

SAMPLE TEST, FORM A

PART 1 — ENGLISH LANGUAGE ARTS

Suggested Time — 90 Minutes

57 QUESTIONS

REVISING/EDITING

QUESTIONS 1–20

IMPORTANT NOTE

The Revising/Editing section (Questions 1-20) is in two parts: Part A and Part B.

REVISING/EDITING Part A

DIRECTIONS: Read and answer each of the following questions. You will be asked to recognize and correct errors in sentences or short paragraphs. Mark the **best** answer for each question.

1. Read this sentence.

During a nightly-news segment about a cooking contest, a reporter talked to some people who did the best in the contest.

Which of these is the most precise revision for the words *talked to some people who did the best in the contest*?

- A. conversed with some of the people who won the contest
- B. spoke to the three contestants who did well
- C. discussed the contest with some of the winners
- D. interviewed the top three contestants

2. Read this paragraph.

(1) When coal was used to heat homes, it frequently left a soot stain on the walls. (2) Brothers Cleo and Noah McVicker, who owned a cleaning product company, created a doughy substance to help people remove this soot. (3) Over time, as natural gas becomes more common, people had little need for soot cleansers, and the McVickers' family company struggled to stay in business. (4) Then one day, Joe McVicker, Cleo's son, learned that his sister-in-law had been using the substance for art projects in her classroom, so he remarketed the product as the toy known today as Play-Doh.

Which sentence should be revised to correct an inappropriate shift in verb tense?

- E. sentence 1
- F. sentence 2
- G. sentence 3
- H. sentence 4

3. Read this sentence.

The animal shelter, which is located on Midway Street, is looking for volunteers to help with a variety of tasks, such as walking dogs cleaning kennels, hand-feeding newborn kittens, and supporting the pet adoption process.

Which edit should be made in this sentence?

- A. delete the comma after *shelter*
- B. insert a comma after *volunteers*
- C. insert a comma after *dogs*
- D. delete the comma after *kennels*

4. Read these sentences.

(1) Flyby missions near Jupiter have been happening since 1973.

(2) Flyby missions allow scientists to collect data about Jupiter and its moons.

What is the best way to combine these sentences to clarify the relationship between the ideas?

- E.** Flyby missions near Jupiter, which allow scientists to collect data about the planet and its moons, have been happening since 1973.
- F.** Although there have been flyby missions near Jupiter since 1973, they have allowed scientists to collect data about the planet and its moons.
- G.** Flyby missions near Jupiter allow scientists to collect data about the planet and its moons, which have been happening since 1973.
- H.** Since 1973 flyby missions have been happening near Jupiter, but they allow scientists to collect data about the planet and its moons.
5. Read this paragraph.

(1) Eliza and Brianna have been singing in their school chorus since they were in fourth grade.

(2) The girls always sing a duet at the school talent show, and they take turns singing the national anthem before school sporting events. (3) Outside of school, she also sings in a choir made up of young and old members of her community. (4) Both girls hope that they will be able to continue singing for many more years.

Which sentence should be revised to correct a vague pronoun?

- A.** sentence 1
- B.** sentence 2
- C.** sentence 3
- D.** sentence 4

6. Read this sentence.

In 1962 the agile athletic Wilt Chamberlain became the first and only professional basketball player in the United States to score 100 points in a single game.

Which edit should be made to correct this sentence?

- E.** insert a comma after *agile*
- F.** insert a comma after *Chamberlain*
- G.** insert a comma after *only*
- H.** insert a comma after *States*

REVISING/EDITING Part B

DIRECTIONS: Read the passage below and answer the questions following it. You will be asked to improve the writing quality of the passage and to correct errors so that the passage follows the conventions of standard written English. You may reread the passage if you need to. Mark the **best** answer for each question.

Unlock, Ride, Return

(1) In metropolitan areas around the world, millions of cars, trucks, and taxis pack the streets every day, causing headaches for commuters and polluting the environment. (2) Public transportation eases some of this congestion, but crowding and potential delays are still an issue for many travelers. (3) In recent years, another transportation option has been gaining momentum in some cities. (4) This option is all about sharing bicycles, which is a creative and new idea for some.

(5) The bike share concept is fairly simple. (6) Bike stations are set up at multiple locations in a city. (7) Frequent users can purchase a membership pass, while less-frequent users or tourists can buy a daily permit. (8) Many city bikers prefer bike sharing over ownership. (9) They are not responsible for the bike's storage or its maintenance. (10) Tourists also benefit from having an affordable way to experience the sites of a city.

(11) The largest bike sharing program in the United States today is in New York City. (12) Known as Citi Bike, the program was launched in 2013 and now boasts 10,000 bikes spread across 600 stations in Manhattan, Brooklyn, and Queens. (13) Similarly, in Hangzhou, China, a city of 7 million residents, there are approximately 75,000 bikes offered across 2,700 stations. (14) In 2016, people used Citi Bike for a lot of trips, which turned out to be a huge increase in the number of people taking rides from the previous year. (15) These numbers are likely to increase further, since the program is set to expand into additional neighborhoods soon. (16) According to Citi Bike, the bike sharing concept has gained rapid popularity because it is “faster than walking, cheaper than a taxi, and more fun than the subway.”

