

Practice Test 2

SECTION I

54 QUESTIONS • 60 MINUTES

Directions: This section consists of selections of literature and questions on their content, style, and form. After you have read each passage, select the response that best answers the question and mark the corresponding space on the answer sheet.

QUESTIONS 1–15 REFER TO THE FOLLOWING PASSAGE. READ THE PASSAGE CAREFULLY AND THEN CHOOSE THE ANSWERS TO THE QUESTIONS.

From the "Preface" of *Modern American Poetry, a Critical Anthology*

Line It may be difficult, if not impossible, to determine the boundaries as well as the beginnings of "modernism," but only a few appraisers will deny that American literature became modern as well as American with the advent of Mark Twain, Herman Melville, and Walt Whitman.

5 In the history of poetry the line may be drawn with a measure of certainty, and it is with the Civil War and the publication of the third edition of *Leaves of Grass* that modern American poetry is defined.

Aftermath of the Civil War

10 The Civil War inspired volumes of indignant, military, religious, and patriotic verse without adding more than four or five memorable pieces to the anthologies; the conflict produced a vast quantity of poems but practically no important poetry. Its end marked the end of an epoch—political, social, and literary. The arts declined; the New England group began to disintegrate. The poets had overstrained and outsung themselves; it was a time of surrender and swan-songs. Unable to respond to the new forces of political nationalism and industrial reconstruction, the Brahmins (that famous group of intellectuals who had dominated literary America) withdrew into their libraries. Such poets as Longfellow, Bryant, Taylor, turned their eyes away from the native scene, or left creative writing altogether and occupied themselves with translations. "They had been borne into an era in which they had no part," writes Fred Lewis Pattee (*A History of American Literature Since 1870*), "and they contented themselves with reëchoings of the old music." For them poetry ceased to be a reflection of actuality, "an extension of experience." Within a period of six years, from 1867 to 25 1872, there appeared Longfellow's *Divina Commedia*, C. E. Norton's

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Vita Nuova, T. W. Parson's *Inferno*, William Cullen Bryant's *Iliad* and *Odyssey*, and Bayard Taylor's *Faust*.

- 30 Suddenly the break came. America developed a national consciousness; the West discovered itself, and the East discovered the West. Grudgingly at first, the aristocratic leaders made way for a new expression; crude, jangling, vigorously democratic. The old order was changing with a vengeance. All the preceding writers—poets like Emerson, Lowell, Longfellow, Holmes—were not only products of the New England colleges, but typically “Boston gentlemen of the early Renaissance.” To them, the new
- 35 men must have seemed like a regiment recruited from the ranks of vulgarity. Walt Whitman, Mark Twain, Bret Harte, John Hay, Joaquin Miller, Joel Chandler Harris, James Whitcomb Riley—these were men who had graduated from the farm, the frontier, the mine, the pilothouse, the printer's shop! For a while, the movement seemed of little consequence; the impact of Whitman and the Westerners was averted.
- 40 The poets of the transition, with a deliberate art, ignored the surge of a spontaneous national expression. They were even successful in holding it back. But it was a gathering force.

—Louis Untermeyer

- What is the meaning of the expression, “overstrained and outsung themselves” (lines 14–15)?
 - Tired out
 - Lost creativity
 - Worked too hard
 - Gone beyond their knowledge
 - Sought new insights
- This selection is an example of which mode of writing?
 - Descriptive
 - Narrative
 - Persuasive
 - Expository
 - Argument
- What is the best explanation of the expression, “an extension of experience” (lines 24–25)?
 - A reference to existentialism in poetry
 - Poetry as a reflection of the real world
 - A definition of modern poetry
 - A reflection of the universal nature of poetry
 - Poetry as an art form
- Which of the following is the thesis that the author explores?
 - The Civil War inspired volumes of indignant, military, religious, and patriotic verse without adding more than four or five memorable pieces to the anthologies.
 - It may be difficult, if not impossible, to determine the boundaries as well as the beginnings of “modernism.”
 - Only a few appraisers will deny that American literature became modern as well as American with the advent of Mark Twain, Herman Melville, and Walt Whitman.
 - The conclusion of the Civil War marked the end of an epoch—political, social, and literary.
 - The Brahmins withdrew from the literary scene because they could not respond to the changes made by the Civil War.

5. Which of the following changed the role of the Brahmins?
- (A) The Civil War and Reconstruction
 - (B) Religious freedom and politics
 - (C) Political nationalism and industrial reconstruction
 - (D) Industrial growth and the westward movement
 - (E) Philosophical creativity and the scientific revolution
6. Longfellow's *Divina Commedia* is an example of the author's contention that
- (A) modernism began with the end of the Civil War
 - (B) the New England poets no longer created vibrant, original verse, but turned to translations
 - (C) modernism developed along political lines
 - (D) modern literature grew slowly in most areas
 - (E) the New England writers provided a more studied view of life
7. What is meant by the expression, "reëchoings of the old music" (lines 23–24)?
- (A) Tired old songs
 - (B) Rewriting old material
 - (C) Hearing influences from the past
 - (D) Metaphorical sounds of the past
 - (E) Redone philosophical treatises
8. The author contends that the Brahmins viewed the new poets as
- (A) vulgar
 - (B) intellectual
 - (C) uneducated
 - (D) simple
 - (E) insightful
9. What does the author mean in the first lines of the final paragraph, "Suddenly the break came. America developed a national consciousness; the West discovered itself, and the East discovered the West."?
- (A) People in the East were moving west.
 - (B) There was a break in thought between the East and West.
 - (C) American modern poetry found itself.
 - (D) The Brahmins and modern poets were in conflict.
 - (E) Poetry from the West became the dominant verse.
10. Which of the following is the best characterization of the tone of this passage?
- (A) Harsh and scathing
 - (B) Scholarly and informative
 - (C) Condescending and irritating
 - (D) Humorous and witty
 - (E) Dry and pretentious
11. Which of the following best summarizes the thoughts of the author in this piece?
- (A) The Brahmins' poetry, although superior to modern poetry, was lost after the Civil War.
 - (B) The more liberated modern American poetry outshone the older styles.
 - (C) The Brahmins were essentially the creators of modern American poetry.
 - (D) The Civil War marked the beginning of modern American poetry.
 - (E) The experiences of the Civil War formed the basis of some of the Brahmins' work.

