



ESSAY

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ESSAY

Time — 25 minutes

Turn to page 2 of your answer sheet to write your ESSAY.

The essay gives you an opportunity to show how effectively you can develop and express ideas. You should, therefore, take care to develop your point of view, present your ideas logically and clearly, and use language precisely.

Your essay must be written on the lines provided on your answer sheet—you will receive no other paper on which to write. You will have enough space if you write on every line, avoid wide margins, and keep your handwriting to a reasonable size. Remember that people who are not familiar with your handwriting will read what you write. Try to write or print so that what you are writing is legible to those readers.

Important Reminders:

- **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.
- **An off-topic essay will receive a score of zero.**
- **If your essay does not reflect your original and individual work, your test scores may be canceled.**

You have twenty-five minutes to write an essay on the topic assigned below.

Think carefully about the issue presented in the following excerpt and the assignment below.

A colleague of the great scientist James Watson remarked that Watson was always “lounging around, arguing about problems instead of doing experiments.” He concluded that “There is more than one way of doing good science.” It was Watson’s form of idleness, the scientist went on to say, that allowed him to solve “the greatest of all biological problems: the discovery of the structure of DNA.” It is a point worth remembering in a society overly concerned with efficiency.

Adapted from John C. Polanyi, “Understanding Discovery”

Assignment: Do people accomplish more when they are allowed to do things in their own way? Plan and write an essay in which you develop your point of view on this issue. Support your position with reasoning and examples taken from your reading, studies, experience, or observations.

BEGIN WRITING YOUR ESSAY ON PAGE 2 OF THE ANSWER SHEET.

**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.**



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

Questions 9-12 are based on the following passages.

Passage 1

Food has always been considered one of the most salient markers of cultural traditions. When I was a small child, food was the only thing that helped identify my family as Filipino American. We ate *pansit lug-lug* (a noodle dish) and my father put *patis* (salty fish sauce) on everything. However, even this connection lessened as I grew older. As my parents became more acculturated, we ate less typically Filipino food. When I was twelve, my mother took cooking classes and learned to make French and Italian dishes. When I was in high school, we ate chicken marsala and shrimp fra diablo more often than Filipino dishes like *pansit lug-lug*.

Passage 2

Jean Anthelme Brillat-Savarin—who in 1825 confidently announced, “Tell me what you eat, and I will tell you who you are”—would have no trouble describing cultural identities of the United States. Our food reveals us as tolerant adventurers who do not feel constrained by tradition. We “play with our food” far more readily than we preserve the culinary rules of our varied ancestors. Americans have no single national cuisine. What unites American eaters culturally is how we eat, not what we eat. As eaters, Americans mingle the culinary traditions of many regions and cultures. We are multiethnic eaters.

9. Which of the following statements best captures the relationship between the two passages?
- (A) Passage 1 notes problems for which Passage 2 proposes solutions.
 - (B) Passage 1 presents claims that are debunked by Passage 2.
 - (C) Passage 2 furnishes a larger context for the experiences described in Passage 1.
 - (D) Passage 2 provides an update of the situation depicted in Passage 1.
 - (E) Passage 2 uses material presented in Passage 1 to correct a popular misconception.

10. The author of Passage 2 would most likely regard the mother’s willingness to “make French and Italian dishes” (lines 9-10, Passage 1) as

- (A) laughably pretentious
- (B) understandably conservative
- (C) typically American
- (D) a regrettable compromise
- (E) a surprising attitude

11. The two passages differ in their discussions of food primarily in that Passage 1

- (A) considers specific dishes eaten by particular people, whereas Passage 2 comments on a culture’s general attitude toward eating
- (B) contrasts the cuisines of different cultures, whereas Passage 2 emphasizes culinary practices common to all cultures
- (C) presents an abstract theory of food, whereas Passage 2 offers a historical analysis of consumption
- (D) emphasizes the role of nostalgia in food preferences, whereas Passage 2 rejects that approach as overly sentimental
- (E) outlines some popular choices in cuisine, whereas Passage 2 underscores those that are more unusual

12. Unlike the author of Passage 2, the author of Passage 1 makes significant use of

- (A) direct quotation
- (B) sociological analysis
- (C) hypothetical assumptions
- (D) historical sources
- (E) personal experience



Questions 13-24 are based on the following passages.

The passages below discuss the possibility of locating intelligent life on other planets. Passage 1 has been adapted from a 1999 book on the history of the universe. Passage 2 was excerpted from a 2000 book on the scientific quest for extraterrestrial life.

Passage 1

Line Generations of science-fiction movies have conditioned
us to consider bug-eyed monsters, large-brained intellectual
humanoids, and other rather sophisticated extraterrestrial
creatures as typical examples of life outside Earth. The
5 reality, however, is that finding any kind of life at all, even
something as simple as bacteria, would be one of the most
exciting discoveries ever made.

The consensus within the scientific community seems to
be that we eventually will find not only life in other parts of
10 the galaxy but also intelligent and technologically advanced
life. I have to say that I disagree. While I believe we will
find other forms of life in other solar systems (if not in
our own), I also feel it is extremely unlikely that a large
number of advanced technological civilizations are out
15 there, waiting to be discovered. The most succinct support
for my view comes from Nobel laureate physicist
Enrico Fermi, the man who ran the first nuclear reaction
ever controlled by human beings. Confronted at a 1950
luncheon with scientific arguments for the ubiquity of
20 technologically advanced civilizations, he supposedly
said, "So where is everybody?"

This so-called Fermi Paradox embodies a simple logic.
Human beings have had modern science only a few hun-
dred years, and already we have moved into space. It is not
25 hard to imagine that in a few hundred more years we will
be a starfaring people, colonizing other systems. Fermi's
argument maintains that it is extremely unlikely that many
other civilizations discovered science at exactly the same
time we did. Had they acquired science even a thousand
30 years earlier than we, they now could be so much more
advanced that they would already be colonizing our solar
system.

If, on the other hand, they are a thousand years behind
us, we will likely arrive at their home planet before they
35 even begin sending us radio signals. Technological
advances build upon each other, increasing technological
abilities faster than most people anticipate. Imagine, for
example, how astounded even a great seventeenth-century
scientist like Isaac Newton would be by our current global
40 communication system, were he alive today. Where are
those highly developed extraterrestrial civilizations so dear
to the hearts of science-fiction writers? Their existence is
far from a foregone conclusion.

