
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.

1. Read this sentence.

On October 24, 1929 a stock market crash in the United States was the beginning of the Great Depression which lasted for ten years.

Which edit should be made to correct this sentence?

- A. insert a comma after On
- B. insert a comma after October
- C. insert a comma after 1929
- D. insert a comma after crash

2. Read this sentence.

Only one of the eleven players on offense were not paying attention during practice, but the entire team had to run five laps as punishment.

Which edit should be made to correct this sentence?

- A. insert a comma after offense
- B. change **during practice** to **when they practice**
- C. change **were not** to **was not**
- D. insert a comma after players

3. Read this paragraph

1 In 1865, as commanding general, Ulysses S. Grant led the Union Armies to victory over the Confederacy in the American Civil War. **2** As an American hero, Grant was later elected the 18th President of the United States, working to implement Congressional Reconstruction and to remove the vestiges of slavery. **3** Late in the administration of Andrew Johnson, Gen. Ulysses S. Grant quarreled with the President and aligned himself with the Radical Republicans. **4** He, as the symbol of Union victory during the Civil War and their logical candidate for President in 1868.

Which sentence should be revised to correct an incomplete sentence?

- 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 romanticized American cowboy of myth rode the open range, herding cattle and fighting villains. **2** The real-life cowboy was doing nonstop work.

3 A cowboy worked for 10 hours a day to 14 hours a day when he was on a ranch and for 14 hours a day or more when he was on the trail. **4** He was always alert all the time for dangers that might harm the herds of cattle or upset the herds of cattle. **5** Some cowboys were as young as 15; most were broken-down by the time they were 40. **6** A cowboy might own his saddle, but his trail horse usually belonged to his boss.

7 This overland transport, or long drive, of the animals often lasted about three months. **8** A typical drive included a trail boss; one cowboy for every 250 to 300 head of cattle; a cook, and a wrangler. **9** A trail boss earned 100 or more a month for supervising the drive and negotiating with settlers and Native Americans. **10** Native American deaths caused by cowboys may have been few but Native American deaths caused by the government and the military likely number in the millions. **11** During the long drive, the cowboy was in the saddle from dawn to dusk. **12** He slept on the ground and bathed in rivers. **13** He risked death and loss every day of the drive, especially at river crossings, where cattle often hesitated and were swept away. **14** Because lightning was a constant danger, cowboys piled their spurs, buckles, and other metal objects at the edge of their camp to avoid attracting lightning bolts. **15** Thunder, or even a sneeze, could cause a stampede.

16 Legendary figures like James Butler “Wild Bill” Hickok and Martha Jane Burke (Calamity Jane) actually never dealt with cows. **17** Hickok served as a scout and a spy during the Civil War and, later, as a marshal in Abilene, Kansas. **18** Hickok was a violent man, was shot and killed while holding a pair of aces and a pair of eights in a poker game, a hand still known as the “dead man’s hand.” **19** Calamity Jane, an expert sharpshooter who dressed as a man, may have been a scout for Colonel George Custer.

20 Almost as quickly as cattle herds multiplied and ranching became big business, the cattle frontier met its end. **21** Alternating patterns of dry summers and harsh winters wiped out whole herds. **22** Ranchers fenced the land with barbed wire, invented by an Illinois farmer. **23** It was cheap and easy to use and helped to turn the open plains into a series of fenced-in ranches. **24** The era of the wide-open West was over.

4. Which transition should be added to the beginning of sentence 2?

- A. Consequently,
- B. Moreover,
- C. Meanwhile,
- D. For instance,

5. What is the best way to combine sentences 3 and 4 to clarify the relationship between ideas?

- A. A cowboy was alert at all times for dangers that might harm or upset the herds so he worked 10 to 14 hours a day on a ranch and 14 or more on the trail.
- B. Because he had to stay alert at all times for dangers that might harm or upset the herds, a cowboy worked 10 to 14 hours a day on a ranch and 14 or more on the trail.
- C. A cowboy worked for 10 hours to 14 hours a day when he was on a ranch and for 14 hours or more when he was on the trail and he was alert at all the time for dangers that might harm the herds or upset the herds.
- D. A cowboy worked 10 to 14 hours a day on a ranch and 14 or more on the trail, alert at all times for dangers that might harm or upset the herds.

