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## Revising/Editing

Questions 1 – 11

**DIRECTIONS:** Read and answer each of the following questions. You will be asked to recognize and correct errors in sentences or short paragraphs. Mark the **best** answer for each question.

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1. Read this sentence.

**The cashier explained to the customer that the discount on peas only applied if carrots were bought along with the peas, yet the customer belligerently demanded a discount on only peas.**

Which edit should be made to correct this sentence?

- A. NO CHANGE
- B. insert a comma after customer
- C. insert a comma after applied
- D. insert a comma before and after belligerently

2. Read this sentence.

**The hardware shop, the diner and the grocery store are located between Judy's house which is on the corner of Main Street and Manor Avenue, and Jeanine's apartment on Grand Boulevard.**

Which edit should be made to correct this sentence?

- A. insert a comma after store
- B. insert a comma after house
- C. insert a comma after Street
- D. insert a comma after apartment

3. Read this sentence.

**However, most cats that are neutered and that are provided with all the amenities of outdoor living in their indoor environment, which is limited in space, can live their entire lives indoors without behavioral problems, even with severe space constraints.**

Which revision of sentence 13 uses the most precise language?

- A. Even with no space, most neutered cats that have the outdoor amenities in their indoor environment can live their entire lives indoors, free of behavioral problems.
- B. However, even with no space, most cats that are neutered and provided with all the amenities of outdoor living in their indoor environment can live their entire lives indoors, free of behavioral problems.
- C. However, even with severe space constraints, most cats that are neutered and provided with all the amenities of outdoor living in their indoor environment can live their entire lives indoors.
- D. However, even with severe space constraints, most cats that are neutered and provided with all the amenities of outdoor living in their indoor environment can live their entire lives indoors, free of behavioral problems.

4. Read this paragraph.

**1** In order to keep airports open during winter storms, runways and taxiways require snow removal. **2** Unlike roadways, where chloride chemical treatment is common to prevent snow from bonding to the pavement surface, such chemicals are typically banned from airports because of their strong corrosive effect on aluminum aircraft. **3** With a tendency to pile up quickly, mechanical brushes are often used to complement the action of snow plows. **4** Given the width of runways on airfields that handle large aircraft, vehicles with large plow blades are used to clear snow on runways and taxiways

Which sentence should be revised to correct a misplaced modifier?

- A. sentence 1
- B. sentence 2
- C. sentence 3
- D. sentence 4

**DIRECTIONS:** Read the passage below and answer the questions following it. You will be asked to improve the writing quality of the passage and to correct errors so that the passage follows the conventions of standard written English. You may reread the passage if you need to. Mark the **best** answer for each question.

**1** The tower of Pisa has been leaning so long - nearly 840 years - that it's natural to assume it will defy gravity forever. **2** But the famous structure has been in danger of collapsing almost since its first brick was laid.

**3** It began leaning shortly after construction began in 1173. **4** Builders had only reached the third of the tower's planned eight stories when its foundation began to settle unevenly on soft soil composing of mud, sand and clay. **5** As a result, the structure listed slightly to the north. **6** Laborers tried to compensate by making the columns and arches of the third story on the sinking northern side slightly taller. **7** They then proceeded to the fourth story, only to find themselves out of work when political unrest halted construction. **8** For almost a century, because the Republic of Pisa was almost continually engaged in battles with Genoa, Lucca, and Florence.

**9** The tower sat unfinished for nearly 100 years, but it wasn't done moving. **10** Under the foundation, the soil went falling in unevenly until 1272, when the work began again, and the tower tilted to the south which is the direction it still leans today. **11** Work was interrupted once again in 1278 with just seven stories completed.

**12** The building continued to settle, sometimes at an alarming rate, although this didn't dissuade town officials or the tower designers from moving forward with construction. **13** Finally, by 1370, workers finished the project, once again trying to correct the lean by angling the eighth story northward.

**14** In 1935, engineers became worried that excess water under the foundation would weaken the landmark and accelerate its decline. **15** They only made the problem worse and the tower began to lean even more precipitously. **16** Several engineers and masons studied the tower and proposed solutions and tried to stabilize the monument with several types of bracing and reinforcement. **17** However, the failed attempts of the previous 1935 engineers caused future preservation teams to be more cautious.