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12. The author would agree with which of the following statements about the Civil War?
- (A) It produced a great number of poems, but little poetry.
 - (B) It produced many poets.
 - (C) It developed the skills of the Brahmins.
 - (D) It created new advocates of poetry.
 - (E) It produced a number of forums for poets.
13. What is the meaning of the sentence beginning "The poets of the transition, with a deliberate art," (line 40)?
- (A) The transitional poets were deliberate in their poetry.
 - (B) The Brahmins worked to prevent changes in American poetry.
 - (C) The Brahmins paid little attention to the changes in poetry.
 - (D) The spontaneous growth of modern American poetry overwhelmed the Brahmins.
 - (E) There was little support for the Brahmins' poetry.
14. The author characterizes the new poets as
- (A) brash and arrogant
 - (B) spiritual and philosophical
 - (C) malleable and whimsical
 - (D) forceful and inventive
 - (E) crude and cutting edge
15. The author characterizes the Brahmins as
- (A) educated and mercurial
 - (B) stuffy and intransigent
 - (C) light-hearted and introspective
 - (D) serious but easygoing
 - (E) brilliant and forgiving

QUESTIONS 16–30 REFER TO THE FOLLOWING SELECTION. READ THE PASSAGE CAREFULLY AND THEN CHOOSE THE ANSWERS TO THE QUESTIONS. THIS PIECE WAS WRITTEN IN 1780 WHEN BENJAMIN FRANKLIN WAS RESTRICTED TO HIS HOUSE DURING AN ATTACK OF GOUT.

From "Dialogue Between Gout and Mr. Franklin"

- Line **Franklin.** How can you so cruelly sport with my torments?
- Gout.** Sport! I am very serious. I have here a list of offenses against your own health distinctly written and can justify every stroke inflicted on you.
- Franklin.** Read it, then.
- 5 **Gout.** It is too long a detail, but I will briefly mention some particulars.
- Franklin.** Proceed. I am all attention.
- Gout.** Do you remember how often you have promised yourself, the following morning, a walk in the grove of Boulogne, in the garden de la Muette, or in your own garden, and have violated your promise, alleging, at one time, it was too cold, at another, too warm, too wind, too moist, or what else you pleased, when in truth it was too nothing but your insuperable love of ease?
- 10 **Franklin.** That I confess may have happened occasionally, probably ten times in a year.

- 15 **Gout.** Your confession is very far short of the truth. The gross amount is one hundred and ninety-nine times.
- Franklin.** Is it possible?
- Gout.** So possible, that it is fact. You may rely on the accuracy of my statement. You know M. Brillon's gardens and what fine walks they contain, you
- 20 know the handsome flight of a hundred steps which lead from the terrace above to the lawn below. You have been in the practice of visiting this amiable family twice a week, after dinner, and it is a maxim of your own that "a man may take as much exercise in walking a mile up and down stairs as in ten on level ground." What an opportunity was here for you to have had exercise in both these ways! Did you embrace it, and how
- 25 often?
- Franklin.** I cannot immediately answer that question.
- Gout.** I will do it for you: not once.
- Franklin.** Not once?
- 30 **Gout.** Even so. During the summer you went there at six o'clock. You found the charming lady with her lovely children and friends eager to walk with you and entertain you with their agreeable conversation, and what has been your choice? Why to sit on the terrace, satisfying yourself with the fine prospect and passing your eye over the beauties of the garden below,
- 35 without taking one step to descend and walk about in them. On the contrary, you call for tea and the chessboard, and lo! You are occupied in your seat till nine o'clock, and that besides two hours' play after dinner; and then, instead of walking home, which would have bestirred you a little, you step into your carriage. How absurd to suppose that all this carelessness can be reconcilable with health without my interposition!
- 40 **Franklin.** I am convinced now of the justness of poor Richard's remark that "Our debts and our sins are always greater than we think for."
- Gout.** So it is. You philosophers are sages in your maxims and fools in your conduct.
- 45 **Franklin.** But do you charge among my crimes that I return in a carriage from M. Brillon's?
- Gout.** Certainly, for, having been seated all the while, you cannot object the fatigue of the day and cannot want therefore the relief of a carriage.
- Franklin.** What then would you have me do with my carriage?
- 50 **Gout.** Burn it if you choose, you would at least get heat out of it once in this way; or, if you dislike that proposal, here's another for you: observe the poor peasants who work in the vineyard and grounds about the villages of Passy, Auteuil, Chaillot, etc., you may find every day among these deserving creatures four or five old men and women bent and perhaps
- 55 crippled by weight of years and too long and too great labor. After a most fatiguing day these people have to trudge a mile or two to their smoky huts. Order your coachman to set them down. This is an act that will be good for your soul; and, at the same time, after your visit to the Brillons', if you return on foot, that will be good for your body.
- 60 **Franklin.** Ah! How tiresome you are!
- Gout.** Well, then, to my office, it should not be forgotten that I am your physician. There . . .
- Franklin.** Oh! Oh!—for Heaven's sake leave me! And I promise faithfully never more to play at chess but to take exercise daily and live temperately.