6. Which sentence would best precede and support sentence 6?

- A. Most cowboys came from lower social classes and the pay was poor, approximately a dollar a day.
- B. To avoid additional strain on the horses, cowboys were usually smaller than according to legend.
- C. Because of the time and physical ability needed to develop necessary skills, the cowboy often began his career as an adolescent, and, if not crippled by injury, might handle cattle or horses for the rest of his working life.
- D. Cattle owners became established and wealthy from sale of cattle but cowboys, after months of monotonous work were paid off and turned loose.

7. Which introductory sentence should be added before sentence 7 to support the points presented in the paragraph?

- A. While many parts contained vast herds of stray, free-ranging cattle available for free to anyone who could round them up, at the time, there was little demand for beef.
- B. The cowboy's season began with the spring roundup, sorting and branding of cattle followed by the lengthy delivery of the animals to market.
- C. Cattle drives represented a compromise between the desire to get cattle to market as quickly as possible and the need to maintain the animals at a marketable weight.
- D. Geography, climate and cultural traditions caused differences to develop in cattle-driving methods and equipment from one part of the United States to another.

8. Which sentence is irrelevant to the narrative presented in the passage and should be deleted?

- A. Sentence 8
- B. Sentence 9
- C. Sentence 10
- D. Sentence 11

9. Which edit is needed to correct sentence 14?

- A. change **was** to **were**
- B. change **piled** to **had piled**
- C. change **their** to **they're**
- D. change **avoiding to attract** to **to avoid attracting**

10. Which revision of sentence 18 uses the most precise language?

- A. He was a violent man who was shot and killed during a poker game while holding a pair of aces and a pair of eights, which is a hand still known as the "dead man's hand."
- B. As Hickok was a violent man, he was shot and killed in a poker game while holding a pair of aces and a pair of eights in a poker game, a hand still known as the "dead man's hand."
- C. He was a violent man who was shot and killed while holding a pair of aces and a pair of eights in a poker game, a hand still known as the "dead man's hand."
- D. He, a violent man, who was shot and killed while holding a pair of aces and a pair of eights in a poker game, a hand still known as the "dead man's hand."

11. Which sentence should be added after sentence 20 to support the argument presented in the paragraph?

- A. Overgrazing of the land, extended bad weather, and the invention of barbed wire were largely responsible for its downfall.
- B. It even became an insult in the area to call someone a "cowboy," as it suggested he was a horse thief, robber, or outlaw.
- C. Today, cattle drives are primarily used to round up cattle within the boundaries of a ranch and to move them from one pasture to another, a process that generally lasts at most a few days.
- D. However, smaller cattle drives continued for decades as ranchers still needed to herd cattle to local railheads for transport to packing plants.

Reading

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.

Dust from one of the world's most desolate places is providing essential fertilizer for one of the most lush, scientists have discovered. Significant amounts of plant nutrients have
5 been found in atmospheric mineral dust blowing from a vast central African basin to the Amazon, where it compensates for poor rainforest soils.

10 The basin, known as the Bodélé depression, is the site of a once-massive lake in Chad. Bodélé is thought to be the dustiest place on Earth. The dust is unusual in the sandy Sahara, as it is essentially lakebed sediment
15 originating from the shells of freshwater diatoms, and so richer in nutrients, including phosphorus and iron. The dust is more nutrient-rich than simple sand and, crucially, there is a lot of it. It comes from part of the
20 bed of the dried-up lake Megachad, which once measured about 400,000 square kilometres at its largest. Megachad was bigger than all the Great Lakes of North America put together, close to the area of
25 California. So the area left bare, which now contributes the dust, is vast. Today only a small remnant exists in the 1,350-square-kilometre modern-day Lake Chad.

30 On the basis of the height of wind-eroded ridges called yardangs, it is calculated that up to 4 metres of dust have been removed from

across the lakebed in the past 1,000 years- a massive amount, even if satellite estimates
35 indicate that only 20% gets all the way to the Amazon.

The Amazon is essentially a leached or leaching system. Nutrients in the soil are
40 washed away by heavy rains. Although it is very productive, it is quite nutrient-poor. So nutrient input is vital to the rainforest. Phosphorus, a major element of commercial fertilizer, is essential for plant growth,
45 respiration and energy transfer and storage. Iron is a micronutrient that plants use to make an enzyme critical for photosynthesis.