**18** None of these measures succeeded, and slowly, over the years, the structure reached an incline of 5.5 degrees. **19** Officials became so worried the tower of Pisa would suffer a fate similar to the collapsed tower in Pavia that they closed the monument to the public. **20** A year later, they rallied together an international team to see if the tower could be brought back from the brink.

**21** The team extracted soil from below the tower's northern foundation to pull the tower back toward vertical. **22** By 2001, the team had decreased the tower's lean by 17 inches, enough to

make officials confident that they could reopen the monument to the public. **23** Engineers expect the famous structure will remain stable for at least another 200 years.

5. Which edit is needed to correct sentence 4?
  - A. Change **had only reached** to **having only reached**
  - B. Change **planned** to **had planned**
  - C. Change **began** to **begun**
  - D. Change **composing** to **composed**
  
6. Which revision of sentence 10 uses the most precise language?
  - A. Soil under the foundation continued to subside unevenly, and by the time work resumed in 1272, the tower tilted to the south -- the direction it still leans today.
  - B. Soil under the foundation went on subsiding unevenly, and by the time work resumed in 1272, the tower tilted to the direction it still leans today - south.
  - C. Under the foundation, the soil which was falling in until 1272, when the work had begun again, and the tower tilted to the south which is the direction it still leans today.
  - D. Under the foundation, the soil fell in unevenly until 1272, when the work restarted, and the tower tilted in the direction it still leans today which is south.
  
7. Which transition should be added to the beginning of sentence 12?
  - A. Incidentally,
  - B. Accordingly,
  - C. Unfortunately,
  - D. Ultimately,
  
8. Which sentence would best precede and support sentence 15?
  - A. In an effort to compensate for the tilt, the engineers built upper floors with one side taller than the other.
  - B. During World War II, the Allies discovered that the Germans were using the tower as an observation post.
  - C. On February 27, 1964, the government of Italy requested aid in preventing the tower from toppling.
  - D. To seal the base of the tower, workers drilled a network of angled holes into the foundation and then filled them with cement grouting mixture.

9. What is the best way to combine sentences 16 and 17 to clarify the relationship between ideas?
- A. Future preservation teams were caused to be to be more cautious by them, although several engineers and masons tried to stabilize the monument with bracing and reinforcement, after studying the tower and proposing solutions.
  - B. They also caused future preservation teams to be more cautious, although several engineers and masons studied the tower, proposed solutions and tried to stabilize the monument with several types of bracing and reinforcement.
  - C. Several engineers and masons studied the tower, proposed solutions and tried to stabilize the monument with several types of bracing and reinforcement but the failed attempts of the previous engineers caused future preservation teams to be more cautious.
  - D. Several engineers and masons studied the tower, proposed solutions and carefully tried to stabilize the monument with several types of bracing and reinforcement since the failed attempts of the previous engineers caused future preservation teams to be more cautious.
10. Which sentence would best follow sentence 18 to support the argument presented in the passage?
- A. Then, in 1987, the Leaning Tower of Pisa was declared a Unesco World Heritage Site.
  - B. There are several other towers in Pisa that also lean: the bell tower at the church of St. Michele dei Scalzi, and the bell tower at the church of St. Nicola.
  - C. Then, in 1989, a similarly constructed bell tower in Pavia, northern Italy, collapsed suddenly.
  - D. Many methods were proposed to stabilize the tower, including the addition of 800 tonnes of lead counterweights to the raised end of the base.
11. Which sentence is irrelevant to the argument presented in the passage and should be deleted?
- A. sentence 8
  - B. sentence 11
  - C. sentence 13
  - D. sentence 21

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## Reading Comprehension

Questions 12 – 57

**DIRECTIONS:** Read each passage below and answer the questions following it. Base your answers **only on information contained in the passage**. You may reread a passage if you need to. Mark the **best** answer for each question.

