

PRACTICE QUESTIONS—GENERAL

Almost everyone enjoys hearing some kind of live music. But few of us realize the complex process that goes into designing the acoustics of concert and lecture halls. In the design of any building where (5) audibility of sound is a major consideration, architects have to carefully match the space and materials they use to the intended purpose of the venue. One problem is that the intensity of sound may build too quickly in an enclosed space. Another problem is that only part (10) of the sound we hear in any large room or auditorium comes directly from the source. Much of it reaches us a fraction of a second later after it has been reflected off the walls, ceiling, and floor as reverberated sound. How much each room reverberates depends upon both (15) its size and the ability of its contents to absorb sound. Too little reverberation can make music sound thin and weak; too much can blur the listener's sense of where one note stops and the next begins.

Consequently, the most important factor (20) in acoustic design is the time it takes for these reverberations to die down altogether, called the reverberation time.

1. Which of the following is the main topic of this passage?
 - (A) The challenges of an architect's job
 - (B) The differences between speech and music
 - (C) The experience of hearing live music
 - (D) The role of reverberation in acoustic design
 - (E) The construction of large buildings
2. The passage suggests that the "complex process" of acoustic design (line 2) is
 - (A) not widely appreciated by the public
 - (B) really a matter of listener sensitivity
 - (C) wholly dependent on the choice of construction materials
 - (D) an engineer's problem, not an architect's
 - (E) most difficult in concert hall construction

3. According to the passage, audibility of sound is influenced by which of the following factors?
 - I. The type of materials used to construct a building
 - II. The reflection of sound off a room's ceiling or walls
 - III. The size and purpose of a particular room or space
 - (A) I only
 - (B) II only
 - (C) I and II only
 - (D) II and III only
 - (E) I, II, and III
4. According to the passage, too little reverberation in a concert hall can result in
 - (A) a rapid increase in the volume of sound
 - (B) the blurring of details in a piece of music
 - (C) a quiet and insubstantial quality of sound
 - (D) confusion among a listening audience
 - (E) an inaccurate estimate of its reverberation time
5. Which of the following does the author regard as the most significant consideration in the design of a concert hall?
 - (A) An appreciation for music
 - (B) An understanding of reverberation time
 - (C) The choice of building materials
 - (D) The purpose of the venue
 - (E) The audience capacity

PRACTICE QUESTIONS—BY LEVEL

ELEMENTARY, LOWER, AND PRIMARY LEVELS

- The environment of the coral reef is formed over thousands of years by the life cycle of vast numbers of coral animals. The main architect of the reef is the stony coral, a relative of the sea anemone that lives in tropical climates and secretes a skeleton of almost pure calcium carbonate. Its partner is the green alga, a tiny unicellular plant, which lives within the tissues of the coral. The two organisms coexist in a mutually beneficial relationship, with the algae consuming carbon dioxide given off by the corals and the corals thriving in the abundant oxygen produced photosynthetically by the algae. When the coral dies, its skeleton is left, and other organisms grow on top of it. Over the years, the sheer mass of coral skeletons, together with those of associated organisms, combine to form the petrified underwater forest that divers find so fascinating.
6. According to the passage, the skeleton of the stony coral is mostly composed of
- (A) cartilage
 - (B) stone
 - (C) calcium carbonate
 - (D) carbon dioxide
 - (E) sediment
7. This passage primarily deals with
- (A) different forms of marine life
 - (B) the contribution of the stony coral to reef formation
 - (C) the interaction between two inhabitants of coral reefs
 - (D) the physical beauty of coral reefs
 - (E) the geological origins of reef islands

8. It can be inferred from the passage that divers are primarily interested in which aspect of reefs?
- (A) The biological cycles of reef animals
 - (B) The visual appeal of a mass of coral skeletons
 - (C) The fertile growing environment that reefs provide
 - (D) The historical implications of reef development
 - (E) The actual number of dead animals required to form a reef
9. The relationship between the coral and the algae is best described as
- (A) unfriendly
 - (B) competitive
 - (C) predatory
 - (D) collaborative
 - (E) mysterious
10. All of the following are mentioned in the passage as part of the life cycle of reef organisms EXCEPT
- (A) the coral lives within the tissues of the algae
 - (B) algae consumes carbon dioxide emitted by corals
 - (C) the skeleton of the coral provides an environment for other organisms
 - (D) corals secrete a calcium carbonate skeleton
 - (E) corals consume oxygen produced by algae

Tunnel construction is costly and dangerous, but new technologies are allowing tunnelers to work more quickly and safely than ever before.

Line Today's rock tunnels are being drilled by modern
(5) full-face tunnel-boring machines (TBMs). The drilling end of a TBM consists of a rotating cutterhead whose diameter covers the entire face of a tunnel. As the cutterhead turns, hard-steel blades cut steadily through the rock. The first successful
(10) hard-rock TBM was built in 1957, and many improvements have been made in TBM design in subsequent years.

Developments in TBM technology have helped spur ambitious new projects. Most notable
(15) is the 50-kilometer Eurotunnel (also known as the Chunnel), which has been bored by modern TBMs beneath the English Channel. The tunneling was done by British and French teams that started on opposite sides of the Channel and eventually met
(20) underground, in the middle. Thus, TBMs have contributed to building a technological and cultural milestone. Trains can now travel between England and France in less than an hour, and for the first time in history, Britain and continental
(25) Europe are linked by land.

11. The passage suggests that, despite three decades' worth of technological improvement, tunnel construction is
- (A) rarely worth the risks involved
 - (B) still expensive and dangerous
 - (C) possible only with international cooperation
 - (D) heavily reliant on geological guesswork
 - (E) not as efficient as it should be
12. Which of the following best describes what this passage is about?
- (A) Why tunnel construction is expensive
 - (B) The significance of the Eurotunnel
 - (C) How TBMs operate
 - (D) Tunnel construction with TBMs
 - (E) Why the Eurotunnel was difficult to dig
13. As it is used in line 14, the word "notable" most nearly means
- (A) popular
 - (B) legendary
 - (C) remarkable
 - (D) weighty
 - (E) memorable
14. The author most likely describes the Eurotunnel as a "cultural milestone" (line 22) because it
- (A) lifts travel restrictions among all European countries
 - (B) connects Europe and Britain by land for the first time
 - (C) harms the relationship between Britain and France
 - (D) affects the way all future tunnels will be dug
 - (E) changes the political climate in Europe
15. The attitude of the writer towards the subject is best described as
- (A) enthusiastic
 - (B) uncertain
 - (C) cautious
 - (D) bitter
 - (E) jubilant

Usually regarded as pests, the termites of South Florida provide an excellent illustration of nature at work. In the natural world, when two or more different organisms coexist to each other's benefit, it's called a symbiotic relationship. The dominant member of the symbiotic pair or group is known as the "host," while a smaller, less dominant member is a "parasite." A classic symbiotic relationship of this kind takes place in the digestive tract of Florida wood-eating termites. We think of a termite as being able to digest wood, but it really cannot. The termite plays host to parasitic protozoans, single-celled organisms that live in the termite's gut. The protozoans provide the termite with a service necessary to its survival: they digest the cellulose in the wood that it consumes.