(17) New York City officials estimated that in 2016 the bike share program had kept nearly 5,000 tons of carbon dioxide out of the city's air. (18) Officials in Montreal, Canada, and Lyon, France, have noted similar impacts on air quality.

(19) As populations grow, fuel costs increase, and environmental concerns escalate, people will continue to search for more economical and environmentally friendly ways to travel. (20) Bike sharing is a new mode of transportation.

7. Which sentence should replace sentence 4 to more clearly introduce the topic of this passage?
- A. Bike share programs have become an accessible and environmentally friendly solution for many urban travelers.
 - B. Bike share programs are successful because both residents and tourists can use the bicycles to travel within a city.
 - C. Bike share programs offer an alternative form of transportation in urban areas that is faster than using a car or taxi.
 - D. Bike share programs have created an affordable mode of transportation for people in large cities throughout the world.

8. Which sentence can best follow sentence 6 to help develop the ideas in the second paragraph (sentences 5–10)?
- E. Bike sharing stations that are located near tourist destinations or major transportation hubs are the most popular.
 - F. A person obtains a bike from one station, rides it for a period of time, and then returns the bike to the original station or to another station within the system.
 - G. A mechanism called a dock keeps each bicycle securely locked to the station until a user comes along, releases the lock, and starts a ride.
 - H. Bike sharing stations have been built in many of the largest cities in the United States, including Boston, San Francisco, Chicago, Minneapolis, and Denver.
9. What is the best way to combine sentences 8 and 9 to clarify the relationship between the ideas?
- A. Although they prefer bike sharing over ownership, many city bikers are not responsible for the bike’s storage or its maintenance.
 - B. Many city bikers prefer bike sharing over ownership, and they are not responsible for the bike’s storage or its maintenance.
 - C. Since many city bikers prefer bike sharing over ownership, they are not responsible for the bike’s storage or its maintenance.
 - D. Many city bikers prefer bike sharing over ownership because they are not responsible for the bike’s storage or its maintenance.
10. Which revision of sentence 14 uses the most precise language?
- E. In 2016, data revealed that Citi Bike was used for millions of trips, which shows that the program had a 40 percent increase in ridership from the previous year.
 - F. In 2016, nearly 14 million trips were recorded by Citi Bike, which adds up to a huge increase in ridership compared with the previous year.
 - G. In 2016, Citi Bike documented nearly 14 million trips, which amounted to an astonishing 40 percent increase in ridership from the previous year.
 - H. In 2016, Citi Bike saw several million trips, which turned out to be a big increase in ridership from the previous year.
11. Which sentence should be added before sentence 17 to improve the organization of the fourth paragraph (sentences 17–18)?
- A. Experts increasingly want to discuss the positive effects of bike sharing programs, such as Citi Bike, in big cities.
 - B. While bike sharing programs offer clear benefits to riders, some people cite another reason for their support of the bike share model.
 - C. If bike sharing programs are going to continue to increase in popularity, it is important for communities to discuss all the benefits these programs offer.
 - D. Citi Bike is an innovative program that can cite positive statistics about ridership from one year to another.

12. Which sentence could best follow sentence 18 and support the main point of the fourth paragraph (sentences 17–18)?
- E. Bike share programs are developed in cities mainly to improve air quality.
 - F. Participating in a bike share program is the main way travelers can improve air quality in cities.
 - G. Cities may begin to experience improved air quality as more travelers use bike share programs.
 - H. Bike share programs may be more effective at improving air quality in some cities than they are in other cities.
13. Which sentence is irrelevant to the ideas in the third paragraph (sentences 11–16) and should be deleted?
- A. sentence 12
 - B. sentence 13
 - C. sentence 15
 - D. sentence 16
14. Which concluding sentence should replace sentence 20 to better support the information presented in the passage?
- E. Over time, bike sharing may become a routine part of modern urban life.
 - F. Even small- or medium-sized cities can benefit from implementing a bike share program.
 - G. Compared with other solutions, bike sharing seems to have the most potential.
 - H. Ultimately, bike sharing is an interesting and unique way for tourists to explore a city.

Pursuing a Hobby

(1) A hobby is an activity or interest that a person pursues for pleasure or relaxation. (2) For some it is a sport or a game, while for others it is an art, a craft, or a volunteer opportunity. (3) Becoming involved in a hobby can seem difficult and time consuming, but that should not stop people from pursuing one.

(4) Hobbies can be an outlet for the stress of everyday life. (5) School, work, family responsibilities, and relationships can all compete for a person's time and attention. (6) Many people exhibit psychological symptoms of stress, such as boredom, tension, and anxiety. (7) Others report physical symptoms, including low energy, headaches, and insomnia. (8) Reading books, creating works of art, or playing games can give the human mind a reprieve from stress. (9) But stress relief is not the only benefit of pursuing a hobby.

