

Section 1: Reading Test

65 Minutes—52 Questions

DIRECTIONS: Each passage (or pair of passages) in this section is followed by a number of multiple-choice questions. After reading each passage, select the best answer to each question based on what is stated or implied in the passage or passages and in any supplementary material, such as a table, graph, or chart.

Questions 1–10 are based on the following passage.

Rudyard Kipling (1865–1936) was one of the most popular English writers of his era, authoring stories, novels, and poems, many of which take place in colonial India, where he was born and lived as a young child and returned to as a young adult. “The Arrest of Lieutenant Golightly,” one of his earliest stories, was first published in an English-language newspaper in India where Kipling worked as a journalist. The following is an excerpt from that story.

If there was one thing on which Golightly prided himself more than another, it was looking like “an Officer and a gentleman.”

Line He said it was for the honor of the Service
5 that he attired himself so elaborately; but those who knew him best said that it was just personal vanity. There was no harm about Golightly. ... He recognized a horse when he saw one, ... he played a very fair
10 game at billiards, and was a sound man at the whist-table. Everyone liked him; and nobody ever dreamed of seeing him handcuffed on a station platform as a deserter. But this sad thing happened.

15 He was going down from Dalhousie,¹ at the end of his leave—riding down. He had cut his leave as fine as he dared, and wanted to come down in a hurry.

It was fairly warm at Dalhousie and
20 knowing what to expect below, he descended in a new khaki suit—tight fitting—of a delicate olive-green; a peacock-blue tie, white collar, and a snowy white solah² helmet. He prided himself on looking neat even when
25 he was riding post. He did look neat, and he was so deeply concerned about his appearance before he started that he quite forgot to take anything but some small change with him. He left all his notes at the hotel. His
30 servants had gone down the road before him, to be ready in waiting at Pathankote with a change of gear.

Twenty-two miles out of Dalhousie it began to rain—not a mere hill-shower,
35 but a good, tepid monsoonish downpour. Golightly bustled on, wishing that he had brought an umbrella. The dust on the roads turned into mud, and the pony mired a good deal. So did Golightly’s khaki gaiters.
40 But he kept on steadily and tried to think how pleasant the coolth was.

His next pony was rather a brute at starting, and Golightly’s hands being slippery with the rain, contrived to get rid of
45 Golightly at a corner. He chased the animal, caught it, and went ahead briskly. The spill had not improved his clothes or his temper, and he had lost one spur. He kept the other one employed. By the time that stage

50 was ended, the pony had had as much exercise as he wanted, and, in spite of the rain, Golightly was sweating freely. At the end of another miserable half-hour, Golightly found the world disappear before
55 his eyes in clammy pulp. The rain had turned the pith of his huge and snowy solah-topee into an evil-smelling dough, and it had closed on his head like a half-opened mushroom. Also the green lining
60 was beginning to run.

Golightly did not say anything worth recording here. He tore off and squeezed up as much of the brim as was in his eyes and ploughed on. The back of the helmet
65 was flapping on his neck and the sides stuck to his ears, but the leather band and green lining kept things roughly together, so that the hat did not actually melt away where it flapped.

70 Presently, the pulp and the green stuff made a sort of slimy mildew which ran over Golightly in several directions—down his back and bosom for choice. The khaki color ran too ... and sections
75 of Golightly were brown, and patches were violet, and contours were ochre, and streaks were ruddy red, and blotches were nearly white, according to the nature and peculiarities of the dye. When
80 he took out his handkerchief to wipe his face and the green of the hat-lining and the purple stuff that had soaked through on to his neck from the tie became thoroughly mixed, the effect was amazing.

85 He went to the Station-Master to negotiate for a first-class ticket to Khasa, where he was stationed. The booking-clerk said something to the Station-Master, the Station-Master said something
90 to the Telegraph Clerk, and the three looked at him with curiosity. They asked him to wait for half-an-hour, while they telegraphed to Umritsar for authority. So he waited, and four constables came and

95 grouped themselves picturesquely round him. Just as he was preparing to ask them to go away, the Station-Master said that he would give the Sahib³ a ticket to Umritsar, if the Sahib would kindly come inside the
100 booking-office. Golightly stepped inside, and the next thing he knew was that a constable was attached to each of his legs and arms, while the Station-Master was trying to cram a mailbag over his head.

