

65 MINUTES, 52 QUESTIONS

Turn to Section 1 of your answer sheet to answer the questions in this section.

Directions: Following each of the passages (or pairs of passages) below are questions about the passage (or passages). Read each passage carefully. Then, select the best answer for each question based on what is stated in the passage (or passages) and in any graphics that may accompany the passage.

Questions 1–11 are based on the following passage.

In this adaptation of an excerpt from An Incident at Owl Creek Bridge, a short story set in Civil War times, a man is about to be hanged. The first two paragraphs set the scene; the remainder of the passage presents a flashback to an earlier, critical encounter.

A man stood upon a railroad bridge in Northern Alabama, looking down into the swift waters twenty feet below. The man's

Line hands were behind his back, the wrists

- (5) bound with a cord. A rope loosely encircled his neck. It was attached to a stout cross-timber above his head, and the slack fell to the level of his knees. Some loose boards laid upon the sleepers supporting the metals of the railway supplied a footing for him and his executioners—two private soldiers of the Federal army, directed by a sergeant, who in civil life may have been a deputy sheriff. At a short remove upon the same temporary platform was an officer in the uniform of his rank, armed. He was a captain. A sentinel at each end of the bridge stood with his rifle in the position known as 'support'—a formal and unnatural position, enforcing an erect carriage of the body. It did not appear to be the duty of these two men to know what was occurring at the center of the bridge; they

merely blockaded the two ends of the foot plank which traversed it.

- (25) The man who was engaged in being hanged was apparently about thirty-five years of age. He was a civilian, if one might judge from his dress, which was that of a planter. His features were good—a straight nose, firm mouth, broad forehead, from (30) which his long, dark hair was combed straight back, falling behind his ears to the collar of his well-fitting frock coat. He wore a moustache and pointed beard, but no (35) whiskers; his eyes were large and dark grey and had a kindly expression that one would hardly have expected in one whose neck was in the hemp. Evidently this was no vulgar assassin. The liberal military code makes (40) provision for hanging many kinds of people, and gentlemen are not excluded.

- Peyton Farquhar was a well-to-do planter, of an old and highly respected Alabama family. Being a slave-owner, and, like other (45) slave-owners, a politician, he was naturally an original secessionist and ardently devoted to the Southern cause. Circumstances had prevented him from taking service with the gallant army that had fought the disastrous (50) campaigns ending with the fall of Corinth, and he chafed under the inglorious restraint, longing for the release of his energies, the larger life of the soldier, the opportunity for distinction. That opportunity, he felt,

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(55) would come, as it comes to all in war time. Meanwhile, he did what he could. No service was too humble for him to perform in aid of the South, no adventure too perilous for him to undertake if consistent with the character of a civilian who was at heart a soldier, and who in good faith and without too much qualification assented to at least a part of the frankly villainous dictum that all is fair in love and war.

(65) One evening while Farquhar and his wife were sitting near the entrance to his grounds, a grey-clad soldier rode up to the gate and asked for a drink of water. Mrs. Farquhar was only too happy to serve him with her own white hands. While she was gone to fetch the water, her husband approached the dusty horseman and inquired eagerly for news from the front.

"The Yanks are repairing the railroads," (75) said the man, "and are getting ready for another advance. They have reached the Owl Creek bridge, put it in order, and built a stockade on the other bank. The commandant has issued an order, which (80) is posted everywhere, declaring that any civilian caught interfering with the railroad, its bridges, tunnels, or trains, will be summarily hanged. I saw the order."

"How far is it to the Owl Creek bridge?" (85) Farquhar asked.

"About thirty miles."

"Is there no force on this side of the creek?"

"Only a picket post half a mile out, on the (90) railroad, and a single sentinel at this end of the bridge."

"Suppose a man—a civilian and a student of hanging—should elude the picket post and perhaps get the better of the sentinel," (95) said Farquhar, smiling, "what could he accomplish?"

The soldier reflected. "I was there a month ago," he replied. "I observed that the flood of last winter had lodged a great quantity of (100) driftwood against the wooden pier at the end of the bridge. It is now dry and would burn like tow."