16. Which of the following is suggested in the passage about the protozoans?
- (A) They are essential to the continued existence of termites.
 - (B) They are both a parasitic and a host organism.
 - (C) They are roughly equal in size to bacteria.
 - (D) They attach themselves to the membranes of termites.
 - (E) They can survive on their own when necessary.
17. Which of the following best describes what this passage is about?
- (A) Why most parasites perform a useful function
 - (B) Why a termite cannot digest food
 - (C) How symbiotic relationships have evolved
 - (D) Why protozoans digest wood
 - (E) How two organisms cooperate to survive
18. According to the passage, a "host" organism is generally
- (A) found in South Florida
 - (B) the dominant partner in a symbiotic relationship
 - (C) unable to digest cellulose
 - (D) able to survive on its own
 - (E) associated with single-celled organisms
19. With which of the following statements about a symbiotic relationship would the author most likely agree?
- (A) It involves organisms that are alike.
 - (B) It often involves harmful parasites.
 - (C) It mostly involves tiny organisms.
 - (D) It usually involves organisms that are similar.
 - (E) It may be beneficial to both organisms.
20. The relationship between termites and protozoans is best described as
- (A) cooperative
 - (B) occasional
 - (C) friendly
 - (D) violent
 - (E) improbable

The ozone layer of the atmosphere protects Earth from harmful solar radiation. But the ozonosphere is fragile, and evidence indicates that it is thinning; since 1975, the amount of radiation reaching Earth has increased steadily. The implications of this are not good. Solar radiation causes cancer and contributes to other serious illnesses. Also, as radiation increases, more and more warm air gets trapped near Earth, and hot, humid conditions like those in a greenhouse begin to prevail. Some scientists warn that, within 50 years, people could be facing major climatic changes and sea levels far above what they are now. Public outcry about the issue has led to international efforts to stop the release of CFCs and other pollutants harmful to the ozonosphere. Thanks to a global pact to eliminate the production of CFCs by 1996, the ozone layer should stop losing ozone around the turn of the century. Total ozone recovery, however, is predicted to take more than a century beyond that.

21. Which of the following is directly mentioned as evidence of ozone depletion?
- (A) An increase in unusual disturbances on the sun's surface
 - (B) A decrease in the amount of sunlight reaching the Earth
 - (C) A decline in skin cancers among people
 - (D) An increase in solar radiation reaching the Earth's surface
 - (E) Gaps in the ozonosphere over North America
22. This passage deals primarily with
- (A) the reasons why solar radiation is damaging
 - (B) the atmosphere over Antarctica
 - (C) how pollutants are destroying the environment
 - (D) the discovery of the hole in the ozone layer
 - (E) the loss of ozone from the ozone layer
23. Which of the following explains why ozone depletion has occurred?
- (A) Oxygen is disappearing from the atmosphere.
 - (B) Temperatures on Earth are rising.
 - (C) The ozone layer is being broken down by pollutants.
 - (D) The sun's rays are becoming stronger.
 - (E) Sea levels are falling.
24. The author most likely mentions a greenhouse (line 10) in order to
- (A) suggest a way to protect plants from harmful radiation
 - (B) describe an effect of increasing solar radiation
 - (C) explain how ozone forms in the atmosphere
 - (D) explain that heat and humidity are destroying the ozonosphere
 - (E) describe a climate that would be healthier for people
25. The passage suggests that a full restoration of the ozonosphere
- (A) is the only way to save Antarctica from destruction
 - (B) will probably occur by the year 2000
 - (C) depends on the frequency of future volcanic eruptions
 - (D) remains an impossibility despite international efforts
 - (E) is highly unlikely in the near future

For thousands of years, smallpox was one of the world's most dreaded diseases. An acutely infectious disease spread by a virus, smallpox

Line was the scourge of medieval Europe, where it
(5) was known by its symptoms of extreme fever and disfiguring rash as "the invisible fire." In many outbreaks, mortality rates were higher than 25 percent. Ancient Chinese medical texts show that the disease was known as long ago as 1122 B.C.E.
(10) But as recently as 1967, more than 2 million people died from the disease annually.

A method of conferring immunity from smallpox was discovered in 1796 by an English doctor named Edward Jenner. It was not until
(15) 1966, however, that the World Health Organization was able to marshal the resources to launch a worldwide campaign to wipe out the disease. In an immense project involving thousands of health workers, WHO teams moved from country to
(20) country, locating every case of active smallpox and vaccinating all potential contacts. In 1977, the last active case of smallpox was found and eliminated. Since there are no animal carriers of smallpox, the WHO was able to declare in 1980 that the dreaded
(25) killer had been conquered. For the first time in the history of medicine, a disease had been completely destroyed.

26. Which of the following best tells what this passage is about?
- (A) How to treat viral diseases
 - (B) The purpose of the World Health Organization
 - (C) The tragic symptoms of smallpox
 - (D) The history of the fight against smallpox
 - (E) Early efforts at controlling infectious diseases

27. In line 2, the word "acutely" most nearly means
- (A) painfully
 - (B) extremely
 - (C) unnaturally
 - (D) sensitively
 - (E) partly
28. It can be inferred from the passage that the earliest recorded cases of smallpox were located in
- (A) China
 - (B) Europe
 - (C) The Middle East
 - (D) North America
 - (E) Africa
29. The passage implies that smallpox was not eliminated before 1966 because
- (A) vaccination did not prevent all forms of the disease
 - (B) not enough was known about immunity to disease
 - (C) there was no effective protection against animal carriers
 - (D) there had never been a coordinated worldwide vaccination campaign
 - (E) the disease would lie dormant for many years and then reappear
30. According to the passage, the WHO's fight against smallpox was a unique event because
- (A) it involved a worldwide campaign of vaccination
 - (B) a disease had never before been utterly wiped out
 - (C) animals carriers had to be isolated and vaccinated
 - (D) doctors were uncertain as to whether Jenner's methods would work
 - (E) it was more expensive than any other single vaccination campaign

MIDDLE AND UPPER LEVELS

Animals that use coloring to safeguard themselves from predators are said to have “protective coloration.” One common type of protective coloration is called cryptic resemblance, (5) in which an animal adapts in color, shape, and behavior in order to blend into its environment. The camouflage of the pale green tree frog is a good example of cryptic resemblance. The tree frog blends so perfectly into its surroundings that, when (10) it sits motionless, it is all but invisible against a background of leaves.

Many animals change their protective pigmentation with the seasons. The caribou sheds its brown coat in winter, replacing it with white fur. (15) The stoat, a member of the weasel family, is known as the ermine in winter, when its brown fur changes to the white fur prized by royalty. The chameleon, even more versatile, changes color in just a few minutes to match whatever surface it happens to be (20) lying on or clinging to. Some animals use protective coloration not for camouflage but to stand out against their surroundings. The skunk’s brilliant white stripe is meant to be seen, as a warning to predators to avoid the animal’s stink. Similarly, (25) the hedgehog uses its “salt and pepper” look to loudly announce its identity, since it depends on its evil stench and unpleasant texture to make it unpalatable to the predators around it.