1. A town in India in the hills, used as a summer retreat for British personnel
2. A plant made into fabric used in hat-making
3. A term of respect; like calling someone "sir" in English

1. The tone of the story can best be described as
 - A. surreal.
 - B. prideful.
 - C. ironic.
 - D. mocking.
2. Which choice provides the best evidence for the answer to the previous question?
 - A. Lines 1–3 ("If there ... gentleman.")
 - B. Lines 7–11 ("There was ... whist-table.")
 - C. Lines 19–23 ("It was fairly warm ... helmet.")
 - D. Lines 33–35 ("Twenty-two miles ... downpour.")
3. Which of the following best explains the identity and actions of the main character?
 - A. He's a proper military man on leave from his post.
 - B. He's a British soldier trying to escape capture by the Indian government.
 - C. He's an outlaw trying to escape capture.
 - D. He's a British businessman on a trip overseas.

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

- A. Lines 11–14 (“Everyone liked him . . . happened.”)
- B. Lines 16–18 (“He had cut . . . down in a hurry.”)
- C. Lines 23–25 (“He prided . . . riding post.”)
- D. Lines 42–45 (“His next pony . . . at a corner.”)

5. The author ridicules Golightly by

- A. explaining the satirical nature of Golightly’s vanity.
- B. describing how Golightly’s experience demonstrates that he has trouble coping with India’s severe rainstorms.
- C. providing detailed descriptions of Golightly’s looks.
- D. proving that Golightly has incredible difficulty riding horses.

6. What is the meaning of the sentence “He had cut his leave as fine as he dared” (lines 16–17)?

- A. He dared to take leave without telling the authorities.
- B. He arranged to take as much time as he could without getting in trouble.
- C. He was daring in leaving the military post because it was dangerous.
- D. He wanted to leave but was afraid he’d get caught.

7. Kipling frequently provides details on Golightly’s looks in order to

- A. imply that Golightly only physically resembles an officer.
- B. show how intense the climate is in India.
- C. help the reader understand the setting.
- D. describe the problems of the British military in India.

8. As used in line 38, “mired” most nearly means

- A. sped.
- B. slowed.
- C. pooled.
- D. ate.

9. Even though the author says “this sad thing happened,” which detail from the passage shows the narrator considers Golightly to be responsible for what happened to him?

- A. Golightly is so concerned with looking neat that he neglects to take anything but small change with him.
- B. Golightly intends to dress well even when riding a horse.
- C. Golightly wishes that he had thought to bring an umbrella for his ride.
- D. Golightly struggles with his next horse, which manages to throw him when traversing a corner.

10. How are lines 61–62 (“Golightly did . . . recording here.”) distinguished from the rest of the text in the passage?

- A. Kipling describes the character’s verbal response to the situation.
- B. The narrator describes Golightly’s thoughts rather than Golightly’s appearance.
- C. It adds internal dialogue to the story where previously the perspective had been limited to more objective description.
- D. The narrator interjects his own viewpoint.

Questions 11–21 are based on the following passage.

The following passage is adapted from a history of England written in 1890. This passage discusses the origin of towns.

As in the case of the manor, which was the Norman name for the Saxon "townships," the town, in the modern sense of the word, had its origin from the primitive settlement known as the mark. The only difference between a town and a manor originally lay in the number of its population, and in the fact that the town was a more defensible place than the "township," or rural manor, probably having a mound or moat surrounding it, instead of the hedges which ran round the villages. In itself it was merely a manor or group of manors; as Professor Freeman puts it, "one part of the district where men lived closer together than elsewhere." The town had at first a constitution like that of a primitive village in the mark, but its inhabitants had gradually gained certain rights and functions of a special nature. These rights and privileges had been received from the lord of the manor on which the town had grown up; for towns, especially provincial towns, were at first only dependent manors, which gained safety and solidity under the protection of some great noble, prelate, or the king himself, who finally would grant the town thus formed a charter.

