

Question 11 is based on the following passage.

The passage below is excerpted from Willa Cather's classic novel *My Ántonia*, first published in 1918.

Mrs. Harding was short and square and sturdy-looking, like her house. Every inch of her was charged with an energy that made itself felt the moment she entered a room. Her face was rosy and solid, with bright, twinkling eyes and a stubborn little chin. She was quick to anger, quick to laughter, and jolly from the depths of her soul. How well  
*Line* (5) I remember her laugh; it had in it the same sudden recognition that flashed into her eyes, was a burst of humor, short and intelligent. Her rapid footsteps shook her own floors, and she routed lassitude and indifference wherever she came.

11. As used in line 2, "charged with" most nearly means
- (A) accused of.
  - (B) billed for.
  - (C) entrusted with.
  - (D) filled with.

Questions 12 and 13 are based on the following passage.

The passage below is taken from *Senate History, 1964–Present*, June 10, 1964, Civil Rights Filibuster Ended.

At 9:51 on the morning of June 10, 1964, Senator Robert C. Byrd completed an address that he had begun 14 hours and 13 minutes earlier. The subject was the pending Civil Rights Act of 1964, a measure that occupied the Senate for 57 working days, including six Saturdays. A day earlier, Democratic Whip Hubert Humphrey, the bill's  
*Line* (5) manager, concluded he had the 67 votes required at that time to end the debate.

The Civil Rights Act provided protection of voting rights; banned discrimination in public facilities—including private businesses offering public services—such as lunch counters, hotels, and theaters; and established equal employment opportunity as the law of the land.

- (10) As Senator Byrd took his seat, House members, former senators, and others—150 of them—vied for limited standing space at the back of the chamber. With all gallery seats taken, hundreds waited outside in hopelessly extended lines.

Georgia Democrat Richard Russell offered the final arguments in opposition. Minority Leader Everett Dirksen, who had enlisted the Republican votes that made

- (15) cloture a realistic option, spoke for the proponents with his customary eloquence. Noting that the day marked the 100th anniversary of Abraham Lincoln's nomination to a second term, the Illinois Republican proclaimed, in the words of Victor Hugo, "Stronger than all the armies is an idea whose time has come." He continued, "The time has come for equality of opportunity in sharing in government, in education, and  
(20) in employment. It will not be stayed or denied. It is here!"

Never in history had the Senate been able to muster enough votes to cut off a filibuster on a civil rights bill. And only once in the 37 years since 1927 had it agreed to

The clerk proceeded to call the roll. When he reached "Mr. Engle," there was no response. A brain tumor had robbed California's mortally ill Clair Engle of his ability to speak. Slowly lifting a crippled arm, he pointed to his eye, thereby signaling his affirmative vote. Few of those who witnessed this heroic gesture ever forgot it. When Delaware's John Williams provided the decisive 67th vote, Majority Leader Mike Mansfield exclaimed, "That's it!" Richard Russell slumped; Hubert Humphrey beamed.

(30) With six wavering senators providing a four-vote victory margin, the final tally stood at 71 to 29. Nine days later the Senate approved the act itself—producing one of the 20th century's towering legislative achievements.

12. As used in line 3, "occupied" most nearly means

- (A) inhabited.
- (B) engaged.
- (C) invaded.
- (D) held.

13. As used in line 5, "concluded" most nearly means

- (A) finished.
- (B) arranged.
- (C) stated.
- (D) judged.

**Question 14 is based on the following passage.**

*The following passage is excerpted from an article in a natural history journal.*

When I found out about the nesting habits of the Marbled Murrelet, I could see why they've become endangered—it's amazing they survive at all. The only places they nest are in old-growth redwoods or Douglas firs within thirty miles of the ocean—although to call it 'nesting' is a bit of a stretch. The female lays an egg in a depression on a large branch a hundred-fifty feet or more off the ground. And that branch has to be a fair distance below the crown of the tree, so that the egg will be concealed from above, because the eggs and young chicks are especially susceptible to crows, jays, and other predatory birds. Add to this the fact that adult birds mate for life, and don't nest every year, and the odds against survival seem almost insurmountable. The only way these birds have kept going as a species is because they're extremely secretive. Even the experts almost never actually see them in their nesting habitats. Most 'sightings'—somewhere around ninety-five percent—are from having heard them.

