

**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, 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 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. 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 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, 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  
 Line 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  
 Line (5) 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  
 (10) 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  
 (15) 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,  
 (20) 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 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 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  
 Line 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 that direct contact with contaminated objects is 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 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 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

**PRACTICE QUESTION  
ANSWERS—GENERAL**

1. D

Lines 14–22 focus on reverberation, which the author describes as the “most important factor in acoustic design” at the end of the passage.

2. A

Choice (A) is the correct answer because the author says that “few of us realize the complex process that goes into designing the acoustics of concert and lecture halls.”

3. E

All three options are mentioned in the passage as factors that affect the acoustics of a building, so (E) is the right answer.

4. C

According to the passage, too little reverberation can make sound thin and weak.

5. B

The final sentence of the passage says that the most important factor in acoustic design is the reverberation time, which makes (B) correct.

**PRACTICE QUESTION  
ANSWERS—BY LEVEL****ELEMENTARY, LOWER, AND PRIMARY LEVELS**

6. C

The stony coral secretes a skeleton of calcium carbonate, as stated in lines 5–6.

7. C

(B) may look tempting but it’s too narrow—the passage is about how *both* the stony coral and the green algae interact to help form coral reefs.

8. B

You can infer from the final sentence that divers are primarily interested in the visual appeal of the coral reef.

9. D

(D) is correct because the passage states that the coral and the algae have a “mutually beneficial relationship.”

10. A

(A) has things backwards; the algae live within the tissues of the coral.

11. B

In the very first sentence, the author says that tunnel construction is costly and dangerous, and nowhere does he say that TBMs have made tunnel construction less expensive or less dangerous, so (B) is correct.

12. D

(D) is a better answer than (C) because (D) covers the entire passage, while (C) is only discussed in the first paragraph.

13. C

In this context, “notable” means “remarkable.”

14. B

(B) echoes the final sentence of the passage.

15. A

The author certainly thinks highly of TBMs, so “enthusiastic” is correct. “Jubilant” (E) is too strong a word, however.

16. A

The last sentence of the passage says that the protozoans provide the termite with a service necessary to its survival, so (A) is correct.

17. E

The passage is about the symbiotic relationship between termites and protozoans, two organisms that cooperate to survive. (E) is the correct answer.

18. B

According to the passage, the host organism is the dominant member of the symbiotic pair or group, (B).

19. E

The author defines a symbiotic relationship as one in which two organisms coexist to each other’s benefit, so (E) is correct.

20. A

“Cooperative” is the proper word here. “Friendly” (C) would imply that termites and protozoans have feelings, which is going a little bit too far.

21. D

The second sentence of the passage supports (D) as the correct answer.

22. E

(E) is the one that captures the central focus of the passage without being too narrow or too broad.

23. C

One way the international community responded to the ozone problem was to ban CFCs and other pollutants; this is supposed stop ozone loss by the turn of the century. From this, you can infer that ozone loss was due to pollutants, (C).

24. B

The author uses the greenhouse image to describe the effect of increased radiation on the climate of the Earth.

25. E

(E) is correct because the last sentence of the passage says that “total ozone recovery” will not occur for more than 100 years.

26. D

(D) is better than (C) because (C) only covers the first paragraph, whereas (D) is broad enough to cover the whole passage.

27. B

In the context of the second sentence, “acutely” means “extremely.”



28. A

“China” is the correct answer, judging from the fourth sentence of the first paragraph.

29. D

The problem before 1966 was not that there was no smallpox immunization; the problem was that no worldwide campaign had been launched to wipe out the disease.

30. B

(B) paraphrases the final sentence of the passage and is correct.

### MIDDLE AND UPPER LEVELS

31. A

The caribou and the stoat are examples of animals that change their color with the change of seasons, so (A) is correct.

32. B

As mentioned in the passage summary, this passage is a discussion of different types of protective coloration.

33. A

(A), the correct answer, is just another way of saying, as the author does, that the chameleon changes colors rapidly to match whatever surface it happens to be on.

34. C

Cryptic resemblance is the process by which an animal adapts in color, shape, and behavior in order to blend into its environment. The green tree frog (I) and the chameleon (II) blend into their environment, but the skunk (III) definitely does not.

35. B

The hedgehog, unlike the chameleon, “loudly announce[s] its identity” to predators, so (B) is correct.

36. B

“Disenchanted” expresses the poet’s sentiment well; “furious” (C) is too strong to be correct.

37. D

Option II you can omit right away because the poet dislikes government. Option III is taken right from the poem. Option I is also correct but is not as evident as Option III; you have to infer that the poet likes the squirrel’s independence from the overall description of the squirrel and its movement.

38. B

(B) is correct because the most human aspect of the squirrel the poet mentions is its low whinnying sound “That is like laughter.”

39. C

The squirrel’s laughter is an expression, in the poet’s eyes, of its freedom. None of the other choices matches the overall message of the poem.

40. B

“Heavy knitting of the brow” is an expression a serious government official would have, not a squirrel.

41. A

Detail questions are a great place to rack up points. Make sure that you read the question carefully so that you don’t miss the opportunity. The passage discusses the fact that George Washington was a hero not because he was able to win major battles over the British, but because he was able to keep the Colonial war effort together. The passage credits Washington with (A), winning a “uniquely American war.”

(B) Opposite; line 29 states that Washington had “little to do” with the victory at Saratoga.

(C) Opposite; lines 9–11 state that Washington could not protect or take back New York or Philadelphia.

(D) Out of Scope; the passage never states that Washington was able to find a way to win pitched battles.

(E) Misused Detail; the passage does state that Washington crossed the Delaware, but it does not give this as a reason for Washington’s success.

42. A

Roman numeral questions are a great place to be strategic in your approach. Test the most common numerals first so that you have a chance to eliminate the greatest number of answer choices. First, try II because it appears in the most choices. Line 32 states that the victories at Trenton and Princeton “were over minuscule forces,” so you can eliminate (B), (D), and (E). I states that the victories had a significant impact on morale, which can be found in line 34, which states that they “kept his army together and resurrected the American cause in the minds of his countrymen.” Since I is true, you can eliminate (C).

43. D

Watch out for certain verbal cues that indicate what question type you are reading. The words “according to the passage” indicate a Detail question. Lines 15–19 discuss Washington’s defeats in both Brooklyn Heights and Manhattan, as well as the retreat across the Delaware, as details of the British invasion of New York. (D) matches this prediction.

(A) Misused Detail; while the passage does cite this failure, it is not the “classic example” referred to by the question.

(B) Opposite; the passage states that Washington was able to keep an army in the field.

(C) Opposite; the passage does state that the Colonies were able to secure the aid of the French.

(E) Misused Detail; while Washington’s deployment of troops on Brooklyn Heights did result in defeat, ultimately, the futility referred to is the total failure to defend New York.

