

Practice Test I

Reading Test

1. (A) (B) (C) (D)
2. (F) (G) (H) (J)
3. (A) (B) (C) (D)
4. (F) (G) (H) (J)
5. (A) (B) (C) (D)
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37. (A) (B) (C) (D)
38. (F) (G) (H) (J)
39. (A) (B) (C) (D)
40. (F) (G) (H) (J)

Reading Test

35 Minutes — 40 Questions

DIRECTIONS: Each of the four passages in this section is followed by ten questions. Answer each question based on what is stated or implied in the passage and shade the corresponding oval on your answer grid.

Passage 1

Natural Science

Line Thrombosis refers to abnormal clotting that
causes the blood flow in a blood vessel to become
obstructed. Venous thrombosis refers to such an
obstruction in a vein, often at some site of inflam-
(05) mation, disease, or injury to the blood vessel wall.
The clot (thrombus) may remain fixed at the site of
origin, adhering to the wall of the vein. Or the clot
(or a fragment of it) may break loose to be carried
elsewhere in the circulatory system by the blood.
(10) The migratory clot or fragment is then called an
embolus.

In pulmonary embolism, the clot or fragment
breaks free from its site of origin, usually a deep
vein of the leg or pelvis, and is carried by the blood
(15) through progressively larger veins into the inferior
vena cava, a very large abdominal vein that empties
into the right side of the heart. The embolus is
pumped through the right side of the heart and into
the pulmonary artery, whose branches supply
(20) blood to the lungs. Depending on its size, the embo-
lus may pass through the larger pulmonary
branches, but may eventually enter a branch too
narrow to allow it to pass. Here it lodges, obstruct-
ing blood flow to the lung tissues supplied by that
(25) vessel and its finer divisions “downstream” from
the embolus.

The clinical consequences of pulmonary
embolism vary with the size of the embolus and the
extent to which it reduces total blood flow to the
(30) lungs. Very small emboli cause so little circulatory
impairment that they may produce no clinical signs
or symptoms at all. In fact, among the estimated
300,000 patients who experience pulmonary
embolism each year, the great majority suffer no
(35) serious symptoms or complications, and the disor-
der clears up without significant aftereffects.

However, in a significant percentage of patients,
the pulmonary embolism is massive, sometimes
reducing total pulmonary blood flow by 50 percent
(40) or more; and the consequences may be grave: seri-
ously strained circulation, shock, or acute respira-
tory failure. Massive pulmonary embolism causes
some 50,000 deaths each year in the U.S.

Certain classes of patients are more likely than
others to develop venous thrombosis with its atten-
dant risk of pulmonary embolism. Disorders that
increase susceptibility include venous inflammation
(phlebitis), congestive heart failure, and certain
forms of cancer. Women are more susceptible
during pregnancy and during recovery from child-
(50) birth than at other times, and those taking birth
control pills appear to be at slightly higher risk
than are women who do not. Postoperative patients
constitute a high-risk group, particularly following
pelvic surgery and orthopedic procedures involving
(55) the hip. Any operations requiring that the patient be
immobilized for prolonged periods afterward exacer-
bate the risk of this problem. Among patients
recovering from hip fractures, for example, the
incidence of venous thrombosis may run as high as
(60) 50 percent.

Venous thrombosis can sometimes be diag-
nosed by the presence of a swollen extremity with
some evidence of inflammation or a clot that can be
felt when the affected vein is examined. But some-
(65) times venous thrombosis produces no clear-cut
clinical signs so that other tests may be needed to
confirm the diagnosis.

One such test entails injecting fibrinogen
tagged with a radioactive isotope of iodine into the
blood. Fibrinogen has a strong affinity for blood
clots and is incorporated into them, carrying its
radioactive label with it. The clot can then be
located with a radiation-sensing device.