(10) People who regularly pursue a hobby spend time in what is called active leisure. (11) Active leisure involves doing an activity that is relaxing but that also expends some mental or physical energy, such as following a pattern to knit a scarf, analyzing statistics about a favorite sports team, or doing light noncompetitive exercise. (12) During active leisure, people may experience what experts call flow, or a state of effortless concentration. (13) Pursuing a stimulating hobby can help a person find flow, which psychologists believe is more relaxing and restorative than passive leisure activities, such as watching television. (14) Many successful businesspeople and celebrities have said that they pursue hobbies in their free time.

(15) Another benefit of hobbies is that they can encourage positive social interaction among people with similar interests. (16) A hobbyist might decide to do something to get better at a hobby or go to places with other people interested in the hobby. (17) Making connections and having discussions with fellow hobbyists can enhance a person's knowledge about a hobby while fostering new friendships.

(18) Free time is a precious commodity, and spending it engaged in a hobby has many advantages. (19) Finding an enjoyable hobby may take effort, but the physical, mental, and social effects of engaging in a hobby are overwhelmingly positive.

15. Which sentence should follow sentence 3 to state the main claim of the passage?
- A. Hobbies offer a variety of benefits, and people should set aside time to pursue them.
 - B. People should select a hobby carefully before investing the time and resources.
 - C. Hobbies are a productive way to spend free time, so people should pursue them.
 - D. People should find hobbies that bring them pleasure and enjoyment.
16. Which transition word or phrase should be added to the beginning of sentence 6?
- E. For example
 - F. Indeed
 - G. As a result
 - H. Also

17. Read this sentence.

Active hobbies, such as jogging or yoga, can also provide relief from some of the effects of stress, because they prompt the body to release chemicals called endorphins, which can promote positive feelings.

Where should this sentence be added to best support the ideas in the second paragraph (sentences 4–9)?

- A. between sentences 6 and 7
 - B. between sentences 7 and 8
 - C. between sentences 8 and 9
 - D. at the end of the paragraph (after sentence 9)
18. Which revision of sentence 16 uses the most precise language?
- E. A hobbyist might try to learn more about a hobby or go to events with other people who also like the same hobby.
 - F. A hobbyist might enroll in a course related to the hobby or attend a convention with other people who enjoy the hobby.
 - G. A hobbyist might try to find new information about a hobby or go to places where other people are involved with the hobby.
 - H. A hobbyist might want to expand his or her knowledge of a hobby or do an activity with other people who pursue the same hobby.
19. Which sentence would best follow sentence 17 to support the ideas in the fourth paragraph (sentences 15–17)?
- A. Meaningful friendships are associated with an increased sense of self-confidence and happiness.
 - B. Participating in a hobby with friends is usually more enjoyable than pursuing a hobby alone.
 - C. Friends who enjoy pursuing a hobby together will likely enjoy pursuing other hobbies together.
 - D. Forming deep and rich friendships can become more challenging as people get older.
20. Which sentence is irrelevant to the ideas presented in the third paragraph (sentences 10–14) and should be deleted?
- E. sentence 10
 - F. sentence 11
 - G. sentence 13
 - H. sentence 14

READING COMPREHENSION

QUESTIONS 21–57

DIRECTIONS: Read the passage below and answer the questions following it. Base your answers **on information contained only in the passage**. You may reread a passage if you need to. Mark the **best** answer for each question.

The eruption of the Philippine volcano Mount Pinatubo in June 1991 sent a huge cloud of gas and dust encircling the globe. The dust and ash from Mount Pinatubo was blamed
5 for a two-year decrease in global temperature, changes in weather patterns, and damage to the ozone layer. The situation brings to mind a meteorological event that occurred 175 years earlier. At that time,
10 harsh weather conditions plagued much of eastern North America and, to a lesser extent, northern Europe.

April 1816 brought typical spring weather to upstate New York and New England; trees
15 budded, and farmers prepared to plow and plant. In May, however, the expected warm temperatures failed to arrive. Most people remained optimistic, waiting for the summer that was “just around the corner.” They
20 waited in vain. June ushered in what modern meteorologists call “The Year Without a Summer.” During the first week of June, ten inches of snow fell on New England. Throughout the month, temperatures rarely
25 rose above the 30s. Many farmers replanted crops several times, only to see them stunted or destroyed by sleet, hail, and icy winds. July and August brought little improvement. During most days the temperature stayed in
30 the 40s. Farmers’ diaries document the farmers’ daily struggles with near-freezing temperatures, failing crops, and dying farm animals. The few crops that managed to survive were killed by frost in mid-
35 September. Winter came early in New England and was unusually severe. Even the South was affected; on July 4, the high temperature for Savannah, Georgia, was only 46 degrees!