Passage 2

Although posed in the most casual of circumstances,
45 the Fermi Paradox has reverberated through the decades
and has at times threatened to destroy the credibility
of those scientists seriously engaged in the Search for
Extraterrestrial Intelligence (SETI) research program.

One possible answer to Fermi's question ("If there are
50 extraterrestrials, where are they?") is that extraterrestrials
have in fact often visited Earth, and continue to do so.
This is the answer of those who believe in the existence
of unidentified flying objects, or UFO's. But few scien-
tists, even those engaged in SETI, take the UFO claims
55 seriously. "You won't find anyone around here who
believes in UFO's," says Frank Drake, a well-known
SETI scientist. If one discounts the UFO claims, yet still
believes that there are many technological civilizations in
the galaxy, why have they not visited us? Drake's answer
60 is straightforward: "High-speed interstellar travel is so
demanding of resources and so hazardous that intelligent
civilizations don't attempt it." And why should they
attempt it, when radio communication can supply all
the information they might want?

At first glance, Drake's argument seems very persua-
sive. The distances between stars are truly immense.
To get from Earth to the nearest star and back, traveling
at 99 percent of the speed of light, would take 8 years.
And SETI researchers have shown that, to accelerate
70 a spacecraft to such a speed, to bring it to a stop, and
to repeat the process in the reverse direction, would
take almost unimaginable amounts of energy.

Astronomer Ben Zuckerman challenges Drake's
notion that technological beings would be satisfied with
radio communication. "Drake's implicit assumption is
75 that the only thing we're going to care about is intelli-
gent life. But what if we have an interest in simpler
life-forms? If you turn the picture around and you have
some advanced extraterrestrials looking at the Earth, until
the last hundred years there was no evidence of intelligent
80 life but for billions of years before that they could have
deduced that this was a very unusual world and that there
were probably living creatures on it. They would have had
billions of years to come investigate." Zuckerman contends
85 that the reason extraterrestrials haven't visited us is that so
few exist.



13. Which statement about the Fermi Paradox is supported by both passages?
- (A) It articulates a crucial question for those interested in the existence of extraterrestrials.
 - (B) It clarifies the astronomical conditions required to sustain life on other planets.
 - (C) It reveals the limitations of traditional ideas about the pace of technological change.
 - (D) It demonstrates the scientific community's fascination with the concept of interstellar travel.
 - (E) It suggests that advanced extraterrestrial civilizations may be uninterested in our culture.
14. Which statement best describes a significant difference between the two passages?
- (A) Passage 1 analyzes a literary form, while Passage 2 argues that literature has little bearing on science.
 - (B) Passage 1 presents an argument, while Passage 2 surveys current opinion in a debate.
 - (C) Passage 1 concludes by rejecting the Fermi Paradox, while Passage 2 opens by embracing it.
 - (D) Passage 1 describes a phenomenon, while Passage 2 details a belief system that would reject such a phenomenon.
 - (E) Passage 1 defends a viewpoint, while Passage 2 questions that viewpoint's place in scientific research.
15. The author of Passage 1 mentions "monsters," "humanoids," and "creatures" (lines 2-4) primarily to
- (A) question the literary value of science fiction
 - (B) contrast fictional notions with a scientific perspective
 - (C) offer examples of the human fear of the unknown
 - (D) criticize science fiction for being unduly alarmist
 - (E) suggest that scientific research has been influenced by science fiction
16. In line 17, "ran" most nearly means
- (A) fled
 - (B) accumulated
 - (C) traversed
 - (D) managed
 - (E) incurred
17. Passage 1 suggests that the Fermi Paradox depends most directly on which assumption?
- (A) Extraterrestrial civilizations may not wish to be discovered by human beings.
 - (B) Extraterrestrial civilizations would most likely have discovered technology at about the same time human beings discovered it.
 - (C) Extraterrestrial technology would develop at roughly the same rate as human technology.
 - (D) Extraterrestrial civilizations would inevitably use technology for aggressive ends.
 - (E) Science is a more powerful form of human knowledge than are art and literature.
18. The claim made in Passage 1 that a "consensus" exists (lines 8-11) would most likely be interpreted by the author of Passage 2 as
- (A) evidence of compromise in the scientific community
 - (B) an attack on SETI researchers
 - (C) support for Fermi's analysis
 - (D) a revelation of an unexpected truth
 - (E) an oversimplification of a complex debate
19. The author of Passage 1 mentions Isaac Newton (lines 37-40) in order to
- (A) emphasize the rapid rate of technological innovation
 - (B) acknowledge the impact of a profound thinker
 - (C) criticize the inflexibility of Newton's contemporaries
 - (D) speculate about Newton's influence on current research
 - (E) highlight the value of scientific curiosity
20. In lines 44-48, the author of Passage 2 indicates that the Fermi Paradox has been
- (A) thoroughly misunderstood
 - (B) surprisingly influential
 - (C) overwhelmingly perplexing
 - (D) intermittently popular
 - (E) frequently misquoted



21. How would Frank Drake (line 56, Passage 2) most likely respond to the statement by the author of Passage 1 about humans “colonizing other systems” (line 26) ?
- (A) The means to accomplish such a project may be beyond our reach.
 - (B) Interstellar colonization is as morally problematic as was colonization on Earth.
 - (C) We would do better to study indigenous life-forms rather than search for extraterrestrial creatures.
 - (D) Humans would be wise to consider that they themselves are subject to colonization.
 - (E) Funding for such an undertaking would pose a thorny political issue for any government.
22. In line 57, “claims” most nearly means
- (A) demands
 - (B) assertions
 - (C) rights
 - (D) territories
 - (E) compensations
23. In line 63, “radio communication” is cited as a
- (A) complex interaction
 - (B) technological relic
 - (C) common occurrence
 - (D) practical alternative
 - (E) dramatic advance
24. Both the author of Passage 1 and Ben Zuckerman (line 73, Passage 2) imply that researchers seeking life on another planet should focus on which of the following?
- (A) Seasonal variations in color due to plant life
 - (B) Evidence of the most basic forms of life
 - (C) Signs of artificially created structures
 - (D) Signals that might be radio communications
 - (E) Changes in geological surface features

NOTE: The reading passages in this test are generally drawn from published works, and this material is sometimes adapted for testing purposes. The ideas contained in the passages do not necessarily represent the opinions of the College Board.

