

Questions 32-41 are based on the following passages.

Both of the passages below are excerpts from speeches delivered to groups of Native Americans by United States presidents. Passage 1 is taken from George Washington's 1796 "Talk to the Cherokee Nation," while Passage 2 is taken from Thomas Jefferson's 1806 "Address to the Wolf and the People of the Mandan Nation."

### Passage 1

Line Beloved Cherokees, many years have passed since the  
White people first came to America. In that long space of time  
many good men have considered how the condition of the Indian  
natives of the country might be improved, and many attempts  
5 have been made to alter it. But, as we see at this day, all these  
attempts have been nearly fruitless. I also have thought much  
on this subject, and anxiously wished that the various Indian  
tribes, as well as their neighbors, the White people, might enjoy  
in abundance all the good things which make life comfortable  
10 and happy. I have considered how this could be done, and have  
discovered but one path that could lead them to that desirable  
situation. In this path I wish all the Indian nations to walk.  
From the information received concerning you, my beloved  
Cherokees, I am inclined to hope that you are prepared to take  
15 this path and disposed to pursue it. It may seem a little difficult  
to enter; but if you make the attempt, you will find every obstacle  
easy to be removed. . . .

Beloved Cherokees, you now find that the game with which  
your woods once abounded, are growing scarce, and you know  
20 when you cannot meet a deer or other game to kill, that you  
must remain hungry; you know also when you can get no skins  
by hunting, that the traders will give you neither powder nor  
clothing; and you know that without other implements for tilling  
the ground than the hoe, you will continue to raise only scanty  
25 crops of corn. Hence you are sometimes exposed to suffer much  
from hunger and cold; and as the game are lessening in numbers  
more and more, these sufferings will increase. And how are you  
to provide against them? Listen to my words and you will know.

My beloved Cherokees, some among you already  
30 experience the advantage of keeping cattle and hogs: let all keep  
them and increase their numbers, and you will ever have a plenty  
of meat. To these add sheep, and they will give you clothing as  
well as food. Your lands are good and of great extent. By proper  
management you can raise livestock not only for your own  
35 wants, but to sell to the White people.

### Passage 2

My children, you are come from the other side of our great  
island, from where the sun sets, to see your new friends at the  
sun rising. . . . I very much desire that you should not stop here,  
but go and see your brethren as far as the edge of the great water.  
40 I am persuaded you have so far seen that every man by the way  
has received you as his brothers, and has been ready to do you  
all the kindness in his power. You will see the same thing quite to  
the sea shore, and I wish you, therefore, to go and visit our great  
cities in that quarter, and see how many friends and brothers you  
45 have here. You will then have traveled a long line from west to  
east, and if you had time to go from north to south, from Canada  
to Florida, you would find it as long in that direction, and all  
the people as sincerely your friends. I wish you, my children,  
to see all you can, and to tell your people all you see; because  
50 I am sure the more they know of us, the more they will be our  
hearty friends. . . . We will provide carriages to convey you and  
a person to go with you to see that you want for nothing. By the  
time you come back the snows will be melted on the mountains,  
the ice in the rivers broken up, and you will be wishing to set out  
55 on your return home.

My children, I have long desired to see you; I have now  
opened my heart to you, let my words sink into your hearts and  
never be forgotten. If ever lying people or bad spirits should raise  
up clouds between us, call to mind what I have said, and what  
60 you have seen yourselves.

32

It can be reasonably inferred that Washington's ultimate goal for the Cherokees is that they will

- A) travel across the entire nation on foot.
- B) domesticate livestock and sell their surplus.
- C) stop their violence toward other Americans.
- D) maintain their tradition of hunting game.

33

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

- A) Line 12 ("In this . . . walk")
- B) Lines 16-17 ("if you . . . removed")
- C) Lines 27-28 ("And how . . . them?")
- D) Lines 33-35 ("By proper . . . people")



# Test 6

- 34 As used in line 12, "walk" most nearly means
- A) follow.
  - B) hike.
  - C) escort.
  - D) resign.

- 35 Based on the passage, which choice best describes how Washington feels about previous attempts to improve Native American life?
- A) They were numerous but largely ineffectual.
  - B) They were met with unwarranted hostility.
  - C) They failed because they were overambitious.
  - D) They were considered successful in their time.