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Scattered across an isolated, flat plain in Shaanxi Province, near the ancient capital of Xi'an, lie dozens of spectacular pyramid mounds that are little known outside China.

- 5 Mixed in with the reality of these impressive tombs, is a legend of an enormous 1,000-foot white, jewel-capped pyramid that would outshine even the Great Pyramid of Giza. While some researchers believe that aerial
- 10 sightings of the 'White Pyramid of Xi'an' correspond with the Maoling pyramid, tomb of Emperor Wu of Han, others maintain that the legendary pyramid is yet to be found.

Reported sightings of an enormous white pyramid in China date back more than a century to the diary entries of American travel agent and trader Fred Meyer

- 15 Schroder, who spotted a set of pyramids in the distance while walking with a Buddhist monk guide in Shaanxi Province in 1912. He
- 20 reported seeing one giant pyramid, along with smaller pyramids surrounding it. Schroder estimated that the main pyramid was at least 1,000 feet with 500 meter sides.
- 25 Such dimensions would give the structure a volume ten times greater than that of the Great Pyramid in Egypt, which measures 450 feet in height. Schroder's Mongolian guide, Bogdo, informed him that the
- 30 pyramids are at least 3,000 years old and that information about them is recorded in ancient monastic documents and is well-known in local legend.

The second and most famous sighting of the

- 35 White Pyramid of Xi'an came from United

States Army Air Corps pilot named James Gaussman, who was flying from China to Assam in India in the spring of 1945, when he reportedly saw a huge white jewel-capped pyramid to the southwest of Xi'an.

- 40 Just two years after Gaussman's supposed sighting of a white, jewel-capped pyramid, Colonel Maurice Sheehan, Far Eastern director of Trans World Airlines, was flying
- 45 over a valley near the Qin Ling Mountains, approximately 40 miles southwest of Xi'an in Shaanxi Province, when he saw a giant pyramid. Sheehan is reported as having said that the pyramid was around 1,000-ft high
- 50 and 1,500-ft wide and seemed to "dwarf those of Egypt". Two days after the report, the New York Times published a photo of the supposed pyramid, which was later attributed to Gaussman. Meanwhile, Chinese
- 55 archaeologists were denying that any such pyramid existed.

12. Which of the following best tells what this passage is about?

- A. The ancient pyramids in China  
B. Sightings of the White Pyramid  
C. Proof for the existence of the White Pyramid  
D. Feature of the White Pyramids

13. According to the passage, some researchers believe the White Pyramid of Xi'an is

- A. Emperor Wu of Han's tomb.
- B. Bigger than the pyramids of Egypt.
- C. Made of white sandstone.
- D. simply a legend.

14. Which of the following is not mentioned in the passage as being a possible feature of the White Pyramid of Xi'an?

- A. 500 feet in height
- B. 3,000 years old
- C. Is mentioned in ancient texts
- D. Is kept classified by the Chinese government

15. The passage says the White Pyramid seemed to "dwarf those of Egypt" because, according to sightings, it

- A. Could replace the Egyptian pyramids as one of the wonders of the ancient world.
- B. Is more spectacular than the Egyptian pyramids.
- C. Is bigger mystery than the Egyptian pyramids.
- D. Is taller than the Egyptian pyramids.

16. The person attributed with taking picture of the White Pyramid published in the New York Times is

- A. Gaussman
- B. Sheahan
- C. Bogdo
- D. Schroder

17. What did Chinese archeologists claim about the White Pyramid of Xi'an?

- A. It was at a different location than where the sightings were made.
- B. There are no pyramids in China.
- C. The White Pyramid of Xi'an is a myth.
- D. The top of the pyramid is not made of jewels.

18. Which of the following could be inferred from the passage?

- A. The New York Times didn't publish Gaussman's photo immediately after he had taken it.
- B. The Maoling pyramid is simply a legend.
- C. The sightings of the pyramid were just illusions caused by a solar glare.
- D. Gaussman made at least two trips to see the pyramid.

