyle and abandon agriculture altogether.
- D) Obesity occurs when the consumption of high-fat foods is not offset by physical exercise.

6

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

- A) Lines 37-41 (“Nutritionally ... thrived on”)
- B) Lines 47-49 (“Livestock ... butterfat”)
- C) Lines 56-60 (“And as exercise ... rates”)
- D) Lines 62-65 (“The U.S. ... substitute”)

7

As used in line 48, the word “pastoralists” most nearly means

- A) writers.
- B) peasants.
- C) farmers.
- D) hunter-gatherers.

8

The author claims that humans generally prefer fat and sugar in their foods because

- A) they have more vitamins and amino acids than other types of foods.
- B) they were the foods most easily acquired by early humans.
- C) humans have evolved to view sweet and fatty foods as essential but scarce.
- D) they became more accessible after humans learned to grow and harvest their own food.

9

Which of the following provides the best evidence for the answer to the question above?

- A) The comparison between honeycomb and Krispy Kreme donuts (lines 10-14)
- B) The statistics provided (lines 60-65)
- C) The example of cookies (line 76)
- D) The quote from Lionel Tiger (lines 90-92)

10

As used in line 69, the word “refined” most nearly means

- A) purified.
- B) treated.
- C) polished.
- D) contaminated.

11

Based on the information from the passage and the graphic, it can be reasonably inferred that in 1960

- A) food was more difficult for people to obtain than it was in 2010.
- B) obesity was more prevalent than it was in 1950, but less prevalent than it was in 1970.
- C) people either consumed less sugar and fat or were more physically active than they were in 2010.
- D) people relied on either hunting and gathering or strenuous farm work to obtain their food.

CONTINUE

Questions 12-21 are based on the following passages.

Passage 1 is adapted from David Livingstone "The Emancipation Proclamation, The Declaration Of Independence, And The Presidency: Lincoln's Model Of Statesmanship." ©1999 by David Livingstone. Passage 2 is adapted from John J. Dwyer, "Abraham Lincoln, Stepfather Of Our Country." ©2012 by John J. Dwyer.

Passage 1

By examining the Emancipation Proclamation we can understand Lincoln's statesmanship. Lincoln did not follow the prevailing public opinion of his day on the matter of slavery, and he tried to elevate the opinion of Americans on the subject while still serving those whom he represented. The Republican Party platform, on which Lincoln was elected to the presidency in 1861, explicitly promised to maintain the principles of the Declaration of Independence. Above all, the platform emphasized the principle of the equality of all men. Thus, the U.S. Constitution, based as it is on the Declaration of Independence, was shown to be fundamentally at odds with slavery.

Once the Southern states had seceded, restoring the Union became a necessary condition for any further advances against slavery. However, Lincoln faced some political division in the North and could not make slavery the primary focus of the war effort. Preserving the Union was the cause that had to take the forefront. However, there was no shift in Lincoln's beliefs about the immorality of slavery or its central importance as the root cause of the Civil War.

The Emancipation Proclamation may have raised the moral plane of the Civil War in the eyes of many Americans, but Lincoln had never been under the illusion that the war was about any issue other than the future of slavery in the Union. Moreover, to claim that saving the Union was a mere political goal in comparison with the more principled goal of ending slavery is to claim that Lincoln saw the two issues as separable. Yet Lincoln often said that the principle behind slavery was an unjust principle of rule among men. Clearly, slavery contradicts one important aspect of the Declaration of Independence, namely, that

all men are created equal. Lincoln constantly returned to the Declaration as both the foundation of the Constitution and the basis on which to attack slavery. For Lincoln, to preserve the Union was to attack slavery at its very root.

Passage 2

Evidence from Lincoln's own words as well as his actions shows that something besides a desire to end African-American bondage fueled his historic Emancipation Proclamation. Some members of the U.S. Senate launched a revolt against Lincoln in mid-December 1862, just before he signed the Proclamation into law. According to Lincoln's old friend, Illinois Representative Orville Browning, and others, the senators demanded the president do more for the war effort, including emancipating all African-American slaves in America. They apparently threatened to bring down his administration otherwise. The Emancipation Proclamation served to quell the Senate revolt and keep Lincoln's presidency safe. While Lincoln may have been morally opposed to slavery himself, it was politics that pushed him to legally abolish it.

A portion of the completed Emancipation Proclamation addressed another view Lincoln had in mind for Southern slaves but not Union border state slaves—"impressment" into the Federal armies, often against their will. A horrendous 68,000 of the 186,000 African-Americans who fought for Lincoln's armies died during the war. Lincoln saw the opportunity: these former slaves would provide significant manpower in the desperate struggle and deprive the Confederates of their services. Thus, the Emancipation Proclamation was a savvy political maneuver that kept senators and abolitionists happy while providing much-needed military manpower to fight against the South.

In the end, Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation revealed Lincoln's political wisdom and brilliance and hastened the demise of American slavery. However, the end of slavery in the United States was not smooth, nor was it based on pure morality. As Lincoln succumbed to political pressure and signed the Emancipation Proclamation, he also set the stage for a bloody end to the Civil War and more than a century of difficult racial relations.

12

The authors of both passages describe

- A) the causes of the Civil War.
- B) Lincoln's motives for abolishing slavery.
- C) the meaning of the Emancipation Proclamation.
- D) Lincoln's interpretation of the Declaration of Independence.

13

The authors of both passages would likely agree that

- A) the Emancipation Proclamation did not reflect Lincoln's own personal morals.
- B) freeing the slaves was a decision Lincoln had no interest in making.
- C) Lincoln's decisions were influenced at least partly by politics.
- D) Lincoln believed in the equality of all men.

14

Which of the following expresses the main difference between the two passages?

- A) Passage 1 describes Lincoln's personality, while Passage 2 focuses on his role in the Civil War.
- B) Passage 1 examines slavery as a cause of the Civil War, while Passage 2 analyzes the effects of slavery on the war.
- C) Passage 1 analyzes the Emancipation Proclamation itself, while Passage 2 focuses on its effect on the war effort.
- D) Passage 1 claims that Lincoln's political and personal ideals overlapped, while Passage 2 demonstrates a disparity between Lincoln's personal beliefs and political actions.

15

Compared to Passage 1, Passage 2 is

- A) more sentimental in tone.
- B) less approving of Lincoln's actions.
- C) more reverent of Lincoln's character.
- D) less biased in its portrayal of the war.

16

Passage 1 most strongly suggests which of the following about Lincoln?

- A) He viewed abolishing slavery as a necessary political strategy to bolster Union forces.
- B) He was inspired to write the Emancipation Proclamation by the Republican platform.
- C) He believed slavery was fundamentally incompatible with the Declaration of Independence and the U.S. Constitution and must be abolished to preserve the Union.
- D) He ended slavery to raise the moral plane of the Civil War for the American people.

17

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

- A) Lines 11-12 ("Above all ... men")
- B) Lines 18-21 ("However, Lincoln ... effort")
- C) Lines 31-34 ("Moreover, to claim ... separable")
- D) Lines 39-43 ("Lincoln ... root")

CONTINUE

18

As used in line 7, the word “platform” most nearly means

- A) stage.
- B) podium.
- C) principles.
- D) forum.

19

Which of the following best expresses the main point of Passage 2 ?

- A) Lincoln freed the slaves primarily for political rather than for moral reasons.
- B) Lincoln’s decision to free the slaves was based on his personal objections to slavery.
- C) The Senate rebellion nearly prevented Lincoln from writing the Emancipation Proclamation.
- D) Impressment of African-Americans into the Union army was the only way to win the war.

20

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

- A) Lines 56-58 (“The Emancipation Proclamation ... safe”)
- B) Lines 65-67 (“A horrendous ... war”)
- C) Lines 68-71 (“Lincoln ... services”)
- D) Lines 71-75 (“Thus ... South”)

21

As used in line 46, the word “fueled” most nearly means

- A) increased.
- B) motivated.
- C) fed.
- D) encouraged.

CONTINUE

Questions 22-32 are based on the following passage.

This passage is adapted from Scott Cookman, Ice Blink: The Tragic Fate of Sir John Franklin's Lost Polar Expedition. ©2000 by Scott Cookman.

"Nearly all men die of their remedies, and not their illnesses." —Molière

- Line (5) It could not have been long that autumn before the surgeons began seeing evidence of scurvy again: men falling sick with ulcerated gums, blood-blotched limbs and pain and swelling in the joints. For reasons the surgeons did not understand, the daily issue of lemon juice—one ounce per man per day—was ineffective. They could not have known why: an ounce of fresh-squeezed lemon juice contains about 40 mg of vitamin C, less than half the 90 to 100 mg per day now considered minimum to prevent scurvy. What they did know was that the juice, stored in 5-gallon wooden kegs, lost its potency over time. The decline in strength was a common complaint. After only eighteen months in the Arctic in 1830, Sir John Ross reported the lemon juice "very weak, scarce half the strength approved." The surgeons knew that much (even today's pharmaceutically processed and well-packaged multivitamins have a maximum shelf life of only two years). They also knew that, unless something was done quickly, half the crews could be dead before spring.
- (25) Their first defense would have been to increase the daily dosage. But even doubling the dosage, weak as it had become, did nothing to stop the disease. However, one of the surgeons noticed that *something* in the crews' winter allowance did.
- (30) During the summer, the men were fed an unendingly monotonous diet of one pound of bread and 1¼ pounds of salt meat (either beef or pork) a day. With the exception of the lemon juice, each man got only one pint of peas and ¾ pound of barley a week. These were the sole antiscorbutics but for "Potatoes, Fresh, occasionally in place of barley" and "Vegetables, Fresh, as required for the soup," both of which were long since gone by fall of 1846. In retrospect, it's fortunate that Arctic summers were so short (eight to twelve weeks); on this ration, most of the crew was certainly suffering from scurvy before winter.
- (45) But to conserve fuel in the darkest, coldest months, the Admiralty abruptly varied its victualling plan. As soon as the ships went into winter quarters, the flour ration was reduced by 25 percent to save the fuel necessary to bake bread.

