
Read the statement or passage and then choose the best answer to the question. Answer the question based on what is stated or implied in the statement or passage.

Passage 1

Some United States politicians have proposed that the government stop providing funding for the arts. Many people find this stance unreasonable, but actually it is quite sensible to suggest that governments should not provide money to support art agencies. After all, government support has never been a necessary part of creative expression; countless individuals and institutions around the world have created magnificent works of art independently, on their own dime. The termination of funding is in no way the death of art. We also must consider that many governments do not have room in their budgets to fund poets and painters. Instead of going into debt supporting a non-essential program like the arts, governments should focus their spending on education, agriculture, technology—things on which their citizens depend.

Passage 2

Hardly any parents would be willing to say that they oppose arts funding for schools. But many of us privately have mixed feelings: we don't *want* the arts to be taken out of schools, but we aren't willing to make sacrifices in other subjects that are crucial to our children's success later in life. There's no doubt that participation in art, theater, and music fosters creativity, but these activities can be pursued outside the classroom. In an increasingly technological world, it is our children's math and science knowledge that will prove to be of the utmost importance. When our school districts are faced with budget cuts, we must make sure that access to computers, laboratory supplies, and other technical equipment in the classroom remains our first priority. Our children's futures depend on it.

1. Based on statements in Passage 1 and Passage 2, which of the following can be inferred about government funding of schools?
 - A. There are artists who create works of art at the request of their governments.
 - B. The belief that funding for the arts should be reduced is somewhat unpopular.
 - C. The amount of government support school districts receive is determined by parents.
 - D. There will be a decrease in technological development as public support for it lessens.
2. The author of Passage 2 would probably respond to the last sentence of Passage 1 by
 - A. arguing that the arts provide valuable experiences that should not be underestimated
 - B. noting that education currently receives more funding than do other government programs
 - C. claiming that certain programs will thrive even if they do not receive financial support
 - D. supporting the idea that fundamental areas should receive greater amounts of funding

A “Cassandra” is someone who warns other people of a future danger but is not believed or heeded. The term comes from a story in Greek mythology in which Cassandra, the daughter of a king and queen, was given the gift of accurately seeing the future by the god Apollo, who was in love with her. However, when she did not love him back, Apollo became angry and placed a spell that prevented anyone from believing her predictions.

3. What is the overall purpose of this passage?
- A. To relate a story from Greek mythology
 - B. To explain the origin of a term
 - C. To emphasize the need to take some predictions seriously
 - D. To show how difficult it is to predict future events

Some historians attribute the origins of the front porches so common in American houses to the covered porticos of classical Rome. Indeed, our word “porch” derives from the Latin *portico*. However, these colonnaded spaces were almost always connected to public or religious structures rather than to private homes. The loggias of Renaissance Venice, recessed front entryways built into the ground floor of Venetian canal houses, perhaps provide a better starting point for the evolution of the American-style porch. This architectural feature later became popularized throughout Europe by the 17th-century Venetian architect Andrea Palladio. Eventually, English colonists would spread the loggia to the American colonies.

4. Why does the author mention Venetian architect Andrea Palladio?
- A. Palladio added porticos to many of his building designs.
 - B. Palladio designed numerous houses with front porches in America.
 - C. Palladio was the first architect to design a building with a loggia.
 - D. Palladio inspired other builders to include loggias in their designs.
5. Does the author agree with the “historians” who attribute the origins of the American front porch to the classical Roman portico?
- A. Yes, because the word “porch” derives from the Latin word portico
 - B. Yes, because the buildings of ancient Rome have influenced many American architects
 - C. No, because Roman porticos had public uses rather than domestic ones
 - D. No, because Italian architecture was popular in Europe but not in America

Thomas Edison is not primarily known as a film producer, but his 1910 *Frankenstein* is the earliest known film version of Mary Shelley’s novel. Tame by today’s standards, the film was considered shocking in 1910: it did not receive wide circulation in theaters, and only a small number of prints were struck for sale. It was considered “lost” for decades, but *one* surviving print was discovered in the 1970’s in the private collection of Wisconsin collector Alois Detlaff.

6. The passage implies that Mary Shelley’s novel *Frankenstein*
- A. has been very sought after by collectors
 - B. was considered lost for many years
 - C. was shocking to readers when it was first published
 - D. has been repeatedly adapted for the screen

Swarms of locusts causing deadly plagues are usually thought of as the stuff of myths. However, the desert locust *Schistocerca gregaria* has been responsible for damage to populations across three continents. The desert locust does its damage by consuming its body weight in food each day, devouring virtually any type of vegetation it encounters. When millions of locusts swarm into an area, their effect on the food supply in that area and surrounding areas can be catastrophic. Fortunately, it takes a big, sustained rainstorm (a rare event in desert areas) to create the conditions in which desert locusts thrive.