44. B

In Tone questions, you need to consider how the details or cited lines support the author’s overall point. The cited lines serve as an introduction to paragraph 2, which shows that Washington was not a conventional hero. The line beginning “Unfortunately for the British” indicates that their strategy for success was different from Washington’s and ultimately foreshadows Washington’s victory. (B) agrees with this prediction.

(A) Distortion; while the passage does state that Washington was unable to win pitched battles, the cited lines refer to Washington’s unconventional battle tactics, not his inability to imitate the British.

(C) Extreme; the passage does not state that Washington was indifferent to his losses.

(D) Out of Scope; the passage never discusses the American defiance of British customs.

(E) Extreme; the author never attempts to excuse the defeats at New York and Philadelphia.

45. B

When a question asks what the author “suggests,” the answer must be supported by information in the passage. Paragraph 2 discusses the reasons for Washington’s reputation as a hero and the American success in the Revolution. The passage states that Washington was able to “outlast” the British “resolve.” In addition, lines 22–24 states that the level of commitment was different for the American soldier. (B) agrees with this information.

(A) Misused Detail; the passage does cite Saratoga as an important victory, but Saratoga is not credited with the ultimate triumph in the war.

(C) Out of Scope; the passage does not compare the morale or supplies of the American and British troops.

(D) Extreme; the passage does not state that Washington's strategy was "inherently superior," only that it worked.

(E) Misused Detail; the passage does not state that Trenton and Princeton were responsible for American victory.

46. A

Detail questions occasionally test your ability to define a word. When you research "houses" or "Divide" in the passage, you'll find that they were "built of the sod itself." If you identify "sod" as blocks of dirt with grass on top, you can choose (A). There are also context clues that connect "sod" to the "inescapable ground."

(B) Out of Scope; this detail does not appear in the passage.

(C) Out of Scope; this detail does not appear in the passage.

(D) Out of Scope; this detail does not appear in the passage.

(E) Misused Detail; the Bergson house was log, but the other houses were predominantly sod.

47. B

When Detail questions offer five choices from the passage, don't rely on your memory to eliminate choices; go back and research. Research will tell you that the Bergson homestead was easier to find than others "because it overlooked Norway Creek." This is a good match for (B).

(A) Out of Scope; the passage suggests the opposite, as it mentions how little impression John Bergson had made on the land.

(C) Misused Detail; other houses on the Divide were sod, but the Bergson house was made of logs.

(D) Misused Detail; while the Bergson house was in the new country, so were all of the other houses on the Divide.

(E) Misused Detail; the ground was plowed only to the south.

48. D

Your understanding of the scope and tone of a passage can often give insight on Detail questions. The passage mentions plowed earth twice, first noting that the marks of the plow were insignificant, then mentioning the fields south of Bergson's house. Of these, "insignificant" is a good match for (D). You can also get a clue from the fact that the passage stresses the insignificance of people on the Great Plains, or you can use elimination strategies.

(A) Misused Detail; glaciers are mentioned only as a metaphor, to show how little impact people have had on the land.

(B) Misused Detail; cottonwood trees are mentioned, but they surround the ravine, not the fields.

(C) Out of Scope; this detail does not appear in the passage.

(E) Misused Detail; the placement of the fields is given in relation to the house, not the creek.

49. B

The most common meaning of a word may not be the correct meaning in context. A "draw" is a slight depression in the land, similar to a gully. Even without this precise definition, the context clues of "ridge" and "gully" should suggest that a "draw" is feature of the landscape, (B).

(A) Out of Scope; a "drawing" can be a "quick sketch," but that does not fit this context.

(C) Misused Detail; a "homestead" is a piece of land earned through use and habitation and is not related to a draw.

(D) Misused Detail; the discussion of buildings is not related to the mention of the draw.

(E) Misused Detail; the passage discusses various plants, but not in the context of the draw.

50. E

You will frequently see deceptive answers that misuse details from the passage. Lines 24–25 states that “Bergson had made little impression upon the wild land,” so it is a short jump to predict (E). It is also possible to eliminate your way to the answer or to notice the phrase “in eleven long years” in your research.

- (A) Out of Scope; the name “Alexandra” is mentioned, but her relationship to John is unknown.
- (B) Out of Scope; the “genius” mentioned in the passage is a reference to nature’s indifference to man, not to John himself.
- (C) Extreme; while John is ill in the passage, there is no reason to suspect his entire life has been defined by illness.
- (D) Misused Detail; Norway Creek is a waterway, not a town.

51. A

Your first read-through of a passage should provide a broad picture of both content and tone. The passage repeats the idea that human strivings are insignificant compared to nature. The author credits the environment with “ugly moods” and unfriendly genius, and describes it as “lead-colored.” This is a grim and gloomy tone, (A).

- (B) While this passage contains information, an informative tone is more like the voice of a textbook writer or a journalist.
- (C) An objective tone conveys information without bias or opinion. This writer clearly had a point of view.
- (D) “Sunny” is bright and cheery, whereas this passage is more dark and gloomy.
- (E) “Comic” is funny, which is the opposite of the tone of this passage.

52. C

Detail questions will often test your vocabulary as well as your critical reading skills. You may have to look for synonyms when you research a question.

When you research, you can look for words meaning either “worry” or “disrupt.” You’ll find “worry” in the fourth sentence, which mentions how caribou might abandon their young, a good match for (C).

- (A) Out of Scope; the passage says nothing about how the migration would affect oil production.
- (B) Misused Detail; while the passage mentions winter feeding grounds, it does so in another context.
- (D) Out of Scope; subsistence hunters do not appear in the passage.
- (E) Out of Scope; the passage does not discuss how the migration would be disrupted.

53. C

A thorough critical read, including an understanding of key points, will prepare you for broad Inference questions.

The last line calls the crossing planners “wise” for avoiding risks. While the crossings were ultimately unnecessary, they were still a good idea, which best matches (C).

- (A) Out of Scope; the passage does not discuss the cost of the crossings.
- (B) Misused Detail; while the crossings were not needed to protect the caribou, this was not known before construction began.
- (D) Distortion; the passage says the crossings were not needed, not that they were badly designed.
- (E) Out of Scope; the passage makes no mention of how the crossings affected oil prices.

54. D

Remember to eliminate Out-of-Scope choices to improve your odds.

The sentence that mentions how the migration might be hampered also contains a discussion of the dimensions of the pipe and the fact that it is elevated, which provides a match for (D). In this question, it is also possible to eliminate all four incorrect answers.



- (A) Out of Scope; seasons are mentioned, but the precise timing of the construction was not.
- (B) Out of Scope; the passage discusses the possible impact of the pipeline, but not of the oil it carries.
- (C) Out of Scope; the passage does not discuss how caribou react to people.
- (E) Out of Scope; the passage makes no mention of this.

55. C

Some words have multiple definitions. Always read for context clues. The sentences around the word “hamper” contain words like “delay” and a discussion of the size of the pipe. These clues might lead you to predict a synonym like “block,” “impede,” or “interfere with,” which are a good match with (C).

