

Excerpt from *A Tramp Abroad*

by Mark Twain

- 1 Now and then, while we¹ rested, we watched the laborious ant at his work. I found nothing new in him—certainly nothing to change my opinion of him. It seems to me that in the matter of intellect the ant must be a strangely overrated bird. During many summers now I have watched him, when I ought to have been in better business, and I have not yet come across a living ant that seemed to have any more sense than a dead one. I refer to the ordinary ant, of course; I have had no experience of those wonderful Swiss and African ones which vote, keep drilled armies, . . . and dispute about religion. Those particular ants may be all that the naturalist paints them, but I am persuaded that the average ant is a sham.
- 2 I admit his industry, of course; he is the hardest working creature in the world—when anybody is looking—but his leather-headedness is the point I make against him. He goes out foraging, he makes a capture, and then what does he do? Go home? No; he goes anywhere but home. He doesn't know where home is. His home may be only three feet away; no matter, he can't find it. He makes his capture, as I have said; it is generally something which can be of no sort of use to himself or anybody else; it is usually seven times bigger than it ought to be; he hunts out the awkwardest place to take hold of it; he lifts it bodily up in the air by main force, and starts—not toward home, but in the opposite direction; not calmly and wisely, but with a frantic haste which is wasteful of his strength; he fetches up against a pebble, and, instead of going around it, he climbs over it backwards, dragging his booty after him, tumbles down on the other side, jumps up in a passion, kicks the dust off his clothes, moistens his hands, grabs his property viciously, yanks it this way, then that, shoves it ahead of him a moment, turns tail and lugs it after him another moment, gets madder and madder, then presently hoists it into the air and goes tearing away in an entirely new direction; comes to a weed; it never occurs to him to go around it. No; he must climb it, and he does climb it, dragging his worthless property to the top—which is as bright a thing to do as it would be for me to carry a sack of flour from Heidelberg to Paris by way of Strasburg steeple; when he gets up there he finds that that is not the place; takes a cursory glance at the scenery, and either climbs down again or tumbles down, and starts off once more—as usual, in a new direction. At the end of half an hour he fetches up within six inches of the place he started from, and lays his burden down. Meantime, he has been over all the ground for two yards around, and climbed all the weeds and pebbles he came across. Now he wipes the sweat from his brow, strokes his limbs, and then marches aimlessly off, in as violent a hurry as ever. He traverses a good deal of zig-zag country, and by and by stumbles on his same booty again. He does not remember to have ever seen it before; he looks around to see which is not the way home, grabs his bundle, and starts. He goes through the same adventures he had before; finally stops to rest, and a friend comes along.
- 3 Evidently the friend remarks that a last year's grasshopper leg is a very noble acquisition, and inquires where he got it. Evidently the proprietor does not remember exactly where he did get it, but thinks he got it "around here somewhere." Evidently the friend contracts to help him freight it home. Then, with a judgment peculiarly antic (pun not intentional), they take hold of opposite ends of that grasshopper leg and begin to tug with all their might in opposite directions. Presently they take a rest, and confer together. They decide that something is wrong, they can't make out what. Then they go at it again, just as before. Same result. Mutual recriminations follow. Evidently each accuses the other of

¹**we:** the author and his fictional travel companion

being an obstructionist. They warm up, and the dispute ends in a fight. They lock themselves together and chew each other's jaws for a while; then they roll and tumble on the ground till one loses a horn or a leg and has to haul off for repairs. They make up and go to work again in the same old insane way, but the crippled ant is at a disadvantage; tug as he may, the other one drags off the booty and him at the end of it. Instead of giving up, he hangs on, and gets his shins bruised against every obstruction that comes in the way. By and by, when that grasshopper leg has been dragged all over the same old ground once more, it is finally dumped at about the spot where it originally lay. The two perspiring ants inspect it thoughtfully and decide that dried grasshopper legs are a poor sort of property after all, and then each starts off in a different direction to see if he can't find an old nail or something else that is heavy enough to afford entertainment and at the same time valueless enough to make an ant want to own it. . . .

- 4 Science has recently discovered that the ant does not lay up anything for winter use. . . . He does not work, except when people are looking, and only then when the observer has a green, naturalistic look, and seems to be taking notes. This amounts to deception, and will injure him for the Sunday schools. He has not judgment enough to know what is good to eat from what isn't. This amounts to ignorance, and will impair the world's respect for him. . . . He cannot stroll around a stump and find his way home again. This amounts to idiocy, and once the damaging fact is established, thoughtful people will cease to look up to him. It is strange beyond comprehension that so manifest a humbug as the ant has been able to fool so many nations and keep it up so many ages without being found out.