7. The passage implies that the *Schistocerca gregaria* does its greatest damage by
- A. destroying property and infrastructure
 - B. spreading dangerous diseases
 - C. directly attacking other insects
 - D. consuming other species’ food supplies
8. The passage is primarily about
- A. the damage done by swarms of desert locusts
 - B. the consumption behavior of the desert locust
 - C. comparing real plagues to mythical ones
 - D. protecting vulnerable areas from desert locusts

Our bones grow continuously throughout our lives, with old bone cells dying and being discarded. However, for astronauts who are in space for a prolonged period, a lack of gravitational pull—which has a number of beneficial effects on the body, including supporting new bone growth—results in their bones adding less bone tissue to replace dying tissue. In fact, for every month in space, a person will lose 1.5 to 2% of his or her bone mass, with the hip bone and the lower leg bones most affected.

9. It can be inferred from the passage that
- A. astronauts rarely regain their lost bone mass
 - B. bone loss is not a problem for non-astronauts
 - C. the lower body typically experiences more bone growth than the upper body
 - D. astronauts seldom stay in space for more than a month
10. The human body adds bone mass in order to
- A. replace dead bone tissue
 - B. make up for a lack of exercise
 - C. relieve stress on non-weight-bearing bones
 - D. keep bone tissue from being discarded

This passage from a novel takes place in Boston, Massachusetts.

Late one brilliant April afternoon Professor Lucius Wilson stood at the head of Chestnut Street, looking about him with the pleased air of a man of taste who does not very often get to Boston. He had lived there as a student, but for twenty years and more, since he had been Professor of Philosophy in a Western university, he had seldom come East except to take a steamer for some foreign port.

Wilson was standing quite still, contemplating with a whimsical smile the slanting street, with its worn paving, its irregular, gravely colored houses, and the row of naked trees on which the thin sunlight was still shining. The gleam of the river at the foot of the hill made him blink a little, not so much because it was too bright as because he found it so pleasant. The few passers-by glanced at him unconcernedly, and even the children who hurried along with their school-bags under their arms seemed to find it perfectly natural that a gentleman should be standing there, looking up through his glasses at the gray housetops.

The sun sank rapidly; the silvery light had faded from the bare boughs and the watery twilight was setting in when Wilson at last walked down the hill, descending into cooler and cooler depths of grayish shadow. His nostril, long unused to it, was quick to detect the smell of wood smoke in the air, blended with the odor of moist spring earth and the saltiness that came up

the river with the tide. He crossed Charles Street between jangling street cars and shelving lumber drays, and after a moment of uncertainty wound into Brimmer Street. The street was quiet, deserted, and hung with a thin bluish haze.

He had already fixed his sharp eye upon the house which he reasoned should be his objective point, when he noticed a woman approaching rapidly from the opposite direction. Always an interested observer of women, Wilson would have slackened his pace anywhere to follow this one with his impersonal, appreciative glance. She was a person of distinction he saw at once, and, moreover, very handsome. She was tall, carried her beautiful head proudly, and moved with ease and certainty. One immediately took for granted the costly privileges and fine spaces that must lie in the background from which such a figure could emerge with this rapid and elegant gait.

- 11.** Wilson’s mood at the beginning of the passage is best described as
- A.** disturbed
 - B.** Jubilant and Restless
 - C.** Impatient
 - D.** Lighthearted and Content
- 12.** In the context of the first sentence, “brilliant” is closest in meaning to
- A.** Clever
 - B.** Bright
 - C.** Flashy
 - D.** Distinctive
- 13.** The transition between the paragraphs is marked by changes in Wilson’s experience of all of the following EXCEPT
- A.** Sound
 - B.** Light
 - C.** Temperature
 - D.** Mood

Long thought to be a case of mistaken identity, the discovery of the Bornean rainbow toad by European explorers in 1924 was recently verified by scientists. The explorers had made a black-and-white sketch of an unusual toad they had found in the jungles of Southeast Asia, christening it the Bornean rainbow toad. Skeptical but curious, scientists recently went to look for the toad—and ended up finding three specimens.