31. The author uses the caribou and the stoat as examples of animals that
- (A) change their color according to the time of year
 - (B) are protected by disruptive coloring
 - (C) possess valuable white fur
 - (D) have prominent markings to warn predators
 - (E) protect themselves by constantly changing their coloring
32. Which of the following best describes what the passage is about?
- (A) How animals blend into their surroundings
 - (B) Several types of protective coloration
 - (C) A contrast between the tree frog, the zebra, the caribou, and the skunk
 - (D) A description of predators in the animal kingdom
 - (E) The difference between cryptic resemblance and disruptive coloring
33. The feature of the chameleon discussed in this passage is its ability to
- (A) camouflage itself despite frequent changes in location
 - (B) cling to surfaces that are hidden from attackers
 - (C) adapt easily to seasonal changes
 - (D) use disruptive coloring to confuse predators
 - (E) change the colors of surfaces it is resting on
34. It can be inferred from the passage that which of the following animals employ cryptic resemblance?
- I. The green tree frog
 - II. The chameleon
 - III. The skunk
- (A) I only
 - (B) II only
 - (C) I and II
 - (D) I and III
 - (E) I, II, and III
35. The passage suggests that the hedgehog is different from the chameleon primarily in that
- (A) it changes its skin color less frequently
 - (B) it makes its presence known to potential predators
 - (C) it has fewer predators to avoid
 - (D) its predators find it unpleasant to eat
 - (E) its skin is almost devoid of color

Being out of heart with government
I took a broken root to fling
Where the proud, wayward squirrel went,
Line Taking delight that he could spring;
(5) And he, with that low whinnying sound
That is like laughter, sprang again
And so to the other tree at a bound.
Nor the tame will, nor timid brain,
Nor heavy knitting of the brow
(10) Bred that fierce tooth and cleanly limb
And threw him to laugh on the bough;
No government appointed him.

(From "An Appointment," *Responsibilities*,
W.B. Yeats, 1914)

36. The author's attitude toward the government in this poem would best be described as
- (A) amused
 - (B) disenchanted
 - (C) furious
 - (D) melancholy
 - (E) neutral
37. Which of the following does the author admire about the squirrel?
- I. His independence
 - II. His faith in systems of government
 - III. His ability to spring from tree to tree
- (A) I only
 - (B) III only
 - (C) I and II
 - (D) I and III
 - (E) I, II, and III
38. The passage implies that the squirrel most resembles humans in
- (A) the timidity of his intellect
 - (B) the sounds that he makes
 - (C) the fierce expression on his face
 - (D) his contempt for the world of politics
 - (E) his concentration in moving from tree to tree
39. The author most likely regards the squirrel's laugh as
- (A) a warning about the future
 - (B) a reflection of his own happiness
 - (C) a symbol of his freedom
 - (D) a sign of friendliness toward the poet
 - (E) an unexplained natural phenomenon
40. In line 9, the phrase "heavy knitting of the brow" most likely refers to
- (A) the movement toward political reform
 - (B) the seriousness of government officials
 - (C) the expression on the squirrel's face
 - (D) the poet's attitude toward politicians
 - (E) the beauty of the natural world

The American Revolution is more notable for the absence of major American victories in set-piece battles than for their occurrence. While it is widely known that George Washington was an American hero in the nascent United States' successful bid to win independence, a cursory examination reveals that Washington was soundly defeated in almost every pitched battle he fought against the British. Two principal American cities, New York and Philadelphia, were captured by the British, and Washington could do nothing to prevent their capture or to take back either city. In a classic example of Colonial military futility, Washington deployed his troops on Brooklyn Heights to repel the British invasion of New York. After his troops were thoroughly routed, Washington regrouped in Manhattan, only to be chased from the island with the humiliating sound of foxhunt bugles in his ears. The retreat would not stop until he and his troops safely crossed the Delaware River into Pennsylvania. Unfortunately for the British, however, America was not a land of Old World conventions. The Colonial soldier did not fight for wealth, for territory, or out of service to a nobleman. He fought for his home, and his war required a different level of commitment. George Washington is remembered as an American hero not because he was able to win battles against the British by their own rules of engagement, but because he was able to outlast their resolve, defiantly keep an army in the field, and await foreign aid. While Washington had little to do with the long awaited set-piece victory at Saratoga,* his principal success was in his tenacity and daring to keep fighting. Washington's victories at Trenton and Princeton were over minuscule forces, but they kept his army together and resurrected the American cause in the minds of his countrymen, at an hour when the Colonies seemed certain of its failure. It is only fitting that when the final vise-grip was applied to Cornwallis at Yorktown, George Washington was there to preside over the culmination of his uniquely American war.

*Major Colonial win in upstate New York in 1777 that earned the Colonies the recognition and aid of the French

41. According to the passage, George Washington is regarded as successful because
- (A) he waged war according to unconventional rules
 - (B) he triumphed over the British at Saratoga
 - (C) he was able to defend American cities
 - (D) he was able to find a way to win pitched battles
 - (E) he was able to cross the Delaware into Pennsylvania
42. The author mentions which of the following about the victories at Trenton and Princeton?
- I. They had a significant impact on Colonial morale.
 - II. They were achieved over sizeable forces.
 - III. They earned French aid in the Revolution.
- (A) I only
 - (B) II only
 - (C) III only
 - (D) I and II
 - (E) II and III
43. According to the passage, which of the following was a "classic example of Colonial military futility"?
- (A) Washington's failure to win a pitched battle
 - (B) Washington's inability to keep an army in the field
 - (C) The American failure to attract foreign aid
 - (D) Washington's inability to repel the attack on New York
 - (E) The deployment of Washington's troops on Brooklyn Heights

44. Why does the author state in line 20 that “America was not a land of Old World conventions”?
- (A) To indicate why the Colonial troops were unable to imitate British victories in pitched battle
 - (B) To illustrate how Washington’s successes did not follow the British model for victory
 - (C) To praise Washington’s indifference to failure in pitched battle
 - (D) To give the Americans credit for their defiance of British customs
 - (E) To excuse the Colonial defeats at New York and Philadelphia
45. Which of the following does the author suggest is the reason for the American triumph in the Revolution?
- (A) The American victory in a pitched battle at Saratoga
 - (B) The lack of British commitment to winning as compared to the Americans
 - (C) The better morale and supplies of the American troops
 - (D) The inherent superiority of George Washington’s military strategy
 - (E) The American victories at Trenton and Princeton

On one of the ridges of that wintry waste stood the low log house in which John Bergson was dying. The Bergson homestead was easier to find than many others, because it overlooked Norway Creek, a shallow, muddy stream that sometimes flowed, and sometimes stood still, at the bottom of a winding ravine with steep, shelving sides which were overgrown with brush and cottonwoods and dwarf ash. This creek gave a sort of identity to the farms that bordered it. Of all the bewildering things about a new country, the absence of human landmarks is one of the most depressing and disheartening. The houses on the Divide were small and were usually tucked away in low places; you did not see them until you came directly upon them. Most of them were built of the sod itself, and were only the inescapable ground in another form. The roads were but faint tracks in the grass, and the fields were scarcely noticeable. The record of the plow was insignificant, like the feeble scratches on stone left by prehistoric races, so indeterminate that they may, after all, be only the markings of glaciers, and not a record of human strivings.

In eleven long years John Bergson had made little impression upon the wild land he had come to tame. It was still a wild thing that had its ugly moods; and no one knew when they were likely to come, or why. Mischance hung over it. Its genius was unfriendly to man. The sick man was feeling this as he lay looking out of the window, after the doctor had left him, on the day following Alexandra's trip to town. There it lay outside his door, the same land, the same lead-colored miles. He knew every ridge and draw and gully between him and the horizon. To the south, his plowed fields; to the east, the sod stables, the cattle corral, the pond—and then the grass.