Another diagnostic technique, called venogra-
phy, involves injecting a dye (one that shows
clearly on X-rays) into the vein where obstruction is
suspected. The X-ray venogram provides very
detailed information on the extent and location of
(80) the obstruction.

A third technique uses sensitive instruments
that measure blood flow in vessels of the extremi-
ties to detect any circulatory impairment that may
result from thrombosis.

Signs of nonfatal pulmonary embolism may
(85) include sudden shortness of breath, chest pain,
increased heart rate, restlessness and anxiety, a fall
in blood pressure, and loss of consciousness. But
clinical symptoms may vary by their presence or

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- (90) absence and in their intensity, and their similarity to symptoms that may result from other disorders can make the diagnosis of pulmonary embolism difficult on this basis alone.

Pulmonary angiography (X-ray visualization of the pulmonary artery and its branches after injection of a radiopaque dye) is the most reliable diagnostic technique, but it is a complex test that cannot be done routinely in all patients. A somewhat simpler test involves injecting extremely fine particles of a radioactively labeled material such as albumin into a vein and then scanning the lungs with a radiation detector while the particles traverse the pulmonary blood vessels.

1. The purpose of the first paragraph is
 - A. to analyze the causes of blood clots.
 - B. to describe types of blood clots.
 - C. to predict who is most likely to get a blood clot.
 - D. to inform the readers of steps to take for the prevention of blood clots.
2. Which of the following best describes the difference between a thrombosis and an embolus?
 - F. A thrombosis is in the lung; an embolism may be anywhere.
 - G. A thrombosis is usually fatal; an embolism is rarely fatal.
 - H. A thrombosis remains stationary; an embolism moves within the circulatory system.
 - J. A thrombosis is larger than an embolism.
3. Which of the following may you infer about pulmonary embolism?
 - A. It may cure itself.
 - B. It is invariably fatal.
 - C. It is more severe in children than in adults.
 - D. It is directly related to diet.
4. According to the passage, a common origin for a pulmonary thrombosis is in the
 - F. heart.
 - G. brain.
 - H. leg.
 - J. arm.
5. In lines 45–46, the phrase “attendant risk” means
 - A. risks faced by those who aid others.
 - B. risks that accompany something else.
 - C. minimal, almost nonexistent risks.
 - D. risks for women only, not for men.
6. In lines 57 and 58, “exacerbate” means
 - F. reduce.
 - G. cure.
 - H. heal.
 - J. make worse.
7. Which of the following may you substitute for “clinical signs” (line 67)?
 - A. Hospitals
 - B. Deaths
 - C. Diseases
 - D. Symptoms
8. Which of the following may be the best title for the passage?
 - F. How to Cure Embolisms
 - G. How Blood Clots Develop
 - H. Means of Preventing Blood Clots and Embolisms
 - J. Description and Diagnosis of Blood Clots
9. The three tests discussed in lines 69–84 are introduced for which of the following purposes?
 - A. to lament the high cost of diagnosis
 - B. to prove that any blood clot can eventually be diagnosed
 - C. to describe the means of confirming a suspected diagnosis
 - D. to reject the premise that all blood clots are fatal
10. According to the author, using clinical symptoms to diagnose pulmonary embolisms
 - F. is cheaper and more time-effective than using high-tech machinery.
 - G. should be done cautiously and in conjunction with other tests.
 - H. may be done only in the least-acute cases.
 - J. cannot be done routinely on all patients.

Passage 2

Prose Fiction

(From *Nicholas Nickleby* by Charles Dickens)

Line This was a young lady who could be scarcely
eighteen, of very slight and delicate figure, but
exquisitely shaped, who, walking timidly up to the
desk, made an inquiry, in a very low tone of voice,
(05) relative to some situation as governess, or compan-
ion to a lady. She raised her veil, for an instant,
while she preferred the inquiry, and disclosed a
countenance of most uncommon beauty, though
shaded by a cloud of sadness, which, in one so
(10) young, was doubly remarkable. Having received a
card of reference to some person on the books, she
made the usual acknowledgment, and glided away.