S T O P

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

SECTION 5
Time — 25 minutes
35 Questions

Turn to Section 5 (page 5) of your answer sheet to answer the questions in this section.

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

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

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

EXAMPLE:

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

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

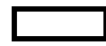
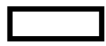
(A) ☒ (B) ☐ (C) ☐ (D) ☐ (E) ☐

1. The library is older than it but still just as beautiful as the courthouse.
- (A) older than it but still just as beautiful as the courthouse
 - (B) older and it is just as beautiful as the courthouse
 - (C) older than the courthouse; it is just as beautiful as it
 - (D) older than the courthouse but just as beautiful
 - (E) just as beautiful as the courthouse and it is older than it

2. Winslow Homer, one of America's foremost artists, spent his last 27 years and painted on the scenic Maine coast.
- (A) spent his last 27 years and painted
 - (B) spent his last 27 years having painted
 - (C) spent his last 27 years painting
 - (D) having spent his last 27 years doing his painting
 - (E) spending his last 27 years painting
3. Researchers are experimenting with various techniques for preventing the accumulation in water of high levels of nitrogen, which can kill plants and animals.
- (A) nitrogen, which can kill plants and animals
 - (B) nitrogen; plants and animals can be killed
 - (C) nitrogen, that is what can kill plants and animals
 - (D) nitrogen, they could kill plants and animals
 - (E) nitrogen, and they can kill plants and animals
4. When the news spread how new goldfields were discovered in Nome, Alaska, thousands abandoned Dawson, the site of the previous gold rush.
- (A) how new goldfields were discovered
 - (B) how there was discovery of new goldfields
 - (C) about new goldfields, which they discovered
 - (D) about new goldfields, and they were discovered
 - (E) about new goldfields that had been discovered
5. When the Berlin Wall, long a symbol of the Cold War, began to be torn down in 1989, five million people went to Berlin to celebrate that.
- (A) to celebrate that
 - (B) for its celebration
 - (C) to celebrate
 - (D) in celebration of that
 - (E) in celebrating



6. To complete the music program, a student must present one vocal performance, one instrumental performance, and composing one original work.
- (A) and composing one original work
 - (B) and one original composition
 - (C) with one original composition
 - (D) and to compose one original work
 - (E) as well as the student's original composition
7. Zookeepers have expanded one's definition of care to include concern for the animal's mental state as well as for its physical well-being.
- (A) have expanded one's definition of care to include
 - (B) have expanded one's definition of care, including
 - (C) expand their definition of care, they include
 - (D) expanding the definition of care to include
 - (E) have expanded their definition of care to include
8. The time and the place for such a large event is subject to approving from the mayor's office.
- (A) The time and the place for such a large event is subject to approving from the mayor's office.
 - (B) For such a large event, the time and the place are subject to the mayor's office's approving them.
 - (C) The time and the place for such a large event are subject to the approval of the mayor's office.
 - (D) The time and place for such a large event are subject to be approved by the office of the mayor.
 - (E) Subject to the approval of the mayor's office are the time and place for such a large event taking place.
9. New Zealand's Kaikoura Peninsula, a ruggedly beautiful spit of land, borders an undersea canyon that is home to the sperm whale and the giant squid.
- (A) borders an undersea canyon that is
 - (B) bordering an undersea canyon,
 - (C) and it borders an undersea canyon, which is
 - (D) which borders an undersea canyon,
 - (E) is the border of an undersea canyon, being
10. In similarity with some other great works, the enduring horror tale *Frankenstein* was first published anonymously; its author, Mary Shelley, wrote the novel when she was not quite nineteen years old.
- (A) In similarity with
 - (B) As
 - (C) Like what happened with
 - (D) Like the case with
 - (E) Like
11. The book is useful because it offers not just philosophy and theory but also tells you what and how to live every day.
- (A) but also tells you what and how to live every day
 - (B) but also it gives ways of everyday living
 - (C) but also advice for everyday living
 - (D) but also it gives practical advice for everyday life
 - (E) and also tells you what to do and how to live every day



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

EXAMPLE:

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

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

12. The country found that its economy was growing
A
more stronger, with an improved outlook and more
B C
opportunities for training and employment. No error
D E

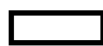
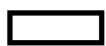
13. The iris, the colored part of the eye, contains delicate
A
patterns that are unique to each person, offering a
B C
powerful means of identification. No error
D E

14. The newly elected Prime Minister, to the dismay
A B
of opponents from other parties, have argued for
C
the strict regulation of campaign financing. No error
D E

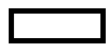
15. Studies have suggested that eating nuts—almonds
A
in particular—might help to lower blood cholesterol
B
levels in humans and reducing the risk of heart disease
C
by protecting the blood vessels. No error
D E

16. In English literature James Boswell is the prime
A
example of a biographer who, by ensuring the
B
immortality of another author, has achieved
C
immortality for himself. No error
D E

17. Because the garden was untended, the windows
A
had no shutters, and the lawn overrun by weeds,
B C
people passing by the old house assumed that
D
it was unoccupied. No error
E



18. Until recently, most people entering politics feel that
A B
loss of privacy was a fair price to pay for the chance
C D
to participate in policy making. No error
E
19. Only by tapping their last reserves of energy were the
A B
team members able to salvage what was beginning
C D
to look like a lost cause. No error
E
20. When Doris Lessing published *The Golden Notebook*
in 1962, it instantly established herself as one of
A B C
the most important literary voices of her generation.
D
No error
E
21. Not many authors have described the effects
A B
of environmental pollution as effective as
C
Rachel Carson, whose work is still a model for
D
nature writers. No error
E
22. It was a Chinese American grower who finally
A
succeeded with adapting the now familiar
B C
orange tree to the American climate. No error
D E
23. The survey indicated that workers in the United States
hope that his or her wages will keep pace with
A B C
the rising cost of living. No error
D E
24. In Angkor, Cambodia's ancient city, a clever
A
designed reservoir, five miles long and one mile wide,
supplied fish and helped farmers to produce
B C D
three crops of rice annually. No error
E
25. Last summer, when Mary's aunt and uncle
flew from Turkey to visit their relatives and tour
A B
the United States, Mary invited Sandhya and I to
C
her house to meet them. No error
D E



31. What should be done with sentence 7 ?

- (A) Change “assure” to “make sure”.
- (B) Change “Treaty clauses” to “The clauses agreed to by the diverse countries represented there”.
- (C) Place sentence 7 before sentence 6.
- (D) Combine sentence 7 with sentence 6 by changing the period after “continent” to a comma.
- (E) Combine sentence 7 with sentence 6 by changing “continent. Treaty” to “continent and also because treaty”.