- (50) The weekly issue of salt meat, a favorite of the crew, was cut by a fifth to save the fuel required to melt fresh water to soak it in and fry it. The issue of peas was halved, since it took an awful lot of cooking and fuel to make them palatable.
- (55) To make up for these sore-missed items, each man received 2 pounds of canned meat, 2¼ pounds of canned vegetables, and ¾ pound of canned vegetable soup a week. In addition, every day each man got 1 ounce of pickles (pickled cucumbers, cabbage, onions, or cranberries), 1 ounce of butter, and 2 ounces of cheese.
- (60) Vitamin-wise, this made a day-and-night difference. Suddenly, the scurvy ceased to spread. It was probably this that convinced the surgeons to treat canned meat, vegetables and soup, and pickled cabbages, onions, and cranberries as medicine rather than food. They went down easier and with less complaint than the bitter lemon juice. The men ate them greedily and, miraculously, began to get well almost at once.
- (65) Intuitively, without training, they had hit on something quite remarkable: the canned food, as well as the pickled vegetables and berries, were proof against scurvy. They somehow parsed this seemingly simple but confoundingly complex solution out themselves, despite the fact they were simple ships' surgeons and not doctors. In the nineteenth century, the distinction between the two was vast. Surgeons, who learned their trade by apprenticeship, were considered medical mechanics. They sawed off limbs, splinted broken bones, and bound up wounds—things more highly educated doctors did *not* do. Doctors administered drugs, lots of drugs, and were generally addressed as *doctor*. Surgeons, whatever their station, were dismissed as *mister*. The difference was plain.
- (70) But in an age long before preventative medicine was known, they appear to have practiced it exceedingly well. The men and ships had been kept scrupulously clean and free of lice, preventing typhus, commonly called "ship's fever." Besides scurvy, they somehow also managed to keep a Pandora's box of other deficiency diseases in check.
- (75) Miraculously in June of 1847, after ten months trapped in the pack ice, everyone was alive and well. During the summer of 1847, however, the surgeons' brilliantly improvised cure, for reasons beyond their or anyone else's understanding, became the expedition's curse.
- (80)
- (85)
- (90)
- (95)

22

The main purpose of the passage is best described as

- A) describing the process by which ship surgeons discovered a remedy for a scurvy outbreak.
- B) analyzing the cause of scurvy.
- C) commending the crew for living through such a trying experience.
- D) listing the rations that the sailors received each week.

23

What is the most likely reason that the author uses quotation marks in lines 37-39 ?

- A) To show that the ship's surgeons doubted the effectiveness of these foods in preventing scurvy
- B) To indicate that the information is quoted from some type of guidebook used on the ship
- C) To add a sense of liveliness to the account by using dialogue
- D) To emphasize these phrases and thus provide a more clear definition for "antiscorbutics"

24

As used in line 46, "victualling" most nearly means

- A) cooking.
- B) rationing.
- C) dieting.
- D) heating.

25

As it is used in line 53, "palatable" most nearly means

- A) satisfactory.
- B) delicious.
- C) warm.
- D) disgusting.

26

Through use of the word "miraculously" in line 68, the author emphasizes the fact that

- A) the crew members recovered against all odds.
- B) the ship's surgeons were not treating them with any medicine.
- C) scurvy is very difficult to cure.
- D) the crew members quickly began their recovery.

27

What did the ship surgeons conclude stopped the worsening of scurvy?

- A) Antiscorbutics
- B) Canned goods
- C) Lemon juice
- D) Fresh vegetables

28

It can be reasonably inferred from the passage that in the nineteenth century

- A) surgeons held a highly respected position.
- B) surgeons prescribed many drugs.
- C) surgeons were more highly educated than doctors.
- D) surgeons were less respected than doctors.

29

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

- A) Lines 20-25 ("The surgeons ... spring")
- B) Lines 73-75 ("They ... themselves")
- C) Lines 78-79 ("Surgeons... medical mechanics")
- D) Lines 84-85 ("Surgeons... plain")

30

Which term best describes the author's opinion of the ship surgeons' abilities?

- A) Dismissive
- B) Reverent
- C) Impressed
- D) Ecstatic

31

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

- A) Lines 29-30 ("However, one ... did")
- B) Lines 62-66 ("It was probably ... food")
- C) Lines 73-75 ("They ... themselves")
- D) Lines 86-88 ("in an age ... well")

32

Considering the introductory quote from Molière, which of the following would be the most likely outcome of the situation presented in the article?

- A) The men went on to die of scurvy despite the discovered remedy.
- B) The canned goods ended up being a bigger problem for the crew.
- C) The expedition perished on the ice.
- D) The men starved to death.

Questions 33-42 are based on the following passage.

This passage is adapted from “Draw Back the Curtain?” ©2015 by *The Economist*. It describes some of the personalities of the current appointees to the Supreme Court of the United States.

Line
(5) A bill circulating in the House of Representatives, the charmingly named the Sunshine in the Courtroom Act, aims to overturn a 70-year prohibition on cameras in federal courtrooms. It would allow media coverage of proceedings in such courts at the discretion of the presiding judge. Spectacles like the Boston Marathon bombing case may, if the bill passes, be streamed into citizens’ living rooms. The Sunshine in the Courtroom Act would apply to the Federal courtrooms only and not to the Supreme Court. This is because the proceedings of the country’s highest court are another story. The sun will shine on the Supreme Court only if the Chief Justice wants it to. And despite the grudging openness to new technology he showed in his end-of-year report, neither he nor his colleagues seem terribly keen on cameras.

(10) This will disappoint the nearly three-quarters of Americans who say they would like to watch the Justices in action. Some contend that oral arguments have little effect on how the court rules, but Timothy Johnson, Paul Wahlbeck and James Spriggs, three political scientists, posit that
(15) Supreme Court oral arguments “provide Justices with useful information that influences their final votes on the merits.”

(20) A small cadre of advocates bend the Justices’ ears much more often than everybody else. Before he was appointed Chief Justice in 2005, John Roberts argued 39 cases before the court and won 25. Paul Clement, solicitor-general under President George W. Bush and now in private practice, has appeared before the court 75 times and is
(35) considered a virtuoso. Despite a universally praised appearance in 2012, however, Mr. Clement could not persuade the Justices to strike down Obama-care. A somewhat bumbling defense of the Affordable Care Act by Barack Obama’s solicitor-general nonetheless contained the key contention that the law’s penalty for not buying health insurance was best regarded as a “tax” permitted

by the constitution; and that was enough to persuade Chief Justice Roberts to join the court’s four liberals in upholding the law.

(45) The Chief Justice and Ruth Bader Ginsburg, the oldest of the three women on the court, tend to ask brief, piercing questions to clarify a point or probe a weakness. Justice Ginsburg is all business, but the
(50) Chief Justice—as he showed recently in *Elonis v United States*, a case concerning the legality of violent Facebook posts—is affable and can even be hip. Probing the limits of free speech, he invoked Eminem, an artist who writes violent rap lyrics, and drew laughter when he wondered whether “a reasonable teenager on the internet” would interpret a jilted man’s violent comments as evidence he meant to physically harm his ex-wife. Nobody beats
(60) Justices Antonin Scalia and Stephen Breyer in the humor department. Justice Breyer tosses out plaintive ironies, while Justice Scalia kills with sarcasm: “What about devil worshippers?” he deadpanned in 2013 in the case of a town accused of alienating dissenters by starting its town-board meetings with Christian prayers.

(65) Sitting one at each end of the bench, two liberal Justices, Sonia Sotomayor and Elena Kagan, are both feisty in arguments. Justice Sotomayor tends to bear down on lawyers with fine-grained questions about precedent, while Justice Kagan is the master of the big picture. Her hypotheticals are crystal-clear and concise, a contrast to Justice Breyer’s sometimes impenetrable stream-of-consciousness. Justice Samuel Alito, with his cocked head and
(70) sternly arched eyebrow, often poses the toughest questions of the day. Two justices are sphinx-like: Clarence Thomas, who has not asked a question since 22 February, 2006, and Anthony Kennedy, often the presumed swing vote in the biggest cases, whose questions rarely betray how he will decide.

(75) Transcripts and audio recordings of the hearings are available on the Supreme Court’s website; but, for the time being, court-watchers are limited to members of the press and people who
(80) line up early to vie for one of a couple of hundred seats in the public gallery. Not a lot of sunshine penetrates the Supremes’ sacred chamber; law or no law, the heavy drapery is not about to be pulled aside.

CONTINUE

33

The main purpose of the passage is best described as

- A) illustrating how the Supreme Court justices would appear to the public eye.
- B) explaining the inner workings of the Supreme Court chamber.
- C) clarifying terms introduced in the first paragraph.
- D) describing a scenario that demonstrates a general rule.

34

The author's tone throughout the passage is best described as

- A) enthusiastic and optimistic.
- B) doubtful and cynical.
- C) analytical and appeasing.
- D) informal and informative.

35

The primary purpose of the first paragraph (lines 1-18) is to

- A) highlight the differences between the Federal Court and the Supreme Court.
- B) introduce the author's opinion of the subject matter.
- C) contrast the Federal Court and the Supreme Court as a way to introduce the topic of the passage.
- D) clarify why the Federal Court is more flexible than the Supreme Court when it comes to the media.

36

As used in line 28, "cadre" most nearly means

- A) scheme.
- B) outline.
- C) squad.
- D) group.

37

The fourth and fifth paragraphs (lines 46-80) accomplish the following EXCEPT

- A) detail the personalities of Supreme Court Justices.
- B) paint a picture of what the media would see if allowed in Supreme Court Chambers.
- C) reveal the Supreme Court Justices' stance on media in their chambers.
- D) illustrate the differences between the Supreme Court Justices.

38

As used in line 52, "affable" most nearly means

- A) sociable.
- B) good-humored.
- C) peaceful.
- D) courteous.

39

Information provided by the passage suggests that the Supreme Court will likely

- A) not allow cameras in its courtroom.
- B) allow cameras in its courtroom if circumstances merit such action.
- C) support the Sunshine in the Courtroom Act.
- D) strike down the Sunshine in the Courtroom Act.

40

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

- A) Lines 5-7 ("It would ... judge")
- B) Lines 15-18 ("And despite ... cameras")
- C) Lines 24-27 ("posit ... merits")
- D) Lines 86-89 ("Not a lot ... aside")

41

Which of the following does the author imply would happen if the public had access to media coverage of the Supreme Court Chamber?

- A) The majority of Americans would be disappointed.
- B) The majority of the Supreme Court Justices would support this decision.
- C) Some of the Supreme Court Justices would be entertaining.
- D) Some of the Supreme Court Justices would support this change.