14. In line 4, "stretch" most nearly means

- (A) expanse.
- (B) period.
- (C) elasticity.
- (D) exaggeration.

Question 15 is based on the following passage.

The following passage is excerpted from *Phoenix Fire*, a novel by Tim O’Laughlin.

Fort Bragg had once been a major fishing town, but the catch was way down from what it had been in the past. Commercial fishing was yet another casualty of unsound forestry practices that had gone unchecked for generations. The problem had resulted from the massive amount of earth-moving and excavation, not to mention the denuded hillsides the loggers left behind. In the early days of logging, berms of soft earth had been mounded up to provide a soft landing for the huge redwoods, to keep the brittle wood from splintering when they fell. At first, no one had known the effect that the highly erosive logging practices would have on local fisheries—that the salmon and steelhead population would be decimated, as streams and rivers became warmer from their exposure to the sun, and silt covered the spawning beds. Even after scientists discovered the connection between logging and the decline of the salmon population, the legislature was horrendously slow to act to protect the fishing industry.

15. As used in line 1, “catch” most nearly means a
- (A) concealed drawback.
  - (B) quantity of something caught.
  - (C) device for securing motion.
  - (D) desirable prospect.

## Full-Length Passages

Questions 1–10 are based on the following passage.

The following passage is an excerpt from the short story “Clay” in *Dubliners* by James Joyce. In this passage, tiny, unmarried Maria oversees tea for the washerwomen, all the while thinking of the treat in store for her: a night off with her younger brother and his family.

The matron had given her leave to go out as soon as the women’s tea was over and Maria looked forward to her evening out. The kitchen was spick and span: the cook said you could see yourself in the big copper boilers. The fire was nice and bright and on one of the side-tables were four very big barmbracks. These barmbracks seemed uncut; but if you went closer you would see that they had been cut into long thick even slices and were ready to be handed round at tea. Maria had cut them herself.

Maria was a very, very small person indeed but she had a very long nose and a very long chin. She talked a little through her nose, always soothingly: “Yes, my dear,” and “No, my dear.” She was always sent for when the women quarreled over their tubs and always succeeded in making peace. One day the matron had said to her:

“Maria, you are a veritable peace-maker!”

And the sub-matron and two of the Board ladies had heard the compliment. And Ginger Mooney was always saying what she wouldn’t do to the dummy who had charge of the irons if it wasn’t for Maria. Everyone was so fond of Maria.

65 MINUTES, 52 QUESTIONS

Turn to Section 1 of your answer sheet to answer the questions in this section.

**Directions:** Following each of the passages (or pairs of passages) below are questions about the passage (or passages). Read each passage carefully. Then, select the best answer for each question based on what is stated in the passage (or passages) and in any graphics that may accompany the passage.

**Questions 1–11** are based on the following passage.

*In this adaptation of an excerpt from An Occurrence at Owl Creek Bridge, a short story set in Civil War times, a man is about to be hanged. The first two paragraphs set the scene; the remainder of the passage presents a flashback to an earlier, critical encounter.*

A man stood upon a railroad bridge in Northern Alabama, looking down into the swift waters twenty feet below. The man's hands were behind his back, the wrists bound with a cord. A rope loosely encircled his neck. It was attached to a stout cross-timber above his head, and the slack fell to the level of his knees. Some loose boards laid upon the sleepers supporting the metals of the railway supplied a footing for him and his executioners—two private soldiers of the Federal army, directed by a sergeant, who in civil life may have been a deputy sheriff. At a short remove upon the same temporary platform was an officer in the uniform of his rank, armed. He was a captain. A sentinel at each end of the bridge stood with his rifle in the position known as “support”—a formal and unnatural position, enforcing an erect carriage of the body. It did not appear to be the duty of these two men to know what was occurring at the center of the bridge; they

merely blockaded the two ends of the foot plank which traversed it.