14. What is the main idea of this passage?
- A. Explorers discovered the Bornean rainbow toad almost a century ago.
 - B. There are only three Bornean rainbow toads left in the wild.
 - C. Scientists recently solved a long-standing mystery concerning a rare toad species.
 - D. Scientists never give up the search for rare and endangered species.
15. In the first sentence, “verified” most nearly means
- A. Revealed
 - B. Confirmed
 - C. Controlled
 - D. Documented

Howard Gardner was a psychologist best known for developing the theory of multiple intelligences. Basically, the theory states that the idea of general intelligence or overall intelligence is somewhat inaccurate. This is because people often show intelligence in different areas. He argued that there are actually different types of intelligence. One type of intelligence that Gardner identified was interpersonal intelligence. People who possess this type of intelligence relate and interact well with others. Intrapersonal intelligence, on the other hand, implies that people are in touch with their own feelings. They enjoy thinking about theories and developing their own thoughts and ideas. People who have linguistic intelligence learn best by taking notes and reading textbooks. These people usually excel in traditional academic environments, as many academic subjects stress these types of activities. The other types of intelligence are kinesthetic, musical, spatial, and logical/mathematical.

16. We can conclude from the passage that
- A. Gardner believed that linguistic intelligence was the most desirable type to have.
 - B. Most people who have a high level of intrapersonal intelligence do well in school.
 - C. People who have mathematical intelligence would do the best on a standard IQ test
 - D. People who have a high level of interpersonal intelligence work well in groups.
17. From the passage, we can infer that the word “linguistic” most certainly means
- A. Relating to language
 - B. Relating to listening
 - C. Relating to writing
 - D. Relating to visuals

The Internet has made life a whole lot easier for many people, but being online also brings with it very real risks. Hackers can steal personal and financial information. There are several precautions that computer users can take to minimize the level of risk that is involved with being online. One of the most obvious safety precautions is to purchase a good anti-virus and anti-spyware program. Passwords are also a very important part of online security, and several tips can help users create more secure passwords. First, they should be something that can easily be remembered, but they shouldn't be something others can guess easily. Your first or last name, phone number, or the name of your street are all bad choices, as people could learn this information quite easily. Longer passwords are more secure, and those that use a mixture of upper and lower case letters and a combination of letters and numbers are more secure than those that don't. Finally, passwords should be changed often. This can make remembering them more difficult, but the extra effort is worth the added security.

- 18.** The main purpose of this passage is to
- A.** Discuss the major risks associated with Internet use.
 - B.** Discuss why certain types of passwords shouldn't be used.
 - C.** Talk about the importance of anti-virus programs.
 - D.** Outline important considerations for passwords.

When people are conducting research, particularly historical research, they usually rely on primary and secondary sources. Primary sources are the more direct type of information. They are accounts of an event that are produced by individuals who were actually present. Some examples of primary sources include a person's diary entry about an event, an interview with an eyewitness, a newspaper article, or a transcribed conversation. Secondary sources are pieces of information that are constructed through the use of other, primary sources. Often, the person who creates the secondary source was not actually present at the event. Secondary sources could include books, research papers, and magazine articles.

- 19.** From the passage it can be assumed that
- A.** Primary sources are easier to find than secondary sources.
 - B.** Secondary sources are always used when books or articles are being written.
 - C.** Primary sources provide more accurate information than secondary sources.
 - D.** Secondary sources give more accurate information than primary sources.

Many people fail to realize just how crucial getting a good night's sleep actually is. It is usually suggested that adults get about seven hours of sleep every night, and younger children should get even more. Sleep has several benefits. First, it is believed to improve memory. This is one reason why it is always preferable to sleep the night before a test rather than stay up for the entire night to review the information. On a related note, sleep also improves concentration and mental alertness. Those who get sufficient sleep are able to concentrate on work tasks better and also react faster when they are driving a car, for example. Finally, people who get enough sleep have better immunity against illness. The reason for this is not fully understood, but researchers believe that an increase in the production of growth hormone and melatonin plays a role.

- 20.** The main purpose of this passage is
- A.** to talk about the benefits of sleep.
 - B.** to discuss how much sleep people should get.
 - C.** to identify which hormones can boost immunity.
 - D.** to present strategies for improving memory and concentration.