- 65 **Gout.** I know you too well. You promise fair, but, after a few months of good health, you will return to your old habits; your fine promises will be forgotten like the forms of last year's clouds. Let us then finish the account, and I will go. But I leave you with an assurance of visiting you again at a proper time and place, for my object is your good, and you are
- 70 sensible now that I am your *real friend*.

—Benjamin Franklin

16. Which of the following best summarizes the theme of this excerpt?
 - (A) A statement on the health of wealthy individuals
 - (B) A delineation of the reasons to exercise
 - (C) A fanciful discussion between a man and his disease
 - (D) A lamentation of a man who is hurting
 - (E) A dialogue for a morality play
17. What is the literary process that gives Gout voice?
 - (A) Alliteration
 - (B) Metaphor
 - (C) Allegory
 - (D) Personification
 - (E) Simile
18. What is the tone of the dialogue?
 - (A) Clinical, scientific
 - (B) Reasoned, yet humorous
 - (C) Formal and structured
 - (D) Silly and frivolous
 - (E) Objective
19. When Franklin acknowledges the justness of the statement, "Our debts and our sins are always greater than we think for," (lines 41–42) which of the following is he confirming?
 - (A) We believe that many of our debts are too great.
 - (B) We believe that we should not have any debts.
 - (C) We believe that our debts and our sins are always smaller than they turn out to be.
 - (D) We believe that committing a sin should not create a debt that we must pay.
 - (E) We believe that others do not have to pay as heavily for their sins.
20. What is the best definition for the word "interposition" (line 40)?
 - (A) Intercession
 - (B) Interdiction
 - (C) Involvement
 - (D) Absence
 - (E) Interview
21. Which of the following is the best characterization of Gout's reaction to Franklin's statement that Gout is sporting with him (line 1)?
 - (A) Indignation
 - (B) Pleased
 - (C) Chastised
 - (D) Contrite
 - (E) Oblivious
22. From this dialogue, what assumption can be made about what Franklin advocates?
 - (A) Walking when in a foreign country
 - (B) Helping the poor and less fortunate
 - (C) Reasonable and responsible behavior on the part of the individual
 - (D) Involvement in the health practices of others
 - (E) Limiting time playing games
23. Gout's attitude toward Franklin is best described as
 - (A) disgusted
 - (B) conciliatory
 - (C) superficial
 - (D) stern
 - (E) pedantic

24. Why does the author elect to express his ideas with a dialogue between Gout and Franklin?
- (A) It allows clarity between Gout's thoughts and Franklin's reaction.
 - (B) It makes it easier for Franklin to dispute the misinterpretation of Gout.
 - (C) The author's only purpose was to be light-hearted.
 - (D) It challenges the reader to take the side of either Gout or Franklin.
 - (E) It leaves ambiguity as to the motives of Gout and Franklin.
25. Which of the following statements most accurately characterizes the interests of Franklin?
- (A) He likes walking in the gardens.
 - (B) He enjoys being with friends.
 - (C) He likes to be outside in the sun.
 - (D) He enjoys a sedentary lifestyle.
 - (E) He puts his work second to pleasure.
26. What is the meaning of the word "object" (line 47)?
- (A) Feel
 - (B) Dispute
 - (C) Argue
 - (D) Silence
 - (E) Save
27. The sentence "You found the charming lady with her lovely children and friends eager to walk with you and entertain you with their agreeable conversation, and what has been your choice?" contains
- I. A participial phrase
 - II. A compound verb in the past tense
 - III. An infinitive
- (A) I only
 - (B) II only
 - (C) III only
 - (D) I and III only
 - (E) I, II, and III
28. What does the sentence "I cannot immediately answer that question" (line 27) say about Franklin's state of mind?
- (A) He is argumentative.
 - (B) He is forgetful.
 - (C) He is feeling guilty.
 - (D) He is not being serious.
 - (E) He is tired of Gout.
29. How does the dialogue reflect the eighteenth century's interest in science?
- (A) The mention of gardens
 - (B) Recognition that walking is important exercise
 - (C) Use of scientific reasons for medical conditions
 - (D) Use of scientific language
 - (E) Inclusion of quotations from an important scientific work
30. What is Franklin the author suggesting by Gout's statement, "So it is. You philosophers are sages in your maxims and fools in your conduct." (lines 43–44)?
- (A) Philosophers are ignorant.
 - (B) Wise people are infallible.
 - (C) People can make wise statements and take unwise actions.
 - (D) Intelligent comments aren't always used.
 - (E) People can make ill-considered statements.

QUESTIONS 31–43 REFER TO THE FOLLOWING SELECTION. READ THE PASSAGE CAREFULLY AND THEN CHOOSE THE ANSWERS TO THE QUESTIONS.

From *The Wealth of Nations*

Line The discovery of America, and that of a passage to the East Indies by the Cape of
Good Hope, are the two greatest and most important events recorded in the history of
mankind. Their consequences have already been very great: but, in the short period of
between two and three centuries which has elapsed since these discoveries were made,
5 it is impossible that the whole extent of their consequences can have been seen. What
benefits or what misfortunes to mankind may hereafter result from those great
events, no human wisdom can foresee. By uniting, in some measure, the most distant
parts of the world, by enabling them to relieve one another's wants, to increase one
another's enjoyments, and to encourage one another's industry, their general tendency
10 would seem to be beneficial.