- (25) The man who was engaged in being hanged was apparently about thirty-five years of age. He was a civilian, if one might judge from his dress, which was that of a planter. His features were good—a straight nose, firm mouth, broad forehead, from which his long, dark hair was combed straight back, falling behind his ears to the collar of his well-fitting frock coat. He wore a moustache and pointed beard, but no whiskers; his eyes were large and dark grey and had a kindly expression that one would hardly have expected in one whose neck was in the hemp. Evidently this was no vulgar assassin. The liberal military code makes provision for hanging many kinds of people, and gentlemen are not excluded.
- (30) Peyton Farquhar was a well-to-do planter of an old and highly respected Alabama family. Being a slave-owner, and, like other slave-owners, a politician, he was naturally an original secessionist and ardently devoted to the Southern cause. Circumstances had prevented him from taking service with the gallant army that had fought the disastrous campaigns ending with the fall of Corinth, and he chafed under the inglorious restraint, longing for the release of his energies, the larger life of the soldier, the opportunity for distinction. That opportunity, he felt,

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- (55) would come, as it comes to all in war time. Meanwhile, he did what he could. No service was too humble for him to perform in aid of the South, no adventure too perilous for him to undertake if consistent with the character of a civilian who was at heart a soldier, and who in good faith and without too much qualification assented to at least a part of the frankly villainous dictum that all is fair in love and war.
- (65) One evening while Farquhar and his wife were sitting near the entrance to his grounds, a grey-clad soldier rode up to the gate and asked for a drink of water. Mrs. Farquhar was only too happy to serve him with her own
- (70) white hands. While she was gone to fetch the water, her husband approached the dusty horseman and inquired eagerly for news from the front.
- "The Yanks are repairing the railroads,"
- (75) said the man, "and are getting ready for another advance. They have reached the Owl Creek bridge, put it in order, and built a stockade on the other bank. The commandant has issued an order, which
- (80) is posted everywhere, declaring that any civilian caught interfering with the railroad, its bridges, tunnels, or trains, will be summarily hanged. I saw the order."
- "How far is it to the Owl Creek bridge?"
- (85) Farquhar asked.
- "About thirty miles."
- "Is there no force on this side of the creek?"
- "Only a picket post half a mile out, on the
- (90) railroad, and a single sentinel at this end of the bridge."
- "Suppose a man—a civilian and a student of hanging—should elude the picket post and perhaps get the better of the sentinel,"
- (95) said Farquhar, smiling, "what could he accomplish?"

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The soldier reflected. "I was there a month ago," he replied. "I observed that the flood of last winter had lodged a great quantity of driftwood against the wooden pier at the end of the bridge. It is now dry and would burn like tow."

(100) The lady had now brought the water, which the soldier drank. He thanked her ceremoniously, bowed to her husband, and rode away. An hour later, after nightfall, he repassed the plantation, going northward in the direction from which he had come. He was a Yankee scout.

- As used in line 13, "civil" most nearly means
  - polite.
  - noncriminal.
  - nonmilitary.
  - individual.
- In cinematic terms, the first two paragraphs most nearly resemble
  - a wide-angle shot followed by a close-up.
  - a sequence of cameo appearances.
  - a trailer advertising a feature film.
  - two episodes of an ongoing serial.
- It can most reasonably be inferred from the passage that the man awaiting hanging was
  - innocent of any criminal intent.
  - an unlikely candidate for execution.
  - a victim of mistaken identity.
  - purposely assuming a harmless demeanor.

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4. Which choice provides the best evidence for the answer to the previous question?

- (A) Lines 25–27 (“The man . . . age”)
- (B) Lines 27–29 (“He was . . . planter”)
- (C) Lines 33–38 (“He wore . . . hemp”)
- (D) Lines 44–47 (“Being . . . cause”)

5. The author’s tone in discussing “the liberal military code” (line 39) can best be described as

- (A) approving.
- (B) ironic.
- (C) irked.
- (D) regretful.

6. It can most reasonably be inferred from the passage that Peyton Farquhar would consider which of the following a good example of how a citizen should behave in wartime?

- (A) He should use even underhanded methods to support his cause.
- (B) He should enlist in the army without delay.
- (C) He should turn to politics as a means of enforcing his will.
- (D) He should avoid involving himself in disastrous campaigns.

7. As used in line 59, “consistent” most nearly means

- (A) unchanging.
- (B) compatible.
- (C) logically sound.
- (D) steady and predictable.