- 36 The main rhetorical effect of the repeated phrase "my children" (line 36) is to
- A) patronize and insult the audience.
  - B) establish an air of sympathy.
  - C) impose an economical hierarchy.
  - D) acknowledge the idealism of the audience.

- 37 In Passage 2, Jefferson wants his audience to travel across America most likely to
- A) seek refuge from the harsh winter.
  - B) broaden their intellectual capabilities.
  - C) learn and apply modern farming techniques.
  - D) find camaraderie among other Americans.

- 38 Which choice provides the best evidence for the answer to the previous question?
- A) Line 38 ("I very . . . here")
  - B) Lines 43-45 ("I wish . . . here")
  - C) Lines 51-52 ("We will . . . nothing")
  - D) Lines 52-55 ("By the . . . home")

- 39 As used in line 51, "convey" most nearly means
- A) impress.
  - B) translate.
  - C) communicate.
  - D) transport.

- 40 Both passages are primarily concerned with the issue of
- A) fostering modernization among Native Americans.
  - B) cultivating lucrative trade with the Native Americans.
  - C) forging peaceful relations with the Native Americans.
  - D) restricting Native American access to certain regions.

- 41 Which one of the following is mentioned in Washington's speech but not in Jefferson's?
- A) Potential friendship
  - B) Exchange of goods
  - C) Former battles
  - D) Property rights



Questions 42-52 are based on the following passage and supplementary material.

Launched into orbit in 1990, the Hubble Space Telescope creates high-resolution images of distant astronomical systems and formations. In this passage, an author considers the next generation of space telescopes such as the Hubble.

Are we alone in the universe? This question has tugged at the hearts and minds of children and adults, philosophers and astronomers, pragmatists and dreamers. The search for Earth-like exoplanets (planets orbiting a star other than our Sun) has always been a point of interest for humankind because of those planets' potential for extrasolar life (or life existing outside of our solar system).

Perhaps the most famous telescope is the Hubble Space Telescope. The Hubble has provided deeper and more detailed glimpses into the far reaches of the universe than we have ever had before. However, many of those images are rather low-resolution.

The James Webb Space Telescope (JWST), which is scheduled to launch in 2018, represents the next generation of telescope engineering. Unlike the Hubble, which uses ultraviolet and near-infrared wavelengths of light, the JWST uses mostly infrared light. It is also much larger than the Hubble, allowing it to peer more deeply and precisely into space.

Another, even more powerful, telescope has been proposed but not yet constructed. The Association of Universities for Research in Astronomy (AURA), an international group of astronomy institutions, has designed the High Definition Space Telescope (HDST). The HDST has an effective diameter almost twice that of the JWST and is more than five times as wide as the Hubble's, which would enable it to provide images with much higher resolution. Marc Postman of the Space Telescope Science Institute commented that the "HDST would be able to detect features the size of the island of Manhattan on Jupiter." Moreover, the HDST would be up to 100 times more sensitive than the Hubble to very faint light.

Both the JWST and HDST launches will utilize the L2 orbit, a region of space where the gravitational fields of the Sun and the Earth balance out. Gravitational fields behave somewhat like magnets: the closer two magnetized objects are, the stronger the gravitational attraction between them, and the bigger the magnet, the stronger its pull. Imagine holding two magnets of opposite poles near each other. These two magnets would feel a strong pull towards each other. Now imagine holding two magnets of opposite poles far from each other. The magnets would feel a much weaker pull towards each other. Because the Sun is more massive than the Earth, the Sun has a greater gravitational field, so that it pulls more strongly than the Earth does on objects. Thus, the L2 region is located closer to

the Earth than it is to the Sun. (The Sun is approximately 150 million kilometers away from the Earth, while L2 is only 1.5 million kilometers from the Earth.)