40 Some religious leaders warned their congregations that the unusual weather meant that the end of the world was drawing near. Other leaders attributed the cool weather to unusual sunspot activity. The
45 proliferation of the newly invented lightning rod was also blamed. Some people believed that lightning rods had interrupted the natural temperature balance of Earth, causing the cooler temperatures.

50 It was not until October that the first plausible explanation for “The Year Without a Summer” was suggested. A German astronomer, Friedrich Bessel, reported seeing thick clouds of dust in the upper atmosphere.
55 He theorized that these dust particles screened portions of Earth from the warming rays of the sun. It was discovered that in April 1815, Mount Tambora, an Indonesian volcano, had erupted with such force that it
60 had sent an estimated 100 cubic miles of fine dust into the atmosphere. Witnesses to the eruption reported that the sky remained dark for two days. The dust then rose high into the stratosphere, where it encircled the world for
65 several years to come.

Skeptics in 1816 doubted that a faraway volcano could steal their summer. However, most present-day researchers believe Bessel’s
70 explanation to be generally correct, demonstrating the global nature of weather. The dust in the atmosphere eventually settled, and the spring of 1817 was back to normal.

21. Which of the following best tells what this passage is about?
- A. the belief of some religious leaders that the end of the world was coming in 1816
 - B. a summer of strange weather and its probable cause
 - C. the importance of summer weather to agriculture in New England
 - D. a comparison of the weather of 1816 and 1991
22. What is the most likely reason farmers persisted in replanting their crops?
- E. They believed that the cold weather could not continue all summer long.
 - F. They thought that crops would be able to survive even though the weather remained cold.
 - G. The weather had warmed up by July.
 - H. They thought the June snowfalls would provide needed moisture.
23. In the winter that followed the summer of 1816, New Englanders most likely experienced
- A. new weather events that they had not encountered before.
 - B. temperatures that were warmer than usual for that time of year.
 - C. shortages of fruits, vegetables, and other essential crops.
 - D. difficulty adjusting to a different time line for planting crops.
24. Which of the following is implied by the phrase “the global nature of weather” (line 70)?
- E. Understanding weather events around the world is important for making weather predictions.
 - F. Extreme weather conditions in some parts of the world can have a lasting impact on a geographical area.
 - G. Natural disasters tend to occur in different parts of the world at the same time.
 - H. Conditions in one part of the world can affect weather in another part of the world.
25. The author includes the details about the eruption of Mount Tambora in lines 57–65 in order to
- A. emphasize that the aftermath of the eruption still affects the environment today.
 - B. highlight the severe impact that the eruption had on the atmosphere.
 - C. provide details about what happens during a volcanic eruption.
 - D. suggest that weather events around the world caused the eruption.

- 26.** The cold summer of 1816 was most likely caused by
- E.** unusual sunspot activity.
 - F.** the excessive use of lightning rods.
 - G.** damage to the ozone layer.
 - H.** an increase in dust in the atmosphere.

- 27.** How does the third paragraph contribute to the passage?
- A.** It presents the most probable cause of the 1816 weather.
 - B.** It shows how nineteenth-century people explained the 1816 weather.
 - C.** It presents a theory about the 1816 weather that some skeptics doubted.
 - D.** It includes eyewitness reports to describe the source of the 1816 weather.

The British novelist Charles Dickens is well known for the colorful and eccentric characters he created in his many novels. But one of his books, *David Copperfield*, seems to have a great deal to do with fact as well as fiction. After attempting to write his autobiography, Dickens abandoned the project and began to work on a novel, the plot of which was loosely based on his own boyhood experiences. Apparently, it was easier for him to weave the events of his own life into the fiction of *David Copperfield* than to write about them in nonfiction.

Some of Dickens's most troubling memories involved a job he held in 1824 as a 12-year-old child. Because his family was deeply in debt, he was forced to quit school and go to work in a London factory, pasting labels on pots of shoe polish. Dickens lived in a boardinghouse, using his meager wages to support himself and to help pay his family's debts. He worked in the dreary, run-down factory six days a week from 8:00 a.m. to 8:00 p.m. Such long hours were not unusual at the time, for children or adults, but Dickens was miserable during the entire four months he spent working at the factory.

Even when the family finances improved, Dickens continued to work at the factory until his father quarreled with Dickens's boss, who promptly dismissed the son. Dickens was upset at being fired but relieved to be out of the factory. Thus he felt betrayed when his mother, anxious for the boy's weekly wage, succeeded in making peace and getting Dickens's job back for him. The father, however, now sided with his son, and the boy

was sent back to school. "I know how these things have worked together to make me what I am," Dickens later wrote, but he never forgot that his mother was eager for him to return to work.

As an adult, Dickens always remembered the shame and humiliation he felt during those months at the factory. For years afterward, whenever in London, he could not go near the sites of the factory and boardinghouse, going out of his way to avoid those painful reminders of his past. In fact, Dickens never told his wife and children about his childhood work experience. It was only after his death that they heard of it from a family friend whom Dickens had confided in.