When a bat flies through the air, it rapidly emits a series of high-pitched clicks—at times as many as 200 per second—that are far higher in pitch than the human ear can hear. The bats, though, hear these sounds easily, and analyze the way the sounds bounce off objects in their surroundings before returning to their ears. By following cues in the volume, direction and speed at which these sounds return, bats can effectively see in the pitch-black dark.

Evidence has confirmed that humans—both sighted and vision-impaired—are capable of something similar. Unlike bats, the ability isn't innate, but a number of experiments show that some people can teach themselves how to echolocate. Daniel Kish, who lost his vision when he was a year old, has made headlines for climbing mountains, riding bikes and living alone in the wilderness. Kish is able to perform these tasks because of his uncanny ability to “see” by echolocation.

Prompted in part by the high-profile coverage of Kish's talent, research groups began investigating human echolocation. They've found that although we lack the specialized anatomical structures that evolved specifically for echolocation in species such as bats, the principles are largely the same. To start, a person must make a noise, analogous to the bat's high-pitched click.

Most echolocators, including Kish, make the click by snapping the tip of the tongue against the roof of the mouth, temporarily creating a vacuum, which makes a sharp popping sound when the tongue is pulled away. Kish's idiosyncratic click is particularly well-suited for echolocation: he pulls his tongue backward, away from the

palate, instead of downward. Over time, practice can lead to a sharper, cleaner click, which makes echolocation easier.

45 We can't match the 200 or so clicks per second achieved by bats, but it's not necessary. Kish makes a clicking noise every few seconds, with interludes of silence when he doesn't need to get a new picture of his surroundings.

From there, the sound waves produced by the click are broadcast into our environment at a speed of roughly 1,100 feet per second. Shot out in all directions, these waves bounce off the objects, structures and people around the echolocator and arrive back in his or her ears. The volume of the returning click is much quieter than the original, but those with proper training readily identify the subtle sound and are able to analyze these sound waves to generate a picture of the environment.

19. Which of the following best tells what the passage is about?

- A. The differences between human and bat echolocation
- B. How echolocation allows the blind to see without their eyes
- C. The history of Daniel Kish's blindness
- D. How humans evolved to use echolocation like bats



20. Why are the echolocation clicks made by bats not audible to humans?

- A. The clicks are too low pitched to be detected by human ears.
- B. The clicks are too high pitched to be detected by human ears.
- C. Bats have smaller mouths with make softer sounds.
- D. Bats fly at heights of hundreds of feet through which the sound does not travel.

21. According to the passage, what is the main difference in the frequency of clicks made by bats and those made by Kish?

- A. Bats click at 200 per minute and Kish makes 10 clicks a second
- B. Bats click faster than can be heard by the human ear, at 1,100 times a minute.
- C. Bats click at 1,100 per minute which is 100 times faster than Kish.
- D. Bats click at 200 per second and Kish clicks every few seconds.

22. According to the passage, people capable of echolocation are

- A. Deaf or visually impaired.
- B. Both sighted or visually impaired.
- C. Visually impaired since birth.
- D. Nearsighted or farsighted.

23. How are Kish's clicks particularly suited to echolocation?

- A. He uses his tongue to create a vacuum.
- B. He can project the sound waves for 1,100 feet.
- C. He uses the tip of his tongue to make a snapping click.
- D. He moves his tongue backward instead of downwards.

24. What happens to sound waves after they bounce off structures?

- A. They travel roughly 1,100 feet per second.
- B. They move around surrounding objects.
- C. They decrease in power and dissipate.
- D. They return to the echolocator's ears.

25. What is most likely the reason that bats make their series of clicks at such a high rate?

- A. They make a click every time they flap their wings.
- B. They also use the clicking sound to communicate with each other.
- C. They are typically outside at night when it is darker, so more clicks are necessary.
- D. Bats fly, so their surroundings change more rapidly than a person's who is walking.