32. In context, which is the best revision of the underlined portion of sentence 9 (reproduced below) ?

Decisions that can make or break the preservation of Antarctica’s unique environment and its scientific opportunities depend on a political system designed to have nobody in command.

- (A) create or destroy
- (B) support or dispute
- (C) be determined by
- (D) be critical to
- (E) be an adjustment to

33. The purpose of the second paragraph is to

- (A) present a situation that has contradictory elements
- (B) offer a solution to a problem discussed in the first paragraph
- (C) present an argument and its final resolution
- (D) examine a theory in light of new discoveries
- (E) discuss a theory that will be refuted in the third paragraph

34. Which sentence should be deleted?

- (A) 1
- (B) 2
- (C) 11
- (D) 12
- (E) 13

35. The third paragraph would be improved if which of the following sentences were added?

- (A) Scientists collect ice cores by driving a hollow tube deep into the miles-thick ice sheets.
- (B) If the West Antarctic ice sheet melted, global seas would rise by 15 to 20 feet.
- (C) It is the driest place in the world, yet it contains 70 percent of Earth’s freshwater.
- (D) One cruise ship encountered 30-foot waves all the way across the Drake Passage.
- (E) Last year, more than 10,000 tourists visited Antarctica, bringing soiled boots, climbing gear, and trash to many locations.

S T O P

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Do not turn to any other section in the test.**



SECTION 7

Time — 25 minutes

24 Questions

Turn to Section 7 (page 6) of your answer sheet to answer the questions in this section.

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

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

Example:

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

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

(A) (B) (C) (D) ●

1. *Black Americans in Flight*, a mural honoring several aviation pioneers, also ----- the 1992 spaceflight of astronaut Mae Jemison.

- (A) discerns (B) introduces (C) approximates
- (D) commemorates (E) asserts

2. The new antifungal agent has such ----- uses, from treating Dutch elm disease to rescuing water-damaged works of art from molds, that it is considered one of the more ----- antibiotics.

- (A) disturbing . . explicit
- (B) innovative . . precipitous
- (C) mysterious . . recognized
- (D) varied . . versatile
- (E) similar . . discriminating

3. The child had a tendency toward aggressive behavior, a ----- fighting rather than resolving differences amicably.

- (A) propensity for (B) confusion about
- (C) disregard of (D) hostility toward
- (E) compunction about

4. Physical exercise often has a ----- effect, releasing emotional tension and refreshing the spirit.

- (A) pejorative (B) debilitating (C) cathartic
- (D) retentive (E) tenacious

5. Because rap and hip-hop offer such ----- commentary on contemporary issues, they are often said to be sharp-edged musical genres.

- (A) nebulous (B) trenchant (C) circumspect
- (D) prosaic (E) benign



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

Questions 6-7 are based on the following passage.

Line “Mechanical pencils rule,” my fifteen-year-old
grandniece, Genevieve, declared when I invited her to
be her generation’s voice on school supplies. “Nobody
5 sharpens anymore.” Then, continuing with a fashion
maven’s hyperbole and arbitrary imperatives, she gave
a passionate disquisition on types of clickers, new grips,
smaller lead sizes, and other niceties of pencil selection.
As she consigned the yellow-painted wooden pencil to
the wastebasket of history, I felt a rush of nostalgia for
10 the perfumed sharpener shavings of my youth.

6. In lines 4-5, the author refers to a “fashion maven’s” tone primarily in order to
- (A) imply that Genevieve has only a superficial appreciation of mechanical pencils
 - (B) suggest that Genevieve is excessively concerned about her clothing
 - (C) illustrate some of the exaggerated claims made by mechanical pencil manufacturers
 - (D) emphasize the unpredictability of trends in consumer tastes
 - (E) indicate that Genevieve expresses her opinions with authority and flair
7. The author mentions “sharpener shavings” (line 10) in order to portray a mood of
- (A) unrestrained joy
 - (B) sentimental reminiscence
 - (C) bitter disappointment
 - (D) cautious optimism
 - (E) dark foreboding

Questions 8-9 are based on the following passage.

Line Black holes are the most efficient engines of destruction
known to humanity. Their intense gravity is a one-way
ticket to oblivion, and material spiraling into them can
5 heat up to millions of degrees and glow brightly. Yet, they
are not all-powerful. Even supermassive black holes are
minuscule by cosmic standards. They typically account for
less than one percent of their galaxy’s mass. Accordingly,
astronomers long assumed that supermassive holes, let
alone their smaller cousins, would have little effect beyond
10 their immediate neighborhoods. So it has come as a surprise
over the past decade that black hole activity is closely
intertwined with star formation occurring farther out in the
galaxy.

8. Which best describes the function of the statement in lines 10-13 (“So it . . . galaxy”) ?
- (A) It summarizes the points made in the first four lines of the passage.
 - (B) It provides support for the argument asserted in the preceding statement.
 - (C) It introduces a new view of information presented earlier in the passage.
 - (D) It challenges recent scientific findings.
 - (E) It offers examples to support a theory.
9. Which of the following most resembles the relationship between “black hole activity” and “star formation” (lines 11-12) as described in the passage?
- (A) A volcanic eruption on one continent results in higher rainfall totals on another continent.
 - (B) Industrial emissions in one region lead to an increase in airborne pollutants in adjacent regions.
 - (C) A drought in a wilderness area causes a significant loss of vegetation in that area.
 - (D) Decreased oil production in one country results in higher gas prices in oil-dependent countries.
 - (E) Overfishing in a gulf leads to an increase in the population of smaller aquatic organisms.