Towns first became important in England towards the end of the Saxon period. Saxon England had never been a settlement of towns, but of villages and townships, or manors. But gradually towns did grow up, though differing widely in the circumstances and manner of their rise. Some grew up in the fortified camps of the invaders themselves, as being in a secure position; some arose from a later occupation of the once sacked and deserted Roman towns. Many grew silently in the shadow of a

great abbey or monastery. Others clustered round the country houses of some Saxon king or earl. Several important boroughs owed their rise to the convenience of their site as a port or a trading center. . . . But all the English towns were far less flourishing before the arrival of the Normans than they afterwards became.

If, now, we once more go back to our great authority, the survey made by William the Norman, we find that the status of these towns or boroughs is clearly recognized, though they are regarded as held by the lord of the manor "in demesne," or in default of a lord, as part of the king's demesne. . . . It was possible, too, that one town might belong to several lords, because it spread over, or was an aggregate of, several manors or townships. . . .

London was a town apart, as it had always been, and was the only town which had a civic constitution, being regulated by a port-reeve and a bishop, and having a kind of charter, though afterwards the privileges of this charter were much increased. London was of course a great port and trading centre, and had many foreign merchants in it. It was then, as well as in subsequent centuries, the centre of English national life, and the voice of its citizens counted for something in national affairs. The other great ports of England at that time were Bristol, Southampton, and Norwich, and as trade grew and prospered, many other ports rose into prominence.

Even at the time of the Conquest most towns, though small, were of sufficient importance to have a certain status of their own, with definite privileges. The most important of these was the right of composition for taxation, i.e. the right of paying a fixed sum, or rent, to the Crown, instead

of the various tallages, taxes, and imposts that might be required of other places. This fixed sum, or composition, was called the *firma burgi*, and by the time of the Conquest was nearly always paid in money. Previously it had been paid both in money and kind, for we find Oxford paying to Edward the Confessor six sectaries of honey as well as £20 in coin; while to William the Norman it paid £60 as an inclusive lump sum. By the end of the Norman period all the towns had secured the *firma burgi*, and the right of assessing it themselves, instead of being assessed by the sheriff; they had the right also of choosing a mayor of their own, instead of the king's bailiff or reeve. They had, moreover, their own tribunals, a charter for their customs, and special rules of local administration, and, generally speaking, gained entire judicial and commercial freedom.

11. The primary purpose of the passage is to
- A. compare life in English towns to life in manors.
 - B. provide a history of the development of English towns.
 - C. prove that the English town evolved from the mark.
 - D. describe the qualities that define a town.
12. The author would most likely agree with which of the following statements regarding London?
- A. London was flourishing even before the Normans arrived there.
 - B. Most people know of London's status as a great port and trading center.
 - C. People are too cramped and crammed together to be comfortable in London.
 - D. Living in London is preferable to rural living because of the privileges town life affords.

13. According to the passage, a manor is best described as
- A. a rural township.
 - B. far more defensible place than a town.
 - C. a Norman settlement named by the Saxons.
 - D. a group of townships.
14. As it is used in line 10, "mound" most nearly means
- A. human-made body of water.
 - B. protective wall.
 - C. small heap of dirt.
 - D. scenic hill.
15. According to the passage, one place towns arose in England was
- A. in the camps of Saxon invaders.
 - B. near shops and stores.
 - C. within the vicinity of monasteries.
 - D. near Bristol, Southampton, and Norwich.
16. The passage implies that the most valuable source of information regarding English towns has been
- A. records from the deserted Roman towns.
 - B. William the Norman's survey.
 - C. the writings of Professor Freeman.
 - D. town charters.
17. According to the passage, anyone who hold a town "in demesne"
- A. rules the town but does not own it.
 - B. understands that the town really belongs to the king.
 - C. is the owner of that town.
 - D. shares the town with other lords.