Kipukas have been described as living laboratories for evolution. They're pocket forests isolated by lava flows that went around them instead of over. Sometimes the greenery was spared because it was at a higher elevation than the surrounding terrain, and sometimes it just got lucky. Members of species that used to share turf and swap genes got separated by Nature's igneous paving crews. If the environments in their respective kipukas differed, they adapted to the local conditions and began to evolve separately. Drift far enough genetically, and you become a new species. Kipukas help explain Hawaii's extraordinary rate of speciation. From as few as 350 insect and spider colonizers, for instance, Hawaii now has 10,000 species. Six original colonizations of bird ancestors have become 110 species. And because lava flows are easily datable, scientists can look at two closely related species and know which evolved from which.

A lot of the evolution research done on kipukas has focused on drosophila—fruit flies. In part, this is because they're short-lived. A generation comes and goes in a couple of weeks, so evolved traits show up much more quickly than they would in mammals. And drosophila are poor fliers, rarely commuting between kipukas. From one (or a few) original immigrants from Asia, Hawaii now has as many as 800 drosophila species.

Researchers soak sponges in yeasty water to attract fruit flies, then return a couple of hours later with an aspirator to suck them up for study. The sponges come down when the project ends, not just because they're eyesores, but because leaving litter in the forest is disrespectful. Deities of Hawaiian mythology can take the form of natural elements, including the forest itself (the god Kamapua'a) and lava (the goddess Pele).

Hawaii's ecosystems are isolated enough—and thus simple enough—that ecologists can recite the typical order of arrival on new lava. Lichens appear first, needing only air, moisture, rock. Dead, decomposing lichens form the paltry substrate that enables everything else to get established. Moss and ferns are early settlers, as well as the extremely undemanding ohia tree, which makes up the majority of the biomass in any native Hawaiian forest. The leaves and other detritus the ohia drops and the shade it provides set the stage for the next wave of plant life: club moss, grasses, shrubs.

26. Which of the following best tells what the passage is about?

- A. The life cycles of the kipuka drosophila
- B. How kipukas are formed
- C. Different kinds of evolution on Hawaii
- D. The unique ecosystems of kipukas

27. According to the passage, pocket forests are spared by the lava because

- A. Lava flows under them.
- B. Lava cools before it reaches them.
- C. They are higher than the nearby land.
- D. They contain ohia trees.

28. What unique feature of Hawaiian ecosystems can be explained by kipukas?

- A. Speed of speciation
- B. Volcanoes
- C. Immigration of fruit flies
- D. Sharing of land by different species

29. According to the passage, how can scientists study two related spider species in kipukas and know which evolved from which?

- A. By finding similar anatomic features
- B. By dating lava
- C. Attract them with yeast
- D. By studying the local conditions

30. Which of the following is not a feature of the drosophila that led to the scientists choosing to study it?

- A. Short life span
- B. Poor fliers
- C. Evolved traits show up more quickly
- D. Several features unique to the species

31. The plant making up most of the Hawaiian forest biomass is

- A. Lichens
- B. Moss
- C. Ohia
- D. Shrubs

32. Which of the following can be inferred from the passage?

- A. A species evolves quicker if it does not move from one ecosystem to another.
- B. Shorter lifespans result in quicker evolution.
- C. Researchers were able to cause enough mutations in drosophila to create as many as 800 drosophila species.
- D. Yeasty water can be used to poison pesky flies.

James Mercer Langston Hughes was born February 1, 1902, in Joplin, Missouri. His parents divorced when he was a young child, and his father moved to Mexico. He was  
5 raised by his grandmother until he was thirteen, when he moved to Lincoln, Illinois, to live with his mother and her husband, before the family eventually settled in Cleveland, Ohio.

10 It was in Lincoln that Hughes began writing poetry. After graduating from high school, he spent a year in Mexico followed by a year at Columbia University in New York City. During this time, he held odd jobs such  
15 as assistant cook, launderer, and busboy. He also travelled to Africa and Europe working as a seaman. In November 1924, he moved to Washington, D. C. Hughes's first book of poetry, *The Weary Blues*, (Knopf, 1926) was  
20 published by Alfred A. Knopf in 1926. He finished his college education at Lincoln University in Pennsylvania three years later. In 1930 his first novel, *Not without Laughter*, (Knopf, 1930) won the Harmon  
25 gold medal for literature.