Once it has settled into the L2 orbit, the HDST may well revolutionize astronomy. "There is no area of astronomy and astrophysics that HDST will not impact," said Mario Livio of the Space Telescope Science Institute. Livio went on to explain that the HDST would be able to provide images of dozens of Earth-like exoplanets and would allow scientists to study the exoplanets' atmospheres to see if they would be conducive to sustaining life. "This will enable us either to detect extrasolar life, if such life is common, or at least place meaningful constraints on how rare extrasolar life is." Matt Mountain, the president of AURA, mirrored Livio's sentiments: "We hope to learn whether or not we are alone in the universe."

Ironically, the most pressing obstacle in getting the HDST built and launched may not be the astronomical distances involved, but rather the astronomical cost. The JWST, originally budgeted for \$1.6 billion, ended up costing almost \$9 billion, and the HDST is slated to cost roughly \$10 billion. The Hubble, however, was also a very expensive project in its day and was nonetheless successfully launched. Scientists, engineers, and space enthusiasts at large are optimistic that the HDST will overcome financing obstacles to provide us with new information about our distant surroundings, and perhaps our distant neighbors.

Resolution of Orbiting Telescopes

Name	Resolution (arcseconds)	Mirror diameter (meters)
Hubble	0.05	2.4
JWST	0.10	6.5
HDST	1.50	12.7

42

According to the passage, the Hubble Space telescope is

- A) the most advanced telescope available.
- B) dependent on specific types of light.
- C) similar to other telescopes in size.
- D) less famous than other telescopes.



# Test 6

43

It can most reasonably be inferred that the primary purpose of the first paragraph is to

- A) provide a psychological explanation for human curiosity about extrasolar life.
- B) suggest that astronomers are similar to other people.
- C) demonstrate the impossibility of extrasolar life.
- D) introduce a question that may be possible to answer using telescopes.

44

The author compares gravitational fields to magnets in order to demonstrate that

- A) the L2 gravitation is weak between the Sun and the Earth.
- B) the polar orientation of planets affects gravity.
- C) gravitational pull depends on distance and size.
- D) the new telescopes bypass planets' gravitational fields.

45

Which choice best describes the author's attitude toward the future of the HDST?

- A) The HDST is likely to overcome funding difficulties because the Hubble did.
- B) The HDST's observations of exoplanets will contradict the JWST's observations.
- C) The HDST will be abandoned because the JWST offers better resolution.
- D) The HDST will need further design improvements to be feasible.

46

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

- A) Lines 24-26 ("The HDST . . . Hubble's")
- B) Lines 32-34 ("Both the . . . balance out")
- C) Lines 58-59 ("We hope . . . universe")
- D) Lines 65-66 ("The Hubble . . . launched")

47

As used in line 34, "balance out" most nearly means

- A) become calm.
- B) are equivalent.
- C) seem insignificant.
- D) weigh nothing.

48

It can most reasonably be inferred that the High Definition Space Telescope

- A) is less sensitive than the Hubble.
- B) has reached the L2 orbit.
- C) exists only in design.
- D) is the work of Marc Postman.

CONTINUE



# Test 6

49

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

- A) Lines 8-9 ("Perhaps . . . Telescope")
- B) Lines 20-21 ("Another . . . constructed")
- C) Lines 30-31 ("Moreover . . . light")
- D) Lines 62-64 ("The JWST . . . \$9 billion")

50

As used in line 61, "astronomical" most nearly means

- A) enormous.
- B) intergalactic.
- C) nebulous.
- D) unlikely.

51

According to Chart 2, the resolution of the HDST is

- A) almost the same as that of the JWST.
- B) 10 times that of the Hubble Space Telescope.
- C) about 3 times that of the Hubble Space Telescope.
- D) more than 10 times that of the JWST.

52

Which of the following statements about the HDST is supported by both the passage and the figure?

- A) The HDST is much more expensive than the Hubble Space Telescope primarily because of its larger primary mirror.
- B) The larger diameter of the HDST allows it to capture higher-resolution images than other telescopes can.
- C) The HDST's ability to provide images of objects far away in space will revolutionize astrophysics.
- D) Although the development of the HDST is a breakthrough in astrophysics, the telescope will take many years to fund and complete.

**STOP**

If you finish before time is called, you may check your work on this section only.  
Do not turn to any other section.