18. Which choice provides the best evidence for the answer to the previous question?
- A. Lines 40–42 (“Others clustered . . . king or earl.”)
 - B. Lines 50–54 (“we find . . . default of a lord”)
 - C. Lines 55–58 (“It was possible, too. . . or townships.”)
 - D. Lines 87–92 (“Previously it had been . . . lump sum.”)
19. According to the passage, a town’s influence on national matters was most significantly impacted by
- A. the town’s success as a trading center.
 - B. the town’s ability to distinguish itself from other towns.
 - C. the influence of the town’s civic constitution.
 - D. the town’s ability to draw in people from other areas.
20. Which choice provides the best evidence for the answer to the previous question?
- A. Lines 59–64 (“London was . . . much increased.”)
 - B. Lines 64–67 (“London was . . . merchants in it.”)
 - C. Lines 70–74 (“The other great . . . into prominence.”)
 - D. Lines 75–78 (“Even at the time . . . definite privileges.”)
21. As it is used in line 96, “assessed” most nearly means
- A. tested.
 - B. examined.
 - C. arrested.
 - D. estimated.

Questions 22–32 are based on the following passage.

The Galapagos Islands, which belong to Ecuador, are located approximately 906 km (563 mi.) west of the mainland. Because of their isolation, these volcanic islands are home to a variety of unique species. The following text has been adapted from Ecosystem Restoration: Invasive Snail Detection Dogs, which was originally published by Galapagos Conservancy (www.galapagos.org). (For the complete article, see <http://galapagos.org/conservation>.)

Line 5 In Galapagos, native species are threatened by introduced, invasive species such as goats, rats, pigs, and cats, among many others. While much has been accomplished in the management of existing invasive species, the islands are constantly at risk of new unwanted species arriving each day. The Giant African Land Snail (GALS)—the largest species of snail found on land, growing to nearly 8 inches in length—is one such new invasive that has taken up residence in Galapagos. Known to consume at least 500 different types of plants, scientists consider the GALS to be one of the most destructive snail species in the world. It now poses a serious threat to the native snails and plants of Galapagos.

Invasive Giant African Land Snails were first detected on Santa Cruz Island in 2010, and currently less than 20 hectares (50 acres) are infested—but the snails are expanding their range every wet season. Experience has shown that once an invasive species becomes established, it is almost impossible to remove. At this point in time, it is still possible to eradicate the GALS from Galapagos if additional management techniques are integrated into current activities.

30 Previously, staff from the Galapagos
Agency for the Regulation and Control of
Biosecurity and Quarantine (ABG) had
to search for and collect GALS on rainy
nights using headlamps—an extremely
35 challenging and unsustainable solution to
the permanent eradication of the snails.
Dogs, on the other hand, have an incred-
ible sense of smell and can be trained to
detect scents imperceptible to the human
40 nose, making them ideal for the detec-
tion of the GALS. Detection dogs have
been used for finding contraband drugs
and shark fins in Galapagos, but not for
other purposes. This project entails uti-
45 lizing two scent detection dogs to detect
GALS in order to help clear currently
affected areas and search for previously
undetected populations in the islands.

During the first phase of the project,
50 which took place in the fall of 2014, two
detection dogs were trained by Dogs for
Conservation (DFC) in the United States
to specifically detect GALS. Darwin, a
golden Labrador retriever, was rescued
55 after he was unable to successfully com-
plete a service dog training program, and
Neville, a black Labrador retriever, was
saved from a shelter. Darwin and Neville
were selected for this project based on
60 their detection abilities and temperament
for working with multiple handlers, in
preparation for work with new handlers
in Galapagos. In December of 2014, the
dogs were brought to Galapagos where
65 six ABG staff were trained as handlers for
this and future detection projects. Many
had never worked with dogs before and
had to learn the basics of canine behav-
ior, learning theory, scent theory, training
70 methods, and handling skills. New ken-
nels were built by ABG personnel with
materials funded through this project in
order to house the dogs.

Both dogs required a period of ac-
75 climation to Galapagos and to their new
roles. The dogs could only be trained on
dead snails in the US due to biosecurity
risks for this highly invasive species, so
additional training was needed upon
80 their arrival in Galapagos to transition
them to live snails and snail eggs. Dar-
win and Neville have now been fully
trained to detect the invasive snails, and
the dogs will be regularly assisting with
85 GALS eradication and monitoring on
Santa Cruz.