The lady had now brought the water, which the soldier drank. He thanked her (105) ceremoniously, bowed to her husband, and rode away. An hour later, after nightfall, he repassed the plantation, going northward in the direction from which he had come. He was a Yankee scout.

1. As used in line 13, "civil" most nearly means

- (A) polite.
- (B) noncriminal.
- (C) nonmilitary.
- (D) individual.

2. In cinematic terms, the first two paragraphs most nearly resemble

- (A) a wide-angle shot followed by a close-up.
- (B) a sequence of cameo appearances.
- (C) a trailer advertising a feature film.
- (D) two episodes of an ongoing serial.

1st paragraph (general)
2nd paragraph (closer look)

3. It can most reasonably be inferred from the passage that the man awaiting hanging was

- (A) innocent of any criminal intent.
- (B) an unlikely candidate for execution.
- (C) a victim of mistaken identity.
- (D) purposely assuming a harmless demeanor.

← he was willing to perform criminal act
← not mentioned
↑ nothing suggests this

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1

Fetches water for Confederate soldier

Married man devoted to southern cause

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

- (A) Lines 25–27 (“The man . . . age”)
- (B) Lines 27–29 (“He was . . . planter”)
- (C) Lines 33–38 (“He wore . . . hemp”)
- (D) Lines 44–47 (“Being . . . cause”)

did not look like someone who would be executed

8. It can most reasonably be inferred from the passage that Mrs. Farquhar is

- (A) sympathetic to the Confederate cause.
- (B) too proud to perform menial tasks.
- (C) uninterested in news of the war.
- (D) reluctant to ask her slaves to fetch water.

5. The author’s tone in discussing “the liberal military code” (line 39) can best be described as

- (A) approving.
- (B) ironic.
- (C) irked.
- (D) regretful.

→ Allowing the man to be hanged
liberal code - allows people to do what they want

6. It can most reasonably be inferred from the passage that Peyton Farquhar would consider which of the following a good example of how a citizen should behave in wartime?

- (A) He should use even underhanded methods to support his cause.
- (B) He should enlist in the army without delay.
- (C) He should turn to politics as a means of enforcing his will.
- (D) He should avoid involving himself in disastrous campaigns.

“all is fair in love and war”

7. As used in line 59, “consistent” most nearly means

- (A) unchanging.
- (B) compatible.
- (C) logically sound.
- (D) steady and predictable.

was basically a “undercover soldier”
↑
able to take on any role

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

- (A) Lines 56–64 (“No service . . . war”)
- (B) Lines 68–70 (“Mrs. Farquhar . . . hands”)
- (C) Lines 70–73 (“While she . . . front”)
- (D) Lines 104–106 (“He thanked . . . away”)

Happy to help the soldier

10. From Farquhar’s exchange with the soldier (lines 84–102), it can most reasonably be inferred that Farquhar is going to

- (A) sneak across the bridge to join the Confederate forces.
- (B) attempt to burn down the bridge to halt the Yankee advance.
- (C) remove the driftwood blocking the Confederates’ access to the bridge.
- (D) undermine the pillars that support the railroad bridge.

← needs to damage the bridge
- there is flammable wood near bridge

11. The main purpose of the concluding sentence of the passage is to

- (A) offer an excuse for Farquhar’s failure to destroy the bridge.
- (B) provide context useful in understanding Farquhar’s emotional reactions.
- (C) establish that Farquhar has been entrapped into taking an unwise action.
- (D) contrast Farquhar’s patriotic behavior with the scout’s treachery.

- the scout is a Yankee spy purposely baiting Farquhar to act

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Questions 12–21 are based on the following passage.

The following passage is taken from Franklin Delano Roosevelt's Third Inaugural Address, made on January 20, 1941, nearly a year before the bombing of Pearl Harbor triggered America's entry into the Second World War.

A nation, like a person, has something deeper, something more permanent, something larger than the sum of all its parts.
 Line It is that something which matters most to
 (5) its future—which calls forth the most sacred guarding of its present.

It is a thing for which we find it difficult—even impossible—to hit upon a single, simple word.

(10) And yet we all understand what it is—the spirit—the faith of America. It is the product of centuries. It was born in the multitudes of those who came from many lands—some of high degree, but mostly plain people, who
 (15) sought here, early and late, to find freedom more freely.