42

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

- A) Lines 19-21 (“This will ... action”)
- B) Lines 46-49 (“The Chief Justice ... weakness”)
- C) Lines 58-62 (“Nobody ... sarcasm”)
- D) Lines 76-80 (“Two justices ... decide”)

CONTINUE

Questions 43-52 are based on the following passage.

This passage is adapted from Anita Shreve, *All He Ever Wanted*. ©2003 by Anita Shreve.

The fire began in the kitchen and spread to the hotel dining room. Without warning, or perhaps just the one muffled cry of alarm, a ball of fire (yes, actually a ball) rolled through the arched and shuttered doorway from the kitchen, a sphere of moving color so remarkable, it was as though it had life and menace, when, of course, it did not—when, of course, it was simply a fact of science or of nature and not of God. For a moment, I felt paralyzed, and I remember in the greatest detail the way the flame climbed the long vermilion drapes with a squirrel’s speed and agility and how the fire actually leapt from valance to valance, disintegrating the fabric and causing it to fall as pieces of ash onto the diners below. It was nearly impossible to witness such an event and not think a cataclysm had been visited upon the diners for their sins, past or future.

If the fact of the fire did not immediately penetrate my consciousness, the heat of the blast did and soon propelled me from my seat. All around me, there was a confusion of upended tables, overturned chairs, bodies pitched toward the door of the dining room, and the sounds of broken glass and crockery. Fortunately, the windows toward the street, large windows through which a body might pass, had been thrown open by an enterprising diner. I remember that I rolled sideways through one of these window frames and fell onto the snow and was immediately aware that I should move aside to allow others to land as I had—and it was in that moment that my altruism was finally triggered. I rose to my feet and began to assist those who had sustained cuts and bruises and broken bones, or who had been mildly crushed in the chaos. The blaze lit up the escaped diners with a light greater than any other that could be produced in the night, so that I was able to see clearly the dazed expressions of those near to me. Many people were coughing, and some were crying, and all looked as though they had been struck by a blow to the head. A few men attempted heroics and tried to go back into the hotel to save those who remained behind, and I think one student did actually rescue an elderly woman who had succumbed to paralysis beside the buffet table; but generally there was no thought of reentering the burning building once one had escaped. Indeed,

so great was the heat that we in the crowd had to move farther and farther across the street until we all stood in the college quadrangle, surrounded by bare oaks and elms and stately sycamores.

Later we would learn that the fire had begun with a few drops of oil spilled onto a kitchen fire, and that the undercook, who stood near to the stove, had felt compelled to extinguish the fire by throwing upon it a pitcher of water and then, in her excitement, fanning the flames with a cloth she was holding. Some twenty persons in the upper stories of the hotel were trapped in their rooms and burned to death—one of these was Myles Chapin from the chemistry faculty, and what he was doing in a hotel room when his wife and child were safely at home on Wheelock Street I should not like to speculate (perhaps it was his compromised circumstances that made the man hesitate just a second when he should not have). Surprisingly, only one of the kitchen staff perished, owing to the fact that the back door had been left open, and the fire, moving with the particular drafts between door and windows, sped toward the dining room, allowing most of the staff to escape unharmed, including the hapless undercook who had started it all with her fluster.

43

Which of the following is NOT a purpose of this excerpt?

- A) To relate a trying circumstance
- B) To ponder the nature of heroism
- C) To give some insight into the thoughts of the narrator
- D) To allude casually to notions of justice

44

It can be determined from the first paragraph (lines 1-18) that the narrator initially felt

- A) unable to move and somewhat mesmerized by the fire.
- B) in awe of the beauty of the fire.
- C) worried about the squirrels and other animals affected by the fire.
- D) extremely anxious about the spreading of the fire.

CONTINUE

45

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

- A) Lines 2-9 (“Without warning ... God”)
- B) Lines 9-15 (“For a moment ... below”)
- C) Lines 21-25 (“All around me ... crockery”)
- D) Lines 28-33 (“I remember ... triggered”)

46

As used in line 20, “penetrate” most nearly means

- A) pass through.
- B) alert.
- C) damage.
- D) illuminate.

47

The narrator considers the actions of the men wanting to perform “heroics” (line 43) to be

- A) dynamic.
- B) admirable.
- C) unrealistic.
- D) self-serving.

48

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

- A) the author’s own altruism (line 32)
- B) the dazed expressions of the people nearby (line 39)
- C) the elderly woman who was rescued (line 45)
- D) the intense heat from the fire (line 49)

49

In lines 61-67, the narrator speculates that Myles Chapin

- A) would be greatly missed since he was a much admired chemistry professor.
- B) was engaged in an adulterous affair at the time of the fire.
- C) was responsible for the fire, as he was familiar with chemical reactions.
- D) was somewhat fortunate since his family was safe at home, away from the fire.

50

As used in line 74, “fluster” most nearly means

- A) haste.
- B) confusion.
- C) anxiousness.
- D) frustration.

51

Throughout the passage, the author does all of the following EXCEPT

- A) consider the others in the dining room to be deserving of punishment.
- B) become aware of the need for benevolence.
- C) act to save himself.
- D) imagine the fire to be more than what it is.

52

Which of the following is an example of irony from the passage?

- A) The heat was so great that the crowd had to move across the street.
- B) The undercook who started the fire was able to escape easily and unharmed.
- C) The blaze of the fire produced a light greater than any other.
- D) The large windows which provided escape for many had been opened previously.



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.

Writing and Language Test

35 MINUTES, 44 QUESTIONS

Directions: Each passage below is accompanied by several questions which may ask you to consider revisions to improve expression of ideas or correct grammatical errors. Some questions may ask you to make editing decisions which involve a graphic (a table or chart). For each question, choose the answer that most effectively improves the passage. Select “NO CHANGE” to leave the highlighted portion as it is.

2

Questions 1-11 are based on the following passage.

A gradual slowdown in chainsawing and bulldozing, particularly in Brazil, helped reduce deforestation’s annual toll on the climate by nearly a quarter between the 1990s and 2010. A new study describes how this trend **1** had seen agriculture overtake deforestation as the leading source of land-based greenhouse gas pollution during the past decade. **2** United Nations climate negotiations focus heavily on forest protections, the researchers note that delegates to the talks ignore similar opportunities to reform farming.

“The decline in deforestation over the past decade or two is a success story,” Rob Jackson, a professor at Stanford University’s earth sciences school, said. The deforestation slowdown has, “in large part,” he said, been driven by new forestry rules in Brazil, by the U.N.’s Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation (REDD) program, which funds forest conservation, and **3** similar policies elsewhere. The new study, led by the U.N. Food and Agriculture Organization, quantifies the reductions in climate pollution from the degradation and clearcutting of forests. **4** Thus, the researchers aim to tally those indirect impacts later this year.

1

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) has saw
- C) saw
- D) has seen

2

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) While United Nations
- C) Because United Nations
- D) Since United Nations

3

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) by similar
- C) for similar
- D) with similar

4

Which choice, if inserted at this point, would provide the best evidence to support the transition between sentences?

- A) Clearcutting is infamous for creating a blight in forested areas.
- B) However, the researchers recognize that clearcutting is most often used to clear space for agriculture, leading to agriculture’s indirect climate impacts.
- C) The impacts of clearcutting are many and have been numerated endlessly.
- D) The ecologists involved in the study have spent a lot of time calculating clearcutting’s impact on climate.

CONTINUE

[1] The study is also a reminder that the burning of fossil fuels **5** remain the main cause of global warming. [2] Burning fuel produces about four times more climate pollution every year than forestry and agriculture combined—a figure that is growing. [3] The research shows that the recent climate-protecting gains in forests are being nearly canceled out by efforts to satisfy the world’s growing appetite—particularly **6** its appetite for meat. [4] Americans’ consumption of beef has recently fallen below that of chicken for the first time. [5] Agricultural climate pollution is mostly caused by livestock. [6] Cows and buffalo are the worst offenders—their ruminating guts and decomposing waste produce a lot of methane. [7] They produce so much methane, and eat so much fertilized feed, that livestock are blamed for two-thirds of agriculture’s climate pollution every year. **7**

5

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) remaining
- C) remains
- D) have remained

6

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) their
- C) it’s
- D) they’re

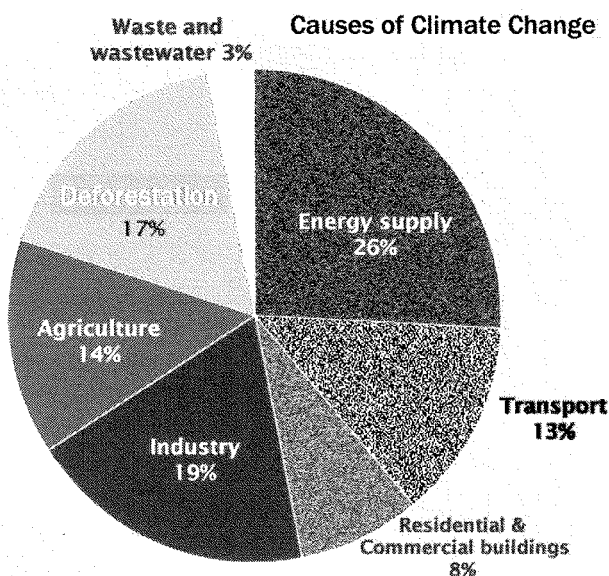
7

Which sentence should be deleted from the third paragraph to improve the cohesion of the paragraph?

- A) Sentence 1
- B) Sentence 2
- C) Sentence 4
- D) Sentence 5

CONTINUE

The paper noted a **8** gap between global efforts to reduce the climate impacts of deforestation and the lack of a global response to the climate impacts of food production. During U.N. climate negotiations, agriculture is barely discussed. Some countries, particularly India, have been averse to discussing agricultural impacts during U.N. climate negotiations—largely because they fear that the outcomes of such talks could reduce agricultural output and worsen food shortages. “Poor countries are not going to sit idly by and just impose reductions in food production to meet greenhouse gas reduction targets,” said Doug Boucher, the director of climate research at the Union of Concerned **9** Scientists. Reducing the overuse of fertilizers, protecting the organic content of soils by changing farming practices, and keeping rice paddies flooded for fewer weeks every season could all **10** help out with a climate solution, he said.