She was neatly, but very quietly attired; so
much so, indeed, that it seemed as though her
(15) dress, if it had been worn by one who imparted
fewer graces of her own to it, might have looked
poor and shabby. Her attendant — for she had
one — was a red-faced, round-eyed slovenly girl,
who, from a certain roughness about the bare arms
(20) that peeped from under her draggled shawl, and
the half-washed-out-traces of smut and blacklead
which tattooed her countenance, was clearly of
a kin with the servant-of-all-work on the farm:
between whom and herself there had passed
(25) various grins and glances, indicative of the
freemasonry of the craft.

The girl followed her mistress; and before
Nicholas had recovered from the first effect of his
surprise and admiration, the young lady was gone. It
(30) is not a matter of such utter improbability as some
sober people may think, that he would have fol-
lowed them out, had he not been restrained by what
passed between the fat lady and her bookkeeper.

(35) “When is she coming again, Tom?” asked the fat
lady.

“Tomorrow morning,” replied Tom, mending
his pen.

“Where have you sent her to?” asked the fat
lady.

(40) “Mrs. Clark’s,” replied Tom.

“She’ll have a nice life of it, if she goes there,”
observed the fat lady, taking a pinch of snuff from a
tin box.

Tom made no other reply than thrusting his
tongue into his cheek, and pointing the feather of
his pen towards Nicholas — reminders which
elicited from the fat lady an inquiry of, “Now, sir,
what can we do for you?” (45)

Nicholas briefly replied, that he wanted to
know whether there was any such post to be had,
(50) as secretary or amanuensis to a gentleman.

“Any such!” rejoined the mistress; “a dozen
such. An’t there, Tom?”

“I should think so,” answered that young gentle-
man; and as he said it, he winked towards Nicholas
(55) with a degree of familiarity which he, no doubt,
intended for a rather flattering compliment,
but with which Nicholas was most ungratefully
disgusted.

Upon reference to the book, it appeared that
the dozen secretaryships had dwindled down to
(60) one. Mr. Gregsbury, of Manchester Buildings,
Westminster, wanted a young man, to keep his
papers and correspondence in order; and Nicholas
was exactly the sort of young man that Mr.
(65) Gregsbury wanted.

“I don’t know what the terms are, as he said
he’d settle them himself with the party,” observed
the fat lady; “but they must be pretty good ones,
because he’s a member of Parliament.” (70)

Inexperienced as he was, Nicholas did not feel
quite assured in the face of this reasoning, or the
justice of this conclusion; but without troubling
himself to question it, he took down the address,
and resolved to wait upon Mr. Gregsbury without
(75) delay.

“I don’t know what the number is,” said Tom,
“but Manchester Buildings isn’t a large place; and if
the worst comes to worst, it won’t take you very
long to knock at all the doors on both sides of the
(80) way till you find him out. I say, what a good-looking
girl that was, wasn’t she?”

“What girl?” demanded Nicholas sternly.

“Oh yes. I know — what gal, eh?” whispered
Tom, shutting one eye, and cocking his chin in the
air. “You didn’t see her, you didn’t — I say, don’t
you wish you was me, when she comes tomorrow
(85) morning?”

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Nicholas looked at the ugly clerk, as if he had a
(90) mind to reward his admiration of the young lady by
beating the ledger about his ears, but he refrained
and strode haughtily out of the office; setting at
defiance, in his indignation, those ancient laws of
chivalry, which not only made it proper and lawful
(95) for all good knights to hear the praise of the ladies
to whom they were devoted, but rendered it incumbent
upon them to roam about the world, and
knock on the head all such matter-of-fact and unpo-
etical characters, as declined to exalt, above all the
(100) earth, damsels whom they had never chanced to
look upon or hear of — as if that were any excuse!