The democratic aspiration is no mere recent phase in human history. It is human history. It permeated the ancient life of early
 (20) peoples. It blazed anew in the middle ages. It was written in the Magna Carta.

In the Americas its impact has been irresistible. America has been the New World in all tongues, to all peoples, not because this
 (25) continent was a new-found land, but because all those who came here believed they could create upon this continent a new life—a life that should be new in freedom.

Its vitality was written into our own
 (30) Mayflower Compact, into the Declaration of Independence, into the Constitution of the United States, into the Gettysburg Address.

Those who first came here to carry out the longings of their spirit, and the millions
 (35) who followed, and the stock that sprang from them—all have moved forward constantly and consistently toward an ideal which in itself has gained stature and clarity with each generation.

(40) The hopes of the Republic cannot forever tolerate either undeserved poverty or self-serving wealth.

We know that we still have far to go; that we must more greatly build the security
 (45) and the opportunity and the knowledge of every citizen, in the measure justified by the resources and the capacity of the land.

But it is not enough to achieve these purposes alone. It is not enough to clothe
 (50) and feed the body of this Nation, and instruct and inform its mind. For there is also the spirit. And of the three, the greatest is the spirit.

Without the body and the mind, as all men
 (55) know, the Nation could not live.

But if the spirit of America were killed, even though the Nation's body and mind, constricted in an alien world, lived on, the America we know would have perished.

(60) That spirit—that faith—speaks to us in our daily lives in ways often unnoticed, because they seem so obvious. It speaks to us here in the Capital of the Nation. It speaks to us through the processes of governing in the
 (65) sovereignties of 48 States. It speaks to us in our counties, in our cities, in our towns, and in our villages. It speaks to us from the other nations of the hemisphere, and from those across the seas—the enslaved, as well as the
 (70) free. Sometimes we fail to hear or heed these voices of freedom because to us the privilege of our freedom is such an old, old story.

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The destiny of America was proclaimed in words of prophecy spoken by our first

- (75) President in his first inaugural in 1789—words almost directed, it would seem, to this year of 1941: “*The preservation of the sacred fire of liberty and the destiny of the republican model of government are justly considered . . . deeply, . . . finally, staked on the experiment intrusted to the hands of the American people.*”

If we lose that sacred fire—if we let it be smothered with doubt and fear—then we

- (85) shall reject the destiny which Washington strove so valiantly and so triumphantly to establish. The preservation of the spirit and faith of the Nation does, and will, furnish the highest justification for every sacrifice
- (90) that we may make in the cause of national defense.

In the face of great perils never before encountered, our strong purpose is to protect and to perpetuate the integrity of democracy.

- (95) For this we muster the spirit of America, and the faith of America.

We do not retreat. We are not content to stand still. As Americans, we go forward, in the service of our country, by the will of God.

12. As used in line 14, “plain” most nearly means

- (A) candid.
(B) ordinary.
(C) homely.
(D) intelligible.

“high degree and plain”
↑
upper class,
distinguished
↑
regular

13. The author indicates which of the following about the American belief in freedom?

- (A) It lacked any supporters who belonged to the upper classes.
(B) It had its origins at the time of the American Revolution.
(C) It is an ideal that has lost its hold on the public.
(D) It has deep-seated historical roots.

Firmly established

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

- (A) Lines 1–3 (“A nation . . . parts”)
(B) Lines 17–21 (“The democratic . . . Carta”)
(C) Lines 23–28 (“America has been . . . freedom”)
(D) Lines 33–39 (“Those who first . . . generation”)

↑
says it's
no recent
phase
in
history

15. The author uses the Mayflower Compact, Declaration of Independence, Constitution, and Gettysburg Address as examples of

- (A) subjects of previous inaugural addresses.
(B) expressions of the democratic aspiration.
(C) documents of historical interest.
(D) writings with ongoing legal implications.

↑
FDR's
theme

is
democratic
aspiration
It's
vitality
was
written into
these
documents.

16. The author recognizes counterarguments to the position he takes in lines 33–39 (“Those who first . . . generation”) by
- (A) acknowledging that economic injustices must be addressed before democracy can prevail.
 - (B) admitting that the native-born descendants of our immigrant forebears have lost faith in democracy.
 - (C) conceding the lack of resources and capacity that hinder the fulfillment of the American dream.
 - (D) likening the Nation to a human body with physical, mental, and spiritual needs.