DFC continues to provide guidance
and support to the GALS K9 team, with
whom they are in weekly communica-
90 tion. Future updates to the project will
be posted ... as they occur. This project
is also serving as a pilot to establish a
permanent canine detection program
in the Galapagos. Expertly trained dogs
95 and experienced handlers will be a highly
cost-effective detection tool for ongoing
biosecurity programs aimed at eliminat-
ing targeted invasive species that threaten
the unique and fragile ecosystems of
100 Galapagos.

22. The passage's primary purpose is to

- A. increase tourism to the Galapagos.
- B. raise funding for the organization from the general public and the government.
- C. inform the public about the problems of invasive species and measures to reduce them.
- D. persuade people that it is important to keep species of animals and plants from becoming extinct.

23. The main idea of the passage is best summarized by the statement that
- A. dogs can help reduce invasive species in the Galapagos.
 - B. scientists have found no way to reduce invasive species in the Galapagos.
 - C. Galapagos ecosystems include unique species.
 - D. organizations are working together to rid the Galapagos of invasive species.
24. It can reasonably be inferred from the passage that the Galapagos have unique ecosystems because
- A. islands can only support certain kinds of species.
 - B. there were no mammals there until humans brought them.
 - C. only certain types of animals and plants can live there because of the climate.
 - D. They were isolated for a long time, so little interference with the natural ecosystems occurred.
25. Which statement best describes the threat of GALS to the Galapagos Islands?
- A. GALS growth patterns would lead them to overrun the islands.
 - B. GALS thrive in hot climates.
 - C. GALS are difficult to detect.
 - D. GALS eating habits present a problem for native plant-life and animal species.
26. According to the passage, the GALS problem on the Galapagos Islands
- A. has been solved by hunting dogs.
 - B. has been exaggerated by the media.
 - C. is steadily growing worse every year.
 - D. is the biggest problem impacting the islands.
27. Which choice provides the best evidence for the answer to the previous question?
- A. Lines 12–16 (“Known to . . . the world.”)
 - B. Lines 21–23 (“the snails . . . season.”)
 - C. Lines 30–36 (“Previously, staff . . . the snails.”)
 - D. Lines 76–78 (“The dogs . . . biosecurity risks”)
28. Why are dogs considered an invasive species to the Galapagos?
- A. The dogs’ sense of smell helps them find native species and use them for food.
 - B. The dogs required time to get acclimated to the environment.
 - C. The dogs did not inhabit the Galapagos until brought by humans.
 - D. The dogs once thrived on the Galapagos, but they had depleted their limited food sources.
29. Why did the scientists decide to try using dogs to find the GALS?
- A. Dogs are friendly animals that are easy to work with.
 - B. Dogs can also be trained to find illicit drugs.
 - C. Dogs are trainable and able to find GALS by smell.
 - D. Dogs can go into the small spaces in which GALS hide.
30. Which choice provides the best evidence for the answer to the previous question?
- A. Lines 37–41 (“Dogs, on . . . GALS.”)
 - B. Lines 41–44 (“Detection . . . purposes.”)
 - C. Lines 44–48 (“This project . . . islands.”)
 - D. Lines 49–53 (“During the . . . detect GALS.”)

31. As used in lines 74–75, “acclimation” is best defined as
- A. adjusting to changes in the environment.
 - B. conforming to one’s surroundings.
 - C. adaptation of a species.
 - D. modification of behavior.
32. As used in line 77, “biosecurity” most nearly means
- A. safe handling of animals.
 - B. safety from dangerous animals and plants.
 - C. protection to keep wildlife from extinction.
 - D. protection of an ecosystem from invasive species.

Questions 33–42 are based on the following passages.

Passage 1 is an excerpt from a speech modeled on the Declaration of Independence, written and read by Elizabeth Cady Stanton at the Woman’s Rights Convention, held in Seneca Falls, New York, July 19, 1848. About 300 people attended the event and about a third (68 women and 32 men) signed the declaration.

Passage 2 is excerpted from The Narrative of Sojourner Truth, the memoir of a slave in pre-Civil War New York. Born into slavery as Isabella, after being freed in 1827, she took the name Sojourner Truth to express her strong faith. Because Truth was illiterate, she dictated her story to the writer Olive Gilbert, whom she had met in Massachusetts. The book was published in 1850 and was widely distributed by Abolitionists to help further their cause.