8

All of the following choices are appropriate EXCEPT

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) divide
- C) space
- D) gulf

9

Which of the following additions to the sentence provides the best transition to the next sentence?

- A) Scientists, who pointed out some alternative steps that these countries could take.
- B) Scientists, who has published several articles about the impact of fertilizers.
- C) Scientists, who was the primary author of the study.
- D) Scientists, who believes a climate solution is within our reach.

10

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) be
- C) cause
- D) contribute to

11

Does the graphic provide adequate support for the main contentions of the article?

- A) Yes, because it shows the various causes of global warming, which are discussed in the article.
- B) Yes, because it shows that the burning of fossil fuels produces four times as much pollution as forestry and agriculture, supporting a major point in the article.
- C) No, because it shows deforestation contributes more to global warming than agriculture, contradicting a major argument of the article.
- D) No, because it doesn't show the impact of livestock on global warming, which is a main point of the article.

Questions 12-22 are based on the following passage.

“Man, what a beautiful shot!”

Cinematographers live for hearing that phrase. Also known as Directors of Photography (or DPs), they are **12** responsible to the look of a movie. They run the lighting and camera department and make the creative and technical choices that determine whether a movie is bright and beautiful or dark and gritty.

Cinematographer is one of the key creative positions on a film shoot. Along with the writer and the director, the Cinematographer has massive input on what the final result will be when making a movie. But DPs fight tooth and claw for jobs in their field. There are fewer **13** movies, which are made every year, and the handful of big name DPs seem to get hired onto all of the major ones. Everyone else fights with each other for what’s left.

[1] To add injury to insult, they get paid about a tenth of what the director makes and no one, not even the most diehard film geeks, will probably ever know **14** them. [2] All they have is the shot. [3] To be fair, they get paid so much less than a director because they’re spending less time on the project. [4] Whereas a director will come on board very early in the project and see it through until the end, the DP will typically come on board only two weeks before shooting starts and then leave a week into post-production. [5] However, that also means that a DP spends much of his time **15** finding those projects. [6] Imagine if half of every year **16** were spent going on job interviews. **17**

12

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) the ones who are responsible for a movie’s look
- C) responsible for how a movie looks
- D) the people responsible to how a movie looks

13

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) movies that are
- C) movies being
- D) movies to be

14

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) their names
- C) his name
- D) the name

15

Which choice is strongest and most consistent with the tone of the passage?

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) wandering for
- C) trying to find
- D) on the lookout for

16

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) you would go
- C) you need to do
- D) had to be spent to go to

17

Where should the following sentence be inserted to improve the cohesion of the preceding paragraph?

So while directors work on one or two projects a year, a DP may be able to do as many as seven or eight.

- A) Before sentence 1
- B) After sentence 3
- C) After sentence 4
- D) After sentence 6

CONTINUE

The best way to **18** assure solid work is to buddy up to a specific director. If you connect with a director and work well together, then you'll be “packaged” with the director on any films they do. This “packaging” element means that every time the director is hired, you'll be hired as well. You'll still need to find the occasional supplementary job, but this deal definitely gives you a leg up on the competition. **19**

Thank goodness for commercials. **20** Commercials are the best way for a DP to earn pocket money.

Not only is there much more work, but the pay is pretty good. Commercials also have the added **21** benefit to give a DP the chance to direct.

Advertising agencies will often hire a DP to pull double duty in both positions. It has less to do with laziness and more to do with the fact that the ad agency makes all of the major creative decisions on **22** those commercials. The agency simply needs to hire someone to execute those decisions well.

18

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) ensure
- C) make sure of
- D) warrant

19

If another paragraph were added at this point, which topic for the paragraph would best fit the overall organization of the passage?

- A) A more thorough explanation of what a cinematographer does
- B) A comparison of cinematographic techniques used in movies with those used for commercials
- C) An anecdote about the camaraderie among cinematographers
- D) An discussion of how a bad relationship with a director could make it more difficult for a cinematographer to find work

20

Which choice is most consistent with the author's tone?

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) Commercials are a DP's bread and butter.
- C) The realm of commercials provides a plausible alternative for DP's requiring additional financial resources.
- D) Need extra cash? Commercials will give a healthy boost to your wallet!

21

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) benefit of giving
- C) benefit, while giving
- D) benefit and give

22

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) the
- C) their
- D) its

Questions 23-33 are based on the following passage.

Leonidas became king of Sparta when his older half-brother died without having produced a male heir. As king, Leonidas was a military leader as well as a political one. Like all male Spartan citizens, Leonidas had been trained mentally and physically since childhood in **23** preparation in becoming a hoplite warrior. Hoplites were armed with a round shield, spear, and iron short sword. In battle, they used a formation called a phalanx, in which rows of hoplites stood directly next to each other so that their shields overlapped with one another. **24** If the phalanx broke or if the enemy attacked from the side or the **25** rear; however, the formation became vulnerable. It was this fatal weakness that proved to be Leonidas' eventual undoing.

Ancient Greece was made up of several hundred city-states, of which Athens and Sparta were **26** the larger and more powerful. Although those many city-states vied with one another for control of land and resources, they also banded together to defend themselves from foreign invasion. Twice at the beginning of the fifth century B.C., Persia attempted such an invasion. In 490 B.C. the Persian king Darius I instigated the initial such attempt as part of the First Persian War, **27** so a combined Greek force turned back the Persian army at the Battle of Marathon. Ten years later, during the Second Persian War, one of Darius' sons, Xerxes I, again launched an invasion against Greece.

23

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) preparation to become
- C) preparing to become
- D) preparation, becoming

24

Which choice, inserted here, most effectively adds support as well as cohesion to the first paragraph?

- A) The warriors had to stand very close to each other to make sure the shields overlapped correctly.
- B) The Roman legions used a similar technique centuries later in their wars with the Germanic tribes.
- C) Unfortunately, the phalanx technique didn't always work as intended.
- D) During a frontal attack, this wall of shields provided significant protection to the warriors behind it.

25

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) rear, however, the formation
- C) rear. However, the formation
- D) rear—however the formation

26

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) larger and more powerful
- C) the largest and most powerful
- D) the most large and powerful

27

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) but
- C) however
- D) and

CONTINUE

Under Xerxes, the Persian army moved south through Greece on the eastern coast, accompanied by the Persian navy moving parallel to the shore. To reach their destination at Attica, the region controlled by Athens, **28** the Persians needing to go through the coastal pass of Thermopylae. Leonidas led an army of 6,000 to 7,000 Greeks from many city-states, including 300 Spartans, in an attempt to stop the Persians.

Leonidas **29** placed his army at the narrow pass, expecting it would funnel the Persian army toward his own force. For two days, the Greeks withstood the determined attacks of their far more numerous enemy. Leonidas' plan worked **30** good at first, **31** since he did not know that there was a route over the mountains that would allow the enemy to bypass his fortified position. A local Greek told Xerxes about this other route and led the Persian army across it, enabling them to surround the Greeks. Leonidas and the 300 Spartans with him were all killed, along with most of their remaining allies. The Persians found and beheaded Leonidas' corpse—an act that was considered to be a grave insult.

Leonidas' sacrifice did not prevent the Persians from continuing down the Greek coast. Soon, however, the Athenians defeated the Persians, after which **32** they returned home. Nonetheless, Leonidas' action demonstrated Sparta's willingness to sacrifice itself for the protection of the Greek region. **33**

28

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) the Persians, necessarily going
- C) the Persians needed to go
- D) the Persians must go

29

Which choice is most consistent with the author's purpose?

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) installed
- C) put
- D) located

30

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) well
- C) better
- D) best

31

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) while
- C) nevertheless
- D) but

32

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) they were returning
- C) the Persians returned
- D) the Persians' returning

33

The author is considering adding another paragraph here. Which choice would be the most effective topic?

- A) A summary of other leaders who have sacrificed themselves for the good of their nations
- B) An account of what happened to Xerxes when he returned to Persia after his defeat
- C) A description of Spartan cultural practices
- D) An account of the construction of a shrine built to honor Leonidas' sacrifice

Questions 34-44 are based on the following passage.

Soon after the Civil War ended, author John W. De Forest called for a work of fiction that would help reunite the country and at the same time place it at the pinnacle of world literature. He called this hypothetical work “The Great American Novel.” De Forest then proffered his own nomination for the honor: “The nearest approach to the desired phenomenon is *Uncle Tom’s Cabin*.” De Forest was not **34** alone in this assessment. William Dean Howells, chief theorist of American realism, described Stowe’s novel in 1895 as “still perhaps our chief fiction.”

Uncle Tom’s Cabin was unprecedented as a reading and publishing phenomenon. Harriet Beecher Stowe was nearly forty years old when she decided to write “three or four” installments about slave life for the abolitionist paper *The National Era*, which began publishing them in 1851. Soon **35** after embarking on this modest exercise, the narrative **36** began: Characters took on a life of their **37** own; incident and detail emerged faster than she could write them, and plot and narrative blossomed with almost uncontrollable vitality. The book **38** has become a sensation, even before she finished it. Stowe wrote forty-one installments, which were placed between hard covers the next year, and the work became the second best-selling book in America during the nineteenth century (only the Bible sold more copies). In a statement nearly as famous as the one Lincoln is supposed to have made about the **39** novel: that it started the Civil War—Stowe claimed providential inspiration as the source of *Uncle Tom’s Cabin*: “I did not write it. God wrote it. I merely did His dictation.”

It was the uncanny ability of *Uncle Tom’s Cabin* to ensnare readers in the concerns of **40** their characters that made Stowe’s book so powerfully

34

Which choice is most consistent with the tone of the passage?

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) all by himself
- C) solo
- D) solitary

35

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) after she embarked
- C) after she was embarking
- D) after embarked

36

Which choice best captures the manner in which Harriet Beecher Stowe wrote *Uncle Tom’s Cabin*?

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) exploded
- C) continued
- D) trickled out

37

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) own, incident
- C) own: incident
- D) own—incident

38

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) becoming
- C) had become
- D) will become

39

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) novel, that
- C) novel; that
- D) novel—that

40

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) its
- C) those
- D) His

CONTINUE

popular. Southern editors decried the novel as

41 “unscrupulous” while it enlisted sympathies on behalf of slaves through imaginative identification—an unfair tactic, it seemed to them, in the polemical

42 war of abolition. One of Stowe’s greatest accomplishments was to collapse the distance between white readers and slave characters, to encourage empathetic rapport with African Americans among whites in ways seldom before attempted in fiction. 43

41

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) “unscrupulous” even though
- C) “unscrupulous”; therefore,
- D) “unscrupulous” because

42

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) war with
- C) war about
- D) war over

43

If a sentence were placed here to add support to the third paragraph, which choice would be most effective?