17. As used in line 76, “directed” most nearly means

- (A) addressed.
- (B) ordered.
- (C) supervised.
- (D) guided.

18. What main effect does the repetition of the phrase “It speaks to us” in lines 62–70 have on the tone of the passage?

- (A) It creates a whimsical tone, endowing an abstract quality with a physical voice.
- (B) It creates a colloquial tone, describing commonplace activities in ordinary words.
- (C) It creates a dramatic tone, emphasizing the point being made and adding to its emotional impact.
- (D) It creates a menacing tone, reminding us of our failure to heed the voices of freedom crying for our aid.

19. It can most reasonably be inferred that the experiment to which Washington refers in line 81 is

- (A) a scientific investigation.
- (B) a presidential inauguration.
- (C) democratic government.
- (D) national defense.

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

- (A) Lines 56–59 (“But . . . perished”)
- (B) Lines 60–62 (“That spirit . . . obvious”)
- (C) Lines 83–87 (“If we . . . establish”)
- (D) Lines 92–94 (“In the face . . . democracy”)

21. It is reasonable to conclude that a major goal of Roosevelt in making this speech was to

- (A) inform American citizens of changes of policy in the new administration.
- (B) impress his European counterparts with the soundness of America’s foreign policy.
- (C) encourage American voters to avoid the divisiveness inherent in partisan politics.
- (D) inspire the American people to defend the cause of freedom in dangerous times.

FDR says
US still has
long way to
go and mentions
poverty and
inequality

1

a nation founded
on democratic
principles

↑ speaking to
them in a
formal
way

Repetition
strengthens
point and
makes normal
lines sound
dramatic

↑
speech made during
WWII when
democracy was
being threatened.
FDR urges us to
protect “sacred
fire of liberty”

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Questions 22–31 are based on the following passage.

This passage is from Mortal Lessons: Notes on the Art of Surgery, a classic book written by a contemporary American surgeon about his art.

One holds the knife as one holds the bow of a cello or a tulip—by the stem. Not palmed nor gripped nor grasped, but lightly, with the tips of the fingers. The knife is not for pressing.
 (5) It is for drawing across the field of skin. Like a slender fish, it waits, at the ready, then, go! It darts, followed by a fine wake of red. The flesh parts, falling away to yellow globules of fat. Even now, after so many times, I still marvel at
 (10) its power—cold, gleaming, silent. More, I am still struck with dread that it is I in whose hand the blade travels, that my hand is its vehicle, that yet again this terrible steel-bellied thing and I have conspired for a most unnatural
 (15) purpose, the laying open of the body of a human being.

A stillness settles in my heart and is carried to my hand. It is the quietude of resolve layered over fear. And it is this resolve that
 (20) lowers us, my knife and me, deeper and deeper into the person beneath. It is an entry into the body that is nothing like a caress; still, it is among the gentlest of acts. Then stroke and stroke again, and we are joined by other
 (25) instruments, hemostats and forceps, until the wound blooms with strange flowers whose looped handles fall to the sides in steely array.

There is a sound, the tight click of clamps fixing teeth into severed blood vessels, the
 (30) snuffle and gargle of the suction machine clearing the field of blood for the next stroke, the litany of monosyllables with which one prays his way down and in: *clamp, sponge, suture, tie, cut*. And there is color. The green
 (35) of the cloth, the white of the sponges, the red and yellow of the body. Beneath the fat lies

the fascia, the tough fibrous sheet encasing the muscles. It must be sliced and the red beef of the muscles separated. Now there are
 (40) retractors to hold apart the wound. Hands move together, part, weave. We are fully engaged, like children absorbed in a game or the craftsmen of some place like Damascus.

Deeper still. The peritoneum, pink and gleaming and membranous, bulges into
 (45) the wound. It is grasped with forceps, and opened. For the first time we can see into the cavity of the abdomen. Such a primitive place. One expects to find drawings of
 (50) buffalo on the walls. The sense of trespassing is keener now, heightened by the world's light illuminating the organs, their secret colors revealed—maroon and salmon and yellow. The vista is sweetly vulnerable at
 (55) this moment, a kind of welcoming. An arc of the liver shines high and on the right, like a dark sun. It laps over the pink sweep of the stomach, from whose lower border the gauzy omentum is draped, and through which veil
 (60) one sees, sinuous, slow as just-fed snakes, the indolent coils of the intestine.