Instead, Dickens expressed his feelings by giving his fictional "other self," David Copperfield, a job similar to the one he had so hated. In the novel, ten-year-old David is forced by his harsh stepfather to work as a bottle washer in a factory. Young David, who "suffered exquisitely" as a child manual laborer, was apparently Dickens's way of dealing with his own past. *David Copperfield* was to become Dickens's most popular novel, and Dickens himself called it his "favorite child."

28. Which of the following best tells what this passage is about?
- E. Dickens's motivations for becoming a writer
 - F. Dickens's childhood relationship with his parents
 - G. the autobiographical basis for Dickens's *David Copperfield*
 - H. the characters created by Dickens for *David Copperfield*
29. In the fourth paragraph, the author includes details about Dickens's experiences as an adult in order to
- A. highlight that the time Dickens spent working in the factory affected him throughout his life.
 - B. emphasize that Dickens made sure he would never have to work in a factory again.
 - C. highlight that Dickens did not readily share details about his childhood with others.
 - D. emphasize that Dickens did not want his own children to experience hardships.
30. The details in the second and third paragraphs suggest that young Dickens
- E. struggled to perform his job in the factory.
 - F. worried about the financial situation of his family.
 - G. wished he had a better relationship with his parents.
 - H. preferred attending school to working in a factory.
31. Which of the following is the most likely reason that Dickens wrote *David Copperfield*?
- A. He needed money from the novel to help pay his family's debts.
 - B. He needed a way to cope with the difficulties of his childhood.
 - C. He wanted to avoid telling his children about his experiences in the factory.
 - D. He wanted to explain how his childhood had influenced his adult life.
32. Based on the details in the third paragraph, what can be concluded about the relationship between Dickens and his mother?
- E. He avoided her after he was allowed to return to school.
 - F. He resented her for putting the need for his wages above his happiness.
 - G. He hoped she would understand why attending school was important to him.
 - H. He recognized that she had the authority to negotiate on his behalf.
33. What most directly enabled Charles Dickens to return to school?
- A. the discussion between his mother and his boss
 - B. the argument between his father and his boss
 - C. getting fired from the factory
 - D. getting support from his father

When you eat an orange, your experience of its flavor comes from the combination of its aroma and its taste. Taste buds, the sensory receptors on the tongue, convey information to the brain about chemicals in food while the food dissolves in saliva. The sense of smell comes into play when the olfactory nerve in the nasal passages senses even very low concentrations of food chemicals in gaseous form. The sense of smell has a larger role in tasting flavors than most people realize—that is, until they have a stuffy nose and nothing tastes good.

If taste and smell depend on our detection of food chemicals, one might expect that chemists would be able to duplicate the flavors of foods. In fact, a surprising number of popular food flavors can now be reproduced in the laboratory, and even more are on the way. Orange, perhaps the most popular flavor worldwide, has been reproduced successfully. So have some national favorites, including cashew (Latin America), paprika (Hungary), and fruit-flavored Jamaica (Mexico). Synthetic flavors are not limited to flavoring food; they are also added to mouthwashes, toothpastes, beverages, and other consumer products.

Only a small proportion of the chemical components occurring naturally in foods actually contributes to their flavor. To identify these critical components, scientists use a gas chromatograph to separate a food into its basic chemical constituents. Flavor experts, called flavorists, then attempt to isolate those chemicals that are essential to the distinctive flavor of a food. Mechanical

techniques have been developed to capture the aromas of food as it is being prepared—such as the smell of baking bread—and distill the essential chemicals from these essences. Flavorists use their highly developed senses of taste and smell to attempt to produce acceptable flavorings that are chemically identical to, but purer than, flavors that are naturally present in unprocessed food.

Although American consumers claim to want “natural” flavors in their food, taste tests demonstrate that they often prefer their synthetically produced counterparts. Artificial flavors tend to be stronger and less subtle than natural flavors. For example, many Americans prefer a soft drink created with artificial flavors, such as orange soda, over an “all-natural” soda flavored with real oranges, which may taste weak in comparison. In fact, some flavorists worry that consumers will develop such a strong taste for artificial flavors that natural flavorings, usually more expensive than their artificial counterparts, will become scarce.

Researchers have not always been successful in their efforts to duplicate natural flavors. Some popular flavors, such as coffee, strawberry, and chocolate, have proven virtually impossible to reproduce. The difficulty in creating a flavor like chocolate, experts say, is its complexity—a mysterious combination of sweet and bitter that excites the taste buds in an unusual and satisfying way.