In the meantime, one of the principal effects of those discoveries has been to raise
the mercantile system to a degree of splendour and glory which it could never other-
wise have attained to. It is the object of that system to enrich a great nation rather by
trade and manufactures than by the improvement and cultivation of land, rather by
15 the industry of the towns than by that of the country. But, in consequence of those
discoveries, the commercial towns of Europe, instead of being the manufacturers and
carriers for but a very small part of the world, (that part of Europe which is washed
by the Atlantic ocean, and the countries which lie round the Baltic and Mediterranean
seas), have now become the manufacturers for the numerous and thriving cultivators
20 of America, and the carriers, and in some respects the manufacturers too, for almost
all the different nations of Asia, Africa, and America. Two new worlds have been
opened to their industry, each of them much greater and more extensive than the old
one, and the market of one of them growing still greater and greater every day.

The countries which possess the colonies of America, and which trade directly to the
25 East Indies, enjoy, indeed, the whole show and splendour of this great commerce.
Other countries, however, notwithstanding all the invidious restraints by which it is
meant to exclude them, frequently enjoy a greater share of the real benefit of it. The
colonies of Spain and Portugal, for example, give more real encouragement to the
industry of other countries than to that of Spain and Portugal. In the single article of
30 linen alone the consumption of those colonies amounts, it is said, but I do not pretend
to warrant the quantity, to be more than three million sterling a year. But this great
consumption is almost entirely supplied by France, Flanders, Holland, and Germany.
Spain and Portugal furnish but a small part of it. The capital which supplies the
colonies with this great quantity of linen is annually distributed among, and furnishes
35 a revenue to, the inhabitants of those other countries.

31. The author's tone in the passage is best described as

- (A) objective
- (B) didactic
- (C) pedantic
- (D) persuasive
- (E) reasoned

32. Which of the following best describes the author's attitude toward expansionism?

- (A) Ambivalent
- (B) Sympathetic
- (C) Very positive
- (D) Conservative
- (E) Progressive

33. In the sentence beginning "Other countries, however, notwithstanding all the invidious restraints" (line 26), the best meaning for the word "invidious" is
- (A) ensnaring
 - (B) deceptive
 - (C) treacherous
 - (D) offensive
 - (E) invincible
34. This selection is an example of which of the following modes of discourse?
- (A) Narrative
 - (B) Description
 - (C) Exposition
 - (D) Argument
 - (E) Persuasion
35. The first sentence in the first paragraph, "The discovery of America, and that of a passage to the East Indies by the Cape of Good Hope, are the two greatest and most important events recorded in the history of mankind," presents the author's view of
- I. History
 - II. Expansionism
 - III. Economics
- (A) I only
 - (B) II only
 - (C) III only
 - (D) I and II only
 - (E) I, II, and III
36. This passage reads most like which of the following?
- (A) A letter
 - (B) A history lesson
 - (C) A current events lesson
 - (D) A statement of opinion
 - (E) An essay supporting expansionism
37. In the first paragraph, the sentence beginning "By uniting, in some measure, the most distant parts of the world" (lines 7–8) contains which of the following elements?
- (A) A gerund phrase
 - (B) An infinitive phrase
 - (C) A prepositional phrase
 - (D) An adverb phrase
 - (E) All of the above
38. In the sentence beginning "In the meantime, one of the principal effects of those discoveries" (line 11), the writer employs which of the following rhetorical devices?
- (A) Overstatement
 - (B) Hyperbole
 - (C) Conceit
 - (D) Oversimplification
 - (E) Imagery
39. This passage is primarily concerned with the writer's views on the
- (A) benefits of global commerce
 - (B) effects of colonialism on America and the East Indies
 - (C) effects of global commerce on colonies
 - (D) effects of laissez-faire economics
 - (E) effects of revenues on imperialist nations
40. According to this passage, what does the writer believe about European expansionism?
- I. It is impossible to evaluate fully.
 - II. It represents exploitation of native populations.
 - III. It creates global commerce, which is good for all.
 - IV. It enriches countries other than those possessing the colonies.
- (A) I and II only
 - (B) I, II, and III only
 - (C) II and III only
 - (D) II, III, and IV only
 - (E) I, III, and IV only

41. In the last paragraph, the writer employs which of the following stylistic devices to support his arguments?
- (A) Generalization
 - (B) Causal relation
 - (C) Analogy
 - (D) Anecdote
 - (E) Example
42. What is the antecedent of "their" in the following independent clause from the first paragraph?
- ... but, in the short period of between two and three centuries which has elapsed since these discoveries were made, it is impossible that the whole extent of their consequences can have been seen.
- (A) The discovery of the Americas and the passage to the East Indies
 - (B) The short period
 - (C) These discoveries
 - (D) Important events
 - (E) Whole extent
43. Which of the following is the best rephrasing of this sentence from the final paragraph?
- In the single article of linen alone the consumption of those colonies amounts, it is said, but I do not pretend to warrant the quantity, to be more than three million sterling a year.
- (A) In the single article of linen alone the consumption of those colonies' amounts, it is said, but I do not pretend to warrant the quantity, to be more than three million sterling a year.
 - (B) The consumption of those colonies' amounts of linen alone may be more than three million sterling a year, although I cannot warrant the quantity.
 - (C) Regarding the consumption of linen alone, those colonies' amounts of that article, it is said, to be more than three million sterling a year, but I do not pretend to warrant the quantity.
 - (D) Not pretending to warrant the quantity, in the single article of linen alone the consumption of those colonies amounts, I have heard said, to be more than three million sterling a year.
 - (E) In the single article of linen alone the consumption of those colonies amounts being more than three million sterling a year, but I do not confirm that quantity.

QUESTIONS 44–54 REFER TO THE FOLLOWING SELECTION.