You turn aside to wash your gloves. It is a ritual cleansing. One enters this temple doubly washed. Here is man as microcosm,
 (65) representing in all his parts the Earth, perhaps the universe.

I must confess that the priestliness of my profession has ever been impressed on me. In the beginning there are vows, taken with
 (70) all solemnity. Then there is the endless harsh novitiate of training, much fatigue, much sacrifice. At last one emerges as a celebrant, standing close to the truth lying curtained in the ark of the body. Not surplice and cassock
 (75) but mask and gown are your regalia. You hold no chalice, but a knife. There is no wine, no wafer. There are only the facts of blood and flesh.

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step by step of
a surgical
procedure

1

22. The passage is best described as

- (A) a definition of a concept.
- (B) an example of a particular method.
- (C) a lesson on a technique.
- (D) a description of a process.

23. It can most reasonably be inferred from the passage that the "wake of red" to which the author refers (line 7) is

- (A) a sign of embarrassment.
- (B) an infectious rash.
- (C) a line of blood.
- (D) the blade of the knife.

surgeon
draws
knife
across
skin

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

- (A) Lines 1–2 ("One . . . stem")
- (B) Lines 2–4 ("Not . . . fingers")
- (C) Lines 7–8 ("The flesh . . . fat")
- (D) Lines 17–18 ("A stillness . . . hand")

parted
flesh
eludes
to
incision

25. As used in line 8, "parts" most nearly means

- (A) leaves.
- (B) splits.
- (C) surrenders.
- (D) distributes.

26. As used in line 42, "engaged" most nearly means

- (A) betrothed.
- (B) engrossed.
- (C) hired.
- (D) embattled.

deeply
involved

27. In lines 49–50, the comment "One expects to find drawings of buffalo on the walls" metaphorically compares the abdominal cavity to

- (A) an art gallery.
- (B) a zoological display.
- (C) a Western film.
- (D) a prehistoric cave.

connotations:
primitive
(old)

28. The author most likely describes the colors of the internal organs as "secret" (line 52) because

- (A) they are beyond ordinary human understanding.
- (B) they normally are hidden from sight.
- (C) their access is limited to authorized personnel.
- (D) they are darker in color than the external organs are.

unless cut open,
they cannot
be
seen

29. In creating an impression of abdominal surgery for the reader, the author primarily makes use of

- (A) comparison with imaginary landscapes.
- (B) contrast to other types of surgery.
- (C) references to religious imagery.
- (D) evocation of the patient's emotions.

lines 32–34
'litany' – a prayer
prays his
way down
and in

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE

1

Use of many
anatomical
terms without
defining them
↓

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

- (A) Lines 36–40 (“Beneath the fat . . . wound”)
- (B) Lines 44–48 (“The peritoneum . . . abdomen”)
- (C) Lines 54–57 (“The vista . . . sun”)
- (D) Lines 62–64 (“It is a . . . washed”)

↑ surgery
as
a religious
rite

31. One aspect of the passage that may make it difficult to appreciate is the author’s apparent assumption throughout that readers will

- (A) have qualms about reading descriptions of major surgery.
- (B) be already adept at handling surgical tools.
- (C) be familiar with the organs and tissues that are named.
- (D) relate accounts of specific surgical acts to their own experience of undergoing surgery.

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Questions 32–42 are based on the following passages.

Passage 1 is taken from a historical study, done in the 1980s, of the relationship between the press and each American president from George Washington to Ronald Reagan. Passage 2 is taken from a 2006 master's thesis on the relationship between the president and the press during the first term of President George W. Bush.

PASSAGE 1

In the shifting relationship between the press and the presidency over nearly two centuries, there has remained one primary
Line constant—the dissatisfaction of one with
(5) the other. No president has escaped press criticism, and no president has considered himself fairly treated. The record of every administration has been the same, beginning with mutual protestations of goodwill,
(10) ending with recriminations and mistrust.