- (A) “Accelerate” is to speed up, which is the opposite of “hamper.”
- (B) “Depose” is to overthrow or dethrone, which does not fit the context of the sentence.
- (D) A hamper could be a type of basket or container, but, in this context, it has a different meaning.
- (E) While the pipeline might cause caribou to redirect their migration, the meaning of “hamper” is closer to “block” or “impede.”

56. E

Never rely on memory to answer a Detail question. Always refer directly to the passage. A question like this must be handled by process of elimination. As you test each choice, you’ll find that only (E) appears in the passage, in the first sentence.

- (A) Out of Scope; the passage tells you the pipe is elevated, but never how high.
- (B) Out of Scope; the passage discusses North Slope caribou, but never gives their number.
- (C) Out of Scope; the passage speculates that migration disruption could orphan calves, but it never provides a number of deaths.
- (D) Out of Scope; the passage does not discuss costs.

57. B

For questions, like this one, think about which choice would make the best headline for the passage. Global questions can best be solved with a prediction based on your critical read. For this passage, you might predict something like “How scientists tried to protect migrating caribou,” which is a good match for (B). It is also possible to eliminate four wrong answers. (A) Opposite; the passage claims that the pipeline has not disrupted caribou migrations. (C) Distortion; migration routes appear in the passage, but they are not the main idea. (D) Out of Scope; the passage does not speak on behalf of most Alaskans; instead, it discusses one issue surrounding pipeline planning and construction. (E) Out of Scope; the passage makes no mention of the costs of the pipeline.

58. A

Use your notes to locate the stanza that the question stem refers to, and then evaluate one statement at a time, beginning with the statement that appears in the most answer choices. With this strategy, you’ll usually be able to eliminate enough wrong answers to find the right answer without needing to evaluate all three statements, which will save you time on Test Day. I and III both appear in three answer choices, so begin with I. The question stem refers to the changing emotions of the writer’s beloved, and this is the theme of the end of the first stanza, so reread until you find something that helps to determine whether I is true or false. Line 9 (“The flowers have dried down to the root”) provides a paraphrase for I, so you know that this statement is true, and you can eliminate (B) and (C) because they don’t include I. Then move on to III. Line 2 (“The lilies bloomed within the sedge”) is the only line that refers to lilies, but the first half of this stanza does not refer to any changes in the beloved’s emotions, so III is false. This

means you can eliminate (D) and (E), leaving you with the correct answer, (A).

(B) Eliminate; doesn't include I.

(C) Eliminate; III is false.

(D) Eliminate; doesn't include I, and III is false.

(E) Eliminate; III is false.

59. D

Many Detail questions on poetry passages require you to use some of your critical thinking skills, just like Inference questions do, because you need to be able to interpret language that doesn't explicitly say what it means. If you reread line 16, you can see from the period at the end that this line forms the final part of an idea that begins two lines earlier. Reread lines 14–15 ("And my poor cheeks, five months ago / Set blushing at thy praises so") to understand the context of the line quoted in the question stem. You can then understand that the writer has become sad because of some change in her beloved, and this sadness has caused her face to turn pale, which matches (D).

(A) Nothing in the poem suggests that the writer actively tried to make her face white or paler by putting on makeup.

(B) Distortion; the beginning of the second stanza refers to snow in the context of how long it took the writer to become sad, so the comparison to snow is not directly related to the writer's face.

(C) The writer never mentions or suggests that she has physically put on a mask to hide herself.

(E) Distortion; the writer doesn't blame winter for her paleness, and, as the explanation for (B) points out, the comparison to snow and winter is not directly related to the appearance of the writer's face.

60. E

Sometimes you'll need to reread several lines of a poem to fully understand the meaning of a specific detail. Do so if the question stems direct you to

particularly difficult lines. The first stanza contains the references in the question stem. Line 1 ("Five months ago the stream did flow") and line 8 ("The frozen river is as mute") demonstrate the contrast and change that have occurred in the writer's beloved as the latter begins to lose interest, (E).

(A) Misused Detail; although the poem does refer to passing time ("Five months ago"), the references to the stream are used figuratively to represent changing emotions rather than as proof of the changing seasons.

(B) Distortion; again, the change in the river reflects the emotional change in the writer's beloved and doesn't refer to the tangible sensations of warmth and cold.

(C) Extreme; nothing in the poem suggests that the writer's beloved has changed so drastically as to hate her.

(D) Distortion; the writer doesn't express her feelings about nature but rather uses examples from nature to illustrate the changing emotions of her beloved.

61. C

Sometimes you can use your understanding of the writer's tone and attitude to answer an Inference question, just like you would a Global question. Remember to always look for familiar themes in poetry passages to help you stay focused on the writer's central idea. The overall theme of this poem is that the emotions of the writer's beloved have changed as some time has passed. The writer compares these changes to the changes that occur in nature with the passing of the seasons and concludes that it's equally natural for people to change as well (lines 10–11, "And why, since these be changed since May, / Shouldst *thou* change less than *they*?" and lines 21–22, "And why, since these be changed now, / Should I change less than *thou*?"). Although the writer is sad that her beloved has changed, she implies through these lines that she can understand this as a natural part of the relationship, (C).

(A) Opposite; the entire poem focuses on changes in love.

- (B) Opposite; the writer suggests that changes are common and can be expected.
- (D) Opposite; the writer describes her sadness at the change in her beloved's emotions.
- (E) Distortion/Extreme; although the writer acknowledges that love may be difficult if one person starts to lose interest, she never recommends avoiding love entirely.

62. B

To answer Inference questions about particular words, focus on the cited text and how the word is used in that sentence and in the larger context of the passage. The word "staggering" is describing the growth of the "booming" IT industry. (B) best fits this.

- (A) Opposite; the IT industry is booming despite recent fluctuations.
- (C) Opposite; the IT industry continues to grow despite market shifts.
- (D) Distortion; the IT industry is not on the verge of collapse.
- (E) Distortion; the IT industry's growth is sustained, not intermittent.

63. A

To answer a Detail question effectively, look for more information on the detail being presented.

- Information technology is a "field" or "sector." (A) best matches this prediction. (B) Out of Scope; IT employers are never discussed directly in the passage.
- (C) Misused Detail; the industry's "Wall Street Cred" is not applicable here.
- (D) Misused Detail; this is a projection regarding the industry, not a definition of it.
- (E) Out of Scope; space travel is completely irrelevant to the passage.

64. D

To answer Detail questions, focus directly on what is being asked. Ignore irrelevant and unrelated facts.

What would make one boom industry temporary, while another lasts? The passage states that outside constraints, such as politics, are responsible. This best matches (D).