(Adapted from Willa Cather's *O Pioneers!*, 1913)

46. According to the passage, most houses on the Divide were made of
- (A) earth
 - (B) planks
 - (C) bricks
 - (D) stone
 - (E) logs
47. The Bergson homestead was more distinctive than others because it was
- (A) a large farmstead
 - (B) on Norway Creek
 - (C) made of sod
 - (D) in the new country
 - (E) surrounded by plowed fields
48. According to the author, the settler's plowed fields were
- (A) carved out by glaciers
 - (B) bordered by cottonwood trees
 - (C) planted with corn
 - (D) slight compared to the plains
 - (E) west of Norway Creek
49. As used in line 33, "draw" is most likely a type of
- (A) quick sketch
 - (B) terrain feature
 - (C) homestead
 - (D) building
 - (E) plant
50. According to the passage, John Bergson's life on the frontier has
- (A) been directed by his mother Alexandra
 - (B) not given him freedom to express his genius
 - (C) been characterized by illness
 - (D) transformed the town of Norway Creek
 - (E) had little impact on the plains
51. The tone of the passage could best be described as
- (A) bleak
 - (B) informative
 - (C) objective
 - (D) sunny
 - (E) comic

The Trans-Alaska Pipeline System is a 799-mile long pipe that carries oil from the Arctic Ocean to a port in Valdez, on the southern coast of Alaska. Before construction of the pipeline began in 1975, scientists undertook environmental impact studies to predict how the pipeline might affect the migration of Alaska's North Slope caribou. These caribou travel hundreds of miles between their winter feeding grounds and their spring calving grounds, and there was concern that the four-foot-diameter elevated pipeline might hamper this migration. Scientists worried that any delays might cause caribou cows to give birth in transit and abandon their newborn calves as they instinctually continued north. To avoid this, special pipeline crossings were built, including sections of buried pipe and sections that were elevated so high that caribou could pass underneath without being aware of the pipe overhead. After the completion of the pipeline, however, scientists found that caribou would cross it at any point, not just at the crossings. While the design precautions were ultimately unnecessary, the pipeline planners were wise not to run risks that could have harmed the region's wildlife.

52. What did scientists worry might happen if caribou migrations were disrupted?
- (A) Migrating herds would interfere with oil production.
 - (B) Caribou would not be able to feed in the winter.
 - (C) Births during migration would cause caribou to orphan their calves.
 - (D) Subsistence hunters would lose their supply of meat.
 - (E) The caribou would find a route farther away from humans.

53. It can be inferred that the author thinks the special pipeline crossings
- (A) were a waste of state resources
 - (B) were essential to protecting the caribou
 - (C) were worthwhile, though ultimately unnecessary
 - (D) were not well designed to do the job
 - (E) caused an increase in the price of oil
54. Why did planners expect the pipeline might disrupt migrations?
- (A) Construction was planned during the migration season.
 - (B) Frequent oil spills created a toxic environment.
 - (C) Caribou avoid objects that bear human scent.
 - (D) The pipe was physically bulky and built aboveground.
 - (E) The machinery associated with the pipe made a lot of noise.
55. As used in line 11, the word "hamper" most nearly means
- (A) accelerate
 - (B) depose
 - (C) obstruct
 - (D) contain
 - (E) direct

56. The passage answers which of the following questions?
- (A) Exactly how high is the pipeline elevated above the ground?
 - (B) How many caribou live on Alaska's North Slope?
 - (C) Migration disruptions cause how many caribou deaths per year?
 - (D) What was the cost of the special caribou crossings?
 - (E) What is the purpose of the Trans-Alaska Pipeline?

57. Which of the following best summarizes the main idea of the passage?
- (A) Human development has harmed northern caribou populations.
 - (B) Planners took steps to protect caribou along the pipeline.
 - (C) Scientists have mapped caribou migration routes.
 - (D) Most Alaskans are concerned about the ecosystem.
 - (E) The pipeline had unforeseen financial and environmental costs.

Five months ago the stream did flow,
 The lilies bloomed within the sedge,
 And we were lingering to and fro
 Where none will track thee in this snow,
 (5) Along the stream, beside the hedge.
 Ah, sweet, be free to love and go!
 For, if I do not hear thy foot,
 The frozen river is as mute,
 The flowers have dried down to the root:
 (10) And why, since these be changed since May,
 Shouldst *thou* change less than *they*?
 And slow, slow as the winter snow,
 The tears have drifted to mine eyes;
 And my poor cheeks, five months ago
 (15) Set blushing at thy praises so,
 Put paleness on for a disguise.
 Ah, sweet, be free to praise and go!
 For, if my face is turned too pale,
 It was thine oath that first did fail;
 (20) It was thy love proved false and frail:
 And why, since these be changed enow,
 Should *I* change less than *thou*?

(From "Change upon Change," Elizabeth Barrett
 Browning, 1846)

58. In this poem, the changing emotions of the writer's beloved are compared to which of the following?
- I. Flowers that have died and shriveled
 - II. The drifting winter snow
 - III. Lilies blooming along a stream
- (A) I only
 (B) II only
 (C) III only
 (D) I and III only
 (E) I, II, and III
59. The writer's lament that she "Put paleness on for a disguise" (line 16) suggests that
- (A) she powdered her face
 - (B) the falling snow covered her face
 - (C) she put on a mask to hide her unhappiness
 - (D) her sadness has changed how her face looks
 - (E) winter made her cheeks cold
60. The flowing stream and the frozen river most likely represent
- (A) the passing of time
 - (B) warmth and cold
 - (C) love and hate
 - (D) the writer's attitude toward nature
 - (E) waning love
61. The writer would most likely agree with which of the following statements about love?
- (A) Love is immutable and everlasting, just like a river.
 - (B) Changes in emotion are unusual and unexpected when you're in love.
 - (C) People may not always feel as strongly about their beloved as they do at the beginning of a relationship.
 - (D) People in love are seldom affected by any emotional changes in their beloved.
 - (E) Love is full of difficult obstacles and should be avoided.

Over the past two decades, the field of information technology has become one of the most popular career destinations for new graduates in the United States. High pay, strong benefits, and the allure of working in a cutting-edge field have made IT* the most explosive industry in the world. Despite the much-publicized failed investments that have hurt the tech sector's "Wall Street Cred," the IT industry continues to grow at a staggering pace. In 2004, the U.S. Department of Labor reported that more than 2.5 million Americans worked in a "computer occupation." Considering that the Department of Labor did not even have a "computer occupation" category in the 1970s, that number is astounding. It only continues to increase with the proliferation of (and dependence on) computer technology in twenty-first century America.

The independence of the computer industry from outside influences makes it unique among historical "boom industries." Unlike wartime manufacturing or disaster reconstruction, for example, the computer industry is mostly free from political and environmental constraints. Because of the industry's independence and steady growth, a new graduate with a computer degree should have strong earning potential until retirement. This long-term career track remains attractive to young professionals willing to look past the media hype regarding the "collapse of the dot-com bubble," especially considering the high median salary and strong benefits common in the field. Health and dental plans are expected in the industry, as are the enticing investment opportunities that have created so many thirty-year-old millionaires.

The considerable advantages that come with a job in information technology are not without costs to the worker, however. Frequent training and retraining is necessary due to the ever-changing and highly technical nature of the field. Computer programmers must occasionally learn newer, more robust programming languages, in addition to conforming to the style guidelines of each individual workplace. Network technicians must continuously adapt their highly technical work to a field that sees new systems and technology

introduced every four to six months. In addition to the perpetual training, many in the IT field, particularly programmers, complain of long hours during the "crunch time" required when a deadline is looming.

On the whole, though, tech workers are generally more pleased with their jobs than are other laborers. A recent study conducted by the Department of Labor found that the majority of IT professionals described themselves as "satisfied" to "very satisfied" with their employment. This trend has contributed to the unusually high workforce retention in the tech sector and is one of many factors that combine to project steady growth for IT in the future. As one analyst for Merrill-Lynch commented, "The more complex the machines get, the more of these guys are needed to fix them."