34. Which of the following best tells what this passage is about?
- E. the relationship between smell and taste
 - F. the science of how taste buds work
 - G. the analysis and creation of flavors
 - H. the difficulty of producing artificial flavors
35. What is the principal goal of the scientific research described in the third paragraph?
- A. to predict consumer taste preferences in food
 - B. to develop food with strong flavors
 - C. to produce synthetic equivalents of natural food flavors
 - D. to improve the natural flavors in unprocessed food
36. Which of the following can be concluded from the collection of aromas during food preparation?
- E. Creating artificial flavors from captured aromas is a difficult process.
 - F. Certain chemical components of a food's flavor are present in its aroma.
 - G. Most people cannot tell the difference between natural flavors and artificial flavors.
 - H. The natural flavor of a food is usually enhanced during the cooking process.
37. Why does the author mention orange soda in the fourth paragraph?
- A. to suggest that consumer preferences for natural or artificial flavors vary
 - B. to explain why natural flavors are more expensive than artificial substitutes
 - C. to demonstrate that consumers sometimes prefer artificial flavors to natural flavors
 - D. to give an example of a natural flavor that may become difficult to find in the future
38. The author describes the role that the sense of smell plays when experiencing a flavor (lines 6–13) in order to
- E. emphasize that it is easier for a person to sense the aroma of a flavor than its taste.
 - F. highlight that the aroma of a flavor influences how a person perceives its taste.
 - G. emphasize that synthetic flavors need to have both an aroma and a taste.
 - H. highlight that synthetic flavors tend to have a stronger aroma than taste.
39. The author includes details about the uses for synthetic flavors in lines 25–28 in order to
- A. show that synthetic flavors are easy to create.
 - B. demonstrate that many items are made with the same synthetic flavor.
 - C. suggest that synthetic flavors are healthier than natural flavors.
 - D. highlight that synthetic flavors are found in a variety of everyday items.

The African country of Zimbabwe took its name from the Shona word meaning “stone enclosures” or “venerated houses.” In fact, today dozens of stone ruins are scattered throughout Zimbabwe and other areas in southeastern Africa. One of these ruins, known as Great Zimbabwe, was once a fabled city that inspired tales that circulated throughout Europe. Where was this remarkable city, and who had built it? For centuries the mystery occupied the minds of explorers and treasure seekers.

The first reports to Europeans of Great Zimbabwe were spread a thousand years ago by Arab traders sailing between the Middle East and the east coast of Africa. They told of the fabulous wealth of a mysterious stone city in the African interior. In their tales, that city became associated with their understanding of Middle Eastern history—the Queen of Sheba, King Solomon, and his legendary gold mines, long since lost to the world. By the sixteenth century, Portuguese explorers regularly visited East Africa, searching for “King Solomon’s gold,” but they never found Great Zimbabwe. In 1552, a Portuguese historian, João de Barros, recorded a story told by the Arabs about a city with a “square fortress of masonry within and without, built of stones of marvelous size, and there appears to be no mortar joining them.”

In fact, Great Zimbabwe *was* a marvel. In one area, a massive wall, over thirty feet high and twenty feet thick, created a great enclosure. Another area contained a fortress-like series of walls, corridors, and steps built into the bluff above. Throughout the city, each stone was precisely fitted to the others without the use of mortar.

In the 1870s, a German geologist, Karl Mauch, was the first European to see Great Zimbabwe, by then in ruins. Mauch realized that he had “rediscovered” the fabled city from de Barros’s story. He jumped to the conclusion that Great Zimbabwe had been

built by the Queen of Sheba. British authorities sent a British journalist, Richard Hall, to Great Zimbabwe to investigate Mauch’s report. Archaeology was still in its infancy, and Hall, convinced that the structures had been built by ancient people from the Middle East, dug up and discarded archaeological deposits that would have revealed much about the true history of Great Zimbabwe. Later European excavations destroyed even more valuable evidence.

In the twentieth century, after excavating areas that had not been disturbed, David Randall-MacIver, a Scottish Egyptologist, and Gertrude Caton-Thompson, an English archaeologist, concluded that the ruins were unmistakably African in origin. Great Zimbabwe was most likely built during the fourteenth or fifteenth century by the ancestors of the present-day Shona people. Recent carbon-14 dating supports their conclusion. Great Zimbabwe was once home to an estimated 20,000 people, the center of a great Shona kingdom. Wealthy Shona kings traded their ivory and gold in coastal towns for other goods, thus accounting for the discovery of beads and other foreign wares in the ruins.

One mystery of Great Zimbabwe had been solved. Another mystery remains: why was the settlement at Great Zimbabwe abandoned, leaving the magnificent stone architecture to fall into ruins?