PASSAGE 1

The history of mankind is a history of repeated injuries and usurpations on the part of man toward woman, having in direct object the establishment of an absolute tyranny over her. To prove this, let facts be submitted to a candid world.

He has never permitted her to exercise her inalienable right to the elective franchise.

He has compelled her to submit to laws, in the formation of which she had no voice.

He has withheld from her rights which are given to the most ignorant and degraded men—both natives and foreigners.

Having deprived her of this first right of a citizen, the elective franchise, thereby

leaving her without representation in the
20 halls of legislation, he has oppressed her
on all sides.

He has made her, if married, in the
eye of the law, civilly dead.

He has taken from her all right in
25 property, even to the wages she earns.

He has made her, morally, an ir-
responsible being, as she can commit
many crimes with impunity, provided
they be done in the presence of her hus-
30 band. In the covenant of marriage, she is
compelled to promise obedience to her
husband, he becoming, to all intents and
purposes, her master—the law giving him
power to deprive her of her liberty, and to
35 administer chastisement.

He has so framed the laws of di-
vorce, as to what shall be the proper
causes, and in the case of separation, to
whom the guardianship of the children
40 shall be given, as to be wholly regardless
of the happiness of women—the law, in
all cases, going upon a false supposition
of the supremacy of man, and giving all
power into his hands.

45 After depriving her of all rights as a
married woman, if single, and the owner
of property, he has taxed her to support
a government which recognizes her only
when her property can be made profit-
50 able to it. . . .

He has endeavored, in every way that
he could, to destroy her confidence in her
own powers, to lessen her self-respect,
and to make her willing to lead a depen-
55 dent and abject life.

Now, in view of this entire disfran-
chisement of one-half the people of this
country, their social and religious degra-
dation, in view of the unjust laws above
60 mentioned, and because women do feel
themselves aggrieved, oppressed, and
fraudulently deprived of their most sacred
rights, we insist that they have immediate

admission to all the rights and privileges
65 which belong to them as citizens of these
United States.

PASSAGE 2

After emancipation had been decreed by
the State, some years before the time fixed
for its consummation, Isabella's master
70 told her if she would do well, and be faith-
ful, he would give her "free papers," one
year before she was legally free by statute.
In the year 1826, she had a badly diseased
hand, which greatly diminished her use-
75 fulness; but on the arrival of July 4, 1827,
the time specified for her receiving her
"free papers," she claimed the fulfillment
of her master's promise; but he refused
granting it, on account (as he alleged) of
80 the loss he had sustained by her hand.
She plead that she had worked all the
time, and done many things she was not
wholly able to do, although she knew she
had been less useful than formerly; but
85 her master remained inflexible. Her very
faithfulness probably operated against
her now, and he found it less easy than
he thought to give up the profits of his
faithful Bell, who had so long done him
90 efficient service.

But Isabella inwardly determined
that she would remain quietly with him
only until she had spun his wool—about
one hundred pounds—and then she
95 would leave him, taking the rest of the
time to herself. "Ah!" she says, with em-
phasis that cannot be written, "the slave-
holders are TERRIBLE for promising to
give you this or that, or such and such a
100 privilege, if you will do thus and so; and
when the time of fulfillment comes, and
one claims the promise, they, forsooth,
recollect nothing of the kind; and you are,
like as not, taunted with being a LIAR; or,
105 at best, the slave is accused of not having
performed *his* part or condition of the

contract." "Oh!" said she, "I have felt as if I could not live through the *operation* sometimes. Just think of us! so eager for our pleasures, and just foolish enough to keep feeding and feeding ourselves up with the idea that we should get what had been thus fairly promised; and when we think it is almost in our hands, find ourselves flatly denied! Just think! How could we bear it?"