11. Which of the following is the best way of rewriting the expression “preferred the inquiry” (line 7) without changing the author’s original meaning?
- A. liked one question better than another
 - B. asked the question
 - C. recommended one specific question
 - D. answered a question
12. The author probably chose the word “glided” in line 12 to
- F. create a feeling of subterfuge and cunning on the part of the young woman.
 - G. show how unusual the young woman’s conduct was in a person so young.
 - H. make the reader feel the young woman’s shyness and quietness, or grace.
 - J. indicate the speed with which the entire transaction took place.
13. The first sentence in the second paragraph
- A. demonstrates a bias towards brighter clothing.
 - B. expresses contempt and scorn at the girl’s unfashionable attire.
 - C. contrasts the quality of the clothing with the shabbiness of the surroundings.
 - D. indicates that the author believes that “the woman makes the clothes,” rather than “the clothes make the woman.”
14. Which of the following is another way to express the author’s statement, “. . . was clearly of a kin with the servant-of-all-work on the farm . . .” (lines 22 and 23)?
- F. held the same status as the farm servant
 - G. was obviously a relative of the farm servant
 - H. had previously worked as a laborer on a farm
 - J. was trying to better her position in life
15. The statement that “It is not a matter of such utter improbability as some sober people may think . . .” (lines 29–31) means that
- A. the narrator was intoxicated at the time this event occurred.
 - B. the event was obviously inevitable.
 - C. it would not be as surprising or as unexpected as some people might think
 - D. it is completely impossible.
16. The conversation between Tom and the fat lady about the young woman’s coming again tomorrow (lines 34–43) indicates that
- F. the girl comes to the office every day as part of her routine.
 - G. the girl will probably not enjoy the post to which she was sent.
 - H. the girl will begin working for Tom and the fat lady the next day.
 - J. the girl wants to see the narrator again.
17. “‘I should think so,’ answered that young gentleman, and as he said it, he winked towards Nicholas with a degree of familiarity which he, no doubt, intended for a rather flattering compliment . . .” (lines 54–57). The author implies by this statement
- A. that Tom and Nicholas are friends.
 - B. that Tom recognized and approved of Nicholas’s interest in the young woman who had just left.
 - C. that Tom meant to imply that Nicholas was such a man that his services would be greatly valued.
 - D. that the young gentleman knew that the fat lady was going to cheat Nicholas.
18. The fat lady’s comments about Mr. Gregsbury’s being a member of Parliament (lines 67–70)
- F. are meant to reassure Nicholas as to the superiority of the position offered.
 - G. are untrue.
 - H. are intended to demonstrate the high-class clientele of which the fat lady boasts.
 - J. are given as an excuse for her having but the one listing.

19. In the context of the passage, “to wait upon” (line 75) means
- A. to be delayed by.
 - B. to visit.
 - C. to serve.
 - D. to doubt.
20. Which of the following most closely captures the meaning of the last paragraph of the passage?
- F. Nicholas and the clerk both chivalrously agreed that the young woman was beautiful and were determined to fight each other for her affections.
 - G. Nicholas was insulted that the clerk would think that he, Nicholas, would be interested in a woman as obviously low class as the young lady.
 - H. Nicholas had a duty to defend the young woman against what he perceived as slurs upon her character made by the clerk.
 - J. The clerk had motivated Nicholas to forget the job and go seek the young woman in order to tell her of his feelings toward her.