Questions 10-15 are based on the following passage.

The following passage is an excerpt from a 1909 novel. Georgia, the main character, is a reporter in an otherwise all-male newsroom.

money out of the manufacture of paper bags. This from her—who had always believed she would end her days in New York, or perhaps write a realistic novel exposing some mighty evil!

* the area regularly covered by a reporter

Line Georgia was to be married. It was the week before
Christmas, and on the last day of the year she would
become Mrs. Joseph Tank. She had told Joe that if
5 they were to be married at all they might as well get it
over with this year, and still there was no need of being
married any earlier in the year than was necessary. She
assured him that she married him simply because she was
tired of having paper bags waved before her eyes every-
where she went and she thought if she were once officially
10 associated with him people would not flaunt his idiosyn-
crasies at her that way. And then Ernestine, her best friend,
approved of getting married, and Ernestine's ideas were
usually good. To all of which Joe responded that she
certainly had a splendid head to figure it out that way.
15 Joe said that to his mind reasons for doing things weren't
very important anyhow; it was doing them that counted.

Yesterday had been her last day on the paper. She had
felt queer about that thing of taking her last assignment,
though it was hard to reach just the proper state, for the
20 last story related to pork-packers, and pork-packing is
not a setting favorable to sentimental regrets. It was just
like the newspaper business not even to allow one a little
sentimental harrowing over one's exodus from it. But the
time for gentle melancholy came later on when she was
25 sorting her things at her desk just before leaving, and
was wondering what girl would have that old desk—if
they cared to risk another girl, and whether the other poor
girl would slave through the years she should have been
frivolous, only to have some man step in at the end and
30 induce her to surrender the things she had gained through
sacrifice and toil.

As she wrote a final letter on her typewriter—she did
hate letting the old machine go—Georgia did considerable
philosophizing about the irony of working for things only
35 to the end of giving them up. She had waded through snow-
drifts and been drenched in pouring rains, she had been
frozen with the cold and prostrated with the heat, she had
been blown about by Chicago wind until it was strange
there was any of her left in one piece, she had had front
40 doors—yes, and back doors too—slammed in her face,
she had been the butt of the alleged wit of menials and
hirelings, she had been patronized by vapid women as
the poor girl who must make her living some way, she
had been roasted by—but never mind—she had had
45 a beat* or two! And now she was to wind it all up by
marrying Joseph Tank, who had made a great deal of

10. Based on information presented in the passage, which best describes what Georgia was “tired of” (line 8) ?

- (A) Being forced to earn a living
- (B) Being teased about Joseph Tank
- (C) Being considered a hack writer by some of her colleagues
- (D) Being betrayed by her supposed friends
- (E) Being the only woman in the newsroom

11. The second paragraph suggests that Georgia believes the “proper state” (line 19) would be one of

- (A) excitement
- (B) wistfulness
- (C) amusement
- (D) annoyance
- (E) relief

12. In line 27, “poor” most nearly means

- (A) pitiable
- (B) indigent
- (C) inferior
- (D) humble
- (E) petty

13. Which most resembles the “irony” mentioned in line 34 ?

- (A) A worker moving to a distant state to take a job, only to be fired without warning
- (B) An executive making an important decision, only to regret it later
- (C) An athlete earning a starting position on a good team, only to quit in midseason
- (D) A student studying for a major exam, only to learn that it has been postponed
- (E) A person purchasing an expensive umbrella, only to lose it on the first rainy day



14. The description in lines 35-45 (“She . . . two!”) primarily serves to
- (A) suggest that Georgia envied those women who did not have to work
 - (B) imply that Georgia would be unlikely ever to consider working as a reporter again
 - (C) indicate the role that weather plays in the everyday life of a reporter
 - (D) exaggerate Georgia’s reluctance to relinquish her job
 - (E) show the adversities Georgia had to overcome as a reporter

15. In context, the phrase “This from her” (lines 47-48) helps to suggest that a
- (A) specific feeling is quite heartfelt
 - (B) stated viewpoint is highly personal
 - (C) certain decision is out of character
 - (D) particular behavior is extremely upsetting
 - (E) given attitude is unsurprising



Questions 16-24 are based on the following passage.

The following passage is adapted from a book about television and popular culture.

Ridiculing television, and warning about its inherent evils, is nothing new. It has been that way since the medium was invented, and television hasn't exactly been lavished with respect as the decades have passed. I suspect, though, that a lot of the fear and loathing directed at television comes out of a time-honored, reflexive overreaction to the dominant medium of the moment. For the past several decades, television has been blamed for corrupting our youth and exciting our adults, distorting reality, and basically being a big, perhaps dangerous, waste of time. Before TV, radio and film were accused of the same things. And long before that—in fact, some 2,500 years earlier—philosophers were arguing that poetry and drama should be excluded from any ideal city on much the same grounds.

In Book 10 of the *Republic*, Plato (428-348 B.C.) attacks epic poet Homer (c. 850 B.C.) and the tragedians on several grounds, all of which have a familiar ring. "Their productions are appearances and not realities," he gripes. "Drawing, and in fact all imitation . . . [is] quite removed from the truth." The audience, as well as the art form, troubled Plato, whose remarks are colored by an implied disdain for the popularity of public performances. The "common people," as Plato so charitably calls them, are drawn to "peevish and diverse" characters—such as Odysseus and other heroes in the *Iliad* and the *Odyssey*—who (to Plato, anyway) engage in such questionable displays of emotion as "spinning out a long melancholy lamentation" or "disfiguring themselves in grief." To Plato, baring such intimate sorrows is not to be condoned. (Clearly, he would have given thumbs down to the central characters of Shakespeare's *Hamlet* and *Macbeth*.) "If you receive the pleasure-seasoned Muse¹ of song and epic," Plato warns, "pleasure and pain will be kings in your city, instead of law." Finally, Plato sums up his anti-arts argument with the cold, sweeping pronouncement that "poetry is not to be taken seriously."

One academic who has studied and written extensively about both Plato and television suggests that Plato, rather than being anti-arts, was merely an elitist. Plato wanted to ban poetry readings and live theater, the argument goes, because, being free and accessible and raucous and extremely popular, they were the mass entertainment of that era. "If, instead of 'tragedy' and 'poetry,' and 'Homer' and 'Aeschylus,'² you read 'mass entertainment' or 'popular media,' you'll recognize Plato's arguments as the ancestor of all the reasons we have today for being suspicious of television."