33. Stanton presented the "Declaration of Sentiments" in order to
- A. show that women could write important documents.
 - B. shock the audience in upstate New York.
 - C. explain why women needed rights.
 - D. gain support for equal protection of minorities.
34. Which choice provides the best evidence for the answer to the previous question?
- A. Lines 5–6 ("To prove this . . . candid world.")
 - B. Lines 13–16 ("He has withheld . . . and foreigners.")
 - C. Lines 22–23 ("He has made . . . civilly dead.")
 - D. Lines 26–29 ("He has made her . . . of her husband.")
35. As it is used in line 18, "elective franchise" most nearly means
- A. sports elections.
 - B. selection of a business.
 - C. an election's team.
 - D. the right to vote.

36. In Passage 1, Stanton supported her argument that women have been forced into obedience by
- A. stating that women can't work outside the home.
 - B. expressing anger at the idea that women are not allowed to vote.
 - C. demonstrating dismay at how children can be taken from mothers in cases of divorce or separation.
 - D. explaining how marriage legally compels women to obey their husbands.
37. According to Passage 2, what set Isabella's master apart from other slaveholders?
- A. He didn't mistreat her as much.
 - B. He allowed her to learn to read and write.
 - C. He would set her free before he had to.
 - D. He made promises he didn't keep.
38. Which choice provides the best evidence for the answer to the previous question?
- A. Lines 67–72 ("After emancipation . . . by statute.")
 - B. Lines 73–75 ("In the year . . . usefulness")
 - C. Lines 85–90 ("Her very faithfulness . . . service.")
 - D. Lines 91–96 ("But Isabella . . . to herself.")

39. In lines 86–87, Truth uses the phrase “faithfulness probably operated against her” in order to
- A. suggest Isabella’s faith in God would help her through the difficulties operating against her.
 - B. imply that Isabella’s loyalty made her more important and valuable to her master.
 - C. explain that Isabella needed to be faithful to her God so that her master would not break his promises.
 - D. indicate that Isabella needed to be faithful in the face of her master’s inflexibility.
40. As used in line 109, “operation” most nearly means
- A. surgery.
 - B. military action.
 - C. activity.
 - D. math.
41. What do the two passages suggest as similarities between their subjects?
- A. Neither women nor slaves could get paid for their work.
 - B. Both women and slaves had to take care of the children in a family.
 - C. Both women and slaves had to obey the will of someone else.
 - D. Men made and broke promises to both women and slaves.
42. Which of the following statements is true about the two passages?
- A. Both passages express anger at a lack of freedom.
 - B. Stanton expresses deep sadness while Truth’s passage is focused on regret.
 - C. Truth’s tone is bitter while Stanton expresses outrage.
 - D. Both Stanton and Truth express frustration about their current situations and the state of their societies.

Questions 43–52 are based on the following passage.

The following passage has been adapted from “New Dinosaur’s Keen Nose Made It a Formidable Predator, Penn Study Finds” by Katherine Unger Baillie, originally published by the University of Pennsylvania, May 11, 2015. (This passage was edited for length.)

A researcher from the University of Pennsylvania has identified a species of dinosaur closely related to *Velociraptor*, the group of creatures made infamous by the movie *Jurassic Park*. The newly named species likely possessed a keen sense of smell that would have made it a formidable predator.

Steven Jasinski, a doctoral student in the School of Arts & Science’s Department of Earth and Environmental Science at Penn, and acting curator of paleontology and geology at the State Museum of Pennsylvania, discovered the new species while investigating a specimen originally assigned to a previously known species. His analysis suggests the fossil—part of the dinosaur’s skull—actually represents a brand new species, which Jasinski has named *Saurornitholestes sullivani*. The creature’s genus name *Saurornitholestes*, which means “lizard bird thief,” gives a sense of what the prehistoric predator would have looked like. These animals were lightly built with long legs and jaws lined with teeth, and they are believed to be very distant relatives of today’s birds...

The specimen, roughly 75 million years old, was discovered by paleontologist Robert Sullivan in the Bisti/De-Na-Zin Wilderness Area of New Mexico in 1999. When first described, scientists believed it was a member of *Saurornitholestes langstoni*, a species of theropod

35 dinosaurs in the Dromaeosauridae family that had been found in present-day Alberta, Canada.

But when Jasinski ... began a comparative analysis of the specimen to other
40 *S. langstoni* specimens, he found subtle differences. Notably, he observed that the surface of the skull corresponding with the brain's olfactory bulb was unusually large. This finding implies a powerful
45 sense of smell.