Passage 3

Natural Science

Line Tales abound of the large snake of Trinidad,
 Surinam, and Bolivia known as the bushmaster. The
 bushmaster, found primarily in South and Central
 America, is the largest venomous (poisonous)
 (05) snake in the New World. The names of this snake
 tell much about it. The Latin name of the bushmas-
 ter is *Lachesis muta*. The *Lachesis* comes from
 Greek mythology, and refers to one of the three
 Fates. The Greeks believed that the Fates were
 (10) women who determined how long the “string” of a
 person’s life would be. When the Fates cut the
 string, the person’s life would cease. The bite of the
Lachesis muta, the bushmaster snake, can indeed
 kill. It has been known to kill even humans
 (15) (although the actual death or injury may come from
 the bacteria on the snake’s fangs, rather than from
 the venom itself). The *muta* part of the name is sim-
 ilar to our common word mute, and derives from
 the fact that although the snake shakes its tail — as
 (20) does the rattlesnake, to which it is related — when
 it senses danger, because there are no rattles on the
 bushmaster’s tail, no noise is made.

A second name for the bushmaster is *concha*
pita, meaning pineapple tail. This name reflects the
 (25) fact that the snake is covered in raised scales. The
 bushmaster can vary in color (most frequently in

shades of brown), but is often tan with dark brown
 markings in the shape of diamonds. The snake’s col-
 oring serves as an excellent camouflage in the
 forests where it lies. Bushmasters are usually soli- (30)
 tary animals, coming together only during breeding.
 After breeding, the bushmaster female lays up to 12
 eggs in a group called a clutch. While the eggs are
 in the clutch, the bushmaster exhibits a strong
 maternal instinct, coiling around and protecting the (35)
 eggs. This maternal instinct is quite rare among rep-
 tiles. When the eggs hatch — usually in two to three
 months — the young are immediately capable of
 survival on their own.

The bushmaster is a type of pit viper. The “pit” (40)
 in the snake’s name comes from the fact that it has
 a hollow pit close to the eye. The pit is covered by
 skin to protect it. The purpose of the pit is to sense
 heat. The heat is given off by the bushmaster’s
 prey, which consists of warm-blooded animals. The (45)
 most common prey of the pit viper is a rodent.
 Usually, a viper will bite its prey, then retreat, let-
 ting the venom do the actual killing of the smaller
 animal. Should the animal wander away during its
 death throes, the bushmaster can follow the (50)
 animal’s scent to find it later. Some bushmasters,
 however, bite their prey, then hold their fangs in the
 animal, often lifting it off the ground. Bushmasters

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- (55) can patiently stalk their prey, hiding under the leaves or trees of the forest and waiting for the prey to pass. For this reason, some scientists refer to bushmasters as ambush predators.

- (60) The bushmaster itself has few enemies. Some larger species of snakes that are not susceptible to the pit viper's venom, such as certain constrictors, can feed on the bushmaster. And like all snakes, the bushmaster may be attacked by the large birds of prey. However, in the final analysis, the greatest foe of the snake is encroaching civilization. More and more of the animal's habitat — forests that until recently were considered remote and uninhabitable by humans — is being cleared. The bushmaster, while not an endangered species, is undergoing an alarming decline in numbers.

- (70) Some think that the bushmaster's reputation for ferocity is misplaced. True, the animal is daunting by its sheer size. Some can reach lengths of 12 feet. However, except when hunting or attempting to breed, bushmasters are relatively placid, unaggressive creatures. Most of the injuries reported from bushmasters occurred when hikers accidentally stepped on drowsing snakes (whose coloration and silent warning system rarely alert humans to the snake's presence). They are nocturnal, and thus more aggressive at night than in the daytime.

21. The primary purpose of the passage is to
- A. explain why bushmaster snakes are the most poisonous snakes in the world
 - B. distinguish between the truths and myths regarding the bushmaster snake
 - C. suggest ways to use the bushmaster snakes to benefit mankind
 - D. explain the origins of the bushmaster's name
22. Which of the following best describes the question that remains unanswered in the passage?
- F. Why is the snake colored the way it is?
 - G. What is the purpose of the pits in the viper's head?
 - H. What does the bushmaster eat?
 - J. How does a bushmaster attract its mate?
23. According to the passage, which of the following characteristics of a bushmaster is rare among reptiles?
- A. the pits around its head
 - B. the number of eggs it lays in one clutch
 - C. its maternal instincts
 - D. the lack of rattles on its tail