*A common abbreviation for information technology

62. As used in line 9, the word "staggering" most nearly means
- (A) unsteady
 - (B) astonishing
 - (C) alternating
 - (D) tottering
 - (E) wavering
63. Information technology can best be described as
- (A) a relatively new industry populated by skilled computer workers
 - (B) a consortium of major tech-sector employers
 - (C) a field with limited investment opportunities
 - (D) a new workforce for the twenty-first century
 - (E) a developing method of propulsion to be used in future space travel

64. The computer industry is different from previous boom industries because
- (A) it is a hot topic in American politics
 - (B) computers did not exist in the time of other boom industries
 - (C) computer jobs require significantly more education than those of previous boom industries
 - (D) it has no immediately obvious outside constraints
 - (E) it is a direct result of wide-scale devastation
65. The author of this passage would most likely agree with which of the following statements?
- I. Tomorrow's workplace will be dependent on computers.
 - II. A career in information technology is a hassle due to the frequent training.
 - III. There is a direct relationship between salary and job satisfaction.
- (A) I only
 - (B) II only
 - (C) III only
 - (D) I and II only
 - (E) I and III only
66. The best assumption that can be made from the passage is that
- (A) the market for IT workers will never collapse
 - (B) the Department of Labor considers "computer occupations" the best new career track for university graduates
 - (C) "crunch time" is a new problem that is unique to the IT industry
 - (D) information technology is usually chosen as a career because of the strong financial benefits
 - (E) investment firms (such as Merrill-Lynch) believe that computers are a great investment opportunity
67. The overall tone of the passage is
- (A) promotional
 - (B) critical
 - (C) informative
 - (D) conciliatory
 - (E) acerbic
68. As used in line 59, the word "project" most nearly means
- (A) display
 - (B) propose
 - (C) undertake
 - (D) throw
 - (E) predict
69. The purpose of the passage is to
- (A) discuss the popularity and long-term potential of "computer occupations"
 - (B) encourage university freshmen to major in computer science
 - (C) weigh the financial benefits of information technology against other careers
 - (D) point out the disparity between working in the computer field and investing in it
 - (E) explain how IT is different from previous boom industries

Life is a stream
On which we strew
Petal by petal the flower of our heart;
Line The end lost in dream,
(5) They float past our view,
We only watch their glad, early start.
Freighted with hope,
Crimsoned with joy,
We scatter the leaves of our opening rose;

(10) Their widening scope,
Their distant employ,
We never shall know. And the stream as it flows
Sweeps them away,
Each one is gone
(15) Ever beyond into infinite ways.
We alone stay
While years hurry on,
The flower fared forth, though its fragrance still stays.

(From "Petals," Amy Lowell, 1916)

70. In the poem, our lives are compared with which of the following?

- I. A stream
- II. A ship
- III. A perfume

- (A) I only
- (B) II only
- (C) III only
- (D) I and II only
- (E) I, II, and III

71. "The end lost in dream" (line 4) suggests that

- (A) the flower petals sink after some distance
- (B) the flower petals become trapped in eddy currents
- (C) the flower petals do not lose their red color
- (D) the destination of the flower petals can only be imagined
- (E) the narrator is asleep

72. In this poem, the rose most probably represents

- (A) employment opportunities
- (B) love
- (C) death
- (D) happiness
- (E) life

73. With which of the following statements about life is the speaker most likely to agree?

- (A) The future can be determined through careful planning.
- (B) The course of life is determined equally in old age as in youth.
- (C) Follow your heart and have few regrets.
- (D) Nothing lasts from life's early experiences.
- (E) There are only a few true friends but many acquaintances.

In Central Europe, the confluence of nations and cultures can be staggering. Vienna, the city of Mozart, Beethoven, and Freud, the seat of the former Austro-Hungarian Empire and Habsburg dynasties, lies on the Danube River, called the *Donau* in German. This grand city lies a scant 30 miles from Bratislava, the capital of Slovakia, whose inhabitants refer to the river in the Slavic tongue as the *Dunaj*. Ninety miles further up the river lies the magnificent city of Budapest, where Hungarians call the river the *Duna*. The rising spires of her parliament and august grandeur of the Chain Bridge present Hungary's proudest and most exquisite face. The three languages spoken in this short stretch of the broad Danube are most striking in their total dissimilarity to one another. Their cultures likewise could not be more disparate, and yet throughout a long, volatile history, they have been unified under common empires, fought common enemies, and suffered common privations.

74. The passage is mainly focused on
- (A) the difficulty of navigating a river that lies in so many different countries
 - (B) the grandeur of Central European cities
 - (C) the juxtaposition of different cultures in Central Europe
 - (D) the difficult history endured by the people of Vienna, Bratislava, and Budapest
 - (E) the notable challenges for linguists who study Central European languages
75. Which of the following is true, according to the passage?
- (A) The people of Bratislava call the Danube a different name in Slavic.
 - (B) The Chain Bridge and Parliament can be found in Austria.
 - (C) The people of Vienna, Bratislava, and Budapest have a common ancestry.
 - (D) The three cities mentioned in the passage are unified in their reliance on the Danube.
 - (E) The people of Vienna, Bratislava, and Budapest cannot understand one another.
76. The author of this passage implies which of the following?
- (A) The people of Vienna, Bratislava, and Budapest share common history, cultures, and languages.
 - (B) The city of Budapest is more exquisite than either Bratislava or Vienna.
 - (C) The disparity between the three cultures in such a small area is overwhelming to outsiders.
 - (D) The history of the people of Vienna, Bratislava, and Budapest is marked by an absence of privation and strife.
 - (E) All three cities have at one time or another been under the possession of foreign powers.
77. The author most likely mentions the different words for the Danube River in order to
- (A) emphasize the river's length
 - (B) illustrate specific linguistic differences in the three cities
 - (C) highlight the differences in language and culture in such a small area
 - (D) demonstrate the need for a unified translation of the word
 - (E) discuss the differences created by repeated wars in Central Europe
78. The passage suggests which of the following about languages in the three cities?
- (A) They are difficult for visitors to the region to master.
 - (B) Among their most noticeable characteristics is how different they are from one another.
 - (C) They are exquisite sounding to anyone who hears them.
 - (D) They have taken on many similarities because of the unification of the region under past empires.
 - (E) They represent a cultural distinctness found nowhere else in the world.

During peak travel hours, as many as 5,000 airplanes fly in the continental United States. How can each airplane be sure to take off and land safely, avoiding the others? Air traffic control coordinates all air travel, directing takeoffs and landings, ensuring safe distances between airplanes, and keeping routes away from bad weather. The air traffic control system forms a seamless web across all private commercial airline flight. As an airplane travels, a well-defined authority, or responsibility for the flight, is passed from one air traffic controller to the next. Smooth transfer of authority ensures safe travel; this authority passes from the most local level, at airport control towers, to the most national level, at centralized national facilities, and back again during flight.

Prior to takeoff, the airplane's path is guided by local air traffic controllers located in towers near the airport. These controllers make a record of each departing flight, direct all ground traffic on the airport runways, and determine when it is safe for airplanes to take off. Once an airplane is cleared for takeoff, the pilot is in control, but authority for the flight is transferred to the TRACON facility nearby. After this transfer, the pilot of the flight speaks with a newly assigned controller.