## PASSAGE II

Why did the world heap such fame and glory upon Amelia Earhart after her flight across America? There <sup>16</sup> was at least two reasons. <sup>17</sup> A year earlier, in 1927, Charles Lindbergh had made the first daring solo flight across the Atlantic Ocean. Taking off from <sup>18</sup> New York City. He had landed in Paris, France. The public went wild over this handsome young American pilot. "Lindy" became the greatest hero of his time. Now the public was ready for another hero. But a heroine, a woman as brave as "Lindy," would be even <sup>19</sup> best. Earhart was tall and slim, <sup>20</sup> almost boyish looking her blond hair was cut short in an easy, natural style. She was outgoing and friendly, <sup>21</sup> therefore this young woman was also modest and soft-spoken. Some people felt that Earhart even looked like Charles Lindbergh. Newspapers called her "Lady Lindy." Earhart wrote two popular books about her life and her flight from one coast to the other <sup>22</sup> across the Atlantic. She became the aviation editor of <sup>23</sup> *Cosmopolitan* magazine. Over a million American women read her articles about flying. She also urged women to try other careers.

In 1931, she married a book <sup>24</sup> publisher George Putnam. He understood his <sup>25</sup> wives' desire to fly. As a result, they each enjoyed their chosen careers in

16. F. NO CHANGE  
G. were  
H. has been  
J. will be
17. A. NO CHANGE  
B. A year faster  
C. A year later  
D. OMIT the underlined phrase, and begin the sentence with *In 1927*.
18. F. NO CHANGE  
G. New York City? He had  
H. New York City he had  
J. New York City, he had
19. A. NO CHANGE  
B. worse  
C. more best  
D. better
20. F. NO CHANGE  
G. almost boyish looking, her  
H. almost boyish looking. Her  
J. almost boyish looking? Her
21. A. NO CHANGE  
B. thus  
C. yet  
D. because
22. F. NO CHANGE  
G. over the ocean  
H. from America to France  
J. OMIT the underlined portion.
23. A. NO CHANGE  
B. "Cosmopolitan"  
C. Cosmopolitan  
D. "Cosmopolitan"
24. F. NO CHANGE  
G. publisher, George  
H. publisher? George  
J. publisher. George
25. A. NO CHANGE  
B. wives'  
C. wife's  
D. wives



publishing and aviation. They had a happy marriage.

It seemed as if Earhart's fame and good fortune would never end. As one reporter described her, she was "a girl who has everything — youth, intelligently,<sup>26</sup> beauty, personality, and a promising future." What more could anyone want.<sup>27</sup>

Yet all these honors made her strangely uneasy.

Talking about her first transatlantic flight, where they<sup>28</sup> had been only a passenger, she said, "I was just

baggage, like a sack of potatoes." To deserve her fame, she felt that she must make the same flight

alone. While Earhart<sup>29</sup> had another important reason to fly solo over the Atlantic, as Lindbergh had done.

Too<sup>30</sup> she wanted to prove that whatever men could do, women could do.

26. F. NO CHANGE  
G. intelligence,  
H. intelligent,  
J. intelligence

27. A. NO CHANGE  
B. want!  
C. want."  
D. want?

28. F. NO CHANGE  
G. he  
H. she  
J. their

29. A. NO CHANGE  
B. (Begin new paragraph) Earhart  
C. (Begin new paragraph) While Earhart  
D. (Do not begin new paragraph) Earhart

30. F. NO CHANGE  
G. (Place after *wanted*, between two commas)  
H. (Place after *men*, between two commas)  
J. (Place after the second *do*, following a comma)

### PASSAGE III

[1]

In architecture, romanticism took the form of a return to medieval styles and was known as the Gothic Revival. The trend was especially strong in England. Where it began in the mid-eighteenth century.<sup>31</sup> 32

[2]

The Gothic Revival was inspired by literary romantics, which found drama and mystery in the Middle Ages. Probably the writer Horace Walpole<sup>33</sup> 34

31. A. NO CHANGE  
B. England: where  
C. England; where  
D. England, where

32. In this first paragraph, the writer is assuming that the readers of the passage are:

- F. male.  
G. over the age of 30.  
H. familiar with the term *romanticism*.  
J. architects.