- A) A sentence that gives examples of other ways that African-American characters have been utilized in fiction
- B) A sentence that discusses Stowe’s other writing projects, which didn’t have nearly the success that *Uncle Tom’s Cabin* did
- C) A sentence which describes white readers imagining some tragic and poignant scenes from the novel
- D) A sentence which explores the details of both sides of the abolition debate as it stood at that time

44

Where in the passage would be the best place to insert the following paragraph?

Though Black readers today see the book as little more than a tale about black docility in a romanticized Southern location, many black readers were once powerfully drawn to *Uncle Tom’s Cabin*. For instance, in James Weldon Johnson’s fictional *Autobiography of an Ex-Colored Man*, published in 1912, the biracial narrator confesses that Stowe’s book “opened my eyes as to who and what I was and what my country considered me.”

- A) At the beginning of the passage
- B) After the first paragraph
- C) After the second paragraph
- D) At the end of the passage



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.

Math Test



Turn to Section 3 of your answer sheet to answer the questions in this section.

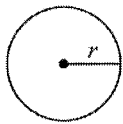
3

25 MINUTES, 20 QUESTIONS

For questions 1-20, solve each problem, choose the best answer from the choices provided, and fill in the corresponding circle on your answer sheet. For questions 16-20, solve the problem and enter your answer in the grid on the answer sheet. Please refer to the directions before question 16 on how to enter your answers in the grid. You may use any available space in your test booklet for scratch work.

Notes:

1. The use of a calculator is **not permitted**.
2. All variables and expressions used represent real numbers unless otherwise indicated.
3. Figures provided in this test are drawn to scale unless otherwise indicated.
4. All figures lie in a plane unless otherwise indicated.
5. Unless otherwise indicated, the domain of a given function f is the set of all real numbers x for which $f(x)$ is a real number.

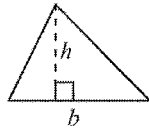


$$A = \pi r^2$$

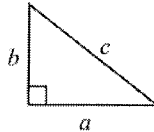
$$C = 2\pi r$$



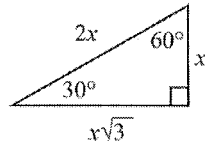
$$A = lw$$



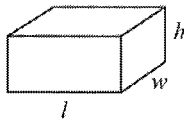
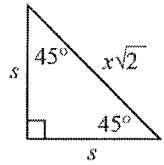
$$A = \frac{1}{2}bh$$



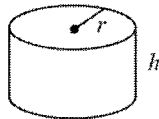
$$c^2 = a^2 + b^2$$



Special Right Triangles



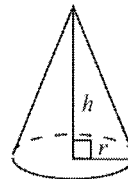
$$V = lwh$$



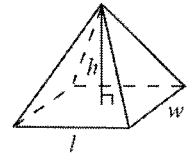
$$V = \pi r^2 h$$



$$V = \frac{4}{3}\pi r^3$$



$$V = \frac{1}{3}\pi r^2 h$$



$$V = \frac{1}{3}lwh$$

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

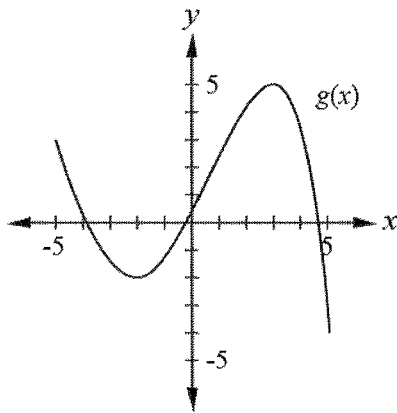
The number of radians of arc in a circle is 2π .

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

CONTINUE



1



The figure above shows the graph of $g(x)$. Which value of x is the maximum of $g(x)$ within the interval $[-5, 5]$?

- A) -5
- B) -2
- C) 3
- D) 5

2

$$f(x) = (x - a)(x + a)$$

For the quadratic expression above, what is the coefficient of x ?

- A) 0
- B) 1
- C) 2
- D) 4

3

To clean a house, Bob charges a fee of \$20 for his equipment and \$8.75 per hour spent cleaning. Ryan charges a fee of \$16 for his equipment and \$9.75 per hour spent cleaning. If x represents the number of hours spent cleaning, what are all the values of x for which Ryan's total charge is greater than Bob's total charge?

- A) $x > 4$
- B) $3 \leq x \leq 4$
- C) $4 \leq x \leq 5$
- D) $x < 3$

4

$$2x - 5y = 10$$

$$kx + 20y = -40$$

If the system of linear equations above has an infinite number of solutions and k is a constant, what is the value of k ?

- A) -2
- B) -4
- C) -8
- D) -16



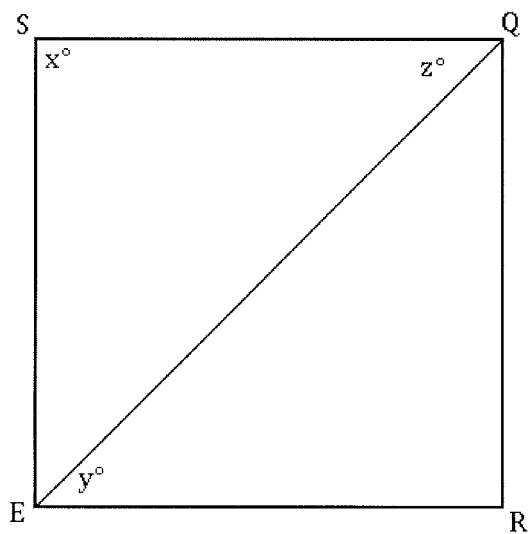
5

$$I = \frac{|E|^2}{2\eta}$$

The equation above shows the relationship between the intensity, I , of a light and the electric field E of that light. The symbol η is called natural impedance and is a constant. Which of the following is the correct expression for the value of E ?

- A) $E = (2I\eta)^2$
- B) $E = 2\sqrt{I\eta}$
- C) $E = \sqrt{\frac{I}{2\eta}}$
- D) $E = \sqrt{2I\eta}$

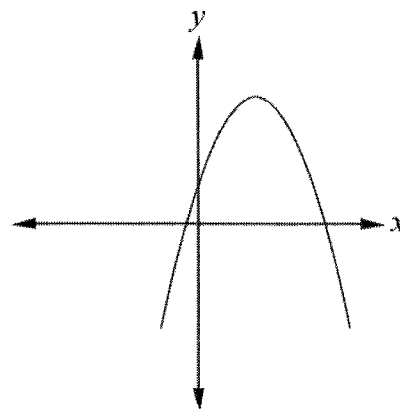
6



In the above square $SQRE$, what is the average of x , y , and z ?

- A) 180
- B) 90
- C) 60
- D) 45

7



If the graph above represents

$$y = ax^2 + bx + c,$$

which of the following is true?

- A) $a < 0, c > 0$
- B) $a < 0, c < 0$
- C) $a > 0, c > 0$
- D) $a > 0, c < 0$

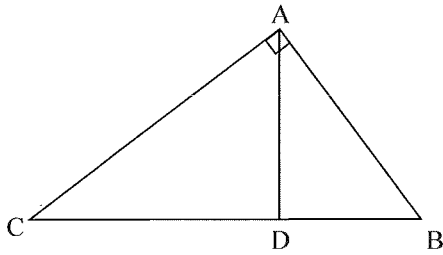
8

An exponential function has two positive, real roots and a 0 root. Which of the following expressions could be the function described above?

- A) $f(x) = ax^2 + bx + c$
- B) $f(x) = ax^2 - bx + c$
- C) $f(x) = ax^2 + bx^2 + cx$
- D) $f(x) = ax^3 - bx^2 + cx$



9



In the figure above, $\triangle ABC$ is a right triangle with the right angle at A . Line segment \overline{AD} is an altitude, $AB = 15$ and $AC = 20$. What is the area of $\triangle ABD$?

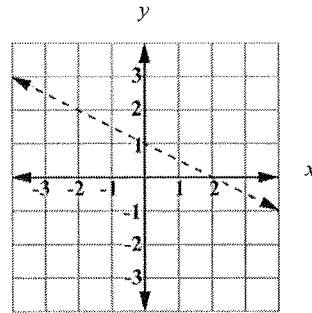
- A) 25
- B) 150
- C) 96
- D) 54

10

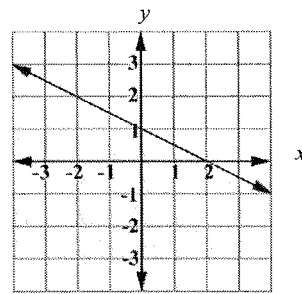
Which graph represents the inequality below?

$$3x + 6y > 6$$

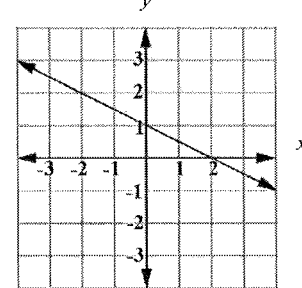
A)



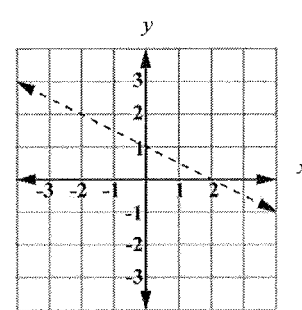
B)



C)



D)





11

$$h(x) = 3(x^2 + 5x + 4) - 4(x - c)$$

In the polynomial $h(x)$ defined above, c is a constant. If $h(x)$ is divisible by x , what is the value of c ?

- A) -3
- B) -2
- C) 0
- D) 3

12

If $x - y = 7$ and $x^2 - y^2 = -70$, then what is the value of x ?

- A) -3
- B) $-\frac{3}{2}$
- C) $-\frac{2}{3}$
- D) -2

13

While participating in a triathlon, Marcus is able to run the marathon portion at a rate of one mile per 10 minutes. A marathon is equal to 26 miles. If Marcus runs for h hours, where h is less than 4.3, how much farther must Marcus run at time t ?