The TRACON (Terminal Radar Approach CONTROL) area covers a fifty-mile radius around a control tower. This area may include several airports. A controller in this facility dictates to the pilot what path to follow on ascent, making sure that the corridor is clear and a safe distance is maintained between this and other departing aircraft.

When the flight departs TRACON airspace, authority is transferred to an Air Route Traffic Control Center (ARTCC). These regional control centers, of which 21 exist in the continental US, cover zones roughly equal in area and centered around major airports. ARTCC controllers communicate with national level controllers, who direct flights around bad weather, turbulence, and inactive runways.

Given the enormous volume of air travel and its ongoing growth, improved information systems are needed to assist air traffic controllers. TRACON controllers direct an aircraft's final approach, before transferring authority back to local airport air traffic controllers. They coordinate several planes approaching from different directions into a closely spaced, single-file line. This task, like much of air-traffic control, requires superb three-dimensional visualization skills and split-second decision-making abilities. Only computer-controlled direction systems can help lighten the difficult burden placed on the TRACON staff.

79. In air traffic control, the purpose of transfer of authority for a flight is to
- (A) delegate powers in the event of an emergency
 - (B) designate a control center that can direct the pilot at a given time
 - (C) allow computer control
 - (D) complete the sale of excess seating
 - (E) inspect worn parts
80. According to the passage, all are true about TRACON areas EXCEPT
- (A) TRACON areas must include only one or two airports
 - (B) TRACON controllers direct takeoff and landing
 - (C) TRACON areas are smaller than ARTCC areas
 - (D) TRACON controls flights in airspace near airports
 - (E) TRACON controllers supervise two of the most critical phases of flight

81. The author apparently believes that
- I. ARTCC control rooms are generously staffed
 - II. air traffic controllers must be highly capable to handle the demands of routing air traffic
 - III. improved computer systems can aid air traffic control
- (A) I only
(B) II only
(C) II and III
(D) III and I
(E) I and II
82. According to the passage, it is reasonable to assume that
- (A) the transfer of authority for a flight is automatic
 - (B) wages for ARTCC controllers are too low
 - (C) airports have insignificant responsibility for air traffic control
 - (D) once an airplane lands, authority is transferred to the airport control tower
 - (E) pilots never have authority for a flight
83. This passage would likely appear in
- (A) a novel
 - (B) an aircraft technical manual
 - (C) a textbook
 - (D) a policy briefing
 - (E) a history of aviation
84. As used in line 60, “lighten” most nearly means
- (A) brighten
 - (B) clarify
 - (C) reduce
 - (D) calcify
 - (E) compound
85. The main purpose of the passage is to
- (A) describe the air traffic control system and its needs as the volume of air traffic increases
 - (B) argue against the system of transfer of authority
 - (C) compare and contrast airplane travel with other modes of transportation
 - (D) add to the long-running debate between ARTCC and TRACON authority systems
 - (E) allow the reader to understand the need for fuel economy in air travel

The quest for glory consumed Howard Hughes. In July of 1946, his test flight of a prototype XF-11 spy plane over Los Angeles ended in disaster.

Line Hughes, the self-proclaimed “fastest man in the
(5) world,” was forced to crash land in Beverly Hills. After tearing the roofs from three houses, the plane smashed into the ground, leaving Hughes all but dead. His brush with death changed him, speeding him into the madness that would consume the
(10) twilight of his life. The eccentric entrepreneur and adventurer became a recluse. In the decades that followed the crash, Hughes gradually became more myth than man, the subject of a thousand folk tales and outrageous stories. His death in 1976 became
(15) public spectacle; even after two decades of complete isolation, he was still perhaps the most popular, romanticized, and genuinely interesting celebrity of the twentieth century.

86. As a result of his crash landing in Beverly Hills, Howard Hughes
- (A) paid damages to the three homeowners who suffered property damage
 - (B) was romanticized in modern myth
 - (C) began to behave in an even more eccentric manner
 - (D) had to abandon the XF-11 project
 - (E) became known as the “fastest man in the world”
87. The author would most likely describe Howard Hughes as
- (A) arrogant and ambitious
 - (B) both tragic and intriguing
 - (C) completely insane
 - (D) underappreciated in his time
 - (E) a myth
88. The passage was most likely written as part of
- (A) an argument detailing the psychological causes of Hughes’s madness
 - (B) a drastic reinterpretation of the life of a famous individual
 - (C) a clinical study of mental illness in America
 - (D) a discussion about the most prominent figures of the modern era
 - (E) the dramatized account of a fictional character
89. The author’s attitude toward Howard Hughes can best be described as
- (A) condescending
 - (B) sympathetic
 - (C) spiteful
 - (D) awestruck
 - (E) amused
90. The passage deals primarily with the subject of
- (A) fame
 - (B) aviation
 - (C) isolation
 - (D) madness
 - (E) wealth

On May 24, 1844, Samuel Morse sent the first telegram from Baltimore to Washington, D.C. His simple message "What hath God wrought?" marked the beginning of modern telecommunications.

(5) Within two decades, telegraph cables crisscrossed the United States. The telegraph allowed real-time communication between troops during the American Civil War. With the laying of the transatlantic cable in 1866, such communication became possible the world over. For the first time, the instantaneous transmission of information around the globe was possible.

More than a century and half after Morse's coded message, the telegraph has been rendered completely obsolete, first by the telephone, then (15) by the fax machine and Internet. In January 2006, Western Union brought the telegraph era to a close by discontinuing their telegraph service. Even though the dots and dashes of Morse code are now a thing of the past, the telecommunications industry (20) and indeed, modern journalism, owe a considerable amount of their development to the telegraph.

91. Which of the following best describes the author's main idea in this passage?
- (A) The development of modern telecommunications
 - (B) The disappearance of the telegram as a form of communication
 - (C) The invention, use, and obsolescence of telegraph technology
 - (D) The difficulty of using Morse code for telecommunication
 - (E) The story of the last telegram transmitted by Western Union
92. The author's tone in this passage can best be described as
- (A) discouraged
 - (B) respectful
 - (C) warning
 - (D) descriptive
 - (E) nostalgic
93. According to the passage, which of the following statements is NOT true of the telegraph?
- (A) Samuel Morse sent the first telegram from Baltimore to Washington, D.C.
 - (B) The invention of the telegraph was made possible by the laying of the transatlantic cable.
 - (C) The telegraph had an impact on the conduct of warfare.
 - (D) Journalism benefited greatly from the telecommunications possibilities offered by the telegraph.
 - (E) The subsequent development of other telecommunications systems rendered the telegraph obsolete.
94. Which of the following would be the most appropriate title for this passage?
- (A) Cell Phones, the Internet, and the Demise of the Telegraph
 - (B) The Telegraph and the Dawn of Modern Communications
 - (C) Samuel Morse and Invention of the Telegraph
 - (D) The Development of Telecommunications Prior to the Telegraph
 - (E) The Telegraph and the Evolution of Modern Journalism
95. The passage suggests which of the following?
- (A) Information transmitted by telegraph is less likely to be accurate than that transmitted by telephone, fax, or Internet communication.
 - (B) The development of the telegraph system was slowed by the American Civil War.
 - (C) Western Union stopped telegraph service because of the Internet.
 - (D) The difficulty of Morse code prevented most people from learning how to use the telegraph.
 - (E) Gathering and reporting the news before the invention of the telegraph was more difficult.