From A TRAMP ABROAD by Mark Twain—Public Domain

26. The phrase “those wonderful Swiss and African ones which vote, keep drilled armies, . . . and dispute about religion” in paragraph 1 shows that the author
- E. believes that the behavior of the ants is reflected in other living creatures.
 - F. acknowledges that his observations of a few do not necessarily apply to all.
 - G. knows that disproving a commonly held belief is challenging.
 - H. accepts that there are flaws in his interpretation of the behavior of the ants.
27. The central idea that “the average ant is a sham” (paragraph 1) is conveyed mainly through the
- A. comical descriptions of the inability of the ants to accomplish the task at hand.
 - B. comparison between ants from other countries and the ants being observed.
 - C. keen observations that the level of intelligence of ants is mostly overstated.
 - D. conclusion that ants value objects that are of little practical use to them.

28. In paragraph 2, how do the words “grabs,” “yanks,” and “tearing away” contribute to the meaning of the excerpt?
- E. They highlight the ant’s belief that his work is important.
 - F. They illustrate that the ant is more efficient working on his own.
 - G. They indicate the speed with which the ant completes his tasks.
 - H. They emphasize the ant’s anxious efforts to be productive.

29. Read this text from paragraph 2.

He . . . comes to a weed; it never occurs to him to go around it. No; he must climb it, and he does climb it, dragging his worthless property to the top—which is as bright a thing to do as it would be for me to carry a sack of flour from Heidelberg to Paris by way of Strasburg steeple;

These details convey the central idea in the excerpt by showing that the ant

- A. often wastes his strength when working on a task.
 - B. is surprised by the effort he needs in order to move the object.
 - C. is oblivious to the most practical solution to his problem.
 - D. focuses more on obtaining the object than getting it back home efficiently.
30. Which of the following best explains the author’s fascination with the ants?
- E. “During many summers now I have watched him, when I ought to have been in better business, and I have not yet come across a living ant that seemed to have any more sense than a dead one.” (paragraph 1)
 - F. “I admit his industry, of course; he is the hardest working creature in the world—” (paragraph 2)
 - G. “Science has recently discovered that the ant does not lay up anything for winter use.” (paragraph 4)
 - H. “It is strange beyond comprehension that so manifest a humbug as the ant has been able to fool so many nations and keep it up so many ages without being found out.” (paragraph 4)

31. Read this sentence from paragraph 2.

At the end of half an hour he fetches up within six inches of the place he started from, and lays his burden down.

How does the sentence contribute to the development of the central idea of the excerpt?

- A. It reveals that the ant is aware of the purposelessness of his efforts and that he does not enjoy his work.
- B. It highlights how little the ant accomplishes despite the great amount of effort he exerts.
- C. It suggests that the ant has an industrious attitude and does not easily give up.
- D. It emphasizes that the ant does not thoughtfully consider how difficult it would be to carry his capture for such a long period of time.

32. Which sentence from paragraph 2 best supports the idea that sheer “leather-headedness” (paragraph 2) amounts to “ignorance” and “idiocy” (paragraph 4)?

- E. “He goes out foraging, he makes a capture, and then what does he do?”
- F. “He lifts it bodily up in the air by main force,”
- G. “When he gets up there he finds that that is not the place,”
- H. “Now he wipes the sweat from his brow, strokes his limbs, and then marches aimlessly off, in as violent a hurry as ever.”

33. Read this sentence from paragraph 3.

Evidently the friend remarks that a last year’s grasshopper leg is a very noble acquisition, and inquires where he got it.

Which statement best describes how the sentence fits into the overall structure of the excerpt?

- A. It indicates a shift to the realization that the ants place great importance on an item that has little value.
- B. It emphasizes a shift from an analysis of the actions of the individual ant to a commentary on the actions of the ants working together.
- C. It introduces a transition to the idea that specific observations about one ant allow for generalizations about all ants.
- D. It provides a transition to the observation that the ant’s friend is just as purposeful in his efforts toward a futile ending as the first ant.

34. Read this sentence from paragraph 3.

The two perspiring ants inspect it thoughtfully and decide that dried grasshopper legs are a poor sort of property after all, and then each starts off in a different direction to see if he can't find an old nail or something else that is heavy enough to afford entertainment and at the same time valueless enough to make an ant want to own it.

How does the word choice in the sentence contribute to the overall meaning of the excerpt?

- E. It creates a humorous critique of the ants' intense attitude toward their pointless work.
 - F. It illustrates the ants' confusion over their lack of positive results compared with their level of effort.
 - G. It highlights the ants' frustration as they repeatedly chose a difficult task over one that could be accomplished more easily.
 - H. It illustrates the ants' stubborn determination to hold on to the worthless object.
35. How does the presence of the friend in paragraph 3 influence the first ant's behavior?
- A. The friend distracts the ant from finding the correct path home.
 - B. The friend inspires the ant to consider a new approach to the situation.
 - C. The friend encourages the ant to continue his worthless efforts.
 - D. The friend tries to prevent the ant from finishing his task.