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8. It can most reasonably be inferred from the passage that Mrs. Farquhar is

- (A) sympathetic to the Confederate cause.
- (B) too proud to perform menial tasks.
- (C) uninterested in news of the war.
- (D) reluctant to ask her slaves to fetch water.

9. Which choice provides the best evidence for the answer to the previous question?

- (A) Lines 56–64 (“No service . . . war”)
- (B) Lines 68–70 (“Mrs. Farquhar . . . hands”)
- (C) Lines 70–73 (“While she . . . front”)
- (D) Lines 104–106 (“He thanked . . . away”)

10. From Farquhar’s exchange with the soldier (lines 84–102), it can most reasonably be inferred that Farquhar is going to

- (A) sneak across the bridge to join the Confederate forces.
- (B) attempt to burn down the bridge to halt the Yankee advance.
- (C) remove the driftwood blocking the Confederates’ access to the bridge.
- (D) undermine the pillars that support the railroad bridge.

11. The main purpose of the concluding sentence of the passage is to

- (A) offer an excuse for Farquhar’s failure to destroy the bridge.
- (B) provide context useful in understanding Farquhar’s emotional reactions.
- (C) establish that Farquhar has been entrapped into taking an unwise action.
- (D) contrast Farquhar’s patriotic behavior with the scout’s treachery.

**PRACTICE TEST 1**

Questions 12–21 are based on the following passage.

The following passage is taken from Franklin Delano Roosevelt's Third Inaugural Address, made on January 20, 1941, nearly a year before the bombing of Pearl Harbor triggered America's entry into the Second World War.

A nation, like a person, has something deeper, something more permanent, something larger than the sum of all its parts.

Line It is that something which matters most to  
(5) its future—which calls forth the most sacred guarding of its present.

It is a thing for which we find it difficult—even impossible—to hit upon a single, simple word.

(10) And yet we all understand what it is—the spirit—the faith of America. It is the product of centuries. It was born in the multitudes of those who came from many lands—some of high degree, but mostly plain people, who  
(15) sought here, early and late, to find freedom more freely.

The democratic aspiration is no mere recent phase in human history. It is human history. It permeated the ancient life of early  
(20) peoples. It blazed anew in the middle ages. It was written in the Magna Carta.

In the Americas its impact has been irresistible. America has been the New World in all tongues, to all peoples, not because this  
(25) continent was a new-found land, but because all those who came here believed they could create upon this continent a new life—a life that should be new in freedom.

Its vitality was written into our own  
(30) Mayflower Compact, into the Declaration of Independence, into the Constitution of the United States, into the Gettysburg Address.

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Those who first came here to carry out the longings of their spirit, and the millions  
(35) who followed, and the stock that sprang from them—all have moved forward constantly and consistently toward an ideal which in itself has gained stature and clarity with each generation.

(40) The hopes of the Republic cannot forever tolerate either undeserved poverty or self-serving wealth.

We know that we still have far to go; that we must more greatly build the security  
(45) and the opportunity and the knowledge of every citizen, in the measure justified by the resources and the capacity of the land.

But it is not enough to achieve these purposes alone. It is not enough to clothe  
(50) and feed the body of this Nation, and instruct and inform its mind. For there is also the spirit. And of the three, the greatest is the spirit.

Without the body and the mind, as all men  
(55) know, the Nation could not live.

But if the spirit of America were killed, even though the Nation's body and mind, constricted in an alien world, lived on, the  
(60) America we know would have perished.

That spirit—that faith—speaks to us in our daily lives in ways often unnoticed, because they seem so obvious. It speaks to us here in the Capital of the Nation. It speaks to us through the processes of governing in the  
(65) sovereignties of 48 States. It speaks to us in our counties, in our cities, in our towns, and in our villages. It speaks to us from the other nations of the hemisphere, and from those across the seas—the enslaved, as well as the  
(70) free. Sometimes we fail to hear or heed these voices of freedom because to us the privilege of our freedom is such an old, old story.

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The destiny of America was proclaimed in words of prophecy spoken by our first President in his first inaugural in 1789—  
(75) words almost directed, it would seem, to this year of 1941: "*The preservation of the sacred fire of liberty and the destiny of the republican model of government are justly*  
(80) *considered . . . deeply, . . . finally, staked on the experiment intrusted to the hands of the American people.*"

If we lose that sacred fire—if we let it be smothered with doubt and fear—then we  
(85) shall reject the destiny which Washington strove so valiantly and so triumphantly to establish. The preservation of the spirit and faith of the Nation does, and will, furnish the highest justification for every sacrifice  
(90) that we may make in the cause of national defense.