The dust takes two seasonal routes across the ocean, in the summer passing over the
50 Caribbean and, in the winter, swinging further south to the Amazon. At current rates of dispersal, the dust in the basin will last for perhaps another 1,000 years or more, assuring
55 Amazon fecundity if weather patterns do not change.

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

- A. Weather patterns influencing Amazon soil
- B. Nutrient profile of the Bodélé depression dust
- C. Amazon fertilization by Bodélé depression dust
- D. Route taken by Bodélé depression dust to the Amazon

13. According to the passage, the Bodélé depression was once

- A. A depression in the Sahara.
- B. The Megachad.
- C. Chad.
- D. A leaching system.

14. According to the passage, why is the Amazon soil poor in nutrients?

- A. The Amazon plants consume all the available nutrients.
- B. The Mega gusts blow off the nutrient rich Amazon topsoil.
- C. Climate change has slowed the natural revitalization of the Amazon soil.
- D. Nutrients in the Amazon soil are washed away by heavy rains.

15. According to the passage, plants need phosphorus for each of the following except

- A. Plant growth.
- B. Respiration.
- C. Energy storage.
- D. Oxygen transfer.

16. How does the Bodélé depression dust differ from Sahara Desert sand?

- A. The dust is heavier than sand.
- B. The dust retains moisture better than sand.
- C. The dust is more nutrient rich than sand.
- D. The dust is more abundant than sand.

17. According to the passage, in the summer the dust passes over the

- A. Caribbean.
- B. Sahara Desert.
- C. Atlantic Ocean.
- D. country Chad.

18. It can be inferred from the passage that thousands of years from now, in the Amazon,

- A. Plant life will be at a minimum or not existent at all.
- B. Phosphorus will be the only standing element to thrive in the region.
- C. Heavy rains will cease to occur, reviving the Amazon of its plant life.
- D. It will contribute to the dust from Bodélé, bringing the demise of another once thriving area.

19. Which is true about the dust originating from Megachad?

- A. It compensates for the low levels of phosphorus and iron in the Amazon.
- B. It has negatively impacted the Amazon for over 1,000 years.
- C. It passes over the Caribbean during the winter.
- D. It is rich in nutrients, helping sparse regions all over the globe.

There are few places to hide in the open ocean. Even in the “twilight zone”—the depths where sunlight gradually fades away—a mere silhouette can mean the

5 difference between being a meal and finding one. But *Cystisoma*, a little-studied crustacean cousin of the sand flea, has a dazzling way to elude predators: It’s as clear as glass. Now researchers at Duke University
10 and the Smithsonian have discovered how the solid creature manages to be so transparent—a finding that could lead to our very own invisibility cloak.

15 *Cystisoma* belong to a suborder of marine crustaceans called hyperiid amphipods, which live in every ocean, from just below the surface to right near the floor. The insect-like animals are masters of disguise and evolved
20 dramatically different camouflage depending on the depth. Below 3,000 feet, where sunlight ends, the species are red or black. Transparent species such as *Cystisoma* tend to live between 30 and 1,000 feet, where the
25 light is increasingly dim.

To get to the bottom of *Cystisoma*’s disappearing act, scientists went hunting off the coasts of Mexico, California, Florida and

30 Rhode Island. Trawling with nets and searching with deep-sea-diving robots, they captured specimens of the roach-like critters, which are about the size of a human hand. In the lab, the scientists studied small bits of the
35 animal’s shell under an electron microscope. The analysis revealed minute spheres all over the shell, as well as “tiny, hair-like, nippy-looking things” growing out of it. When the scientists used a computer to study how such
40 microscopic structures affect light, they found the coating canceled out 99.9 percent of the light reflections, much as the egg-crate foam walls in a soundproof recording studio absorb sound. Moths’ eyes have a similar anti-glare

45 coating, but this is the first time scientists have seen it used for camouflage.

The scientists claim the curious spheres look like bacteria living on the shell surface, but
50 they’re smaller than any bacteria we know of; the team is using DNA analysis to be sure. The finding could be useful either way. Engineers might be able to design similar structures to increase the transparency of
55 glass and the absorption of solar panels, or even aid a kind of invisibility cloak that similarly distorts light.