Directions: Read the passage carefully and then choose the answers to the questions.

This passage is an excerpt from an article on South American Cichlids.

Line When many people think of fish tanks in the home, they think of tropical, saltwater
fish. And there is no doubt that saltwater fish are some of the most colorful, unusual
creatures on Earth. However, if aquarists simply focus on saltwater fish, they are
missing out on a wonderful world of freshwater tropical fish. In particular, an aquarist
5 looking for lots of action in a tank in addition to lots of color should consider keeping a
tank of either South American or African Cichlids, or perhaps one tank of each. These
wonderful fish are “filled with personality and provide hours of pleasure and relax-
ation to aquarists.”¹ But, before one embarks on the wonderful world of cichlids, one
must fully understand the nature of these breathtaking creatures, because to love a
10 creature is to understand a creature.

As graceful as ballet dancers and at times as aggressive as sharks, South American
Cichlids are perhaps the most interesting fish a freshwater aquarist can have. South
American Cichlids are lake fish. More specifically, they are found in the lakes of South
America and Central America. With the exception of South American Cichlids that are
15 considered dwarf fish, most South American Cichlids can grow to sizes of up to a few
feet. In a home aquarium, the fish will grow as much as the tank allows, and a cichlid
may need to be moved to a larger tank in order to avoid stunting its growth. Live
feeding, using feeder goldfish, is often recommended for South American Cichlids, but
aquarists should be aware that live feeding greatly increases the growth rate of these
20 fish. According to Stanley Almira, “live feeding is perhaps the most exciting part of
owning S.A. Cichlids, however, one should be warned of the excessive growth that can
result. One must moderate live feeding to control size and also keep in mind the
aggression live feeding can cause.”²

As well as keeping size in control, as Almira mentions, live feeding can contribute
25 to the natural aggression seen in many South American Cichlids. In fact, regardless of
feeding habits, the aquarist must be aware of the innate aggressive (or non-aggres-
sive) tendencies of these fish. Reputable dealers of S.A. Cichlids will always let a
buyer know about the level of aggressiveness of the fish they wish to buy. Certain
types of S.A. Cichlids are classified as extremely aggressive, and these types of fish
30 often have problems living in a community tank. The most aggressive of the fish are
Managuense Cichlids (*Parachromis managuensis*) and Red Devil Cichlids (*Amphilo-
phus labiatus*). These two types of S.A. Cichlids are so highly aggressive that even one
Managuense or Red Devil dropped into a tank of less aggressive cichlids will likely
quickly set to work killing every less aggressive fish in the tank. “Could there be more
35 evil fish than these devil fish? They seek to destroy everything in their path and are
best left to the wild,”³ is the observation made by Gregori Anessi upon completion of
his 10 year study into the aggressive habits of Red Devils and Managuense.

The Managuense, also called the Jaguar Cichlid, originated in Nicaragua—Lake
Managua, specifically. It is gold with black markings and hints of red and blue in the
40 fins of the adult male. As they mature, Managuenses develop two “canine” type teeth
protruding from their bottom jaw. These teeth are used to tear through the delicate
flesh of other fish. Since a Managuense can grow to up to 2 feet long, fish of all
smaller sizes are in danger of becoming dinner for the great fish. The Managuense is

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- also known as one of the smartest freshwater fish. In fact, for a fish, the eyes display
 45 a depth of understanding counter to most people's impressions of fish as unthinking creatures.

¹ Frieslman, Gene R. *The Amazing Aquatic World of the Cichlid*. (New York: Brown and Brown, Inc., 2001), p. 305.

² Almira, Stanley. *Feeding and Caring for Your South American Cichlids*. (Philadelphia: Creatures of the Sea Publishing Co. 1999), Chapter 11, "Live Feeding and Its Ties to Growth/Aggression," p. 311.

³ Anessi, Gregori. *The Managuense, Brains, Brawn, and a Killer Instinct in Parachromis managuensis and Amphilophus labiatus*. (California: Aquarists Press, 1961), p. 111

44. What best describes this passage?
- (A) A passionate plea for increased ownership of South American Cichlids
 - (B) A dire warning of the danger presented by Managuense and Red Devil Cichlids
 - (C) An informative guide to the caring and feeding of tropical saltwater fish
 - (D) An instructive article for choosing and raising South American Cichlids
 - (E) A presentation of statistics about South American Cichlids
45. Which of the following rhetorical devices is used in the following sentence?
- "Could there be more evil fish than these devil fish?"
- (A) Parody
 - (B) Rhetorical question
 - (C) Emotive language
 - (D) Hyperbole
 - (E) Anecdote
46. What is the meaning of the word "innate" as used in line 26?
- (A) Natural
 - (B) Ungrateful
 - (C) Learned
 - (D) Extraordinary
 - (E) Strange
47. Which of the following is an accurate reading of the information in footnote 2?
- (A) Stanley Almira wrote a book called "Live Feeding and Its Ties to Growth/Aggression."
 - (B) Stanley Almira is the editor of "Feeding and Caring for Your South American Cichlids."
 - (C) Creatures of the Sea Publishing published "Feeding and Caring for Your South American Cichlids" in 1999.
 - (D) Chapter 11 of "Feeding and Caring for Your South American Cichlids" begins on page 311.
 - (E) Stanley Almira wrote his book in Philadelphia in 1999.
48. What word best describes the attitude of the author toward South American Cichlids?
- (A) Condescending
 - (B) Indifferent
 - (C) Fearful
 - (D) Reproachful
 - (E) Fondness
49. What is true about the footnotes as a whole?
- (A) They are all provided to show how the author researched the article.
 - (B) They are all cited as sources of direct quotes in the article.
 - (C) They are used to help promote the books written by Frieslman, Almira, and Anessi.
 - (D) None of the above
 - (E) All of the above