ANSWER KEY #2

- 1. Choice (B) is correct.** The author of Passage 1 states that “Many people” think that the idea that the government should “stop providing funding for the arts” is “unreasonable,” and the author of Passage 2 states that very few “parents would be willing to say that they oppose arts funding for schools.” These statements suggest that the belief that funding for the arts should be reduced is somewhat unpopular; many have a negative view of that belief, and many would not want to admit they hold that belief. The author of Passage 1 does refer to artists receiving government support, but there is no mention of governments requesting specific works; therefore choice (A) is incorrect. Choice (C) is incorrect because the author of Passage 1 makes no mention of school districts and the support they receive. The author of Passage 1 indicates that governments should spend money on technology, but he or she does not suggest that technological development will decrease, and the author of Passage 2 suggests that technological development will continue to *increase*; therefore, choice (D) is incorrect.
- 2. Choice (D) is correct.** In the last sentence of Passage 1, the author states that “governments should focus their spending” on “things on which their citizens depend” instead of going into debt funding “a non-essential program like the arts.” The author of Passage 2 explains that schools should spend more on math and science than on the arts because math and science “will prove to be of the utmost importance” for children’s futures. It seems clear, then, that the author of Passage 2 would respond to the last sentence in Passage 1 with support; both authors suggest that fundamental, or essential, areas should receive the most funding. The author of Passage 2 acknowledges that the arts offer certain benefits, but he or she would not argue with the last sentence in Passage 1; rather, the author of Passage 2 would support the idea that essential areas should receive the most funding; therefore, choice (A) is incorrect. Choice (B) is incorrect because there is no indication in either passage that education receives more funding than do other programs. Choice (C) is incorrect because the author of Passage 2 believes essential areas should receive the most funding; this suggests that he or she believes certain programs will *not* thrive without financial support.
- 3. Choice (B) is correct.** The overall purpose of the passage is to explain the origin of the term “Cassandra.” The passage explains that a “Cassandra” is a person “who warns other people of a future danger but is not believed or heeded,” and that the term comes from a character in Greek mythology. The other choices are incorrect. Although the author gives a brief description of the story of Cassandra and Apollo, the primary purpose of the passage is not

to relate a story from Greek mythology. Also, the author is not concerned with the importance of taking some predictions seriously or the difficulty of predicting future events.

4. **Choice (D) is correct.** The author states that “17th-century Venetian architect Andrea Palladio” was responsible for popularizing the loggia “throughout Europe,” and that “Eventually, English colonists . . . spread the loggia to the American colonies.” In other words, by making the loggia a popular feature in European architecture, Palladio is indirectly responsible for the American front porch. The author mentions Palladio because Palladio inspired other builders to include loggias in their designs. The other choices are incorrect because the author does not indicate that Palladio used porticos in his designs, that Palladio designed houses in America, or that Palladio was the first architect to design a building with a loggia.
5. **Choice (C) is correct.** The author of the passage does not agree with the “historians” who attribute the origins of the American front porch to the classical Roman portico. He or she points out that “these colonnaded spaces were almost always connected to public or religious structures rather than to private homes”—that is, Roman porticos had public uses rather than domestic ones—and suggests that “loggias of Renaissance Venice . . . perhaps provide a better starting point.” Choices (A) and (B) are incorrect because the author does *not* agree with the historians. Choice (D) is incorrect because although the author disagrees with the historians, he or she indicates that Italian architecture was popular in America (“English colonists . . . spread the loggia to the American colonies”), not unpopular.
6. **Choice (D) is correct.** The author of the passage states that Thomas Edison’s 1910 film version of *Frankenstein* is the “earliest known film version” of the novel. The fact that Edison’s is the earliest version suggests that other versions were made after his; in other words, there have been multiple film adaptations of the novel *Frankenstein*. Although the author does mention one collector of the 1910 film version of *Frankenstein*, he or she does not suggest that *Frankenstein* the novel has been sought after by collectors; therefore, choice (A) is incorrect. Choices (B) and (C) are incorrect because the passage indicates that the 1910 film version of *Frankenstein*, not Mary Shelley’s novel, was “‘lost’ for decades” and was “shocking” to viewers when it was first released.
7. **Choice (D) is correct.** The author of the passage states that the desert locust, which “has been responsible for damage to populations across three continents,” causes damage by “consuming its body weight in food each day.” He or she notes that “when millions of locusts swarm into an area,” it is “catastrophic” to food supplies. This information implies that the locust does its greatest damage by consuming the food supplies of other species (including humans). Although the author mentions locusts destroying vegetation by devouring it, he or she makes no mention of locusts destroying infrastructure; therefore,

choice (A) is incorrect. Choices (B) and (C) are incorrect because the author does not mention locusts either spreading disease or attacking other insects.