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

- A. Types of cystisoma at different levels of the ocean
- B. Life cycle of the cystisoma
- C. The bacteria that make the cystisoma invisible
- D. How cystisoma are invisible

21. The depth of the ocean which contains the cystisoma is referred to as a “twilight zone” because

- A. It contains unique animals.
- B. It transitions from light to darkness.
- C. It also contains the blood sucking lamprey eels.
- D. It is the maximum depth explored by humans.

22. According to the passage, where do the hyperiid amphipods live?

- A. Every depth of the ocean
- B. The deep sea
- C. The surface of the ocean
- D. The floor of the ocean

23. According to the passage, the hyperiid amphipods found below 3,000 feet are

- A. camouflaged.
- B. Black or red.
- C. Transparent.
- D. colorful.

24. How is the coating of the cystisoma shell like recording studio walls?

- A. Cystisoma and recording studio walls are made of the same material.
- B. Cystisoma and recording studio walls both reflect light.
- C. Recording studio walls absorb sound the way cystisoma absorb lights.
- D. Egg shaped foam on recording studio wall resemble the sphere’s on cystisoma shells.

25. What do scientists think comprise the spheres on cystisoma shells?

- A. Glass like material
- B. Anti-glare coating
- C. Microscopic DNA
- D. Small bacteria

26. Why were scientists so surprised to find this coating on Cystisoma when a similar phenomenon has been found on moths?

- A. They did not think a creature so small could have this level of camouflage.
- B. This was the first time they have seen this coating used for camouflage.
- C. There is no reason why Cystisoma should have the ability to disguise themselves.
- D. It was thought that light did not reach to the level of where Cystisoma live, and thus camouflage was unnecessary.

27. What is a possible product that could stem from the abilities of the Cystisoma's coating?

- A. A camera that does not flash but still captures light in photographs.
- B. A toy magic set that allows users to disappear from thin air.
- C. A mirror that alters the appearance of its users.
- D. A solar panel that works at thrice the efficiency of current models.

The International Union for the Conservation of Nature, the body that makes the world's official endangered species list, moved the giraffe from a species of least concern to vulnerable status in its 'Red List of Threatened Species' report. That means the animal faces extinction in the wild in the future if nothing is done to minimize the threats to its life or habitat. The next steps are endangered, critically endangered, extinct in the wild and extinct.

Poaching of elephants and rhinoceros and the illegal trade in pangolins has overshadowed the problems with giraffes in the last decade. But giraffe numbers have dropped precipitously in the last 31 years, from 157,000 individuals in 1985 to 97,500 at last count. While giraffes are commonly seen on safari, in the media and in zoos, people—including conservationists—are unaware that these majestic animals are undergoing a silent extinction. With a decline of almost 40 percent in the last three decades alone, the world's tallest animal is under severe pressure in some of its core ranges across East, Central and West Africa.

The giraffe faces two main threats, encroachment from cities and towns into their habitat and poaching. Poaching has become increasingly problematic. Some food insecure villagers kill the animals for their meat, but many giraffes are slaughtered just for their tails, which are considered a status symbol and have been used as a dowry when asking a bride's father for his daughter's hand in marriage in some cultures.

The red list divides the giraffe into nine subspecies. Five of those subspecies are decreasing in numbers while two populations are increasing, and one is stable. West African giraffes, the smallest subspecies,

have grown from 50 individuals in the 1990s to about 400 in 2017. But that success took a massive amount of effort from the government of Niger and conservation groups.

It will take similar efforts throughout the giraffe's wide range to arrest its plummeting numbers. Both poaching and habitat encroachment need to be stopped to save the giraffe. While increasing funding for anti-poaching efforts can do some good, stopping habitat encroachment is a much more difficult prospect, since it would mean interfering with land development, mining and other economic activities and livelihoods.

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

- A. The differences in the subspecies of giraffes
- B. How poaching causes hazards to giraffes
- C. The efforts to preserve the giraffe population
- D. The shift of giraffes into vulnerable status

29. When was the population of giraffes the highest?

- A. 1985
- B. At last count
- C. 1990s
- D. 2017

30. As discussed in this passage, one of the threats against giraffes is

- A. False projection by safaris that there are many giraffes
- B. Poaching of the giraffes for food
- C. Illegal trade of giraffes in the black market
- D. Inhumane conditions of giraffes in zoo.