"This feature means that *Saurornitholestes sullivanii* had a relatively better sense of smell than other dromaeosaurid dinosaurs, including *Velociraptor*, *Dromaeosaurus*, and *Bambiraptor*," Jasinski
50 said. "This keen olfaction may have made *S. sullivanii* an intimidating predator as well."

S. sullivanii comes from the end of the
55 time of dinosaurs, or the Late Cretaceous, and represents the only named dromaeosaur from this period in North America south of Montana.

At the time *S. sullivanii* lived, North
60 America was split into two continents separated by an inland sea. This dinosaur lived on the western shores in an area called Laramidia. Numerous dromaeosaurs, which are commonly called
65 raptors, are known from more northern areas in Laramidia, including Alberta, Canada, and Montana. However, *S. sullivanii* represents the only named dromaeosaur from the Late Cretaceous of
70 southern Laramidia.

S. sullivanii shared its world with numerous other dinosaurs... Though a distinct species, *S. sullivanii* appears to be closely related to *S. langstoni*. Finding the
75 two as distinct species further shows that differences existed between dinosaurs between the northern and southern parts of North America.

At less than 3 feet at its hip and
80 roughly 6 feet in length, *S. sullivanii* was not a large dinosaur. However, previous findings of related species suggest the animal would have been agile and fast, perhaps hunting in packs and using its
85 acute sense of smell to track down prey.

"Although it was not large, this was not a dinosaur you would want to mess with," Jasinski said.

43. The main idea of the passage is that

- A. the *S. sullivanii* was a predator aided by its keen sense of smell.
- B. the new species resembled today's birds.
- C. scientific discoveries make important contributions to our knowledge of prehistoric animals.
- D. recent fossil evidence identified a new species of dinosaur.

44. Based on how the *S. sullivanii* was discovered, one can conclude that

- A. students can sometimes make amazing discoveries.
- B. scientific investigations can yield surprising results.
- C. students do important work with academics in their field of studies.
- D. some discoveries are attributable to chance.

45. As used in lines 7-8, "formidable" most nearly means

- A. frightened.
- B. inspiring.
- C. impressive.
- D. difficult.

46. What does the name of the new species tell us about this dinosaur?
- A. Dinosaurs are named after real people.
 - B. The name tells us where the dinosaur fossils were found.
 - C. Dinosaurs are given names based on where they lived.
 - D. The name suggests what the dinosaur might have looked like.
47. Which choice provides the best evidence for the answer to the previous question?
- A. Lines 17–20 (“His analysis . . . *sullivan*.”)
 - B. Lines 24–27 (“These animals . . . birds.”)
 - C. Lines 28–32 (“The specimen . . . in 1999.”)
 - D. Lines 32–37 (“When first . . . Alberta, Canada.”)
48. Based on the passage, scientists recognized that the fossil they found was a new species by
- A. noticing the fossil was larger than others that they had found previously.
 - B. seeing the fossil had different markings than other species.
 - C. looking at its closest relatives, then realizing this was a different species.
 - D. comparing it to other fossils, then noticing differences in the skull.
49. Which choice provides the best evidence for the answer to the previous question?
- A. Lines 9–16 (“Steven Jasinski . . . known species.”)
 - B. Lines 38–41 (“But when . . . differences.”)
 - C. Lines 44–45 (“This finding . . . smell.”)
 - D. Lines 54–58 (“*S. sullivan* . . . of Montana.”)
50. As used in line 43, “olfactory” most nearly means
- A. bulb.
 - B. unusually large.
 - C. surface of the skull.
 - D. sense of smell.
51. According to the passage, a strong sense of smell helps a predator because it
- A. would help a predator find food.
 - B. could help a predator sense danger.
 - C. would compensate for poor eyesight.
 - D. could help a predator find an appropriate mate.
52. Based on the passage, *S. sullivan* had numerous predatory advantages, one of which was
- A. hunting in packs.
 - B. bird-like features.
 - C. a uniquely shaped skull.
 - D. size greater than that of its prey.

STOP

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