To wit: poetry, by which Plato means drama, confuses us between appearance and reality. The action it presents

is too extreme and violent. Most important, it's a corrupting influence, perverting its audience by bombarding it with inferior characters and vulgar subjects—and constituting, in Plato's own words, "a harm to the mind of its audience."

If Plato's *Republic* had become reality, it would have been a republic with a lot of empty libraries, theaters, and museums—if, indeed, those repositories of the arts would have survived at all. Plato's personal utopia never came to pass—but throughout the centuries, wherever and whenever a new medium of artistic expression attracted a lot of people, someone has been ready, waiting, and eager to attack its content and fear its impact.

¹ The Muses inspired poetry and song in Greek mythology.

² Aeschylus (525-456 B.C.) was a Greek tragic dramatist.

16. The opening paragraph primarily serves to

- (A) criticize the way television distorts the truth
- (B) examine the evolution of television as a medium
- (C) place contemporary criticism of television in a historical context
- (D) directly compare television and drama as art forms
- (E) explain why television, radio, and drama appeal to the masses

17. Which of the following television shows would be LEAST vulnerable to the criticism expressed in lines 8-11 ("For . . . time") ?

- (A) A melodrama in which police detectives attempt to solve crimes
- (B) A soap opera depicting interpersonal conflicts in a fictional law firm
- (C) A comedy whose primary characters are supernatural
- (D) A documentary on the state of education in the nation
- (E) A talk show that encourages people to confront each other in front of a studio audience

18. In line 26, "drawn" most nearly means

- (A) brought
- (B) depicted
- (C) selected
- (D) attracted
- (E) shaped



19. Which of the following best characterizes Plato's view of the heroes mentioned in line 27 ?
- (A) Admiration
 - (B) Curiosity
 - (C) Distrust
 - (D) Disappointment
 - (E) Contempt
20. The "academic" (line 39) indicates that Plato was primarily characterized by his
- (A) insight
 - (B) artistry
 - (C) cynicism
 - (D) irreverence
 - (E) snobbishness
21. The primary purpose of the statements in lines 39-45 ("One . . . that era") is to
- (A) provide an interpretation of a viewpoint described in the previous paragraph
 - (B) show how Plato's view of politics should be understood in today's terms
 - (C) put divergent interpretations of Plato into historical perspective
 - (D) account for the appeal of Plato's writings
 - (E) signal a digression in the passage
22. The fourth paragraph (lines 50-56) indicates that Plato's principal objection to "poetry" (line 50) was its
- (A) confusing language
 - (B) widespread popularity
 - (C) depiction of turbulent events
 - (D) influence on people's morals
 - (E) misrepresentation of historical figures
23. The author of the passage would probably agree with which of the following statements about the "utopia" referred to in line 60 ?
- (A) It would have encouraged new artistic ventures.
 - (B) It would have stifled human creativity.
 - (C) It is an ideal that we should continue to work towards.
 - (D) It may come to pass because of the popularity of television.
 - (E) It was a notion rejected by Greek philosophers.
24. The comment about "a new medium of artistic expression" (line 62) primarily suggests that
- (A) the author holds a fatalistic view of the future for artistic expression
 - (B) certain societies in the past have been slow to accept new art forms
 - (C) people often disguise their true feelings when it comes to art
 - (D) the popular response to a new art form will often overcome opposition to it
 - (E) a popular new art form will always receive some form of negative response

S T O P

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



SECTION 8

Time — 20 minutes

19 Questions

Turn to Section 8 (page 7) of your answer sheet to answer the questions in this section.

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

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

Example:

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

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

(A) (B) (C) (D) ●

- As a child, Mary ----- her stringent upbringing; however, as she grew older she began to appreciate her grandmother's strict -----.
(A) tolerated . . autonomy
(B) despised . . discipline
(C) embraced . . authority
(D) disavowed . . abstinence
(E) loathed . . liberality
- His mouth stinging and burning, Virgil hurried to the kitchen for water to wash away the dish's ----- taste.
(A) earthy (B) exotic (C) cloying
(D) acrid (E) succulent
- Since other seabirds customarily nest in colonies on ocean cliffs and islands, the marbled murrelet's ----- nesting in forests many miles from the sea must be considered -----.
(A) ambivalence about . . hypothetical
(B) indifference to . . bold
(C) insistence upon . . evident
(D) aversion to . . dangerous
(E) predilection for . . atypical
- The cause of Mozart's ----- is a long-standing medical -----: over the years, physicians have suggested more than 100 possibilities, including poisoning, malnutrition, kidney disease, and heart failure.
(A) mortality . . phenomenon
(B) bereavement . . controversy
(C) genius . . enigma
(D) demise . . mystery
(E) death . . trial
- At first the children were -----, but as the morning progressed they began to laugh and talk eagerly.
(A) ostentatious (B) myopic (C) solicitous
(D) puerile (E) reticent
- Oren missed the play's overarching significance, focusing instead on details so minor that they would best be described as -----.
(A) pragmatic (B) indelible (C) moribund
(D) picayune (E) impervious



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

Questions 7-19 are based on the following passage.

The following passage is from a 1979 essay by a Native American writer.

Line An understanding of any national literature depends
very much on an awareness of the larger cultural context.
Without some knowledge of language, of history, of
5 inflection, of the position of the storyteller within the
group, without a hint of the social roles played by males
and females in the culture, without a sense of the society's
humor or priorities—without such knowledge, how can
we, as reader or listener, penetrate to the core of meaning
in an expression of art?

10 The difficulty of gaining access to the literature of a
different culture may be illustrated by an exemplary folk-
tale (in translation) from the Tanaina (Athabaskan) culture
of south-central Alaska. It would typically be told to a
general audience within the society, including the full range
15 of ages from young children to grandparents; it would be
recounted with gesticulation and exaggeration by a perfor-
mance specialist. It would be expected to have different
meanings to the various categories of listeners— instructive,
entertaining, reinforcing, or all three. Here is a brief version
20 of the story:

“Once upon a time there was a porcupine woman who
decided to do some hunting on the far side of the river. She
went to the bank, where she met a beaver.