On April 12 at 4:30 A.M. in Charleston Harbor, the strongest blow against the institution of slavery was struck—by its very defenders. After U.S. Army Major Robert Anderson gallantly refused the rebel

(5) General Beauregard's demands to surrender the fortress, Beauregard gave the order to open fire. Despite President Lincoln's best efforts to assure the suspicious southerners of his and the Federal government's desire for peace, the secessionists (10) have brought civil war upon themselves.

Reportedly, Secretary of State Robert Toombs of the newly formed Confederate States of America has himself decried the attack, stating "(it) will lose us every friend at the North. You will wantonly strike (15) a hornet's nest. . . .Legions now quiet will swarm out and sting us to death. It is unnecessary; it puts us in the wrong; it is fatal."

In accordance with Secretary Toombs's prophetic words, President Lincoln, upon (20) hearing of the surrender of Fort Sumter, has called for 75,000 volunteers to recapture all Federal forts ceded to the Confederacy and to preserve the Union by any and all means necessary.

The response to the President's call has been (25) overwhelming throughout states still loyal to the Union. Throughout the North, the strains of the *Star Spangled Banner* can be heard as an unparalleled surge of patriotism sweeps the nation.

With the advantages of men and material that (30) the North possesses and this newly galvanized determination, it should be a short war indeed!

96. The author's primary purpose in writing this passage is to

- (A) chronicle a major historic event
- (B) justify a particular side in a conflict
- (C) call for volunteers in a military struggle
- (D) deplore the institution of slavery
- (E) ensure a Confederate victory

97. The author suggests that the coming civil war

- (A) was instigated by Major Robert Anderson's refusal to surrender Fort Sumter
- (B) was spurred by the words of Secretary of State Robert Toombs
- (C) was initiated against President Abraham Lincoln's explicit orders
- (D) was begun to end slavery in the Confederate States of America
- (E) was not the aim of the Federal government before the attack

98. In line 2, the phrase "strongest blow" most probably refers to

- (A) the author's belief that, by starting a war that they will most likely lose, the Southerners have ensured slavery's destruction
- (B) Robert Toombs's statement that the attack on Fort Sumter alienated all Northern supporters of slavery
- (C) the fact that the Southerners had finally found the means to bring slavery to an end
- (D) the strength of the attack ordered by General Beauregard against the garrison at Fort Sumter
- (E) the orders of President Lincoln for 75,000 volunteers and to preserve the Union by any available means

99. The author would most likely characterize the Southerners as

- (A) treacherous
- (B) distrustful
- (C) belligerent
- (D) comical
- (E) patriotic

100. The characterization of Secretary Toombs's words as "prophetic" in line 19 most likely refers to
- (A) the author's knowledge that the Union won the Civil War
 - (B) Toombs's expert knowledge of military and political conflicts
 - (C) the author's confidence that the Northerners will prevail in the impending conflict
 - (D) Lincoln's immediate response to the attack
 - (E) the patriotism immediately stirred by the attack throughout the states loyal to the Union

101. As used in line 26, "strains" most nearly means
- (A) difficulties
 - (B) sounds
 - (C) exclamations
 - (D) outbursts
 - (E) feelings

102. Each of the following is mentioned as a response to the attack on Fort Sumter EXCEPT
- (A) the fall of the fort's garrison
 - (B) the raising of volunteer troops
 - (C) a changing of federal policy
 - (D) an incredible decline in patriotism
 - (E) mass mobilization for war

“I stand before you today not to voice a complaint, but to plead for justice. I implore the council to reconsider the recent decision to rebuild my neighborhood, the area surrounding the North Freeway.”

In recent legislation, our friends on the city council described this area as dilapidated and, therefore, a threat to the local economy. Council members determined that these homes should be replaced with newer construction simply because the area is unattractive to tourists.

In response to this decision, I would like to point out that the houses in this neighborhood are homes to several families. These families—these citizens—do not wish to leave the homes they cherish. Though one house may be more attractive than another, no home that houses a comfortable, tax-paying family should be deemed a threat to the economy. This is not *Animal Farm*, in which George Orwell wrote “All animals are equal, but some animals are more equal than others.” I remind the council that the citizens of this neighborhood are already equal. Replacing older houses with newer ones will not make the area “more equal” than it currently is.

Today, I request that the council reconsider the justification of rebuilding the North Freeway community. This project will prove a great injustice to the citizens of this neighborhood. The families who live in these homes have the same rights as other citizens in this city and do not deserve to be forced out of their homes.”

103. In paragraph 2, the speaker’s reference to “our friends” is ironic because

- (A) the council members were opposed to the speaker’s neighborhood.
- (B) the speaker did not personally know the members of the council.
- (C) most of the audience knew him very well.
- (D) those in the audience who were his friends were not city council members.
- (E) the speaker did not have permission to speak on this topic.

104. This speech mentions an idea presented in the novel *Animal Farm*, in order to show that

- (A) no neighborhood or group of citizens is more important than another
- (B) educated people can solve the construction problems in the city
- (C) certain citizens can only have a small interest in city government
- (D) the speaker was violating his rights as a citizen
- (E) any action that violates the U.S. Constitution will not be voted into action

105. Why does the speaker claim that the reconstruction project would be “a great injustice”?

- (A) The U.S. Constitution explicitly prohibits the city’s actions.
- (B) The city is blessed by beautiful neighborhoods.
- (C) The people of this neighborhood would be happy to leave the dilapidated area.
- (D) Tourists only want to see the most attractive neighborhoods.
- (E) The people in this neighborhood are equal to other citizens and do not deserve to lose their homes.

106. Which of the following is the purpose of this speech?

- (A) To influence the citizens of a particular area
- (B) To prove that the city council promotes tourism
- (C) To convince the audience that a project is unfair
- (D) To present a new plan to the city council
- (E) To convince people of the need for social justice

She trudged through the remnants of the once swirling storm. Her only landmarks were the colored plastic stakes and occasional cairn the others had left behind. Every so often, through
Line (5) the haze, the amorphous shape of a snow-covered boulder rose into sight. The trees were gone. She had left those behind long ago. Though she knew this to be true, she thought she caught a glimpse of the tree line from the corner of her eye. At times,
(10) severe bursts of wind penetrated her specialized, technical coverings and made her feel as if she were fighting to take each step forward as she continued to traverse the landscape.

As she began to ascend the final peak, she
(15) witnessed what appeared to be a glittering ice wall. When at last the sun retreated behind the occasional cloud she realized the vision had been an illusion. Her limbs felt numb, though she was, in fact, stronger than ever.

(20) She had been climbing for two days now, but time had succumbed to force of will. Suddenly she heard a distant rumble. She feared the worst. An avalanche now would be the end. Sweating with fear and anticipation despite the frigid cold, she
(25) had no choice but to continue her trek, so on she ventured, into the blank landscape. She relied on her vast well of experience, her senses, and the aura of footsteps that had come before to lead the way. Finally, she started to make out the vague outline
(30) of a structure. First, a mere dot, then, quickly the cottage came into view. She pounded on the door. "It's me, I found you!" the desperate relief spilled from her mouth. The door opened to a warm, familiar scene. She was gratefully welcomed.