Hughes, who claimed Paul Lawrence Dunbar, Carl Sandburg, and Walt Whitman as his primary influences, is particularly known for his insightful,  
30 colorful portrayals of black life in America from the twenties through the sixties. He wrote novels, short stories and plays, as well as poetry, and is also known for his engagement with the world of jazz and the  
35 influence it had on his writing, as in his book-length poem *Montage of a Dream Deferred* (Holt, 1951). His life and work were enormously important in shaping the artistic contributions of the Harlem  
40 Renaissance of the 1920s. Unlike other notable black poets of the period—Claude McKay, Jean Toomer, and Countee Cullen—Hughes refused to differentiate between his personal experience and the

45 common experience of black America. He wanted to tell the stories of his people in ways that reflected their actual culture, including both their suffering and their love of music, laughter, and language itself.

50 The critic Donald B. Gibson noted in the introduction to *Modern Black Poets: A Collection of Critical Essays* (Prentice Hall, 1973) that Hughes “differed from most of his predecessors among black poets . . . in  
55 that he addressed his poetry to the people, specifically to black people.

During the twenties when most American poets were turning inward, writing obscure and esoteric poetry to an ever decreasing  
60 audience of readers, Hughes was turning outward, using language and themes, attitudes and ideas familiar to anyone who had the ability simply to read . . . Until the time of his death, he spread his message  
65 humorously—though always seriously—to audiences throughout the country, having read his poetry to more people (possibly) than any other American poet.”

Langston Hughes died of complications  
70 from prostate cancer on May 22, 1967, in New York City. In his memory, his residence at 20 East 127th Street in Harlem has been given landmark status by the New York City Preservation Commission, and  
75 East 127th Street has been renamed “Langston Hughes Place.”

33. Which of the following statements best expresses the main idea?
- A. Hughes' different characteristic and writing style compare to other writers
  - B. Hughes' struggles motivated him to become a great writer
  - C. The autobiographical basis of Hughes' Harmon gold medal award
  - D. The influence of other famous writers in Hughes' success
34. In the lines 41-43, the author includes details about other poets in order to
- A. Highlight that other writers are of great influence to Hughes' works and success
  - B. Show that his involvement in Jazz music helped him improve his literary works
  - C. Point out that other black writers were not representing their culture properly in their writing
  - D. Focus on the positive experiences of black Americans rather than the negative experiences
35. The line "differed from most of his predecessors among black poets..." tells the reader that Langston Hughes
- A. was different in terms of use of stylistic devices
  - B. wrote poems that would resonate with black people
  - C. varied in motivation and inspiration in writing his literary works
  - D. created insightful and colorful works throughout his lifetime
36. Based on the sixth paragraph, how did Langston Hughes spread his work to his audience?
- A. By using figurative language that gave more color to his works
  - B. By donating his works to his fellow black Americans without charge
  - C. By using humor and simplicity so that his audience would remain engaged
  - D. He asked for other writers' assistance in promoting his work
37. Based on the passage what can we assume of most poets in the 1920s?
- A. They opened the eyes of the Black Americans to justice and power
  - B. They only wrote poetry with romantic themes
  - C. They used language and themes that were familiar to most people
  - D. They wrote poems that didn't appeal to the majority of people
38. What is the reason Hughes moved from place to place?
- A. He was mostly raised by his grandmother
  - B. His parents got divorced when he was young
  - C. He has to study and move from school to school
  - D. He was working part time jobs in order to sustain his studies

39. What does Gibson’s comment “in that he addressed his poetry to the people, specifically to black people” say about Hughes’ style of writing?
- A. Hughes’ poetry is mainly focused on how his people are being mistreated
  - B. He urged black Americans to fight for their civil rights
  - C. His works are mainly focused on mocking the government and laws
  - D. Hughes managed to write for and about his fellow black Americans’ lives
40. What does the passage tell about the life of Black Americans in earlier time periods?
- A. Black Americans were sold and used as slaves
  - B. There was never equality in education and living between white and black Americans
  - C. Black Americans are more proliferate in literature than the white Americans in those times
  - D. Despite the suffering the Black Americans experienced, they still endured and had some joy

Chocolate is made from the fruit of cacao trees, which are native to Central and South America. The fruits are called pods and each pod contains around 40 cacao beans. The beans are dried and roasted to create cocoa beans. It's unclear exactly when cacao came on the scene or who invented it. According to Hayes Lavis, cultural arts curator for the Smithsonian's National Museum of the American Indian, ancient Olmec pots and vessels from around 1500 B.C. were discovered with traces of theobromine, a stimulant compound found in chocolate and tea.