This is the best proof we could have that the American concept of a free press in a free society is a viable idea, whatever defects the media may have. While the Founding Fathers
(15) and their constituencies did not always agree on the role the press should play, there was a basic consensus that the newspaper (the only medium of consequence at the time) should be the buffer state between the rulers
(20) and the ruled. The press could be expected to behave like a watchdog, and government at every level, dependent for its existence on the opinions of those it governed, could expect to resent being watched and having its
(25) shortcomings, real or imaginary, exposed to the public view.

Reduced to such simple terms, the relationship of the presidents to the press since George Washington's first term is
(30) understandable only as an underlying

principle. But this basic concept has been increasingly complicated by the changing nature of the presidency, by the individual nature of presidents, by the rise of other
(35) media, especially television, and by the growing complexity of beliefs about the function of both press and government.

In surveying nearly two centuries of this relationship, it is wise to keep in mind an
(40) axiom of professional historians—that we should be careful not to view the past in terms of our own times, and make judgments accordingly. Certain parallels often become obvious, to be sure, but to assert what an
(45) individual president should or should not have done, by present standards, is to violate historical context. Historians occasionally castigate each other for this failing, and in the case of press and government, the
(50) danger becomes particularly great because the words themselves—"press" and "government," even "presidency"—have changed in meaning so much during the past two hundred years.

It is part of American mythology that the nation was "cradled in liberty" and that the colonists, seeking religious freedom, immediately established a free society, but the facts are quite different. The danger of
(60) an uncontrolled press to those in power was well expressed by Sir William Berkeley, governor of Virginia, when he wrote home to his superiors in 1671: "I thank God there are no free schools nor printing, and I hope
(65) we shall not have these hundred years; for learning has brought disobedience, and heresy, and sects into the world, and printing has divulged them, and libels against the best government, God keep us from both."
(70) There are those in twentieth-century America who would say "Amen" to Berkeley's view of printing and "libels against the best government."

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Table 1
Solo and Joint Press Conferences by President 1981-2004

President	Total	Solo	Joint	Joint Sessions as Percent of Total
Reagan*	46	46	0	00.0%
George H. W. Bush*	142	83	59	41.5%
Clinton*	193	62	131	67.9%
George W. Bush**	88	20	68	77.3%

*Cited in Kumar, 2003b

**Compiled from *Weekly Compilation of Presidential Documents*

PASSAGE 2

- In their analysis of aggressive journalist behavior in a comparative study of press conferences held by Presidents Eisenhower and Reagan, Clayman and Heritage (2002) developed an original encoding system according to ten different features of question design. Their findings showed significantly greater levels of aggression and adversarial behavior by the press in dealings with the more recent president. Clayman, Elliot, Heritage & McDonald's updated study (2004) refined the coding process and used a more continuous sample to test the validity and reliability of the original study. Their comparison of journalistic adversarialness covered each president from Eisenhower to Clinton and supported original results that show a long-term decline in deference to the president. The continuous sample revealed more volatility than the simpler work on which it was based but is a further testament to the increased aggressiveness, sometimes adversarial treatment prevalent in press conferences regardless of partisanship or personal idiosyncrasy.

- These findings would suggest that
- (100) the increasingly contentious, adversarial relationship between the press and the highest ranking executive official has created a modern press conference where the president must relinquish more agenda-setting control than in other communicative processes. In each session, he subjects himself to open questioning that is shown to be significantly less deferential, more direct and often more aggressive and hostile than ever before. This would seem an appropriate justification for the dwindling numbers of traditional solo press conferences in recent administrations (Kumar, 2003b).

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his book covers a vast time period of a relation of mistrust and recrimination + through changing nature of presidency

1

32. The main purpose of Passage 1 is to

- (A) examine methods of evaluating the relationship between the press and the president.
- (B) argue that the adversarial relationship between the press and the presidency has proven deleterious to both.
- (C) present an overview of an inherently conflicted relationship that faces new challenges.
- (D) consider a political dilemma created by the mutual antagonism between two major institutions.