40. Which statement best describes the central idea of the passage?
- E. Great Zimbabwe was an enormous stone city thought to be home to some of the greatest treasure of ancient history.
 - F. Mysteries related to Great Zimbabwe continue to interest historians and explorers even though archaeologists have confirmed its origins.
 - G. The history of Great Zimbabwe was subject to much speculation until modern archaeologists definitively determined its origins.
 - H. Early missteps in the study and excavation of the Great Zimbabwe ruins led to the loss of valuable evidence about the city.
41. What was the main way that Karl Mauch’s conclusions about Great Zimbabwe (lines 45–47) affected later archaeological investigations?
- A. Archaeologists from all over Europe became interested in excavating the area.
 - B. Archaeologists made assumptions about the history of the ruins before excavating.
 - C. Archaeologists started to believe that many of the past accounts recorded about the ruins were true.
 - D. Archaeologists realized it was unlikely that an ancient culture could build such a grand structure.
42. What was “one mystery of Great Zimbabwe” (line 76) that had been solved?
- E. when the settlement was abandoned and why
 - F. why there was no ivory or gold found in the ruins
 - G. why the ruins remained undiscovered until the 1870s
 - H. who had built the settlement and when
43. Which of the following statements about the Shona people is best supported by the passage?
- A. They live along the east coast of Africa.
 - B. They are descendants of the people who built Great Zimbabwe.
 - C. They lived in the Middle East before settling in Africa.
 - D. They were once ruled by King Solomon and the Queen of Sheba.
44. The conclusions of David Randall-MacIver and Gertrude Caton-Thompson were significant mostly because they
- E. proved that Great Zimbabwe was much older than previously thought.
 - F. questioned why the Shona people left Great Zimbabwe.
 - G. supported the idea that ancient Shona society was robust.
 - H. revealed that Great Zimbabwe was created by the ancient Shona people.
45. Which of the following best describes the relationship of Portuguese explorers to Great Zimbabwe?
- A. They searched for it but were never able to find it.
 - B. They hoped it was as grand as they had been told by traders.
 - C. They knew it was unlikely they would find the stone city.
 - D. They had to rely on information from others in order to search for it.

In many cultures, the ugly physical appearance of the bat has given it an unearned reputation as an evil and vicious bearer of diseases. Many people, for example, believe that little brown bats carry rabies. In fact, they are no more likely to transmit the disease than other animals, such as dogs. Brown bats actually help prevent disease, not spread it. The basis of their diet is the mosquito, an insect that transmits more diseases than all the bats in the world combined.

A group of bat species known as flying foxes or fruit bats serves another important purpose as a critical link in the reproduction of many tropical trees and shrubs. In the tropical rain forests of Africa, Asia, and Australia, plants such as avocados, date trees, cashews, and mangoes rely in part on flying foxes for pollination. One of Africa's most valuable hardwood trees, the iroko, is entirely dependent on this type of bat for pollination. Flying foxes feed on flowers, fruit, and nectar, flying from one plant to another and pollinating the plants as they go, much as bees do in other parts of the world. Because they are sloppy eaters, flying foxes drop fruit as they go, dispersing the seeds. They can travel great distances and convey pollen and seeds far from their origins, thereby maintaining the genetic biodiversity within a plant species.

Because of the importance of bats' role in pollination and seed distribution, scientists consider them a keystone in the ecosystems of tropical rain forests. Without bats, many bat-pollinated plants—and the animals that

depend on them for food and shelter—would be threatened to the point of extinction.

Areas outside the rain forests would be affected as well, since the rain forests' lush vegetation replenishes the oxygen in the global atmosphere.

Unfortunately, many people are determined to get rid of bats. Flying foxes are at particular risk. In the wild, they feed on wild fruit, but when their rain forest habitat is reduced by conversion into farmland or residential areas, they occasionally raid cultivated fruit trees, spoiling the crops. Several flying fox species have been hunted to extinction, while others are seriously endangered.

Conservation groups and government agencies in many countries are attempting to change people's attitudes toward bats. When people learn that bats pollinate the trees and crops that provide their livelihood, they are more likely to appreciate and protect the bats in their area. There are also effective, nonharmful ways to deal with troublesome bats. Orchard owners can cover their trees with netting to discourage the bats, and there are humane methods for moving bats from places where they are not wanted. For the sake of the rain forests and for life-forms everywhere that depend on them, it is urgent that people apply a new twist to an old adage and realize that ugliness is only skin deep.