‘Hello,’ she said to him. ‘I need to do some hunting over
25 there. Will you ride me across on your back?’

‘I’d be glad to,’ replied the beaver. ‘Hop on.’

So the porcupine woman climbed on his back, and he
started swimming for the other side. When he had almost
made it, the porcupine woman said, ‘Oh my! I’ve forgotten
30 to bring my sack. I’ll need to go back to the other bank and
get it.’

‘All right,’ said the beaver, and swam back. He was
panting while the porcupine woman went to get her sack.

‘Okay,’ she said. ‘Let’s go.’ So they started across
35 again. The beaver was swimming much more slowly. When
they had practically reached the other side, she said, ‘Oh
my! I’ve forgotten to bring my needle. We’ll have to go
back and get it.’

This time the beaver didn’t say anything—he didn’t
40 have enough breath! But he turned around and pulled them
back to the shore and nearly passed out while she got her
needle.

‘Hurry up, now,’ the porcupine woman said as she
climbed back on his back. He could hardly keep his nose
45 above water, but he had almost made it to the far bank
again when she said, ‘Oh my! I’ve forgotten my staff.
We’ll have to . . .’

Before she had finished her sentence the beaver had
flipped over in the water and dragged himself onto the
50 bank, where he lay half dead. The porcupine woman
managed to make the shore too, and climbed up onto a bear
path. When she had caught her breath, she turned on the
beaver and quilled him to death.”

The Tanaina live in an environment that could euphe-
55 mistically be described as “difficult.” Survival, especially
in the wild, is always precarious. Further, they were, in the
precontact period, a nonliterate people. Oral communica-
tion was therefore the method of cultural transmission,
legal understanding, and meaningful communication. It is
60 also necessary to know that a “staff,” as mentioned in the
story, functions as both a walking stick and a weapon, and
that in the Tanaina symbol system, porcupines were
supposed to be rather ponderous, dull-witted creatures, and
beavers were thought to be energetic and industrious but
65 overly spontaneous and erratic.

For the reader armed with these data, the story becomes
more accessible as a lesson in contract law, with several
additional minor themes. A culturally attuned listener
would notice, for instance, that when the porcupine woman
70 proposed passage to the beaver, he agreed without any
stipulations or clarifications of the terms. He gave a
basically open-ended agreement—made a contract—and
hence the porcupine woman was perfectly within her rights
both in demanding that he return three times and in quilling
75 him to death when he reneged.

The story is not, however, without its moral for the por-
cupine women of this world. Her stated aim is to go
hunting, and yet she sets out without the three essentials of
that endeavor: a sack in which to carry home her game, a
80 needle with which to sew up the intestines, and, most
important, an implement with which to hunt and defend
herself. True, she had an open-ended contract, but where
does she wind up at the conclusion of the story? Sitting,
exhausted, quills used up, weaponless, and not only on the
85 wrong side of the river from her home but on a bear path!
The hunter is about to become the hunted, and all because
of her own improvidence.



7. In the opening paragraph, the author assumes that the “meaning” (line 8) is
- (A) culturally determined
 - (B) intensely personal
 - (C) essentially moralistic
 - (D) permanently inscrutable
 - (E) uniquely artistic
8. In the context of the passage, which “expression of art” (line 9) would be the most difficult to interpret?
- (A) A contemporary play written by a prolific playwright
 - (B) A fable from a nonliterate society with which anthropologists are very familiar
 - (C) A single text produced by a previously unknown society
 - (D) A sitcom from the early days of television
 - (E) A single myth from an ancient culture with a well-documented mythological structure
9. How does the author respond to the question posed in lines 3-9 ?
- (A) By proposing an innovative strategy
 - (B) By confirming the futility of such analysis
 - (C) By describing a personal experience with the problem
 - (D) By illustrating his point within a particular context
 - (E) By documenting a traditional approach to the problem
10. The author discusses Tanaina culture from the perspective of
- (A) a concerned parent
 - (B) a bewildered visitor
 - (C) a performance artist
 - (D) an informed outsider
 - (E) an indignant reader
11. The sentence in which “difficult” appears (lines 54-55) indicates that the author considers the word to be
- (A) an exaggeration
 - (B) an estimate
 - (C) an understatement
 - (D) a contradiction
 - (E) a preconception
12. In relation to the passage, the statements in lines 59-65 serve a function most similar to which of the following items?
- (A) A menu in a restaurant
 - (B) The key or legend to a map
 - (C) A department store directory
 - (D) The outline of a term paper
 - (E) An illustration of a fairytale
13. The author’s analysis of the folktale offers which insight into Tanaina beliefs?
- (A) A fanciful story is most suitable for an audience of children.
 - (B) A verbal exchange can establish a binding contract.
 - (C) A person who behaves impulsively is most often sincere.
 - (D) A shared task should be divided fairly between two people.
 - (E) A painstaking plan may nonetheless fail to anticipate all problems.
14. The “porcupine women of this world” (lines 76-77) are best described as people who
- (A) plan inadequately for their own needs
 - (B) postpone necessary work in favor of leisure
 - (C) depend heavily upon help from their close friends
 - (D) return repeatedly to their favorite places
 - (E) flee quickly from any laborious task
15. The final paragraph (lines 76-87) suggests that the bear path mentioned in lines 51-52 is significant because it
- (A) foreshadows the arrival of a benevolent character from Tanaina folklore
 - (B) suggests an alarming alternative to crossing the river
 - (C) marks the boundary of the beaver’s natural surroundings
 - (D) explains the porcupine woman’s fear of unfamiliar territory
 - (E) poses a new peril for the porcupine woman



16. In lines 83-87, the description of the porcupine woman emphasizes the discrepancy between her
- (A) social position and her private feelings
 - (B) physical wealth and her moral poverty
 - (C) hostile action and her ultimate gratitude
 - (D) original goal and her actual situation
 - (E) grandiose ambition and her real needs
17. As a commentary on legal relations, this folktale is best described as
- (A) an example of traditional practices
 - (B) an outline for social behavior
 - (C) a warning about ill-conceived assent
 - (D) a criticism of obsolete customs
 - (E) a parody of actual situations
18. The author's attitude toward the Tanaina folktale is best described as
- (A) excitement at an unexpected discovery
 - (B) admiration of the storyteller's performance
 - (C) appreciation of the folktale as a means of communicating values
 - (D) enthusiasm for the Tanaina culture's concept of legality
 - (E) enjoyment of the comical aspects of the folktale
19. Which statement is most consistent with the author's argument?
- (A) Translating a literary text requires formal linguistic training.
 - (B) Tales transmitted by a nonliterate society elude transcription in later eras.
 - (C) Listening to a skilled storyteller is more instructive than entertaining.
 - (D) Simple enjoyment of a tale is incompatible with scholarly analysis.
 - (E) To read a text is not necessarily to understand it.