50. Based on the information in the last paragraph, what is the most likely reason that the Managuense is called a Jaguar Cichlid?
- (A) Because it has many teeth
 - (B) Because it has blue and red markings
 - (C) Because it is aggressive
 - (D) Because it is gold with black markings
 - (E) Because it is the smallest cichlid
51. The phrase "to love a creature is to understand a creature" in lines 9–10 is an example of
- (A) Parallel construction
 - (B) Onomatopoeia
 - (C) Alliteration
 - (D) Personification
 - (E) Analogy
52. Which book was written by Gene R. Frieshman?
- (A) *The Managuense, Brains, Brawn, and a Killer Instinct in Parachromis managuensis and Amphilophus labiatus*
 - (B) *Feeding and Caring for Your South American Cichlids*
 - (C) *The Amazing Aquatic World of the Cichlid*
 - (D) *Creatures of the Sea*
 - (E) *Live Feeding and Its Ties to Growth/Aggression*
53. What word would Gregori Anessi most likely use to describe Red Devils and Managuenses?
- (A) Remarkable
 - (B) Placid
 - (C) Incurable
 - (D) Moral
 - (E) Malevolent
54. What word is closest to the meaning of the word "great" in the sentence "Since a Managuense can grow to up to 2 feet long, fish of all smaller sizes are in danger of becoming dinner for the great fish."
- (A) Wonderful
 - (B) Huge
 - (C) Famous
 - (D) Magnificent
 - (E) Heroic

STOP

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

SECTION II

3 QUESTIONS • 2 HOURS 15 MINUTES

Directions: Read the passage below carefully. Write a well-developed essay analyzing how the author uses rhetoric and style to engage the reader. Pay special attention to such elements as diction, tone, style, and narrative pace.

Question 1

SUGGESTED TIME—40 MINUTES

Line The Publishers of the Standard Novels, in selecting *Frankenstein* for one of their series, expressed a wish that I should furnish them with some account of the origin of the story. I am the more willing to comply, because I shall thus give a general answer to the question, so very frequently asked me: "How I, then a young girl, came to think
5 of, and to dilate upon, so very hideous an idea?" It is true that I am very averse to bringing myself forward in print; but as my account will only appear as an appendage to a former production, and as it will be confined to such topics as have connection with my authorship alone, I can scarcely accuse myself of a personal intrusion. . . .

I busied myself *to think of a story*, a story to rival those which had excited us to this
10 task. One which would speak to the mysterious fears of our nature and awaken thrilling horror—one to make the reader dread to look round, to curdle the blood, and quicken the beatings of the heart. If I did not accomplish these things, my ghost story would be unworthy of its name. I thought and pondered—vainly. I felt that blank incapability of invention, which is the greatest misery of authorship, when dull
15 Nothing replies to our anxious invocations. *Have you thought of a story?* I was asked each morning, and each morning I was forced to reply with a mortifying negative. . . .

Many and long were the conversations between Lord Byron and Shelley, to which I was a devout but nearly silent listener. During one of these, various philosophical doctrines were discussed, and among others the nature of the principle of life and
20 whether there was any probability of its ever being discovered and communicated. . . . Perhaps a corpse would be reanimated; galvanism had given token such things. Perhaps the component parts of a creature might be manufactured, brought together, and endured with vital warmth.

Night waned upon this talk, and even the witching hour had gone by, before we
25 retired to rest. When I placed my head on my pillow, I did not sleep, nor could I be said to think. My imagination, unbidden, possessed and guided me, gifting the successive images that arose in my mind with a vividness far beyond the usual bounds of reverie. I saw—with shut eyes but acute mental vision—I saw the pale student of unhallowed arts kneeling beside the thing he had put together. I saw the hideous
30 phantasm of a man stretched out, and then, on the working of some powerful engine, show signs of life and stir with an uneasy, half vital motion. Frightful must it be, for supremely frightful would be the effect of any human endeavor to mock the stupendous mechanism of the Creator of the world. His success would terrify the artist; he would rush away from his odious handiwork, horror-stricken he would hope that, left
35 to itself, the slight spark of life that he had communicated would fade; that this thing, which had received such imperfect animation, would subside into dead matter; and he might sleep in the belief that the silence of the grave would quench forever the transient existence of the hideous corpse that he had looked upon as the cradle of life. He sleeps; but he is awakened; he opens his eyes; behold the horrid thing stands at

- 40 his bedside, opening his curtains, and looking on him with yellow, watery, but speculative eyes.

I opened mine in terror. The idea so possessed my mind, that a thrill of fear ran through me, and I wished to exchange the ghastly image of my fancy for the realities around. I see them still: the very room, the dark parquet, the closed shutters, with the moonlight struggling through, and the sense I had that the glassy lake and white high Alps were beyond. I could not so easily get rid of my hideous phantom: still it haunted me. I must try to think of something else. I recurred to my ghost story—my tiresome unlucky ghost story! O! if I could only contrive one that would frighten my reader as I myself had been frightened that night!

- 50 Swift as light and as cheering was the idea that broke in upon me. "I have found it! What terrified me will terrify others, and I need only describe the specter that haunted my midnight pillow." On the morrow I announced that I had *thought of a story*. I began that day with the words, *It was on a dreary night of November*, making only a transcript of the grim terrors of my waking dream.

—Mary Shelley

practice test

Directions: Read carefully this passage from Ralph Waldo Emerson's speech, "The American Scholar," given as the Phi Beta Kappa address at Harvard in 1837. Write a well-organized, well-reasoned essay that critically analyzes how Emerson used the English language and conventions to promote his ideas.