24. It can be inferred from the passage that
- F. the bushmaster is not the world's largest venomous snake
 - G. the bushmasters have more brightly colored skins in the tropics
 - H. a bushmaster attacks only when threatened
 - J. because the central American rainforests are being threatened, the bushmaster is an endangered species
25. Which of the following is the reason the bushmaster is called an ambush predator?
- A. It lives primarily in bushes in the Amazon.
 - B. It hides from its prey and then attacks it secretly.
 - C. It attacks only smaller animals.
 - D. It feeds off only live flesh, not carrion.
26. Which of the following does the author mean in lines 70–71 by stating that “the bushmaster's reputation for ferocity is misplaced”?
- F. The bushmaster is fierce only when outside of its normal habitat.
 - G. The bushmaster is becoming more and more fierce because it is endangered.
 - H. People are wrong in considering the bushmaster fierce.
 - J. People fear the bushmaster.
27. Which of the following is most reasonable to infer from the second to last paragraph?
- A. Bushmasters may become endangered soon.
 - B. Bushmasters' venom is not deadly to any birds.
 - C. Bushmasters' venom is not deadly to humans.
 - D. Bushmasters cannot survive.
28. The passage suggests that the reason hikers are more frequently attacked by bushmasters is
- F. hikers disturb the snakes at sleep
 - G. hikers enter the territories most fiercely defended by the snakes
 - H. hikers disturb the snake's breeding grounds
 - J. snakes are out more in the night than in the daytime

29. The main point of the last paragraph is that
- A. bushmasters sleep during the day
 - B. bushmasters will attack to protect their young and their food
 - C. bushmasters are quiet and hard to detect
 - D. bushmasters are not as aggressive as some people believe
30. Which of the following questions is NOT answered in the passage?
- F. Who are the primary enemies of the bushmaster?
 - G. How does a bushmaster locate its prey?
 - H. Why is the bushmaster considered aggressive?
 - J. Why is a bushmaster's maternal instinct stronger than that of other snakes?

Passage 4

Social Science

- Line Symbolism in architecture is often overlooked by those who simply enjoy the beauty of the buildings. The United States Capitol is one such example of a building that is rarely examined more than
- (05) superficially, yet has a wealth of symbols of interest to the American people. Starting off with one small wing in 1800, the Capitol has been the site of the inauguration of most of the presidents since Thomas Jefferson in 1801. Abraham Lincoln's
- (10) inaugural took place under scaffolding of increased construction in 1861. During Lincoln's term, he responded to critics who complained about the cost of the construction by saying that the Capitol is a symbol of the unity of the nation, and that
- (15) "if people see the Capitol going on, it is a sign we intend the Union shall go on." Lincoln may be said to have begun and ended his presidency in the Capitol: His body lay in state in the Rotunda after his 1865 assassination.
- (20) Farmers are symbolically represented by the products depicted on columns in the original Senate wing, including corn and tobacco. (One ponders the fact that the sculptors hired to create such American symbols came from abroad.) Of course,
- (25) some architectural items are more overt than symbolic, such as the Statue of Freedom that is atop the Capitol dome. On the base of the statue is incised "E Pluribus Unum," which is Latin for "Out of many, one," and is also found on the Great Seal of the
- (30) United States.

- In 1814, the British, fighting the war of 1812, captured Washington and set fire to most of its buildings, including the Capitol. While there was much damage inflicted upon the building, including
- (35) the gutting of the interiors and the scarring of exteriors, there was not complete destruction during the conflagration because of a fortuitous rainstorm that hit Washington that evening. It was followed the next day by a windstorm that killed British
- (40) officers and set off gunpowder explosions and destroyed houses. The British officers decided to retreat and the Capitol was spared.