46. Which statement best reflects the central idea of this passage?
- E. Bats provide numerous benefits to the environment and should be protected.
 - F. Bats are still considered pests even though people understand that bats are helpful.
 - G. Bats help limit the spread of disease by eating insects that carry diseases.
 - H. Bats are responsible for pollinating a variety of rain forest plants across great distances.
47. Which of the following best describes animal species that function as a “keystone” (line 35)?
- A. They can be threatened with extinction.
 - B. They are a food source for other animals.
 - C. They pollinate many different types of plants.
 - D. They help maintain the balance of their environment.
48. Which statement best describes the author’s opinion about bat conservation?
- E. Allowing bats to occasionally eat crops and fruit from cultivated trees is a good way to prevent bats from becoming endangered.
 - F. Because bats can support the growth of many different species, they should be relocated to areas with struggling ecosystems.
 - G. Although bats may seem to be a nuisance, it is vitally important that they are protected and managed in humane ways.
 - H. Protecting the bat population takes priority over concerns about bats ruining cultivated trees and crops.
49. Which evidence best supports the claim that the bat is important to the survival of certain species?
- A. the details about how bats pollinate the iroko tree
 - B. the information about how bats help maintain genetic diversity
 - C. the details about how bats sometimes eat cultivated fruit trees
 - D. the information about how bats consume mainly mosquitoes
50. In the third paragraph, the author includes the details about the bat’s role as a keystone species in order to
- E. convey that bats help distribute seeds throughout the rain forest.
 - F. show that bats provide food and shelter for other animals.
 - G. emphasize that threats to bats would affect the rain forest ecosystem.
 - H. highlight that bats help maintain the levels of oxygen in the atmosphere.
51. What does the author intend to convey by the statement “ugliness is only skin deep” (line 69)?
- A. Certain species of bats have a less appealing physical appearance than other species of bats.
 - B. People should avoid making assumptions about bats based on the animals’ physical appearance.
 - C. People should avoid removing bats from certain areas because of the physical appearance of bats.
 - D. Efforts to conserve bats are worthwhile even though people dislike the animals’ physical appearance.

Imagine living in a society where ordinary people could be punished for what they choose to read and write. For much of the twentieth century, such a closed society existed in Russia and the rest of the Soviet Union. The Soviet government tried to dominate its citizens' activities and ideas by controlling the information that they received. Government censors examined books, films, and newscasts and banned anything they considered objectionable. They censored criticism of the Soviet government, news from the outside world, and anything that complimented Soviet enemies.

The Soviet government's strict censorship made life tremendously difficult for writers. Most worried that they were being watched by the government's secret police. Despite the harsh laws, small groups of writers dodged state censorship through an underground, or secret, publishing network that produced works called *samizdat*. The name *samizdat* came from the Russian words for "self" and "publish." For many writers, *samizdat* offered the only outlet for their intellectual and creative expression. To produce *samizdat*, an author passed a typed or handwritten text to a second person, who made a handwritten or typed copy. The original was returned to the author, while the copy was passed to other members of the network. The works were unsigned or signed with false names.

At first, *samizdat* focused mainly on literature, such as poetry and novels. By the late 1950s, *samizdat* circles were distributing political material, such as letters to the government, political essays, and trial

transcripts. By the mid-1960s, the *samizdat* network produced sophisticated political news, debate, and analysis.

The great Russian novelist Boris Pasternak had his work published as *samizdat*. Like other writers, he feared that an appearance of disloyalty to the Soviet state would bring a knock at his door in the middle of the night. His classic novel *Doctor Zhivago* was smuggled out of the Soviet Union for publication in Western countries in 1956; in Russia, it appeared only as *samizdat*. Pasternak won the Nobel Prize in Literature in 1958, but the government forced him to refuse the prize. Soviet authorities also blocked publication of the work of Anna Akhmatova, one of Russia's greatest poets. Her work was banned until 1952 because censors thought she did not sufficiently praise the Soviet government. Akhmatova was kept out of public life and the official Writers' Union. She composed her poetry in private, and her works were available only as *samizdat*.

Through the 1960s and '70s, Russian writers used *samizdat* networks to circulate banned or politically risky material. By the late 1980s, computers became available in scientific research facilities, and underground writers began using the computers to store and circulate texts. Censorship was officially abolished in 1989, shortly before the breakup of the Soviet Union, leading to a publishing boom. Works by previously banned authors were published, and the *samizdat* networks quickly faded into history.

52. Which of the following best tells what this passage is about?
- E. the Russian writers Boris Pasternak and Anna Akhmatova
 - F. the poetry published in the Soviet Union during the twentieth century
 - G. censorship in the Soviet Union and the underground system that arose in response
 - H. the reasons for banning writers who criticized the Soviet government
53. Which of the following is most likely an example of material circulated in the earliest phase of samizdat?
- A. a letter protesting a writer's imprisonment
 - B. a short story
 - C. a list of political prisoners
 - D. an article from a foreign newspaper
54. The phrase "a knock at his door in the middle of the night" (lines 44–45) most likely refers to a visit by
- E. the secret police.
 - F. a representative from a major publisher.
 - G. a participant in the samizdat network.
 - H. people from other countries.
55. Which event led to a change in how samizdat was created and shared?
- A. government authorities censoring Akhmatova's work
 - B. the increase in the distribution of political essays
 - C. Pasternak winning the Nobel Prize
 - D. the rise in the use of computers and computer networks
56. What is the most likely reason that samizdat materials were unsigned or signed with false names?
- E. to allow the materials to be smuggled out of the country
 - F. to protect the writer from punishment
 - G. to avoid breaking censorship laws
 - H. to differentiate between original and copied works
57. Why did samizdat networks quickly disappear in 1989?
- A. Samizdat networks were unnecessary after censorship was abolished.
 - B. Samizdat networks became regular publishing companies.
 - C. Samizdat networks were replaced by the use of computers.
 - D. Samizdat networks went deeper underground than ever before.