- (A) Out of Scope; information technology in American politics is never discussed.
- (B) Distortion; the question is contrasting industries, not technologies.
- (C) Misused Detail; the education required for IT jobs is never compared to the education required in collapsed boom industries.
- (E) Opposite; the passage states that the computer industry is specifically *not* the result of devastation.

65. E

The answer to an Inference question always follows from what is in the passage. Don't stray too far from what is on the page. Relate each of the three statements to the author's overall assessment of information technology. Since the author refers to the "escalation of (and dependence on) computer technology," I seems a logical conclusion. Although the author does mention frequent training, he does not imply that it is bothersome, so you can eliminate choices that include II. The author discusses both the fact that technology jobs have a higher salary and the fact that IT workers are more satisfied with their jobs, so III is a logical conclusion. (E) is the only answer that includes I and III.

66. D

Inference questions will always be related to an idea addressed in some fashion within the passage. The author states that the career is attractive because of a "high median salary" and "strong benefits," (D).

- (A) Distortion; the author states that it is only *unlikely* that the market will collapse.
- (B) Distortion; this is implied by the author, not by the Department of Labor.
- (C) Distortion; "crunch time" is never stated to be new or unique to the IT industry.



(E) Opposite; the passage indicates that the computer industry provides good careers for workers but questionable investment opportunities.

**67. C**

Answer Tone questions by getting a feel for the entirety of the passage. Don't focus on small details. The author tells us that the IT industry is booming and then touches on some of the pros and cons of the field. He explains both the positive and negative aspects of a career in information technology and then lists reasons why it is likely to remain a strong industry in the future. This best matches (C).

- (A) Distortion; the author discusses the benefits of a career in IT but devotes just as much time to explaining the drawbacks.
- (B) Distortion; the author does point out some of the common problems with information technology but also states that it is a strong career option.
- (D) Distortion; the author is not apologizing to the reader.
- (E) Distortion; the author is not overly critical of IT careers, nor is the commentary vicious.

**68. E**

Answer Inference questions about the meanings of words in context by focusing on the sentence and the area immediately surrounding the word in question. "Strong growth" is being projected for the future, which best fits (E).

- (A) Distortion; nothing is being displayed in this sentence.
- (B) Distortion; growth is not being proposed but predicted.
- (C) Distortion; to "project" here means to predict or forecast, not to undertake a project.
- (D) Distortion; "strong growth" is not being thrown into the future.

**69. A**

To answer Global questions, look at the passage as a whole, rather than focusing on specific details. The author makes his purpose clear at the start of the passage. He gives us reasons why IT is a popular field and also discusses long-term career potential, (A).

- (B) Out of Scope; computer science is never mentioned, nor is the tone of the passage promotional.
- (C) Misused Detail; although it is noted that information technology pays well, this is not the focus of the passage.
- (D) Misused Detail; the author does mention that investing in the field has not been as attractive as working in it, but this is not the primary intent of the passage.
- (E) Misused Detail; the author compares IT to other boom industries to discuss its long-term career potential, not simply for the sake of comparison.

**70. A**

Remember to look for relevant details directly in the text. "Life is a stream" is the opening line of the poem; the correct choice will contain only statement I. (A) is correct.

- (B) and (D) contain statement II, which is incorrect.
- (C) and (E) contain statement III, which is incorrect.

**71. D**

Inferences need to be supported by the text. In the poem, the writer stands on the bank of a stream (of life) and tosses flower petals in, after which they drift out of view: "Their distant employ / we shall never know." (D) describes the writer's comfortable uncertainty regarding the path of the rose petals.

- (A) Out of Scope; sinking or floating is not mentioned in the poem.
- (B) Out of Scope; eddy currents are not mentioned in the poem.
- (C) Misused Detail; the roses' color is not relevant.
- (E) Distortion; the narrator is not asleep.



72. B

This question asks about the broader sense of the poem. Look carefully for specific words in the poem to support a particular interpretation. In the symbolism of the poem, the rose ("flower of our heart") is tossed petal by petal into the stream of life; the petals "widening scope...we never shall know." The emphasis on the heart and the lingering fragrance of the flower suggests that love is symbolized in the poem, (B).

- (A) Misused Detail; "employ" is not the same as employment.  
(C) Out of Scope; death is not a subject of the poem.  
(D) Misused Detail; "joy" does not describe the petals at all points on their drift.  
(E) Opposite; life is symbolized by the stream; the petals are carried on by life.

73. C

Poetry questions requiring Inference need to be answered carefully, finding specific words to support each claim. The representation of life as a stream, unknowable in destination, communicates unpredictability. The author comfortably states that once petals are launched, "each one is gone," (C).

- (A) Opposite; life as a stream does not allow for predicted consequences.  
(B) Extreme; "We only watch their glad, early start" communicates greater influence over the beginning of life experiences.  
(D) Extreme; "its fragrance still stays," so something remains of early experiences.  
(E) Out of Scope; the poem does not address friendship.

74. C

The correct answer to a Global question must take into account information found throughout the passage. The author focuses on how very different

cultures live in close proximity in Central Europe, (C).

- (A) Out of Scope; the author never discusses the difficulty of navigating the Danube.  
(B) Misused Detail; while the grandeur of these cities is certainly described, this is not the focus of the passage.  
(D) Misused Detail; the history endured by Central European people is only mentioned at the end of the passage.  
(E) Out of Scope; the challenges to linguists are not discussed in this passage.

75. A

The key to correctly answering Detail questions is to research the passage carefully. The passage mentions people from each of three cities calling the Danube a different name, (A).

- (B) Opposite; these landmarks can be found in Budapest, not Vienna.  
(C) Out of Scope; while the passage does state that these three peoples have common history, the passage never states that they have a common origin.  
(D) Out of Scope; reliance on the river is never discussed in the passage.  
(E) Extreme; the passage states that the languages are dissimilar, not necessarily that the people cannot understand each other.

76. E

When a Detail question does not offer specific line references, you must research each answer choice to find evidence to support or eliminate it. The passage, in the discussion of history found at the end, mentions that the three cities have been united under common empires, which means that they had been the territories of other powers, (E).

- (A) Opposite; the passage clearly states that their cultures and languages are very different.

(B) Extreme; the passage never states which city is the most beautiful.

(C) Extreme; the passage does not state that it is overwhelming, merely that the disparity can be staggering.

(D) Opposite; the passage states that the people of the three cities have privation and strife in common.

#### 77. C

The answer to an Inference question will not be stated in the passage, but it will be supported by the text.

The passage is most concerned with the differences in culture in cities that are in close proximity to each other. Mentioning different words for the Danube emphasizes this, (C).

(A) Out of Scope; the passage never discusses the length of the river.

(B) Misused Detail; the author is not focused on the differences between the three languages, but rather on how many linguistic and cultural differences there are in such a small geographic area.

(D) Out of Scope; the need for a unified translation is never discussed.

(E) Distortion; the difference between the languages is never linked to the wars in this passage.