- 8. Choice (A) is correct.** The author of the passage primarily focuses on the damage done by swarms of desert locusts. He or she discusses where (“across three continents”), how (by “consuming its body weight in food each day”), and under what conditions (“a big, sustained rainstorm”) the locusts cause this damage. Choice (B) is incorrect; although the author mentions the consumption behavior of the locust (“consuming its body weight in food each day”), this is not the main topic of the passage. Choice (C) is incorrect; although the author refers to “deadly plagues” caused by locusts as thought of as being “the stuff of myths,” he or she makes no comparison between real and mythical plagues. Choice (D) is incorrect because the author does not mention protecting vulnerable areas from locusts.
- 9. Choice (C) is correct.** The author explains that “a lack of gravitational pull” causes bone growth to slow down in space, noting that “the hip bone and the lower leg bones” are “most affected.” This suggests that under normal circumstances, the lower body—the legs and hips—experiences more bone growth than the upper body; thus, the lower body is most affected by the slowing of bone growth. Choices (A), (B), and (D) are incorrect. There is no suggestion that astronauts often do not regain bone mass, that bone loss only occurs in astronauts, or that astronauts usually are not in space for more than a month at a time.
- 10. Choice (A) is correct.** The first sentence of the passage indicates that “old bone cells” are constantly “dying and being discarded,” and the second sentence refers to the body “adding bone tissue to replace dying tissue.” It is clear that the human body adds bone mass to replace dead bone tissue—the old cells that are being discarded. Choices (B), (C), and (D) are incorrect. The author of the passage does not indicate that adding bone mass *prevents* bone tissue from being discarded, and there is no mention of exercise or stress.
- 11. Choice D is correct.** As the passage opens, Professor Wilson is “looking about him with the pleased air of a man of taste who does not very often get to Boston.” He is “contemplating with a whimsical smile the slanting street.” A person who is looking pleased and smiling whimsically—or playfully—is most likely in a lighthearted and content mood. Nothing in his demeanor suggests that he is disturbed, jubilant—or overjoyed—and restless, or impatient, so choice (A), (B), and (C) are incorrect.
- 12. Choice B is correct.** The late April afternoon is initially described as “brilliant”; further on, we are told about “[t]he gleam of the river at the foot of the hill,” where the sun is obviously shining. While the sunlight changes in the next paragraph, here at the beginning of the passage, the day is obviously sunny and bright. While brilliant can also mean clever, flashy, or distinctive, those choices clearly do not fit this particular context, so choices (A), (C), and (D) are incorrect.

-
- 13. Choice D is correct.** In the second paragraph, Wilson is walking downward from the hilltop where he was previously standing. As he descends, he hears new sounds (“jangling street cars and shelving lumber drays”), experiences a change a lighting (“the silvery light had faded from the bare boughs and the watery twilight was setting in”), and undergoes a change in temperature (“cooler and cooler depths of grayish shadow”); therefore, choices (A), (B), and (C) are incorrect. There is no indication, however, that his mood changes from the buoyancy he is experiencing in the first paragraph; indeed, he is still in a good mood when he notices the woman, which makes (D) the correct choice.
- 14. Choice (C) is correct.** The author of the passage is concerned with the solving of a mystery. He or she explains that the 1924 “discovery of the Bornean rainbow toad” by “European explorers” was “thought to be a case of mistaken identity.” However, “scientists recently . . . [found] three specimens” of the “unusual toad,” and thus “verified” that there was *not* a case of mistaken identity. In other words, scientists determined that the explorers *had* discovered a new toad. Choices (A), (B), and (D) are incorrect. The author does note that explorers discovered the Bornean rainbow toad almost 100 years ago, but this is not the focus of the passage. Also, though scientists recently found “three specimens,” there is no indication that *only* three toads remain in the wild. And finally, though it is likely that scientists will never stop searching for rare and endangered species, the author does not discuss this.
- 15. Choice (B) is correct.** In the first sentence of the passage, the author explains that the 1924 “discovery of the Bornean rainbow toad” was originally “thought to be a case of mistaken identity” but “was recently verified by scientists.” In this context, “verified” most nearly means “confirmed.” The author’s point is that scientists confirmed, or established the truth of, the discovery when they found “three specimens.” The author is not indicating that scientists “revealed” or “documented” the 1924 discovery; it is clear that the *explorers* made records of their discovery and then told others about it. Therefore, choices (A) and (D) are incorrect. And choice (C) is incorrect because it is illogical to suggest that scientists today could have “controlled” the discovery that occurred in 1924.
- 16. Choice (D) is correct.**
- 17. Choice (A) is correct.**
- 18. Choice (D) is correct.**
- 19. Choice (C) is correct.**
- 20. Choice (A) is correct.**