In the face of great perils never before encountered, our strong purpose is to protect and to perpetuate the integrity of democracy.

(95) For this we muster the spirit of America, and the faith of America.

We do not retreat. We are not content to stand still. As Americans, we go forward, in the service of our country, by the will of God.

12. As used in line 14, "plain" most nearly means

- (A) candid.
- (B) ordinary.
- (C) homely.
- (D) intelligible.

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13. The author indicates which of the following about the American belief in freedom?

- (A) It lacked any supporters who belonged to the upper classes.
- (B) It had its origins at the time of the American Revolution.
- (C) It is an ideal that has lost its hold on the public.
- (D) It has deep-seated historical roots.

14. Which choice provides the best evidence for the answer to the previous question?

- (A) Lines 1–3 ("A nation . . . parts")
- (B) Lines 17–21 ("The democratic . . . Carta")
- (C) Lines 23–28 ("America has been . . . freedom")
- (D) Lines 33–39 ("Those who first . . . generation")

15. The author uses the Mayflower Compact, Declaration of Independence, Constitution, and Gettysburg Address as examples of

- (A) subjects of previous inaugural addresses.
- (B) expressions of the democratic aspiration.
- (C) documents of historical interest.
- (D) writings with ongoing legal implications.

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16. The author recognizes counterarguments to the position he takes in lines 33–39 (“Those who first . . . generation”) by
- (A) acknowledging that economic injustices must be addressed before democracy can prevail.
  - (B) admitting that the native-born descendants of our immigrant forebears have lost faith in democracy.
  - (C) conceding the lack of resources and capacity that hinder the fulfillment of the American dream.
  - (D) likening the Nation to a human body with physical, mental, and spiritual needs.
17. As used in line 76, “directed” most nearly means
- (A) addressed.
  - (B) ordered.
  - (C) supervised.
  - (D) guided.
18. What main effect does the repetition of the phrase “It speaks to us” in lines 62–70 have on the tone of the passage?
- (A) It creates a whimsical tone, endowing an abstract quality with a physical voice.
  - (B) It creates a colloquial tone, describing commonplace activities in ordinary words.
  - (C) It creates a dramatic tone, emphasizing the point being made and adding to its emotional impact.
  - (D) It creates a menacing tone, reminding us of our failure to heed the voices of freedom crying for our aid.
19. It can most reasonably be inferred that the experiment to which Washington refers in line 81 is
- (A) a scientific investigation.
  - (B) a presidential inauguration.
  - (C) democratic government.
  - (D) national defense.
20. Which choice provides the best evidence for the answer to the previous question?
- (A) Lines 56–59 (“But . . . perished”)
  - (B) Lines 60–62 (“That spirit . . . obvious”)
  - (C) Lines 83–87 (“If we . . . establish”)
  - (D) Lines 92–94 (“In the face . . . democracy”)
21. It is reasonable to conclude that a major goal of Roosevelt in making this speech was to
- (A) inform American citizens of changes of policy in the new administration.
  - (B) impress his European counterparts with the soundness of America’s foreign policy.
  - (C) encourage American voters to avoid the divisiveness inherent in partisan politics.
  - (D) inspire the American people to defend the cause of freedom in dangerous times.

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## WRITING AND LANGUAGE TEST

35 MINUTES, 44 QUESTIONS

Turn to Section 2 of your answer sheet to answer the questions in this section.

**Directions:** Questions follow each of the passages below. Some questions ask you how the passage might be changed to improve the expression of ideas. Other questions ask you how the passage might be altered to correct errors in grammar, usage, and punctuation. One or more graphics accompany some passages. You will be required to consider these graphics as you answer questions about editing the passage.

There are three types of questions. In the first type, a part of the passage is underlined. The second type is based on a certain part of the passage. The third type is based on the entire passage.

Read each passage. Then, choose the answer to each question that changes the passage so that it is consistent with the conventions of standard written English. One of the answer choices for many questions is "NO CHANGE." Choosing this answer means that you believe the best answer is to make no change in the passage.