Question 2

SUGGESTED TIME—40 MINUTES

- Line The theory of books is noble. The scholar of the first age received into him the world
around; brooded thereon; gave it a new arrangement of his own mind, and uttered it
again. . . . It can stand, and it can go. It now endures, it now inspires.
Precisely in proportion to the depth of mind from which it issued, so high does it soar,
5 so long does it sing.
Or, I might say, it depends on how far the process had gone, of transmuting life into
truth. In proportion to the completeness of the distillation, so will the purity and
imperishableness of the product be. But none is quite perfect. . . . Each age, it is
found, must write its own books; or rather, each generation for the next succeeding.
10 The books of an older period will not fit this.
Yet hence arises a grave mischief. The sacredness which attaches to the act of
creation, the act of thought, is instantly transferred to the record. The poet chanting,
was felt to be a divine man. Henceforth the chant is divine also. The writer was a just
and wise spirit. Henceforward it is settled, the book is perfect; as love of the hero
15 corrupts into worship of his statue. Instantly, the book becomes noxious. The guide is
a tyrant. . . . The sluggish and perverted mind of the multitude, always slow to open
to the incursions of Reason, having once so opened, having once received this book,
stands upon it, and makes an outcry, if it disparaged. Colleges are built on it. Books
are written on it by thinkers, not by Man Thinking; by men of talent, that is, who
20 start wrong, who set out from accepted dogmas, not from their own sight of principles.
Meek young men grow up in libraries, believing it their duty to accept the views which
Cicero, which Locke, which Bacon, have given, forgetful that Cicero, Locke and Bacon
were only young men in libraries when they wrote these books.
Hence, instead of man thinking, we have the book worm. . . .
Books are the best of things, well used; abused, among the worst.

—Ralph Waldo Emerson

Directions: The following prompt is based on the following six sources. The assignment requires that you synthesize a number of the sources into a coherent, well-written essay that takes a position. Use at least three of the sources to support your position. Do not simply paraphrase or summarize the sources. Your argument should be the focus of your essay and the sources should support this argument. Remember to attribute both direct and indirect citations.

Question 3

SUGGESTED TIME—15 MINUTES FOR READING AND 40 MINUTES FOR WRITING

Introduction: In recent years, government censorship of content delivered over public airwaves has become an issue. Satellite radio delivers content to listeners who are paid subscribers. Because satellite radio is a paid service, it is not regulated by government. Traditional radio (terrestrial radio) is subject to censorship. Because of its ability to deliver uncensored content, might satellite radio eventually replace terrestrial radio?

Assignment: Read the following sources (including any introductory information) carefully. Then, write an essay that supports, qualifies, or disputes the argument that satellite radio will replace terrestrial radio because of government censorship. Synthesize at least three of the sources to support your position.

You may refer to the sources by their titles (Source A, Source B, etc.) or by the descriptions in parentheses.

Source A (Allsworth)

Source B (Jones and Brooks)

Source C (Gates)

Source D (McDonald)

Source E (Chart)

Source F (Lopez)

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE

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practice test

SOURCE A

Allsworth, Elissa. "New Gadgets," *Pastimes Magazine Monthly*, May 22, 2001

The following passage is excerpted from an article that talks about satellite radio as a new option for radio listening.

The communications industry is buzzing about a new product that some say may revolutionize the way people listen to the radio. That product is satellite radio. Unlike traditional radio, which works by broadcasting content over local frequencies, satellite radio content is delivered via satellite. Satellite radio has an advantage over traditional radio in that you could drive across the country and never have to change your radio station! You could pick up the same station, at the same number on your dial, in Massachusetts and in Alaska! For anyone who takes long car trips, this is a wonderful product.

In addition to the technical differences between satellite and traditional radio, there are significant content differences. Because satellite radio is delivered to paid subscribers, there is a lot of freedom in the content offered. For example, music stations can devote themselves to one very specific type of music, such as a station that plays only Elvis tunes. Because satellite radio is a paid service, commercials are not needed, so listeners can also receive commercial-free radio. In addition, those who do not agree with government censorship of music can listen to uncensored music and talk radio via satellite radio. Radio hosts who have been fired in recent years due to questionable content may find new homes on satellite radio.

SOURCE B

Jones, Janna, and Dana Brooks. "DJ Extreme Takes His Show on the Road" Available at <http://talkradiomagazine.com>, August 2003

The following passage is excerpted from an online article about a DJ who was fired from traditional radio and began a new show on satellite radio.

Fans of DJ Extreme were extremely disappointed last year when the popular afternoon DJ was fired from his job at WWCB radio for "a questionable bit" on his show. The bit caused the station to have to pay almost a million dollars in fines to the government for airing content that is against regulations. Says a station employee who asked not to be named, "DJ Extreme was warned numerous times about his on-air behavior, and he continued to try to push it as far as he could go. Due to this, his tenure with this radio station, and possibly his radio career, is over."

And for a while, it looked like the career of DJ Extreme was, indeed, over. After an initial flurry of talk show appearances following his ouster from the station, the DJ appeared to disappear. But last month, with almost no fanfare, he was back—but this time, on satellite radio. The lack of fanfare did not last long, though, as word spread that DJ Extreme was on the airwaves once again. And in the two weeks that followed his debut, sales of his brand of satellite radio increased by 1 million subscriptions. That's right—1 million! And according to the satellite company, the subscription numbers continue to grow. Maybe firing DJ Extreme was not such a good idea after all, because at least 1 million people have made the switch to satellite radio, possibly leaving their traditional radios in the dust.