It's thought the Olmecs used cacao to create a ceremonial drink. However, since they kept no written history, opinions differ on if they used cacao beans in their concoctions or just the pulp of the cacao pod.

The Olmecs undoubtedly passed their cacao knowledge on to the Central American Mayans who not only consumed chocolate, they revered it. The Mayan written history mentions chocolate drinks being used in celebrations and to finalize important transactions.

Despite chocolate's importance in Mayan culture, it wasn't reserved for the wealthy and powerful but readily available to almost everyone. In many Mayan households, chocolate was enjoyed with every meal. Mayan chocolate was thick and frothy and often combined with chili peppers, honey or water.

The Aztecs took chocolate admiration to another level. They believed cacao was given to them by their gods. Like the Mayans, they enjoyed the caffeinated kick of hot or cold, spiced chocolate beverages in ornate containers, but they also used cacao beans as currency to buy food and other

goods. In Aztec culture, cacao beans were considered more valuable than gold.

Aztec chocolate was mostly an upper-class extravagance, although the lower classes enjoyed it occasionally at weddings or other celebrations. Perhaps the most notorious Aztec chocolate lover of all was the mighty Aztec ruler Montezuma II who supposedly drank gallons of chocolate each day for energy and as an aphrodisiac. It's also said he reserved some of his cacao beans for his military.

There are conflicting reports about when chocolate arrived in Europe, although it's agreed it first arrived in Spain. One story says Christopher Columbus discovered cacao beans after intercepting a trade ship on a journey to America and brought the beans back to Spain with him in 1502. Soon, chocolate mania spread throughout Europe. With the high demand for chocolate came chocolate plantations, which were worked by thousands of slaves.

European palates weren't satisfied with the traditional Aztec chocolate drink recipe. They made their own varieties of hot chocolate with cane sugar, cinnamon and other common spices and flavorings.

Soon, fashionable chocolate houses for the wealthy cropped up throughout London, Amsterdam and other European cities.

41. Which of the following best tells what this passage is about?

- A. The history of cocoa tree and fruit
- B. The use of chocolate as a currency and in ceremonies
- C. The importance and role of chocolate in ancient times
- D. The evolution on how chocolate has been used and how it impacts society

42. According to the passage, which of the following statement is true?
- A. Cacao is now widely used in different methods and occasions
  - B. In ancient times, only the wealthy people were privileged to have cocoa fruit
  - C. Chocolate is primarily from Cacao tree which is in native India and Africa
  - D. The cacao is historically proven to be given or provided by the gods
43. Which of the following can be inferred from the passage?
- A. Chocolate has stimulating effects similar to those of tea
  - B. Mayan children ate candy bars daily.
  - C. Aztec families would not celebrate a wedding if they couldn't afford cacao
  - D. Aztec soldiers ate cacao beans because they believe it would give them god-like power
44. What does the seventh paragraph imply?
- A. Someone other than Columbus may have first brought cacao beans to Europe
  - B. It was Christopher Columbus who discovered cacao beans and chocolates
  - C. Christopher Columbus stole the cacao beans from a ship that routinely delivered them to Europe
  - D. Slavery originated in Spain
45. According to the passage, which of the following is true?
- A. Chocolate was predominantly consumed by the upper class in Mayan society
  - B. The Aztecs enjoyed a spicy version of chocolate with almost every meal
  - C. The Aztec's chocolate recipe included cane sugar
  - D. Most European didn't originally like the way chocolate tasted until the recipe was changed
46. Which among the statements is most likely true about cacao plantations?
- A. Cacao plantations were mainly in the South and Central Americas
  - B. After Columbus discovered the cacao fruit, Spain started planting cacao throughout London
  - C. Due to the increase in demand of cacao fruit, slaves were used to work cacao plantations
  - D. Only wealthy households were able and allowed to plant and consume cacao fruit products
47. Which among the statements is most likely true about the Europeans?
- A. They value hierarchy so much that royals are the only class eligible to have cacao beans
  - B. If the Europeans didn't have a different taste than the Aztecs, chocolate would likely taste different than it does today
  - C. Europeans are plausibly innovative in everything they work on
  - D. Europeans were the sole reason why cacao became popular all over the globe