**Questions 1–11 are based on the following passage.**

### Out with the Old and the New

Modernism can be characterized by its complete rejection of 19th-century traditions and values of prudish and proper etiquette. F. Scott Fitzgerald's "Bernice Bobs Her Hair" was written in 1920 and reflects this ① embrace of conventional morality most effectively through the character of Marjorie Harvey. Marjorie, an immensely popular and desirable young woman, is plagued by Bernice, her dull cousin who fails to entertain ② or be entertained by Marjorie's many social environments. In a desperate attempt to make Bernice more popular and therefore, more bearable, Marjorie teaches Bernice to appear beautifully at ease with ③ itself in order to gain social favor. Fitzgerald uses Bernice's

1. Which wording is most consistent with the paragraph as a whole?
  - (A) NO CHANGE
  - (B) ignorance
  - (C) rebuff
  - (D) significance
  
2. (A) NO CHANGE
  - (B) and entertainment
  - (C) with the entertaining of
  - (D) of the entertaining for
  
3. (A) NO CHANGE
  - (B) oneself
  - (C) themselves
  - (D) herself

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transformation to embody Modernist ideals of moral relativism and 4 the implementation of mockery of former Victorian standards of custom.

Marjorie, a quintessential modern girl, represents the destruction of conventional norms and former ideas of femininity. Young and beautiful, she is interested only in having a good time and being good company to the many suitors 5 whom flock to her. Despite her good looks and family wealth, Bernice is disliked for her stifling and overly formal Victorian propriety. 6 On the other hand, Bernice is old-fashioned, outdated, and unpopular.

The "new," modern woman is best denoted by her wit, carelessness, and lack of emotion. Where the dignified nature of Bernice is seen as snobbish and out of style, Marjorie's sardonic and indifferent manner is fresh and exciting. The stark contrast 7 between the Victorian and Modernist eras is even depicted in the girls' taste in literature: Marjorie casts off Bernice's reference to *Little Women* in exchange for the more recent Oscar Wilde.

Still, Modernism isn't let off easy in Fitzgerald's well-liked short story. 8 When Marjorie is preferred socially, she is flagrantly rude and always needing to be entertained. She instructs Bernice in social protocol in a 9 few short sentences, causing the reader to question the frivolous hedonism that dominates the early 20th century. Once Bernice adopts her cousin's apathy, she easily falls into the world of dancing, dating,

2

4. (A) NO CHANGE  
(B) for the mocking of  
(C) to mock  
(D) mocking

5. (A) NO CHANGE  
(B) who  
(C) whose  
(D) who's

6. Where in this paragraph should the underlined sentence be placed?  
(A) where it is now  
(B) before the first sentence  
(C) before the second sentence  
(D) before the third sentence

7. (A) NO CHANGE  
(B) among  
(C) for  
(D) on

8. (A) NO CHANGE  
(B) While  
(C) Because  
(D) Since

9. (A) NO CHANGE  
(B) short few  
(C) few, short  
(D) short, few

2

PRACTICE TEST 1

2

and laughing. In fact, never being serious happens to come quite easy.

The equally 10 kind-hearted natures of both of Fitzgerald's characters come crashing down when Marjorie tricks Bernice into getting her hair bobbed—a style so rebellious that it causes Bernice to faint. Bernice finds revenge in severing off a golden lock of Marjorie's hair while she sleeps. While using Bernice and Marjorie to model both eras, Fitzgerald finds flaws in 11 both: the old manner is a lifeless forgery, while the new approach is only relaxed on the surface.

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10. Which choice would best be logically placed here to represent the characterizations of Marjorie and Bernice in the passage?

- (A) NO CHANGE
- (B) revolutionary dogmatism
- (C) false facades
- (D) frivolous piety

11. (A) NO CHANGE  
(B) both, the old manner is a lifeless forgery while  
(C) both—the old manner is a lifeless, forgery, while  
(D) both; the old manner, is a lifeless forgery while

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2

Questions 12–22 are based on the following passage and supplementary material.