33. A. NO CHANGE  
B. who found  
C. that found  
D. they found



was an early figure of the most importance in the <sup>34</sup> movement. In the mid-1800s he acquired a country <sup>34</sup>

estate, Strawberry Hill, which he soon began converting into a sort of a Gothic castle. Actually its basic design was <sup>35</sup> sort of neoclassical, but it had such medieval details as pointed arches and gargoyles.

[3]

Soon castlelike homes sprang up all over <sup>36</sup> England the most unusual <sup>37</sup> was Fonthill Abbey, built for a rich and eccentric author named William Beckford.

He urged his builder to work with such haste that the <sup>38</sup> central tower collapsed soon after it was built. The <sup>38</sup> whole building was in ruins in a few years.

[4]

In truth, ruins <sup>39</sup> that were left from broken-down <sup>39</sup> buildings were all that some people wanted. Several <sup>39</sup> firms specialized in the "built ruin," a crumbling fantasy of walls and towers that could lend a picturesque air to any estate, <sup>40</sup> however new. In time, as <sup>40</sup> scholars showed serious interest in the Middle Ages, the Gothic Revival became less frivolous. Architects studied castles and cathedrals and <sup>41</sup> buildings were <sup>41</sup> designed that captured the essence of Gothic <sup>41</sup> architecture. Among their finest achievements were the <sup>42</sup> British Houses of Parliament. After the old ones <sup>42</sup> had burned down in 1834 (an event commemorated in a painting by J.W.M. Turner), they were rebuilt in Gothic style.

34. Which version of this sentence flows BEST in the paragraph as a whole?

- F. NO CHANGE
- G. Horace Walpole was a writer of probably most importance as an early figure of this movement.
- H. Probably the most important early figure of the movement was the writer Horace Walpole.
- J. Probably, the most important writer was an early figure of this movement, Horace Walpole.

35. A. NO CHANGE

- B. sorta
- C. kind of
- D. OMIT the underlined portion.

36. F. NO CHANGE

- G. England! The
- H. England, the
- J. England. The

37. A. NO CHANGE

- B. more unusual
- C. unusualest
- D. least usual

38. Which of these sentences flows MOST smoothly with the rest of the paragraph?

F. NO CHANGE

- G. Soon after it was built, William Beckford urged his builder to work with such haste that the central tower collapsed.
- H. Beckford's builder, at William Beckford's urging, built the central tower with such haste that it collapsed.
- J. The central tower, soon after it was built, collapsed because William Beckford urged his builder to work in haste.

39. A. NO CHANGE

- B. from broken-down buildings
- C. from broken-down castles
- D. OMIT the underlined portion.

40. F. NO CHANGE

- G. however new, in time
- H. however new. (New paragraph) In time
- J. however new; in time



The Gothic Revival had relatively little impact on the continent. 43 Medieval architecture was praised by Chateaubriand in France and by Goethe in Germany, but there was less interest in recreating it. The style did take hold in America, where people with a short national history felt the need for old and established styles. In the United States its grandest monuments were churches, including Grace Church and St. Patrick's Cathedral in New York City.

41. A. NO CHANGE  
B. buildings have been designed  
C. designed buildings  
D. design buildings
42. F. NO CHANGE  
G. British, houses of parliament  
H. British: houses of parliament  
J. British. Houses of Parliament
43. To what does the author refer when he writes that the Gothic Revival had relatively little impact on the continent?  
A. North America  
B. The mainland of Europe  
C. The physical effects that the building of new structures may have had on the soil where they were built.  
D. Gothic Revival architecture is relative to other styles of architecture found on other continents.

Questions 44 and 45 ask about the entire passage.

44. Suppose the author was assigned to write an article focusing on the effects of European architecture on the United States. Does he fulfill this assignment?  
F. Yes, because the final paragraph explains how the Gothic Revival took hold in America.  
G. No, because the focus of this article is on the Gothic Revival in England.  
H. No, because this article mentions France and Germany.  
J. Yes, because America used to be a British colony.
45. This passage would best be supplemented by:  
A. a glossary of architectural terms.  
B. the life history of Horace Walpole.  
C. photographs and descriptions of J.W.M. Turner's art.  
D. a description of the fire that burned down the original British Parliament buildings.