#### 78. B

Wrong answers will often employ language from the passage. Forming a good prediction will help you avoid confusion. The passage discusses languages in the Danube region to emphasize their dissimilarity, (B).

(A) Out of Scope; the passage never states how difficult these languages are to master.

(C) Out of Scope; the passage never mentions how these languages sound to observers.

(D) Distortion; the passage does not state that the languages of the three cities have taken on any similarities because of forced unification.

(E) Extreme; the passage does not state that such distinctness cannot be found elsewhere.

#### 79. B

Detail questions ask for you to find specific information in the text. Supporting details can be found only in the text; do not use your prior knowledge or jump to conclusions. Only (B) is contained in the text.

(A) Out of Scope; the author does not mention emergencies.

(C) Misused Detail; while computer assistance may be helpful for controllers, according to the author, it is not enabled by transfer of authority.

(D) Out of Scope; the author does not mention seat sales.

(E) Out of Scope; the author does not mention maintenance.

#### 80. A

Detail questions ask you to find specific details in the text. This is an EXCEPT question, so you are looking for the detail that is not in the passage. This is (A).

(B) Mentioned in paragraph 2.

(C) Mentioned in paragraph 4.

(D) Mentioned in paragraph 3.

(E) Mentioned in paragraph 1.

#### 81. C

Inference questions ask you to draw conclusions based on evidence in the passage. In the last paragraph, the author states that air traffic controllers need more modern equipment. For I, no mention is made of staffing needs at ARTCC, though the author does state that TRACON centers have a heavy burden. So you can eliminate (A), (D), and (E). II must be true, because it appears in both of the remaining answer choices. III is stated in the final paragraph. (C) is therefore correct.

82. D

Inference questions ask you to draw conclusions based on the text. The inference that authority for an airplane, once landed, is transferred to the airport control tower can be based on the statement at the end of paragraph 1.

The airport tower's responsibility during takeoff is detailed in paragraph 1; the responsibility on landing is shown indirectly ("and back again," end of paragraph 1), which is (D).

(A) Extreme; transfer of authority is never automatic and always involves human decisions.

(B) Out of Scope; the author does not address wages.

(C) Extreme; airports are responsible during taxiing on takeoff and landing.

(E) Extreme; pilots have some responsibility during takeoff.

83. D

Tone questions concern the point of view of the author. While the four nonfiction options are all plausible, only one describes the persuasive writing in the final paragraph. A policy briefing would provide an opportunity for the author to argue for increased resources for air traffic control, (D).

(A) Distortion; the tone of the passage is factual and not similar to what would be found in a novel.

(B) Distortion; too little technical detail is provided for the passage to be appropriate for an aircraft technical manual.

(C) Distortion; the persuasive writing in the final paragraph is inappropriate for a textbook.

(E) Distortion; too little historical detail is provided for the piece to be useful as a history.

84. C

Remember that context is your biggest advantage on Inference questions that ask for the meaning of a specific word. Several words that are similar at first glance are not fitting when considered carefully.

Only "reduced," (C), fits in the sentence, describing the reduction of a burden.

(A) Distortion; "brighten" sounds similar to the chosen word but does not have a similar meaning in the context of the sentence.

(B) Distortion; "clarify" may lighten in appearance but does not lighten a burden.

(D) Distortion; "calcify" is placed here to tempt you, since it's spelled similarly to "clarify."

(E) Opposite; "compound" would imply a desire to make the situation yet more difficult.

85. A

This question requires your overall comprehension of the passage. Several tempting answers are given, but (A) is the only choice that describes the real sense of the section, which presents no debate and has no broader content.

(B) Opposite; the author presents no such argument.

(C) Distortion; the author does not compare this with other modes.

(D) Out of Scope; the author presents no conflict between the two control centers, which are part of the same system.

(E) Out of Scope; the author does not mention fuel economy.

86. C

Answers to Detail questions will always be found in the passage. The passage states that the crash nearly killed Hughes and that the "brush with death" changed the man. Predict that after the crash, Hughes's behavior was different, (C).

(A) Out of Scope; although Hughes probably did compensate the homeowners, this is never stated in the passage.

(B) Misused Detail; although the passage states that Hughes was romanticized, this is not necessarily linked to the crash.



(D) Out of Scope; the continuation of the XF-11 project is not mentioned.

(E) Distortion; Hughes did not become known as the “fastest man in the world” because of the crash—that is what he called himself before the crash.

**87. B**

Make sure to keep the author’s tone and overall point in mind when answering an Inference question. The author uses the words “interesting” and “adventurer” to describe Hughes, who became increasingly disturbed after a flying accident. Predict that Hughes is not only an interesting figure, but also a tragic one, (B).

(A) Distortion; although his “quest for glory” indicates that Hughes was ambitious, consider the overall tone of the passage. (A) is too harsh on Hughes, who is never described as arrogant.  
(C) Extreme; although the passage deals with Hughes’s madness in his later years, the author counters this by mentioning his other qualities as well.  
(D) Opposite; Hughes was quite a celebrity.  
(E) Distortion; the statement that Hughes became “more myth than man” is a metaphor referring to Hughes’s fame and seclusion.

**88. D**

Global questions will encompass the entire passage. The passage discusses Howard Hughes and how his life changed after a plane crash. The author seems particularly interested in Hughes’s fame and legacy and how his behavior affected public perception of him. Predict that the passage source would be concerned mostly with famous people, (D).  
(A) Distortion; although the passage indicates that Hughes’s madness was worsened by the crash, this is not the focal point of the passage.  
(B) Out of Scope; there is nothing in the passage to suggest that this is a new or revolutionary analysis of Hughes’s life.

(C) Distortion; Hughes’s mental illness is discussed, but the tone and scope of the passage are not at all indicative of a clinical study.

(E) Opposite; the passage is biographical in tone and scope.

**89. B**

Tone questions require an understanding of the author’s position. The author states that, despite the way Hughes lived out his later years, he remained “genuinely interesting.” Predict that the author viewed Hughes as a compelling and tragic figure, rather than a larger-than-life hero or a tyrant. (B) matches best.

(A) Distortion; the author states that Hughes was a mad recluse but does not ridicule or attempt to debase him.  
(C) Out of Scope; the author never displays any anger or hostility toward Hughes or his legacy.  
(D) Distortion; the author does not gush over Hughes or seem intimidated by him.  
(E) Out of Scope; the tone of the passage is not humorous.

**90. A**

To answer Global questions, focus on the author’s main theme and predict carefully. The passage deals with Howard Hughes, his “quest for glory,” his eventual madness, and his public legacy. The best prediction here is that the passage deals with celebrity, (A).

(B) Misused Detail; Hughes was a pilot and aircraft designer, but this is not the focus of the passage. The plane crash is a detail used to explain his worsening mental condition.  
(C) Misused Detail; Hughes was a recluse later in his life, but this is mostly mentioned to show how his ambition affected his life and his reputation.