One of the most striking features of the Capitol is its collection of artworks. Most tell a story about American history; some also present interesting facts about their artists. Samuel Morse, before he invented the telegraph for which he is best known, was a painter. He painted a night session of the House that featured each individual member, having painstakingly convinced each member to sit for him in order that he could get the likeness correct. A painting of the Marquis de Lafayette (who, incidentally, was the first foreign visitor to speak before a Joint Meeting of Congress) hangs in the House. Paintings trace the expansion of the country as well. An Emanuel Leutze 1862 painting called "Westward the Course of Empire takes Its Way" showed pioneers crossing a divide. And it's not just paintings that portray American history. A Thomas Crawford bronze door shows Washington saying goodbye in New York to his officers. The frieze on the Rotunda depicts William Penn's treaty with the Indians. Statues abound, including, perhaps surprisingly, one of a Confederate general, Floridian Edmund Kirby Smith. Women are remembered as well. Amusingly nicknamed "Women in a Bathtub," an eight-ton block of marble honors a trio of suffragettes: Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Susan B. Anthony, and Lucretia Mott. Also found are statues of Ethan Allen, the Revolutionary War hero from Vermont, Robert Fulton, the creator of the steamboat, and John Gorrie, M.D., a physician who patented the first ice-cream making machine in 1851, in an attempt to find something to cool down his fevered patients.

31. The primary point of the first paragraph is
- A. Presidents are usually sworn into office on the steps of the Capitol.
 - B. The Capitol is over 200 years old.
 - C. The Capitol holds much symbolism for Americans.
 - D. A beautiful building cannot truly be appreciated unless one understands its symbolism.

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32. What did the author mean by saying that Lincoln ended his presidency in the Capitol?
- F. Lincoln said goodbye to his party members on the steps of the Capitol.
 - G. Lincoln was involved in a scandal in the Capitol that brought down his presidency.
 - H. Lincoln's body was returned to the Capitol after he'd been shot.
 - J. Lincoln used the Capitol, not the White House, as his office of the Presidency.
33. Which of the following would the author most probably use to describe the fact that American symbols found in the Capitol were sculpted by foreign artists?
- A. irony
 - B. ingenuity
 - C. perspicacity
 - D. pride
34. As it is used in line 25, the word "overt" most nearly means
- F. large
 - G. obvious
 - H. mysterious
 - J. artistic
35. In line 37, "conflagration" most nearly means
- A. rainstorm
 - B. evening
 - C. bombing
 - D. fire
36. Which of the following may best be implied by paragraph three?
- F. American forces were superior to British forces of the time.
 - G. The British were too superstitious to fight after the occurrences that seemed to favor the American cause.
 - H. The Capitol was completely destroyed by the British and had to be rebuilt.
 - J. The Capitol was saved from destruction by natural forces.
37. According to the passage, one function of the art in the Capitol is
- A. to support and finance American art classes
 - B. to provide physical proof to Americans of the use of their tax dollars
 - C. to portray American history
 - D. to put on public display various artworks presented to the President and Congress over the years
38. The passage answers all of the following questions EXCEPT
- F. How did the sculpture "Women in a Bathtub" get its nickname?
 - G. What does *E Pluribus Unum* mean?
 - H. Who was the first foreign citizen to speak before a joint session of Congress?
 - J. Other than paintings, what type of artwork is found in the Capitol?
39. It is reasonable to infer that the author uses the phrase "perhaps surprisingly" in lines 63–64 to imply
- A. one wouldn't expect a tribute to a former enemy in the Capitol
 - B. one wouldn't expect a Southerner to be honored in the North
 - C. most statues are of civilians, not military people
 - D. most statues are of more famous people, not a relatively unknown general
40. Which of the following was most probably the author's reason for listing all the people portrayed in statues in the Capitol?
- F. to prove that there is an equal representation of men and women
 - G. to signify the different types of artworks found in the building
 - H. to demonstrate the variety of people who have contributed to America
 - J. to provide a touch of comic relief



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