31. The passage implies that the falling giraffe population was overlooked because

- A. It wasn't falling at a high enough rate to be alarming.
- B. Some giraffe subspecies populations were increasing.
- C. It was eclipsed by the abuse of other imperiled species.
- D. The poaching of giraffes wasn't discovered until recently.

32. Why is the decline in giraffe population considered a 'silent extinction'?

- A. There is lack of awareness about the threat to giraffes.
- B. There are two separate threats to giraffes.
- C. Giraffes aren't critically endangered yet.
- D. Some species of giraffe are increasing in number.

33. The passage implies that it would be difficult to halt the decline in giraffe populations because

- A. Conservation efforts are geared toward more critically endangered species.
- B. Villagers have no alternative source of food.
- C. Stopping habitat invasion requires a multifaceted approach.
- D. Conservationists are not aware of the gravity of the problem.

34. What can be inferred from the steps mentioned in the first paragraph?

- A. The International Union for the Conservation of Nature has a detailed plan to save wildlife.
- B. Giraffes will soon be extinct.
- C. Species are expected to continue to live in captivity after they are extinct in the wild.
- D. Species are arbitrarily added to the different lists each year.

35. Which of the following would the author most likely agree with?

- A. If a few of the giraffe subspecies became extinct, the others will flourish.
- B. It should be illegal to hunt wildlife.
- C. It is impossible to save the giraffe because we cannot stop habitat encroachment.
- D. It will take a massive effort to save the giraffe.

Largely self-taught, Vincent van Gogh produced more than 2,000 oil paintings, watercolors, drawings, and sketches, which became in demand only after his death. He also wrote scores of letters, especially to his brother Theo, in which he worked out his thoughts about art. “Always continue walking a lot and loving nature, for that’s the real way to learn to understand art better and better,”

he wrote in 1874.

It was nature, and the people living closely to it, that first stirred van Gogh’s artistic inclinations. In this he was not alone.

Landscapes remained a popular subject in late-nineteenth-century art. Driven in part by their dissatisfaction with the modern city, many artists sought out places resembling earthly paradises, where they could observe nature firsthand, feeding its psychological and spiritual resonances into their work. Van Gogh was particularly taken with the peasants he saw working the countryside; his early compositions featured portraits of Dutch peasants and rural landscapes, rendered in dark, moody tones.

In 1886, van Gogh moved to Paris, where he encountered the works of the Impressionists and Neo-Impressionists, and the Pointillist compositions of Georges Seurat. Inspired by these artists’ harmonious matching of colors, shorter brushstrokes, and liberal use of paint, he brightened his own palette and loosened his brushwork, emphasizing the physical application of paint on the canvas. The style he developed in Paris and carried through to the end of his life became known as Post-Impressionism, a term encompassing works made by artists unified by their interest in

expressing their emotional and psychological responses to the world through bold colors and expressive, often symbolic images. In a letter to his sister Willemien, touching upon the mind and temperament of artists, van Gogh once wrote that he was “very sensitive to color and its particular language, its effects of complementaries, contrasts, harmony.”

By 1888, van Gogh had returned to the French countryside, where he would remain until his death. There, close once again to the peasants who had inspired him early on, he concentrated on painting landscapes, portraits (of himself and others), domestic interiors, and still life’s full of personal symbolism. *The Starry Night* is based on van Gogh’s direct observations as well as his imagination, memories, and emotions. Such a combination of visual contrasts was generated by an artist who found beauty and interest in the night, which, for him, was “much more alive and richly colored than the day.