(D) Distortion; although Hughes's ambition and eccentricities contributed to his fame, it is his fame that is the focus of the passage.

(E) Out of Scope; Hughes's personal fortune is outside the scope of the passage; it is never mentioned.

91. C

When answering a Global question, you must consider the passage as a whole, not merely isolated ideas or details. The passage focuses in paragraph 1 on the invention of the telegraph and the growth of its use. Paragraph 2 discusses how the telegraph became obsolete. The correct answer will encompass this information. (C) does so.

(A) Out of Scope; the passage is not focused on telecommunications in general, but specifically on the telegraph.

(B) Misused Detail; the disappearance of the telegraph is solely the focus of paragraph 2.

(D) Out of Scope; the difficulty of Morse code is never discussed in the passage.

(E) Misused Detail; while this difficulty is mentioned, the passage is not focused on it.

92. D

Tone questions ask you to assess the overall feel of the passage. The passage discusses the telegraph in fairly neutral to positive terms. The author's purpose is to describe, not to make recommendations or warnings, (D).

(A) Opposite; the author is never negative in his description.

(B) Extreme; while there is a positive tone in the passage, the author never focuses his effort on specifically praising the telegraph.

(C) Opposite; there is no warning or negative statement in the passage.

(E) Extreme; while the author does state that the telegraph is obsolete, the passage never focuses negatively or positively on this.

93. B

Pay close attention to the exact wording of questions. Reading too quickly can result in missing critical words like EXCEPT or NOT. The author states that the transatlantic cable was laid because of the telegraph's invention, not the other way around, (B).

(A) Mentioned in line 1.

(C) Mentioned in lines 6–8; the author discusses the telegraph and the Civil War.

(D) Mentioned in lines 19–21.

(E) Mentioned in paragraph 2; telephone, fax, and email have rendered the telegraph "completely obsolete."

94. B

Title questions are Global questions. Look for a title that encapsulates the entire passage. The passage is focused on the telegraph, its invention, importance, and ultimate demise. (B) best captures this focus.

(A) Misused Detail; the passage only focuses on the end of telegraphy in paragraph 2.

(C) Misused Detail; Morse and the invention of the telegraph are discussed only in the first part of the passage.

(D) Out of Scope; telecommunications before the telegraph are not discussed in this passage.

(E) Misused Detail; journalism is mentioned but is not the focus of the entire passage.

95. E

Remember, the correct answer to an Inference question MUST be true based on the passage. The question is too open-ended to predict, so evaluate each answer choice in turn; the passage suggests that the telegraph was a major innovation which improved communications. (E) follows logically.

(A) Out of Scope; the passage never states that the telegraph is less accurate.

(B) Distortion; the passage never discusses how the telegraph was affected by the war.

(C) Distortion; Despite the Internet, Western Union would likely have continued telegraph service had there been a demand for it.

(D) Out of Scope; the difficulty of Morse code is never discussed in the passage.

**96. B**

Questions that ask about the author's purpose for writing a passage are concerned with the passage as a whole. You should consider the author's tone throughout the passage as well as what the author is trying to accomplish. There are several instances in which the author praises the Northern cause in this passage. While the author does describe the events of Fort Sumter's surrender, there is a distinct indication of support toward the Northern cause. This partiality is best reflected in (B).

(A) Distortion; the writer doesn't know at the point he writes how significant this act will be.

(C) Misused Detail; the passage discusses Lincoln's call to arms, but that is not the purpose of the passage.

(D) Misused Detail; slavery is only mentioned in the first sentence.

(E) Opposite; the last sentence of the passage indicates that the North possesses the advantage in the coming war.

**97. E**

The correct answer to an Inference question must be supported by information in the passage. The passage states in lines 7–9 that both the Federal government and President Lincoln desired peace, (E).

(A) Extreme; the author states that Anderson did refuse to surrender, but the author never implies that this instigated the war.

(B) Opposite; lines 11–13 make it clear that Toombs did not support the attack.

(C) Out of Scope; the passage never discusses Lincoln's explicit orders.

(D) Distortion; the passage does mention slavery but states that the Southerners, the "defenders of slavery," brought the war on themselves.

**98. A**

The correct answer to an Inference question must follow logically from the passage. This is a tricky question. After researching the citation, it is clear that the Southerners are the defenders of slavery, and they started the war by attacking Fort Sumter. The author further suggests in lines 26–28 that, because of its advantages, the North will win the war. From this information, you can infer that, because they started the war and will probably lose, the Southerners have doomed slavery, (A).

(B) Out of Scope; the author does not mention any Northern supporters of slavery.

(C) Opposite; the passage states that the Southerners were defenders of slavery.

(D) Misused Detail; the "blow" mentioned refers to a threat to slavery, not the strength of Beauregard's attack.

(E) Misused Detail; the "blow" referred to in line 2 was struck by the Southerners, not Lincoln.

**99. B**

Be on the lookout for clues that reveal the author's views. The author states in line 8 that the Southerners are "suspicious," which best matches (B).

(A) Extreme; while the author does state that the Northerners are loyal, the Southerners are never explicitly referred to as traitors.

(C) Distortion; while the Southerners do attack the fort, the author never explicitly states that they are "belligerent."

(D) Out of Scope; this choice is not supported by the passage.

(E) Opposite; the author states that the Northerners are patriotic.

**100. C**

Always keep track of whose opinion is whose in a Reading Comprehension passage. The author describes Toombs's words as "prophetic," thus stating his opinion that Toombs will, indeed, be correct and the North will win the war.

(A) Out of Scope; the victor of the Civil War can't be known by the author at this time.

(B) Out of Scope; the author never discusses Toombs's expert knowledge of anything.

(D) Distortion; while the author does correlate Toombs's words with Lincoln's response, he never actually states that this single action of Lincoln's will win the war.

(E) Misused Detail; the author does not state that the immediate patriotic response will alone prove Toombs's words prophetic.

**101. B**

When answering an Inference question that asks about a word's meaning in context, beware of the most common definition of the cited word. A secondary definition will likely be correct on Test Day. In line 26, "strains" refers to the playing of the *Star Spangled Banner*. In this case, "strains" can be predicted to mean "tones" or "playing." (B) is closest to your prediction.

(A) is the primary definition of "strains" and does not fit your prediction.

(C) "Exclamations" is close but too literal.

(D) Again, close, but "outbursts" is too literal an answer choice.

(E) "Strains" refers to the playing of the *Star Spangled Banner*, not feelings.

**102. D**

Always be sure to read each question stem and answer choice carefully! There is no need to lose points on Detail questions from careless errors. The response to the attack is discussed in paragraph 2. The author states that there was an intense upsurge of patriotism, not a "decline," (D).

(A) Line 20 states that Fort Sumter was surrendered.

(B) Lines 20–21 states that Lincoln called for 75,000 volunteers.

(C) Lines 21–23 state that Lincoln called for troops and authorization of any means to preserve the Union, which is a change from his desire for peace.