Extra, Extra (Written in 2015)

If any field has drastically changed in the last two decades, it is journalism. Journalism includes the gathering and distribution of news through a variety of mediums, **12** building upon the long-standing professional excellence with which journalism is associated. Whether via print, broadcast, or digital, journalists are responsible for keeping the public informed, and often play a vital role in allowing the general population to participate in the political process. Although the digital age has understandably discouraged popularity in some traditional forms of **13** news media the field itself is optimistic, not only is the digital platform more than making up for the moderate declines in traditional news sources, **14** but also research shows that Americans are spending more time consuming news than they have since the early 1990s. **15** The traditional dominance of newspapers has continued unabated.

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12. Which choice most specifically elaborates on the first part of this sentence?
- (A) NO CHANGE  
(B) growing its reach to include urban, suburban, and rural population centers.  
(C) which have recently expanded to incorporate smartphones, tablets, and blogs.  
(D) demonstrating that seeking the average public opinion is most objective.
13. (A) NO CHANGE  
(B) news media, the field itself is optimistic, not only  
(C) news media, the field itself is optimistic: not only  
(D) news media the field itself; is optimistic not only
14. (A) NO CHANGE  
(B) and  
(C) for  
(D) since
15. Which choice best concludes this paragraph and transitions to the topic of the next paragraph?
- (A) NO CHANGE  
(B) Journalism isn't dying; the way reporters do their job is changing.  
(C) Journalism is no longer the sort of career that globally minded people would chose.  
(D) With the steady demise of public interest in quality journalism, it is only a matter of time before journalism falls by the wayside.

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Quite simply, the days of print-only newsrooms are past. Now, one doesn't wait until the 6 P.M. broadcast to hear what's happening around the world, **16** nor does one grab the newspaper on Sunday morning for breaking news. The public expects minute-by-minute updates, and media companies meet this demand with 24-7 online newsreels. Journalists can no longer limit themselves to gathering stories or writing articles or speaking publicly—they must be able to do it all and then some. Even entry-level positions require candidates who have had media training and internship experience in addition to a formal education. Internships at most media outlets include everything from copy editing to blogging.

The tough competition and demanding prerequisites for the job market need not be deterrents. Leading journalism **17** department's are reassuring that their students leave undergraduate with all the tools necessary for success. For instance, the University of Missouri at Columbia **18** —boasting the number one journalism department in the nation according to *The Huffington Post*—offers more than 30 interest areas, incorporating an intensive liberal arts education along with hands-on experience in media labs and internships for academic credit. Ohio **19** University also having, a journalism department ranked in the top ten nationwide offers three campus publications plus a broadcasting outlet for students to gain professional experience before graduation, not to mention OU's Institute for International Journalism, which offers opportunities for reporting abroad.

2

16. (A) NO CHANGE  
(B) because  
(C) for  
(D) while
17. (A) NO CHANGE  
(B) departments' are insuring that they're  
(C) departments are assuring there  
(D) departments are ensuring that their
18. Which choice best connects this sentence to the previous sentence?  
(A) NO CHANGE  
(B) —located in the geographic near-middle of the United States—  
(C) —a university that offers a variety of possible undergraduate majors and minors—  
(D) —ranked among the best universities for average starting salary among its graduates—
19. (A) NO CHANGE  
(B) University also having a journalism department ranked in the top ten nationwide offers  
(C) University, also having a journalism department, ranked in the top ten, nationwide, offers  
(D) University, also having a journalism department ranked in the top ten nationwide, offers

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Technology and its **20** endless affects on all areas of the job market are tedious subjects for the student and young professional. One cannot consider a career field without hearing how formidable its outlook is and how quickly one could fail in an uncertain economy. Indeed, journalism students have been well informed **21** about the steadily increasing demand for journalists in the recent past, but the truth stands that there will always be a demand for the news, and therefore, a need for journalists. The field **22** is adapting and so are its constituents.

20. (A) NO CHANGE  
 (B) endless effects  
 (C) endlessly affects  
 (D) endlessly effects
21. Which choice offers the most accurate interpretation of the data in the chart?  
 (A) NO CHANGE  
 (B) about the gradual decline in jobs for journalists in the past decade,  
 (C) about the constant level of employment for journalists these past few years,  
 (D) about the job market fluctuations in recent years,
22. (A) NO CHANGE  
 (B) was adapting  
 (C) is adopting  
 (D) was adopting

PRACTICE TEST 1

Journalism-Related Job Openings