- A) $43 - 6h$
- B) $26 - 6h$
- C) $6h - 26$
- D) $6h - 43$

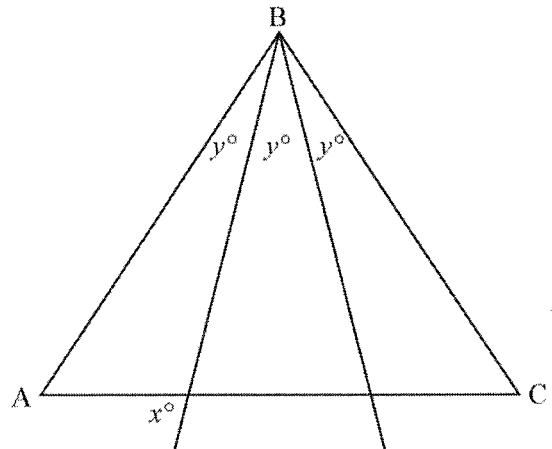


14

Given $f(x) = 3x^2 - 1$ and $g(x) = 2x$, which of the following expressions is $f(g(x))$?

- A) $12x^2 - 1$
- B) $6x^2 - 2$
- C) $6x^3 - 2x$
- D) 11

15



In the figure above $\overline{AB} = \overline{BC}$ and the angle of C is 54° . What is the value of x ?

- A) 24
- B) 54
- C) 78
- D) 108

CONTINUE



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

Answer: 201
Either position is correct

7	/	1	2
	●	/	
○	○	○	○
0	0	0	0
1	1	●	1
2	2	2	●
3	3	3	3
4	4	4	4
5	5	5	5
6	6	6	6
●	7	7	7
8	8	8	8
9	9	9	9

← Fraction line

	2	.	5
	○	/	
○	○	●	○
0	0	0	0
1	1	1	1
2	●	2	2
3	3	3	3
4	4	4	4
5	5	5	●
6	6	6	6
7	7	7	7
8	8	8	8
9	9	9	9

← Decimal point

	2	0	1
	○	/	
○	○	○	○
0	0	●	0
1	1	1	●
2	●	2	2
3	3	3	3
4	4	4	4

	2	0	1
	○	/	
○	○	○	○
0	●	0	0
1	1	●	1
●	2	2	2
3	3	3	3
4	4	4	4

- Mark no more than one circle in any column.
- Because the answer sheet will be machine-scored, you will receive credit only if the circles 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 circles 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

3	1	/	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 2/3 are:

	2	/	3
	○	●	
○	○	○	○
0	0	0	0
1	1	1	1
2	●	2	2
3	3	3	●
4	4	4	4
5	5	5	5
6	6	6	6
7	7	7	7

.	6	6	6
	○	/	
○	○	○	○
0	0	0	0
1	1	1	1
2	2	2	2
3	3	3	3
4	4	4	4
5	5	5	5
6	●	●	●
7	7	7	7

.	6	6	7
	○	/	
○	○	○	○
0	0	0	0
1	1	1	1
2	2	2	2
3	3	3	3
4	4	4	4
5	5	5	5
6	●	●	6
7	7	7	●



16

Simplify the following expression:

$$\frac{3\sqrt{25x^{\frac{3}{4}}}}{\frac{1}{2}x^{\frac{3}{8}}}$$

17

Given $g(x) = 3x^2 - 2x + 1$, what is the value of $g(4) - g(3)$?

18

Given $(x + ia)(x - ia) = 10$ and $x^2 = 1$, then what is the value of a ?

19

Let the function $g(x)$ be defined for all values of x by $g(x) = x(x - 1)$. If m is a positive number and $g(m + 2) = 12$, what is the value of m ?

20

An opera house charges \$152 per box seat and \$87 per normal seat. Last opening night there was a total of 110 attendees and the opera house made \$10,675. How many of the patrons were in box seats?



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.

Math Test



Turn to Section 4 of your answer sheet to answer the questions in this section.

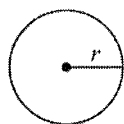
4

55 MINUTES, 38 QUESTIONS

For questions 1-30, solve each problem, choose the best answer from the choices provided, and fill in the corresponding circle on your answer sheet. For questions 31-38, solve the problem and enter your answer in the grid on the answer sheet. Please refer to the directions before question 31 on how to enter your answers in the grid. You may use any available space in your test booklet for scratch work.

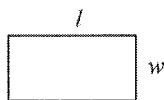
Notes:

1. The use of a calculator is permitted.
2. All variables and expressions used represent real numbers unless otherwise indicated.
3. Figures provided in this test are drawn to scale unless otherwise indicated.
4. All figures lie in a plane unless otherwise indicated.
5. Unless otherwise indicated, the domain of a given function f is the set of all real numbers x for which $f(x)$ is a real number.

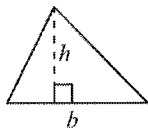


$$A = \pi r^2$$

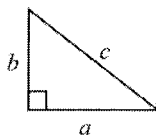
$$C = 2\pi r$$



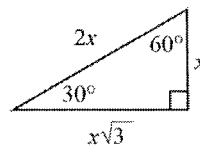
$$A = lw$$



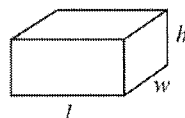
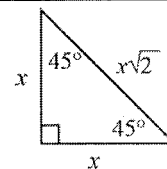
$$A = \frac{1}{2}bh$$



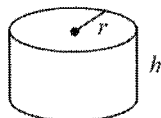
$$c^2 = a^2 + b^2$$



Special Right Triangles



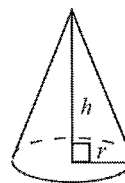
$$V = lwh$$



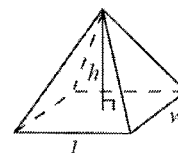
$$V = \pi r^2 h$$



$$V = \frac{4}{3}\pi r^3$$



$$V = \frac{1}{3}\pi r^2 h$$



$$V = \frac{1}{3}lwh$$

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

The number of radians of arc in a circle is 2π .

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



1

Perform the following operation:

$$\frac{x^2 - 2x - 35}{x^2 - 4x - 21} \div \frac{(x^2 + 9x + 20)}{x^2 - x - 12} =$$

- A) $\frac{x^4 + 3x^3 - 5x^2 + 2x - 1}{x^4 - 6x^3 + 3x^2 - 7x - 14}$
- B) $\frac{x^3 - 3x}{(x+3)}$
- C) $\frac{(x+5)^2}{(x+3)^2}$
- D) $\frac{x-4}{x+4}$

2

$$\frac{x^3 + ax^2 + bx + c}{x + d} = x^2 - kx + k$$

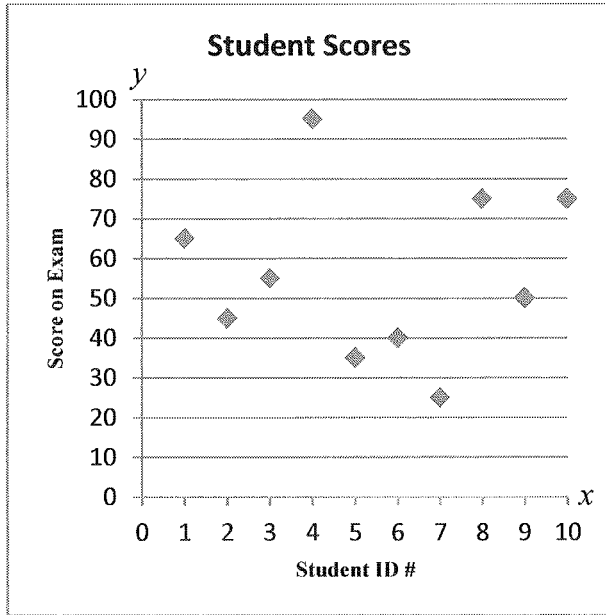
In the above equation d and k are positive integers. Which of the following could be all of the roots of $x^3 + ax^2 + bx + c$?

- A) $d, -k$
- B) d, k
- C) $-d, 2$
- D) $-1, -2$



Questions 3 and 4 refer to the following information.

Professor Lynn teaches advanced quantum particle theory at the local learning annex. She recently gave her class their first exam and graphed their scores.



3

What is the mode score for this exam?

- A) 45
- B) 50
- C) 75
- D) There is no discernible mode.

4

What is the outlier score?

- A) 25
- B) 35
- C) 75
- D) 95





5

$$y = mx + b$$

In the equation above m is negative and b is positive. If the n intercept is where an equation crosses the n axis, which of the following must be true?

- A) The x intercept is negative.
- B) The x intercept is positive.
- C) The x intercept occurs at $x = \frac{b}{m}$.
- D) The x intercept occurs at $x = \frac{m}{b}$.

6

If $f(x + 1) = 2x - 3$ for all values of x , what is the value of $f(3)$?

- A) 1
- B) 3
- C) 5
- D) 7

7

Two men go on a hunting trip in order to supply their cabin with fresh venison for the upcoming winter. Each man is capable of hunting between 3 to 5 bucks, each of which weighs between 187 lbs. to 348 lbs. If the average buck is 80% usable meat by mass, which of the following systems of inequalities models the range of the mass of meat, m , the men will bring back for winter?

- A) $2 \times .8 \times (5 \times 187) \leq m$
 $m \leq 2 \times .8 \times (3 \times 348)$
- B) $.8(3 + 2) \times 187 \leq m$
 $m \leq .8(5 + 2) \times 348$
- C) $2 \times .8(3 \times 187) \leq m$
 $m \leq 2 \times .8(5 \times 348)$
- D) $2 \times .8(3 + 187) \leq m$
 $m \leq 2 \times .8(5 + 348)$



8

When purchasing a used car, a car dealership can finance your sale through the bank or through its own financing program. When purchasing with a bank loan there is a flat fee of f dollars with a monthly payment of m dollars for 30 months. When financing through the car dealership there is a flat fee of $f-240$ dollars and a monthly rate of k dollars per month for 36 months. If the two plans cost the same amount in the long run, what must be the value of m in dollars?

- A) 40
- B) $\frac{6k-40}{5}$
- C) $1.2k$
- D) $15 - \frac{k}{2}$

9

Two cars are racing each other across the city. One car drives along a highway shaped like a semicircle across the top of the city. The other car takes a straight path, the diameter of the semicircle, across the city. Despite their different paths, the race ends in a tie. If the slower car is going 20 mph, what is the approximate speed of the faster car in mph?