(E) The raising of troops and subsequent response in the states constitutes mobilization.

**103. A**

Consider the context of this quote. The speaker does not use this term in its literal sense. He refers to the council as "friends" to show the unfriendliness or injustice of their actions. (A) shows this contrast between the designation of "friends" and the actions of the city council.

(B) This is not the meaning of the word in context.

(C) This is not the meaning of the word in context.

(D) This speech solely addresses the city council—the passage makes no mention of the speaker's actual friends.

(E) The passage does not state whether the speaker received any sort of permission to address the council.

**104. A**

You will need to determine the content of the quotation. By using this quotation, the speaker sets up a comparison. He shows that the people in his neighborhood are already "equal." The council's plan is a flawed attempt to make it "more equal."



(B) Opposite; this quote reminds the council that citizens are equal; it doesn't claim that educated people have more rights to the government.

(C) Opposite; this quote reminds the council that citizens are equal.

(D) Distortion; the speaker was not in violation. In fact, he claims that the city's actions were a violation of equality.

(E) Out of Scope; the passage does not discuss the Constitution or voting.

#### 105. E

Answers to Detail questions are always found in the passage. Be careful with the wrong answers here. The author mentions several facts and opinions about the North Freeway neighborhood. You'll have to sort through the answers to determine which piece of evidence is presented to support his opinion: that the people of the neighborhood have equal right to their homes. (E) does just that.

(A) Out of Scope; the passage does not discuss the Constitution.

(B) Out of Scope; the passage does not mention the other beautiful neighborhoods in the city.

(C) Opposite; the speech makes clear that the citizens should *not* be forced to leave the area.

(D) Misused Detail; while the area is described as "unattractive to tourists," this statement is not used to support the speaker's claim that the project is an injustice.

#### 106. C

Take the entire passage into consideration when answering Global questions. The speaker is concerned with the reconstruction project. His speech is meant to point out the injustice of this venture, (C).

(A) Distortion; the speaker wants to influence the city council members, not "citizens of a particular area."

(B) Misused Detail; the speaker does mention tourism in his speech. However, this reference is only a detail; his purpose is to discuss the reconstruction project, not tourism.

(D) Out of Scope; the speaker argues that one plan is unjust, but he does not present an alternative plan.

(E) Misused Detail; the speaker uses a reference to social justice and equality. However, this reference is only a detail; his purpose is more focused on the reconstruction project.

#### 107. B

Remember to look for details directly in the passage. The answer to this Detail question is in the final sentence of paragraph 1: "At times, severe bursts of wind penetrated her specialized, technical coverings and made her feel as if she were fighting to take each step forward."

(B) is correct.

(A) Misused Detail; the climber worries about the possibility of an avalanche, but it does not occur.

(C) Opposite; paragraph 1 mentions only an occasional cloud.

(D) Opposite; the passage describes a cold setting.

(E) Misused Detail; the ice wall is a hallucination.

#### 108. C

Look for supporting details when making an Inference. The passage mentions several details describing a mountain setting: tree line, final peak, avalanche. (C) is correct.

(A) Opposite; the setting describes cold, snow, and wind, rather than warmth, sand, and sun.

(B) Opposite; there is no mention of the heat and humidity characteristic of a swamp.

(D) Opposite.

(E) Opposite; heat and dehydration are not on the protagonist's mind.



**109. D**

Look for specific information in the text to help answer Inference questions. “She relied on her vast well of experience, her senses, and the aura of footsteps that had come before to lead the way.” (D), technical instruments, are not described in the text. (A) Opposite; “She was, in fact, stronger than ever”; her strength aids her climb. (B) Opposite; “senses” are mentioned specifically. (C) Opposite; the protagonist is familiar with the cottage she enters at the end. (E) Opposite; her technical coverings are mentioned in line 11.

**110. E**

Use context to determine the meaning of an unknown word. The meaning of the word “amorphous” is described best by (E). (A) The shapes of rocks in the snow may be described loosely as baggy, but “amorphous” is not a close match for the meaning of “baggy.” (B) Amorphous shapes are not distinct shapes. (C) Mountaineering is rugged, but “amorphous” does not mean rugged. (D) “Triangular” describes a well-defined shape; “amorphous” does not.

**111. C**

Many Global questions will ask you to identify the purpose of the passage. To answer this type of question, ask yourself why the author presented this information and what the author wanted the reader to learn from this passage. Paragraph 1 reveals the purpose. The introduction states that nuclear fallout may contaminate humans in many ways. The next paragraphs show ways in which humans come into contact with the toxic material, so you can predict that the author is primarily concerned with human contamination.

(A) Misused Detail; this answer focuses on only the last paragraph. You want an answer that takes into account the entire passage.

(B) and (D) Distortion; the passage is primarily concerned with how humans absorb nuclear material. The environmental changes are only details used in support of this purpose.

(E) Misused Detail; this answer focuses on one sentence in paragraph 1. You need an answer that takes into account the entire passage.

**112. A**

This is a Detail question, so you only need to look at a small portion of the information given. Paragraph 2 discusses how plants become toxic. Look to paragraph 2 for this answer. The author writes, “The soil remains toxic and eventually poisons local plant life,” so you’ll need an answer that states that the soil contaminates the plants.

(B) Misused Detail; the author states that cow’s meat and milk are contaminated but claims that it is the soil that directly affects the plants.

(C) Misused Detail; the author states that the air is contaminated but claims that it is the soil that directly affects the plants.

(D) Distortion; humans are contaminated through the plants, not vice versa.

(E) Out of Scope; the passage does not mention fertilizer.

**113. E**

Answers to Inference questions will follow logically from the text. Paragraph 3 uses cow’s milk as an example of animal products passing radioactive contamination to humans. Look for an answer that uses the cows as an illustration of the main point. (E) is the only answer that includes the example as part of the purpose of the passage.

(A) Distortion; the example is used to show how cows help to contaminate humans, not to show the effect on the cows themselves.

(B) Out of Scope; while the author does show the cows being part of the food chain, this is not the purpose of this detail. The contaminated cows are examples of how nuclear fallout is passed on through affected milk.

(C) Distortion; the example is used to show how cows can contaminate humans. The phrase “changes in an ecosystem” is too broad for the author’s purpose.

(D) Misused Detail; the plants are discussed in the previous paragraph.

114. D

On Test Day, you will be asked to identify the tone of some passages. To answer these questions, think about the author’s purpose. The author uses a very straightforward tone and does not use persuasive or emotional language. You can predict that the passage is simply meant to present information, (D).

(A) Out of Scope; there is no emotional language to show excitement in this passage.

(B) Distortion; the passage presents the information in an objective manner. The author does not express any feelings of fear.

(C) Distortion; the passage presents the information without any warning or threat.

(E) Distortion; the author does not attempt to persuade the reader in any way.