107. The protagonist must battle

- (A) an active avalanche
- (B) severe wind
- (C) thick cloud cover
- (D) scorching heat
- (E) an ice wall

108. It can be inferred that the story takes place

- (A) on the beach
- (B) in a swampy area
- (C) on a mountaintop
- (D) in a rain forest
- (E) in the desert

109. According to the passage, the main character relies on all of the following to persevere EXCEPT

- (A) physical strength
- (B) her senses
- (C) prior knowledge
- (D) navigation instruments
- (E) technical coverings

110. As used in line 5, the word "amorphous" most nearly means

- (A) baggy
- (B) distinct
- (C) rugged
- (D) triangular
- (E) formless

Nuclear fallout, radioactive material left behind after a nuclear explosion, is known to be hazardous to humans. While many people realize

Line that direct contact with contaminated objects is
(5) harmful to the human body, many do not realize that the fallout can enter the human body in a variety of other ways. Years after a nuclear incident, various carriers can deliver fallout material to humans.

(10) When radioactive material enters the atmosphere of an explosion site, it becomes a danger to plants. Just as the air is immediately affected, the soil absorbs the material.

Unfortunately, the radioactive material dusted
(15) across the soil remains toxic and eventually poisons local plant life. Plants absorbing radioactive materials present in the soil can be detrimental to the health of humans, because the human diet often consists of vegetables and fruits produced by these

(20) plants.

Just as the radioactive material can affect the plants eaten by humans, it can contaminate animals and milk. As cows eat grass from a contaminated site, the milk and beef become poisonous as well.

(25) Then, when humans drink the milk or eat the beef, they absorb the same harmful material that the cows ingested.

111. Which of the following states the main purpose of the passage?

- (A) To report the effects of nuclear fallout on cows
- (B) To discuss the changes an environment may experience after a nuclear explosion
- (C) To show that radioactive material can enter humans in various ways
- (D) To examine the effect of nuclear fallout on the environment
- (E) To show how nuclear explosions contaminate the air

112. According to the passage, nuclear fallout enters plants primarily through

- (A) contaminated soil
- (B) contaminated cow's milk
- (C) contaminated air
- (D) contaminated humans
- (E) contaminated fertilizer

113. The author most likely mentions contaminated cow's milk in order to show

- (A) the potential harm to certain animal species
- (B) the food chain of an explosion site
- (C) the changes in an ecosystem
- (D) how nuclear fallout affects plants and animals
- (E) the role of animals in the human contamination process

114. The tone of the passage is best described as

- (A) excited
- (B) fearful
- (C) threatening
- (D) informative
- (E) argumentative

115. The author would most likely follow this passage with a paragraph that includes which of the following?

- (A) A detailed list of plants most susceptible to nuclear contamination
- (B) More details about the many ways humans can be contaminated
- (C) A comparison of different fallout scenes across the world
- (D) A list of the various causes of nuclear explosions
- (E) An argument that humans should work together to prevent nuclear explosions

116. The passage mentions the contamination of each of the following EXCEPT

- (A) cows
- (B) humans
- (C) plants
- (D) dust
- (E) soil

Wintry boughs against a wintry sky;
Yet the sky is partly blue
And the clouds are partly bright—

Line Who can tell but sap is mounting high

(5) Out of sight,
Ready to burst through?
Winter is the mother-nurse of Spring,
Lovely for her daughter's sake,
Not unlovely for her own:

(10) For a future buds in everything;
Grown, or blown,
Or about to break.

(From "There Is a Budding Morrow in Midnight,"
Christina Rossetti, 1888)

117. In this poem, which of the following is presented to symbolize a distinct season?

- I. Buds about to bloom
- II. Bare branches on the trees
- III. Mothers and their children

- (A) I only
- (B) II only
- (C) III only
- (D) I and II only
- (E) I, II, and III

118. "Who can tell but sap is mounting high" (line 4) suggests that

- (A) sap from the trees is ready to collect
- (B) winter trees don't produce any sap
- (C) the cloudy sky doesn't prevent the trees from producing sap
- (D) sap is produced only in the warmer weather
- (E) some natural cycles may not be visible in winter

119. In this poem, the wintry sky and the partly blue sky most likely represent

- (A) different weather conditions
- (B) an approaching snow storm
- (C) sorrow and joy
- (D) present and future
- (E) winter and spring

120. The author would most likely agree with which of the following statements about the seasons?

- (A) Spring doesn't last long enough.
- (B) People should prefer spring to winter.
- (C) Winter is enjoyable even if it seems bleak.
- (D) People only enjoy winter because they know it leads to spring.
- (E) Broken branches in winter turn into new growth in spring.

Much attention and envy is always directed toward the unusual genius. Countless biographies and biographical films chronicle a modern world shaped by the blinding innovations of restless mavericks.

- (5) For example, Alexander Fleming discovered the antibacterial agent in penicillin by accidentally allowing a culture plate to be contaminated by mold, but he is hailed for his insight and originality. For every Fleming, however, there is always a Jonas Salk. Salk was ridiculed by much of the scientific community for his use of other scientists' research and mundane scientific procedure in his successful quest to cure polio. Nevertheless, Salk did develop the cure for a twentieth-century plague. While the restless genius may sometimes catch lightning in a bottle, it is the unheralded and methodical scholar who often carries the bulk of the scientific workload.

121. According to the passage, what is the principal reason Salk's discovery was ridiculed by other scientists?

- (A) Salk borrowed heavily from the work of Alexander Fleming.
- (B) Salk was unable to master mundane scientific procedure.
- (C) The cure for polio was found to be the work of other scientists.
- (D) Salk's work did not rely principally on independent innovation.
- (E) Salk was incapable of blinding innovation.

122. The author discusses biographies and biographical films in the second sentence in order to

- (A) demonstrate the layperson's total lack of interest in scientific discovery
- (B) illustrate the degree to which people are curious about individualistic thinkers
- (C) describe the controversy surrounding the discovery of penicillin
- (D) demonstrate the need for a biography detailing the life and discoveries of Jonas Salk
- (E) emphasize a need for greater research into the lives of modern innovators

123. The author suggests that other scientists initially viewed Salk's work as

- (A) brilliant
- (B) innovative
- (C) prosaic
- (D) complex
- (E) minor

124. Which of the following best describes the author's main purpose in writing this passage?

- (A) To show that not all scientific discovery is made by unconventional geniuses
- (B) To relate the superiority of one method of scientific discovery over another
- (C) To describe the dramatic discovery of penicillin by Alexander Fleming
- (D) To give examples of discoveries that were not made by maverick innovators
- (E) To recommend greater scientific funding for scientists whose work mirrors Salk's

ANSWERS

1	D
2	A
3	E
4	C
5	B
6	C
7	C
8	B
9	D
10	A
11	B
12	D
13	C
14	B
15	A
16	A
17	E
18	B
19	E
20	A
21	D
22	E
23	C
24	B
25	E
26	D
27	B
28	A
29	D
30	B
31	A
32	B
33	A
34	C

35	B
36	B
37	D
38	B
39	C
40	B
41	A
42	A
43	D
44	B
45	B
46	A
47	B
48	D
49	B
50	E
51	A
52	C
53	C
54	D
55	C
56	E
57	B
58	A
59	D
60	E
61	C
62	B
63	A
64	D
65	E
66	D
67	C
68	E

69	A
70	A
71	D
72	B
73	C
74	C
75	A
76	E
77	C
78	B
79	B
80	A
81	C
82	D
83	D
84	C
85	A
86	C
87	B
88	D
89	B
90	A
91	C
92	D
93	B
94	B
95	E
96	B
97	E
98	A
99	B
100	C
101	B
102	D
103	A
104	A
105	E
106	C

107	B
108	C
109	D
110	E
111	C
112	A
113	E
114	D
115	B
116	D
117	B
118	E
119	D
120	C
121	D
122	B
123	C
124	A