- A) 62.8 mph
- B) 52.7 mph
- C) 39.5mph
- D) 31.4 mph

10

A tutor earns \$15 an hour for tutoring *two* children and an additional \$5 tip when both children get an A on a test. If the two children both get an A, what expression could be used to determine how much the tutor earned?

- A) $15x + 5$, where x is the number of hours.
- B) $5x + 15$, where x is the number of hours.
- C) $x(15 + 2) + 5$, where x is the number of children.
- D) $5x + (15 + 2)$, where x is the number of children.

11

$$4(x + y) = y$$

If (x, y) is a solution to the equation above and $y \neq 0$, what is the ratio $\frac{x}{y}$?

- A) $-\frac{5}{4}$
- B) $-\frac{3}{4}$
- C) $\frac{1}{2}$
- D) $\frac{3}{4}$



12

$$-\frac{1}{4}x + \frac{1}{2}y = 10$$

$$\frac{1}{8}x - \frac{1}{8}y = 19$$

Which ordered pair (x, y) satisfies the system of equations above?

- A) (344, 192)
- B) (259, 104)
- C) (418, 229)
- D) $(129, \frac{169}{2})$

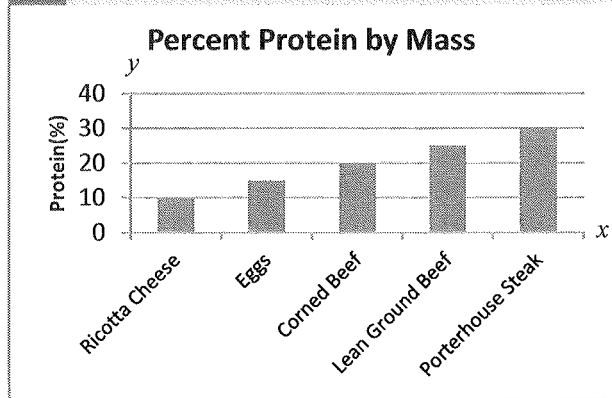
13

$$x^2 + 6x - 40 = 0$$

If u and v are two solutions of the equation above and $u > v$, which of the following is the value of $u - v$?

- A) 16
- B) 14
- C) 12
- D) 4

14



The graph above shows the amount of protein supplied by five different food products- ricotta cheese, eggs, corned beef, lean ground beef, and porterhouse steak- as a percentage of their total weights. The costs of 10 grams of each product are \$3.00, \$3.30, \$3.75, \$6.00, and \$7.50, respectively. Which of the following four food products supplies the most protein per dollar?

- A) Ricotta Cheese
- B) Eggs
- C) Corned Beef
- D) Lean Ground Beef

15

Lloyd grows only potatoes and corn in his garden. Last year, he grew 280 pounds of potatoes and 120 pounds of corn. This year, the production (by weight) of potatoes declined by 10 percent, and the production (by weight) of corn declined by 25 percent. By what percentage did the total yield, by weight, of Lloyd's garden decline?

- A) 14.5 percent
- B) 15 percent
- C) 17.5 percent
- D) 35 percent

CONTINUE



16

$$y = x^2 - 5x - 14$$

The equation above represents a parabola in the xy -plane. Which of the following is an equivalent form of the equation that has the x -intercepts of the parabola as constants?

- A) $y = (x - 2)(x + 7)$
- B) $y = x(x - 5) - 14$
- C) $y + 14 = x^2 - 5x$
- D) $y = (x + 2)(x - 7)$

Questions 17 and 18 refer to the following information.

Einstein's theory of special relativity states that as an object accelerates towards the speed of light, distances observed in the direction of velocity appear to shrink. This phenomenon is known as length contraction and can be described with the following equation:

$l_{moving} = l_{rest}\sqrt{1 - \beta^2}$, where β is the ratio of the velocity to the speed of light, $\beta = \frac{v}{c}$.

17

Tom and Jerry are racing toward the Casper galaxy in their own spaceships. While flying to their destination they each pass the same nebula that is 10 parsecs long. If Tom sees the nebula as 6 parsecs long while Jerry views the nebula as 4 parsecs long, who is traveling more quickly?

- A) Tom, because as you travel at speeds closer to the speed of light, apparent lengths get shorter.
- B) Tom, because as you travel at speeds closer to the speed of light, apparent lengths get longer.
- C) Jerry, because as you travel at speeds closer to the speed of light, apparent lengths get shorter.
- D) Jerry, because as you travel at speeds closer to the speed of light, apparent lengths get longer.

18

Vanessa is in a spaceship moving extremely quickly through the cosmos. If the observed distances before her are half as long as they were when before she started moving, what is β ?

- A) $\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$
- B) $\frac{3}{4}$
- C) $\frac{1}{4}$
- D) $\frac{1}{2}$

CONTINUE



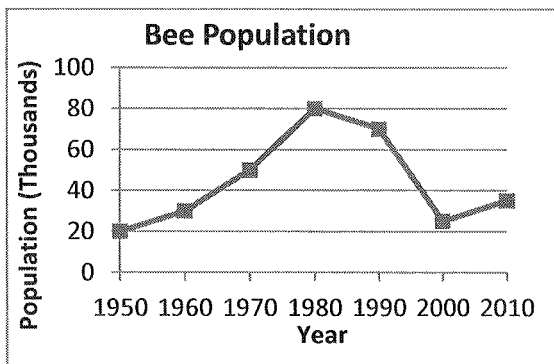
19

A ball is accelerating down a ramp at a rate of $a = 5.9 \frac{m}{s}$. If the acceleration down the ramp is $a = 9.8 \sin(\angle C)$, what is the angle of the ramp, $\angle C$, in radians?

- A) .37
- B) .646
- C) 3.7
- D) $\pi/2$

20

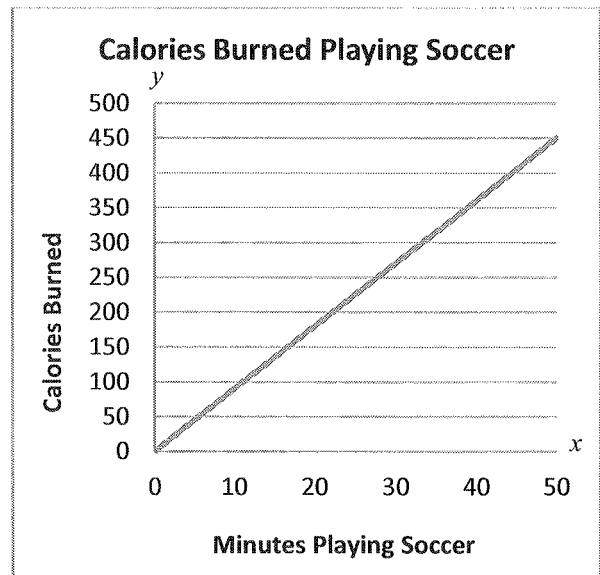
The population of bees in a certain region was monitored over the course of several decades.



Which of the following time periods had the largest change to the bee population?

- A) 1950-1960
- B) 1960-1970
- C) 1980-1990
- D) 1990-2000

Questions 21 and 22 refer to the following chart.



21

Approximately how many calories are burned in 25 minutes of playtime?

- A) 180 calories
- B) 225 calories
- C) 270 calories
- D) 360 calories

22

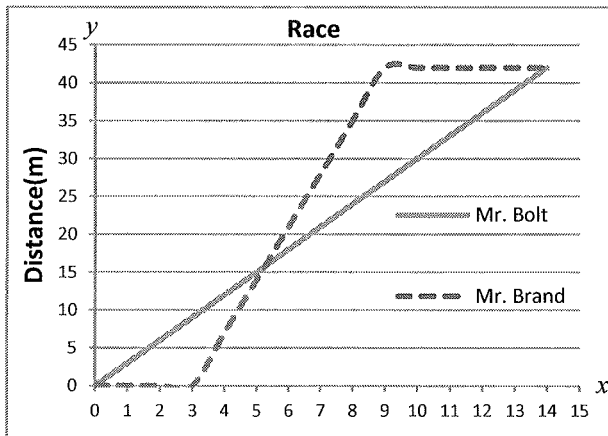
Which equation represents the graph? c is calories, and m is minutes.

- A) $c = 9m$
- B) $c = 90m$
- C) $c = m + 80$
- D) $m = 9c$



Questions 23, 24 and 25 refer to the following information.

Mr. Brand and Mr. Bolt are running a friendly foot race. The two agree to run as fast as they can to prove who is faster. The graph of their race follows.



23

What were both contestants doing from 10s to 14s?

- A) Mr. Brand was resting and Mr. Bolt was sprinting.
- B) Mr. Bolt was resting and Mr. Brand was sprinting.
- C) Both were sprinting.
- D) Both were resting.

24

What was Mr. Brand's average velocity for all 14 seconds of the race?

- A) 9 m/s
- B) 7 m/s
- C) 5 m/s
- D) 3 m/s

25

If Mr. Brand were to run at full speed for a total of 28 seconds, how far would he travel?

- A) 84 m
- B) 168 m
- C) 196 m
- D) 280 m



26

Which of the following statements best describe the inequality?

$$3 \leq x \leq 8$$

- A) A number x is fewer than 8 or no less than 3.
- B) A number x is less than or equal to 3 or more than 8.
- C) A number x is more than 3 and less than 8.
- D) A number x is greater than or equal to 3 and no more than 8.

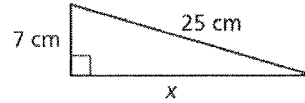
27

A system of two linear equations has no solution. What can you conclude about the graphs of the two equations?

- A) The lines have the same slope and the same y -intercept.
- B) The lines have the same slope and a different y -intercept.
- C) The lines have different slopes and the same y -intercept.
- D) The lines have different slopes and different y -intercepts.