## The Road Not Taken

Robert Frost

Two roads diverged in a yellow wood,  
And sorry I could not travel both  
And be one traveler, long I stood  
And looked down one as far as I could  
5 To where it bent in the undergrowth;

Then took the other, as just as fair,  
And having perhaps the better claim,  
Because it was grassy and wanted wear;  
Though as for that the passing there  
10 Had worn them really about the same,

And both that morning equally lay  
In leaves no step had trodden black.  
Oh, I kept the first for another day!  
Yet knowing how way leads on to way,  
15 I doubted if I should ever come back.

I shall be telling this with a sigh  
Somewhere ages and ages hence:  
Two roads diverged in a wood, and I—  
I took the one less traveled by,  
20 And that has made all the difference.

48. What is this poem mainly about?

- A. Contemplating between two different paths
- B. Observing the differences between two paths
- C. The effects on the way paths appear from others traveling on them
- D. How the change of seasons makes paths in the woods appear

49. What is the tone of the author in the poem above?

- A. Persuasive
- B. Informative
- C. Declarative
- D. Reflective

50. What does the title “The Road Not Taken” imply to the readers?

- A. It focuses on lost opportunities – the road that the speaker did not take
- B. A fresh and new path should be considered and taken instead of the old road
- C. It points out that there are roads or choices in our lives that are not taken by many, but should be tried
- D. It argues that new roads are dangerous and should not be taken because of the risk it brings along with it

51. What is the message of the lines, “Yet knowing how way leads on to way, I doubted if I should ever come back.”?

- A. People should go on and continue to live out the decisions they made throughout their lifetime
- B. People likely won’t be able to choose the other option in the future
- C. People can always go back to the way they were if they are not happy with the decisions they made
- D. People should just be content and live with how they chose to be in the world

52. What is the meaning of the last stanza?

- A. The speaker is adventurous and not afraid to explore foreign aspects of life
- B. The speaker was afraid of being ridiculed for taking the road he usually takes
- C. The speaker was curious about what would happen if he made a different decision
- D. The speaker has decided to take the road less traveled, which is important to him

53. What is implied by “looked down one as far as I could to where it bent in the undergrowth”?
- A. The author has a good understanding of what to expect from each path
  - B. The paths are winding, thus not leading him directly to his destination
  - C. The speaker only has a limited view of what to expect from each path
  - D. The speaker’s eyesight isn’t strong enough to see the full path
54. What is most likely the reason the poem is titled, “The Road Not Taken”?
- A. The speaker faces a dilemma in making his choice because it is likely he will never get to experience the other choice
  - B. The poet believes that people should always choose the road less taken
  - C. The poet believes that the choice you didn’t make will impact your life more than the choice you did make
  - D. The speaker would rather avoid taking any of the roads than choose one
55. What figure of speech is used majorly in the poem above?
- A. Personification
  - B. Hyperbole
  - C. Simile
  - D. Metaphor
56. How do the narrator’s feelings change in the third stanza?
- A. Cheerful to sorrowful
  - B. Excited to determined
  - C. Excited to hopeful
  - D. Uncertain to hopeful
57. What is meant by “long I stood and looked down one as far as I could” in the first stanza?
- A. The speaker is standing as tall as he can to get a good view of the path
  - B. The speaker really has his mind set on one of the path
  - C. The speaker took some time to contemplate what might happen by choosing a certain path
  - D. The speaker is able to see farther down one path than the other