36. Which of the following best tells what this passage is about?
- A. The life and work of Vincent van Gogh.
 - B. The history and meaning of van Gogh's *The Starry Night* painting.
 - C. The truth about van Gogh's mental state and how it influenced his death.
 - D. The inspiration behind van Gogh's unique paintings.
37. Which of the following statements about the painting *The Starry Night* can be inferred from the passage?
- A. It represents van Gogh's short but productive life and career.
 - B. It illustrates van Gogh's perspective of art and literature.
 - C. It is a presentation of his admiration of nature and humanity.
 - D. It exhibits van Gogh's unique talent and skill in painting.
38. According to the passage, what is most likely the reason van Gogh was interested in painting scenes at night?
- A. Van Gogh was depressed, so he didn't like painting bright scenes
 - B. Van Gogh appreciated the different shades of color and their contrast
 - C. The countryside was full of peasants working during the day
 - D. His eyes were too sensitive to paint during the day
39. The author states all the following about van Gogh's career except that
- A. he was inspired by nature
 - B. his paintings were not popular while he was still alive but sparked interest after his death.
 - C. van Gogh's popularity was immediate, skyrocketing after his debut as an artist.
 - D. Many artists during van Gogh's time left big cities.
40. What does including excerpts from van Gogh's letters to his siblings contribute to the passage?
- A. It shows that van Gogh greatly appreciated his family and would do anything to help them.
 - B. It provides insight into van Gogh's thoughts regarding art.
 - C. It shows the unconditional love that is shared between van Gogh and his siblings, even though hardships.
 - D. It shows how van Gogh was the main supporter of his family and was the caretaker for his siblings.

41. The phrase “psychological and spiritual resonances” (lines 20-21) in the passage most likely refers to

- A. van Gogh’s obscure perspective of art and painting in comparison to others.
- B. his understanding of mental and spiritual health as a key player in the development of his art.
- C. his dedication to improving his artistic ability.
- D. inspiration from nature

42. Which of the following can be inferred about van Gogh’s *The Starry Night*?

- A. It was a very realistic landscape.
- B. It represented van Gogh’s thoughts and feelings.
- C. It was a self-portrait.
- D. It was a gift for his sister, Willemien.

43. What did van Gogh most likely mean when he wrote that he was “very sensitive to color and its particular language”?

- A. He was aware of the emotions that are associated with different colors and how the different colors work together.
- B. He was very familiar with the naming convention of the different colors.
- C. He used different colors when painting different words, depending on natural associations people would make.
- D. He couldn’t use certain colors because some of their chemicals had an adverse effect on him.

Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart was born on January 27, 1756, in Salzburg, Austria. His father, Leopold Mozart, a noted composer, instructor, and the author of famous writings on violin playing, was then in the service of the archbishop of Salzburg. Leopold and Anna Maria, his wife, stressed the importance of music to their children. Together with his sister, Nannerl, Wolfgang received such intensive musical training that by the age of six he was a budding composer and an accomplished keyboard performer.

In 1762, Leopold presented his son as performer at the imperial court in Vienna, Austria, and from 1763 to 1766 he escorted both children on a continuous musical tour across Europe, which included long stays in Paris, France, and London, England, as well as visits to many other cities, with appearances before the French and English royal families. Mozart was the most celebrated child of this time as a keyboard performer. He also made a great impression as a composer. In London he won the admiration of musician Johann Christian Bach, and he was exposed from an early age to an unusual variety of musical styles and tastes across Europe.

From the age of ten to seventeen, Mozart's reputation as a composer grew to a degree of maturity equal to that of most older established musicians. He spent the years from 1766 to 1769 at Salzburg writing instrumental works and music for school dramas in German and Latin, and in 1768 he produced his first real operas. Eventually, at the age of fourteen, he set off for Italy to try to make his way as an opera composer. In

Italy, Mozart was well received: he obtained a commission for an opera and created many successful works.

The Accademia Filarmonica awarded him membership despite a rule normally requiring candidates to be twenty years old.

After fulfilling his life with countless pieces and operas, Mozart turned to work on what was to be his last project, the *Requiem*. He became obsessed with the belief that he was writing it for himself. Ill and exhausted, he managed to finish the first two movements and sketches for several more, but the last three sections were entirely lacking when he died. It was completed by his pupil Franz Süssmayer after his death, which occurred in Vienna, Austria, on December 5, 1791.

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

- A. The intensive training Leopold Mozart and Anna Maria gave to their children Wolfgang and Nannerl.
- B. The influence of Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart's music throughout Europe at a very young age.
- C. How Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart became the youngest member of the Accademia Filarmonica.
- D. His friendship with Johann Christian Bach.