S T O P

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



SECTION 10

Time — 10 minutes

14 Questions

Turn to Section 10 (page 7) of your answer sheet to answer the questions in this section.

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

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

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

EXAMPLE:

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

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

(A) ● (C) (D) (E)

1. The Amazon River carries more water than the water carried in any of the world's other rivers.
 - (A) the water carried in any of the world's other rivers
 - (B) the water elsewhere in the world's rivers
 - (C) any other river in the world
 - (D) all rivers in the world
 - (E) any of the world's rivers elsewhere
2. The owners of stadiums that bear the names of now bankrupt companies have a problem what to do about the names.
 - (A) what to do about the names
 - (B) what they should do about the names
 - (C) deciding what to do about those names
 - (D) to decide as to whether the names should stay
 - (E) should they change those names or not

3. During the Fourth of July weekend in 1947, about six million people crowded onto the beach and into the amusements at Coney Island, "America's Playground," in Brooklyn, New York.
 - (A) During the Fourth of July weekend in 1947,
 - (B) It was the Fourth of July weekend in 1947 that
 - (C) The Fourth of July weekend that occurred in 1947 was when
 - (D) The Fourth of July weekend in 1947,
 - (E) Occurring in 1947 over the Fourth of July weekend,
4. Because fiscal problems will force some cities to lay off firefighters, and so the state legislature must decide whether to provide those cities with financial aid.
 - (A) firefighters, and so
 - (B) firefighters is a matter
 - (C) firefighters,
 - (D) firefighters; then
 - (E) firefighters; this is a problem
5. A recently published history of comic books reveal that *Batman* was begun as an experiment but became an institution.
 - (A) recently published history of comic books reveal that *Batman* was begun as an experiment
 - (B) recently published history of comic books reveals that *Batman* began as an experiment
 - (C) recent published history of comic books revealed that *Batman*, who began as an experiment
 - (D) history of comic books, recently published, revealing *Batman* first began as an experiment
 - (E) history of comic books having been recently published, it reveals how *Batman* began as an experiment



6. A discovery in New Jersey actually contributed to the early economic development of America and, in 1714, a worker uncovered a green rock containing copper.
- (A) America and, in 1714, a worker uncovered
 - (B) America when, in 1714, a worker uncovered
 - (C) America, thus, in 1714, a worker uncovered
 - (D) America, that being a worker in 1714 uncovering
 - (E) America, it was in 1714 a worker uncovered
7. Selected as an astronaut by NASA in 1990, over 719 hours in space were spent by Dr. Ellen Ochoa on three flights by 2001.
- (A) over 719 hours in space were spent by Dr. Ellen Ochoa on three flights by 2001
 - (B) by 2001, and on three flights, Dr. Ellen Ochoa spent over 719 hours in space
 - (C) three flights and 719 hours were spent by Dr. Ellen Ochoa in space by 2001
 - (D) Dr. Ellen Ochoa, by 2001 spending over 719 hours in space on three flights
 - (E) Dr. Ellen Ochoa had spent over 719 hours in space on three flights by 2001
8. The old maxim “Let the buyer beware” suggests that as a buyer we are responsible for inspecting merchandise for flaws before paying for it.
- (A) as a buyer we are responsible
 - (B) as a buyer it is their responsibility
 - (C) the buyer is the responsible one
 - (D) buyers are responsible
 - (E) buyers are to be the ones responsible
9. The same analysts who once favored public-opinion polls now see them as hampering representative government.
- (A) The same analysts who once favored public-opinion polls now see them
 - (B) The same analysts which were once in favor of public-opinion polls now have come to see them
 - (C) Public-opinion polls, once favored by analysts, but now seen by these same analysts
 - (D) As for favoring public-opinion polls, the same analysts now see them
 - (E) Analysts once were in favor of public-opinion polls, which these same analysts now see
10. Santa Fe is one of the oldest cities in the United States. its adobe architecture, spectacular setting, and clear, radiant light have long made it a magnet for artists.
- (A) Santa Fe is one of the oldest cities in the United States, its
 - (B) Santa Fe, which is one of the oldest cities in the United States, its
 - (C) Santa Fe, which is one of the oldest cities in the United States, has
 - (D) Santa Fe is one of the oldest cities in the United States; its
 - (E) Santa Fe, one of the oldest cities in the United States, and its
11. Dime novels, known in nineteenth-century England as “penny dreadfuls,” flourished because increased mechanization of printing and increased literacy rates made production of large numbers of these books profitable.
- (A) and increased literacy rates made
 - (B) with increased literacy rates also made
 - (C) and also literacy rates increased and made
 - (D) as well as increased literacy rates, making
 - (E) and literacy rates increased, making
12. Frequently on tour, a band called the Chieftains revered internationally as spirited performers of traditional Irish music.
- (A) revered internationally as spirited performers
 - (B) revered internationally and they are spirited performers
 - (C) is revered internationally for its spirited performances
 - (D) is revered internationally as giving spirited performances
 - (E) are revered internationally as being spirited performers



13. Psychologists advise that before making any major changes in your life, a person needs to focus on one's goals.

(A) your life, a person needs to focus on one's goals
(B) their life, a person needs to focus on their goals
(C) their lives, focus on the goals
(D) one's life, you should focus on your goals
(E) their lives, people should focus on their goals

14. Some beaches are frequently contaminated by untreated sewage that flows into the ocean, which can last for several days.

(A) ocean, which can last for several days
(B) ocean that can last for several days
(C) ocean, it can last for several days
(D) ocean, while contamination can last several days
(E) ocean; the contamination can last for several days

S T O P

**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.**