115. B

To predict what the author would write about next, you must consider the outline of the passage so far. Consider the structure of the passage so far. First, the author claims that there are many ways that humans can become contaminated. Then you see an example of plants carrying fallout to humans. The passage ends with a discussion of animals’ role in human contamination. Logically, the next paragraph would

discuss another method of human contamination, (B).

(A) Distortion; the contamination of plants appears in paragraph 2; a further discussion of plants would not logically follow the paragraph about animals.

(C) Out of Scope; the passage never discusses any particular scenes; the author is only concerned with how humans are exposed to fallout through various carriers.

(D) Out of Scope; the passage does not mention the causes of explosions; the author is only concerned with how humans are exposed to fallout through various carriers.

(E) Out of Scope; the passage does not present an argument and does not allude to preventing explosions.

116. D

When dealing with an EXCEPT question, you must rule out the wrong answers. Each of these items is mentioned in the passage. The key here is identifying which one is not a contamination source. While paragraph 2 does use the word “dust,” the author is not using the word to show that the dust is contaminated. (D) accounts for this.

(A) The last paragraph discusses the milk and meat of cows being contaminated.

(B) The entire passage focuses on how humans are contaminated through plant and animal sources.

(C) Paragraph 2 discusses plants absorbing nuclear fallout through the soil.

(E) This one also appears in paragraph 2: the plants absorb nuclear contamination through the soil.

117. B

Whenever you see a Roman numeral question on the SSAT, look at the answer choices to see which statement appears in the most answers. Then evaluate that statement first, eliminating answers based on whether that statement is true or false. In

this question, both I and II appear an equal number of times. If you start with I, you can see that the second stanza includes the line “For a future buds in everything,” but this doesn’t refer literally to flower buds in spring, so I is false, meaning you can eliminate answers (A), (D), and (E). Looking at II, you can see that the first line of the poem mentions “Wintry boughs against a wintry sky.” Since most trees lose their leaves in winter, this statement paraphrases that line, meaning that statement II is true, which leaves you with (B).

(A) Eliminate; I is false.

(C) Eliminate; III distorts lines 7–8 and doesn’t describe a seasonal symbol.

(D) Eliminate; I is false.

(E) Eliminate; I and III are false.

#### 118. E

When you see a line reference in a question stem, that’s a strong indication that you’re looking at a Detail question, which will ask about a specific piece of information in the passage. Read a line or two before and after the quoted phrase to understand the context of the detail, especially in a poetry passage. Here, the clues come in the following lines: “Out of sight, / Ready to burst through?” Based on these lines, you can predict that the quoted line refers to some sort of natural activity that isn’t visible to human eyes, which matches (E).

(A) Distortion; nothing in the poem suggests that the sap is ready for harvest.

(B) Extreme; the poem suggests that the trees may actually be producing sap even if the end product is not yet visible.

(C) Out of Scope; the poem doesn’t try to create any direct link between the sky and the trees.

(D) Extreme; line 4 suggests that the production of sap begins during the colder weather.

#### 119. D

Even if the question stem doesn’t give you a line reference, you can scan the passage to find clues and then reread the relevant lines. The first two lines of the poem describe different aspects of the sky. “Wintry” sky suggests cold and bleak conditions, but the “partly blue” sky suggests that some warmth may be coming soon. For these reasons, the “wintry” sky refers to the present conditions, and the “partly blue” sky refers to the near future, which matches (D).

(A) This is too literal, since the poem uses weather to figuratively represent the seasons.

(B) Again, this is too literal an interpretation of the lines, and nothing in the rest of the poem refers to any kind of storm.

(C) The poem doesn’t mention feelings associated with each type of sky.

(E) The second stanza personifies winter and spring by comparing them to a mother and daughter, so the references to the sky in the first stanza are not directly related to this symbolism.

#### 120. C

The phrase “would most likely agree” in a question stem indicates an Inference question. Predicting answers for Inference questions can be challenging, so go directly to the answer choices and determine whether each is true or false, based on the passage. The writer of this poem has an overall positive tone toward both seasons. She doesn’t state a strong preference or suggest that either season is better than the other, rather that both have positive characteristics, including winter, as suggested in lines 7–9: “Winter is the mother-nurse of Spring, / Lovely for her daughter’s sake, / Not unlovely for her own.” (C) expresses this idea.

(A) Out of Scope; the poem doesn’t discuss the duration of spring.

(B) Distortion; the author doesn’t make any recommendations.



(D) Opposite; lines 7–9 suggest that the author enjoys winter for its own sake, not simply because it leads to spring.

(E) Distortion; no connection is made between the “wintry boughs” in the first stanza and the “future buds” in the second stanza.

121. D

For a Detail question, always refer directly back to the passage. The author uses the work of Jonas Salk to contrast the work of innovative geniuses such as Fleming. The author states that Salk’s work was based on the work of others and scientific principle, rather than independent innovation, (D).

(A) Distortion; the passage states that Salk borrowed from other scientists but does not specifically state that he borrowed from Fleming.

(B) Opposite; the passage states that Salk based his work on mundane procedure.

(C) Extreme; while the passage states that Salk did base much of his work on that of others, the author never gives credit to other scientists for curing polio.

(E) Extreme; the passage states that Salk did not rely on innovation, not that he was incapable of such discoveries.

122. B

Inference questions ask you to make a logical assumption based on details in the passage. You should always be able to support your answer with facts from the passage. The passage is focused on the disproportionate credit given to maverick innovators for scientific discovery. The author mentions biographies and biographical films to illustrate this tendency, (B).

(A) Opposite; the passage states that people are interested.

(C) Out of Scope; the passage never discusses a controversy surrounding penicillin.

(D) Misused Detail; the passage does not discuss the need for biographies of Salk.

(E) Extreme; the passage is describing the curiosity of others, not a need for more information.

123. C

The word “suggests” should be your clue that this is an Inference question. The correct answer will be something not directly stated but clearly implied.

The passage discusses Salk’s work in comparison with the highly respected, unorthodox techniques of Alexander Fleming. The passage states that other scientists ridiculed Salk’s work as “mundane” because it was based on other people’s work and basic scientific procedure rather than dramatic innovation, (C).

(A) Opposite; while the author gives credit to Salk, other scientists ridiculed his work.

(B) Opposite; again the author states this, but other scientists do not.

(D) Out of Scope; the passage does not discuss the complexity of Salk’s work.

(E) Opposite; the passage states that Salk discovered a major cure.

124. A

The correct answer to a Global question will reference the entire passage, not just isolated details. The author argues in this passage that discoveries are made not only by maverick geniuses, but also by methodical workers like Jonas Salk, (A).

(B) Extreme; the author never recommends a particular method.

(C) Misused Detail; the passage does not focus on Fleming.

(D) Misused Detail; while Salk is a non-dramatic example, this is not the author’s overall purpose.

(E) Out of Scope; the author never makes funding recommendations.