45. Which of the following best describes the relationship between Mozart and his family?

- A. His father was strict and wanted Wolfgang to become an accomplished musician.
- B. His sister Nannerl eventually become his enemy due to her jealousy of his talent.
- C. His parents' only goal was for him to meet royal families across Europe.
- D. His family did not pressure him to practice music.

46. Which of the following best describes Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart's life and career?

- A. Mozart's natural gift for performing attracted the attention of many royal families.
- B. Mozart's intense training and passion for composing music was appreciated by many across Europe.
- C. Due to his dedication to composing music, Mozart was never able to have a family of his own.
- D. Because of his talent and success in composing, Mozart became a rival to many famous musicians.

47. According to the passage, why was Mozart's membership to the Accademia Filarmonica such a great feat?

- A. The Accademia Filarmonica was the only music education institution in Europe.
- B. The Accademia Filarmonica allowed Mozart at fourteen years old to join their institution although it is required to be twenty years old.
- C. The Accademia Filarmonica was the most renowned music institution across the globe.
- D. Mozart's father always dreamed of joining the Accademia Filarmonica, and his son was able to make his dream come true.

48. The author included the fourth paragraph in order to
- A. Show how Mozart had a passion for music until his death.
 - B. Emphasize Mozart's love for teaching his students about music.
 - C. Point out why Mozart passed away.
 - D. Emphasize what inspired Mozart to write his last project, the *Requiem*.
49. What was the significance of lines 14-22?
- A. It illustrates the magnitude of Mozart's talent at an extraordinarily young age.
 - B. It emphasizes the confidence that Leopold had in his son.
 - C. It shows the popularity of the keyboard in Europe at the time.
 - D. It depicts Mozart's lack of education as he was touring around Europe.
50. According to the passage, why did Mozart go to Italy?
- A. To watch many operas and gain inspiration for his music.
 - B. To join the Accademia Filarmonica and intensively study composition.
 - C. To share his operas and become successful.
 - D. To support his father, who was also a well-known composer.
51. Which of the following would the author most likely agree with?
- A. If it were not for the teachings of his parents, Mozart would not be successful.
 - B. It was not only natural talent that influenced Mozart's popularity.
 - C. Nannerl was more talented than Wolfgang, but his parents favored him more.
 - D. Mozart probably would not enjoy music if he did not begin practicing at a young age.

Sonnet XVIII

William Shakespeare

Shall I compare thee to a summer's day?
Thou art more lovely and more temperate:
Rough winds do shake the darling buds of
May,

5 And summer's lease hath all too short a date:
Sometime too hot the eye of heaven shines,
And often is his gold complexion dimmed,
And every fair from fair sometime declines,
By chance, or nature's changing course

10 untrimmed:
But thy eternal summer shall not fade,
Nor lose possession of that fair thou ow'st,
Nor shall death brag thou wander'st in his
shade,

15 When in eternal lines to time thou grow'st,
So long as men can breathe, or eyes can see,
So long lives this, and this gives life to thee

52. What is the main idea of the poem?

- A. Winter correlates with feelings of heartbreak.
- B. Eternal love is most prevalent during the summer.
- C. Unconditional love is immeasurable.
- D. The subject of the poem is better than a day in the summer.

53. What best describes the speaker's feelings towards his lover?

- A. Confused
- B. Declining
- C. Passionate
- D. Short-lived

54. What is Shakespeare implying in lines 6-7?

- A. He dislikes summer because it gets too hot.
- B. A summer's day is not perfect.
- C. Summer is cloudier than people realize.
- D. There is a god who looks down on us during the summer.

55. What is the purpose of the phrase "Rough winds do shake the darling buds of May"?

- A. To give an example of why summer is not as mild as the person Shakespeare loves.
- B. It calls to mind Shakespeare's appreciation of flowers.
- C. To transition into an examination of weather.
- D. To allude to a gift of flowers.

56. How do the last seven lines relate to the first ten?

- A. They answer questions posed in the first ten lines.
- B. They focus on the subject, while the first ten lines focus on days in summer.
- C. They shift from the past to the present.
- D. They focus on death instead of the beauty of life.

57. What is implied in lines 15-17?

- A. Their love will continue to grow.
- B. The subject of the poem does not exist in real life.
- C. The subject of the poem will live on through the poem.
- D. The poem will never be completed.