28

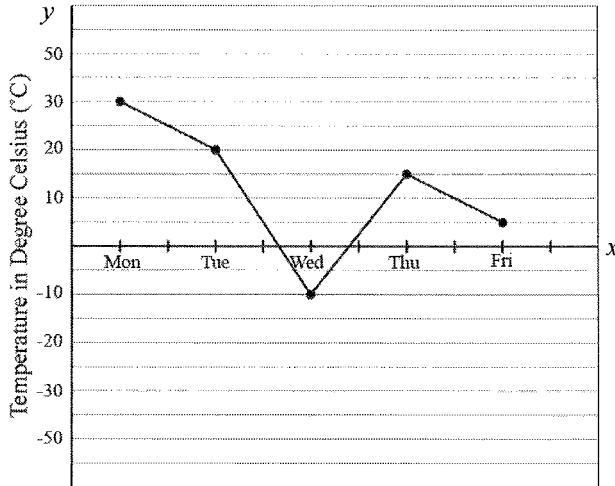
The perimeter of the triangle shown below is greater than 50 centimeters. Which inequality represents this algebraically?



- A) $\frac{1}{2}(7x) < 50$
- B) $x + 32 < 50$
- C) $\frac{1}{2}(7x) > 50$
- D) $x + 32 > 50$



29



The figure above shows the variation of temperature in a certain area between Monday and Friday. Between which two days do the temperatures change most dramatically?

- A) Mon and Tue
- B) Tue and Wed
- C) Wed and Thu
- D) Thu and Fri

30

A bird starts gliding and drops 2 meters in elevation for every 50 meters it travels horizontally. The bird is at 1,350 meters elevation when it starts gliding, and the bird is traveling at 12 meters per second horizontally. What is the elevation of the bird, in meters, at the point where the bird passes t seconds after starting to glide?

- A) $1,350 - 0.02t$
- B) $1,350 - 0.48t$
- C) $1,350 - 2t$
- D) $1,350 - 12t$



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

Answer: 201

Either position is correct

7	/	1	2
	●	/	
○	○	○	○
1	0	0	0
1	1	●	1
2	2	2	●
3	3	3	3
4	4	4	4
5	5	5	5
6	6	6	6
●	7	7	7
8	8	8	8
9	9	9	9

← Fraction line

	2	.	5
	○	/	
○	○	●	○
1	0	0	0
1	1	1	1
2	●	2	2
3	3	3	3
4	4	4	4
5	5	5	●
6	6	6	6
7	7	7	7
8	8	8	8
9	9	9	9

← Decimal point

	2	0	1
	○	/	
○	○	○	○
1	0	●	0
1	1	1	●
2	●	2	2
3	3	3	3
4	4	4	4

2	0	1	
	○	/	
○	○	○	○
1	0	0	0
1	1	●	1
2	●	2	2
3	3	3	3
4	4	4	4

- Mark no more than one circle in any column.
- Because the answer sheet will be machine-scored, you will receive credit only if the circles 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 circles 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

3		1			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 $2/3$ are:

	2	/	3
	○	●	
○	○	○	○
1	0	0	0
1	1	1	1
2	●	2	2
3	3	3	●
4	4	4	4
5	5	5	5
6	6	6	6
7	7	7	7

.	6	6	6
○	○	/	
○	○	○	○
1	0	0	0
1	1	1	1
2	2	2	2
3	3	3	3
4	4	4	4
5	5	5	5
6	●	●	●
7	7	7	7

.	6	6	7
	○	/	
○	○	○	○
1	0	0	0
1	1	1	1
2	2	2	2
3	3	3	3
4	4	4	4
5	5	5	5
6	●	●	6
7	7	7	●



31

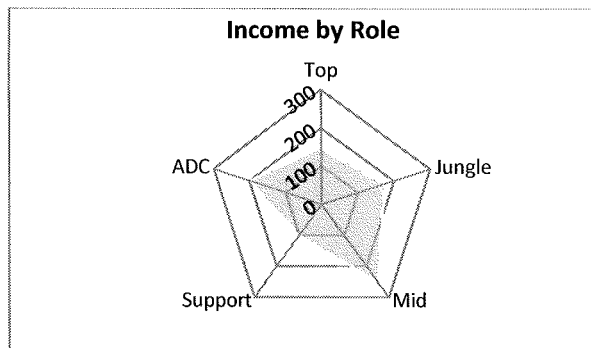
In chemistry class, a student adds a 70% peroxide solution to 3 mL of a solution that is 15% peroxide. The function

$f(x) = \frac{3(0.15)+x(0.70)}{3+x}$ represents the percent of peroxide in the resolution solution, where x is the amount of 70% solution that is added. How many mL of the 70% peroxide solution should be added to create a solution that is 40% peroxide?

32

Find a positive root of the following expression: $x^3 + x^2 - 12x$

33



The above chart shows the annual income of members of a competitive gaming team by role. If the mid player makes \$250,000 per year, what is the annual income of the ADC player in thousands of dollars?

34

The sum of one-third of a number and 10 is equal to 13. What is the number?

CONTINUE

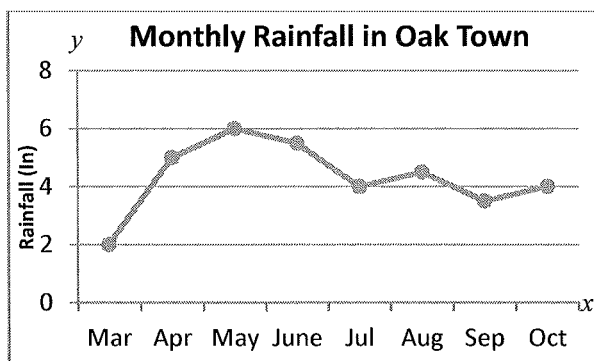


35

$$x^2 - 12x - 64$$

From the above expression, what is one real root?

36



The line graph above shows the monthly rainfall from March to October last year in Oak Town. According to the graph, what was the greatest change in inches (absolute value) in the monthly rainfall between consecutive months?

37

If the volume of the sphere with radius r is V , and the volume of a sphere with radius $2r$ is aV . What is the value of a ?

38

A juice company is filling bottles of juice from a tank that contains 75 gallons of pure juice. At most, how many 20-ounce bottles can be filled from the tank?

(1 gallon = 128 ounces)



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.

SAT Practice Essay

5

Directions: The essay portion of this test allows you to demonstrate how well you can read, comprehend, and analyze a passage. In your essay, you should show that you have read the passage carefully, present a coherent analysis, and use language accurately.

Important Reminders:

- You have 50 minutes to write your essay.
- A pencil is required for the essay. An essay written in ink will receive a score of zero.
- Do not write your essay in your test book. You will receive credit only for what you write on your answer sheet.

As you read the passage below, consider how Silas House uses

- evidence, such as facts and examples, to support claims.
- reasoning to develop ideas and to connect claims and evidence.
- stylistic or persuasive elements, such as word choice or appeals to emotion, to add power to the ideas expressed.

Adapted from Silas House, "The Growing Generational Divide." © 2014 by The New York Times Company. Originally published May 8, 2015.

- 1 I was always with older folks when I was very young. They called me "Little Man" and told me I was "an old soul." I worked in the garden with my grandparents, learned how to count money with Old Man Hoskins at the local store, and eavesdropped on the tales of my ancient neighbors. But it was the stories of my fierce aunt, Sis, that were my favorite.
- 2 Unfortunately, it seems there are fewer opportunities for different generations to interact now. The 2010 United States census shows that Appalachia, where I live, has some of the lowest levels of age segregation in the nation. Yet even here I notice a shift away from the intergenerational activity I enjoyed as a child in the 1980s.
- 3 What do we lose as we drift further away from our elders?
- 4 I spent a great deal of my time with Aunt Sis, who seems to have always been old. She knew how to plant and how to build a fire. She had once been known as the wildest and most beautiful woman in Leslie County, Ky. She was blunt and hard to please. Her coal-black hair was always styled, even after long hours in the yarn factory that left her hands bloody with thin cuts. I grew up right next door to her, and everyone said I was "her pick." She didn't bother to deny it. "Little Man is my baby," she always said, even when I was into my 40s.
- 5 Sis challenged my notions of what it meant to be elderly, but more than anything else, my aunt told me stories. She knew all the key elements of storytelling: love, mystery, trouble. In her tales there was comedy, tragedy, a man who got his comeuppance, a defiant woman who would not be defeated, a community that ostracized the heroine. She recalled rationing and claimed to remember listening to F.D.R., my childhood hero, on the radio. She brought my long-lost great-grandparents to life.
- 6 This is the main thing we lose when we don't talk to our elders: the histories. How many teenagers, for example, know the intimate details of the Kardashians' lives but don't know the love stories of their own parents? The joys and sorrows of the older generations serve as examples for us to learn from, to emulate or, perhaps even more useful, to avoid. As age segregation becomes more ingrained in our culture, what cycles will be repeated, what misconceptions will flourish?

CONTINUE

-
- 7 Sis was not without fault, of course. She could be racist and xenophobic in a casual way that many of her generation shared. I had learned that slurs like this were not appropriate, and taught her as much. Intergenerational education.
- 8 Many of us move away from our hometowns and extended family. We also take less part in the activities that once brought different generations together: things like church, community-focused entertainment and communal work. In my hometown, entire families used to attend an annual sorghum cook-off. We pulled foam off the bubbling syrup, sat around an outdoor fire and exchanged stories. First the teenagers stopped coming, then the middle-aged folks. For a while the older generation soldiered on, but the tradition stopped a few years ago.
- 9 The generational divide is nothing new, of course, and will likely grow. According to the most recent census, the elderly population will more than double between now and 2050. Before then we'll have to decide if it's better to ignore a huge chunk of our population, or if we will embrace everything we can give to one another.
- 10 Members of the older generation can help; they are certainly not innocent in this. They, too, congregate with those their own age. My generation should be bridging the gap between the young and the elderly.
- 11 My daughters, both teenagers, spent a lot of time with Sis in her very old age. She may have been on oxygen and in a wheelchair, but the stories she shared taught them how to be strong, defiant, and determined. Sis taught them that people of all ages have value, and revealed to them that multigenerational mixing can lead to true laughter, knowledge, and mutual respect.
- 12 Now Sis is gone, and a universe of stories has gone with her. Fortunately, I had been taught to listen, to be present, and so those stories go on in me and in my daughters, handed down from one generation to another.
-

Assignment: Write an essay in which you explain how Silas House builds an argument to persuade his audience of the benefits of multigenerational interaction. In your essay, analyze how House uses one or more of the features listed in the box above (or features of your own choice) to strengthen the logic and persuasiveness of his argument. Be sure that your analysis focuses on the most relevant features of the passage.

Your essay should not explain whether you agree with House's claims, but rather explain how House builds an argument to persuade his audience.



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