SOURCE C

Gates, Juan. "Terrestrial Radio Is Not Dead" *Radio Weekly*, February 15, 2005.

The following passage is excerpted from an article that refutes the idea that satellite radio will replace terrestrial radio.

Satellite radio seems to be the new fad. That's right, I said fad. Sure, it's a new product and seems to offer some exciting broadcasting possibilities, but there is a catch—you have to *pay* for this great content. And some people will pay for satellite radio; many already have. It's a neat alternative to radio, as long as you want to pay for it. It seems silly to pay for radio, since it is available for free across the nation. Sure, you have to listen to commercials, and sometimes your favorite song is censored, but is that really a problem? Who would disagree with not allowing foul language on public airwaves? It seems strange that people would get so hung up on such a small amount of censorship.

Satellite radio providers would like you to believe that soon satellite will be your only option because terrestrial radio will become a thing of the past. Please! In the few years that satellite radio has been available, there have been large numbers of initial subscribers. But what the satellite companies don't want you to know is that a high percentage of subscribers do not renew their subscriptions because they do not want to pay for them. In addition, of all people who have won satellite receivers and free one-year subscriptions in nationwide contests, almost 60 percent do not renew their subscription after their free year is up. This says that although many people may enjoy the content, when it comes down to it, they don't want to pay for it. And for this reason, traditional radio will never die. And I predict that as the years go by, more and more people will come to their senses and stop paying for something you can get for free.

SOURCE D

McDonald, Aurora. "We Are Hiding from the Issue" *Issues Digest*, April 2006

The following passage is excerpted from a letter to the editor of *Issues Digest* about the necessity of censorship in some cases.

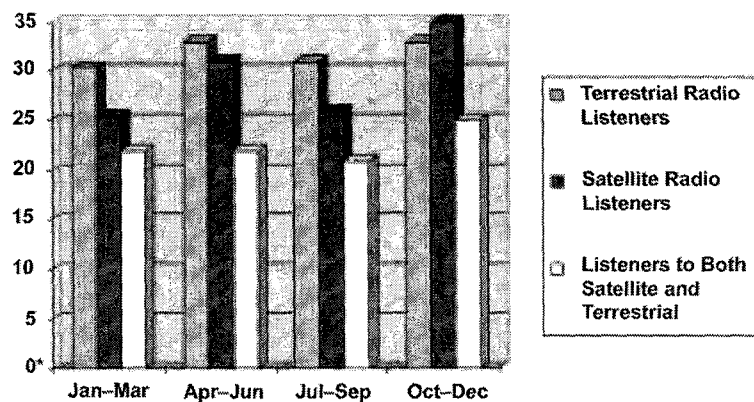
Satellite radio versus terrestrial radio seems to be an ongoing theme in the communications industry lately. Will satellite replace terrestrial radio? Should we let that happen? I don't think so. The battle between satellite and terrestrial radio has become a broad battle about supposedly "free speech." Proponents of uncensored free radio seem to think that regulating the airwaves is a free speech issue. And while it is true that free speech is protected, not *all* speech is protected. It is not legal to slander someone. It is not legal to yell "fire!" in a crowded theater, and everyone seems to agree with these regulations. But when it comes to bleeping out a dirty word on public air, some people get all up in arms.

We are hiding from the issue that censorship is simply necessary in some cases. The advent of satellite radio is simply clouding the issue. It should not even come up in censorship discussions. People pay for satellite radio. If they do not like the content, they can stop paying. Now, some may tell you that if you don't like the content on a public radio station, you should simply change the station. But these people perhaps have never been riding in a van full of children and been a bit too slow to change the station before a chorus of "what does that mean," or "ohhh, she said a bad word" fills the car. Yes, one can simply change the station. However, isn't it nice that the government makes it possible that we don't have to? The issue is our children being protected from unsuitable content. While parents of course share in this responsibility, it is wonderful to know that there is a government agency on our side.

SOURCE E

Adapted from *Satellite Versus Terrestrial: Who Listens to What*. Illinois: The Research Group, 2006

Satellite Radio vs. Terrestrial Radio: Numbers for all four quarters of 2005. Numbers are percentages of people who listen to terrestrial radio, satellite radio, or both. 19,000 people responded to the poll.



*Numbers represent 0–35 percent of 19,000 people polled.

SOURCE F

Lopez, Angelo. "The Radio Renaissance" *The Past Magazine*, October 1, 2004

The following passage is excerpted from an article about how satellite radio programming is bringing more people to radio.

The best thing that could happen to radio happened: the advent of satellite radio. Satellite radio has saved a dying medium. Who listens to the radio for anything but music, anymore? Sure, there are some successful talk stations, but not too many, and there is a lack of variety at that. The golden days of radio, where a family might gather around the living room to listen to a show, seemed to be over, completely replaced by television. And then, television seemed to be replaced by video games, excluding adults altogether. This is the direction family entertainment has taken, I often thought to myself.

But then, something amazing happened. My son won a satellite radio receiver and subscription a few months ago. I have to admit I was at first worried about the kind of content he would find, and the fact that the content is not regulated did give me pause. But I trusted my son, and I turned out to be right. After playing with the radio for a few weeks, he discovered a wonderful station that replays old radio shows from the 1930s. Who would think a 13-year-old would be interested in old radio shows? It turns out, my son is. And better yet, he got his little sister interested as well. Now, every Wednesday, our whole family gathers around the radio to listen to a radio show! Not the TV, the radio! It has been a wonderful experience. TV and video games have not been replaced, but, somehow, more family time has been added to our week due to the radio show. It is nice to know that my family is spending the kind of time together that my parents and grandparents did.

STOP

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