33. According to the opening paragraph of Passage 1, all American presidents have experienced

- (A) defects in the quality of their press coverage.
- (B) goodwill from some reporters in the press corps.
- (C) alternating periods of antagonism and harmony with the press.
- (D) mutual animosity involving themselves and the press. ← mistrust and recriminations

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

- (A) Lines 7–10 (“The record . . . mistrust”)
- (B) Lines 11–14 (“This . . . may have”)
- (C) Lines 14–20 (“While . . . ruled”)
- (D) Lines 27–31 (“Reduced . . . principle”)

35. As used in line 27, “reduced” most nearly means

- (A) decreased.
- (B) boiled down.
- (C) marked down.
- (D) demoted.

↑ simplified to basic nature

36. The authors of Passage 1 caution the reader about judging the actions of long-dead presidents because

- (A) historical accounts, when investigated, have proven to be untrustworthy.
- (B) contemporary authors have rewritten history to reflect current academic opinions.
- (C) readers today cannot fully grasp the significance these actions had in their own time.
- (D) history, at best, is an imprecise science.

lines 41–42

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

- (A) Lines 1–7 (“In the shifting . . . treated”)
- (B) Lines 20–26 (“The press . . . public view”)
- (C) Lines 27–37 (“Reduced . . . government”)
- (D) Lines 43–54 (“Certain parallels . . . years”)

38. In the opening sentence of the final paragraph (lines 55–59) of Passage 1, the authors seek primarily to

- (A) define a term.
- (B) defend a widely held belief.
- (C) correct a misconception.
- (D) champion a cause.

states that the belief that colonists immediately established a free society is incorrect

39. As used in line 107, “open” most nearly means

- (A) receptive.
- (B) unrestricted.
- (C) unconcealed.
- (D) vulnerable.

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Questions 43–52 are based on the following passage.

The following passage is abridged from Rachel Ehrenberg’s “The facts behind the frack” (Science News), an article on the controversies surrounding the hydraulic fracturing method of recovering natural gas from below the Earth’s surface.

To call it a fractious debate is an understatement.

Hydraulic fracturing, or fracking, wrenches open rock deep beneath the Earth’s surface, freeing the natural gas that’s trapped inside. Proponents argue that fracking-related gas recovery is a game changer, a bridge to the renewable energy landscape of the future. The gas, primarily methane, is cheap and relatively clean. Because America is brimful of the stuff, harvesting the fuel via fracking could provide the country with jobs and reduce its dependence on foreign sources of energy.

But along with these promises have come alarming local incidents and national reports of blowouts, contamination and earthquakes. Fracking opponents contend that the process poisons air and drinking water and may make people sick. What’s more, they argue, fracking leaks methane, a potent greenhouse gas that can blow up homes, worries highlighted in the controversial 2010 documentary *Gasland*.

Fears that fracking companies are operating in a Wild West environment with little regulation have prompted political action. In June, the group Don’t Frack Ohio led thousands of protesters on a march to the statehouse, where they declared their commitment to halting hydraulic fracturing in the state. Legislation banning the process has been considered but is now on hold

in California. New York—which sits atop a giant natural gas reserve—has a statewide fracking moratorium; pending policies would allow the process only where local officials support it.

Despite all this activity, not much of the fracking debate has brought scientific evidence into the fold. Yet scientists have been studying the risks posed by fracking operations. Research suggests methane leaks do happen. The millions of gallons of chemical-laden water used to fracture shale deep in the ground has spoiled land and waterways. There’s also evidence linking natural gas recovery to earthquakes, but this problem seems to stem primarily from wastewater disposal rather than the fracturing process itself. While the dangers are real, most problems linked to fracking so far are not specific to the technology but come with many large-scale energy operations employing poor practices with little oversight, scientists contend. Whether the energy payoff can come with an acceptable level of risk remains an open question.

Hydraulic fracturing operations have been linked to some small earthquakes, including a magnitude 2.3 quake near Blackpool, England, last year. But scientists agree such earthquakes are extremely rare, occurring when a well hits a seismic sweet spot, and are avoidable with monitoring. Of greater concern are earthquakes associated with the disposal of fracking fluid into wastewater wells. Injected fluid essentially greases the fault, a long-known effect. In the 1960s, a series of Denver earthquakes were linked to wastewater disposal at the Rocky Mountain arsenal, an Army site nearby. Wastewater disposal was also blamed for a

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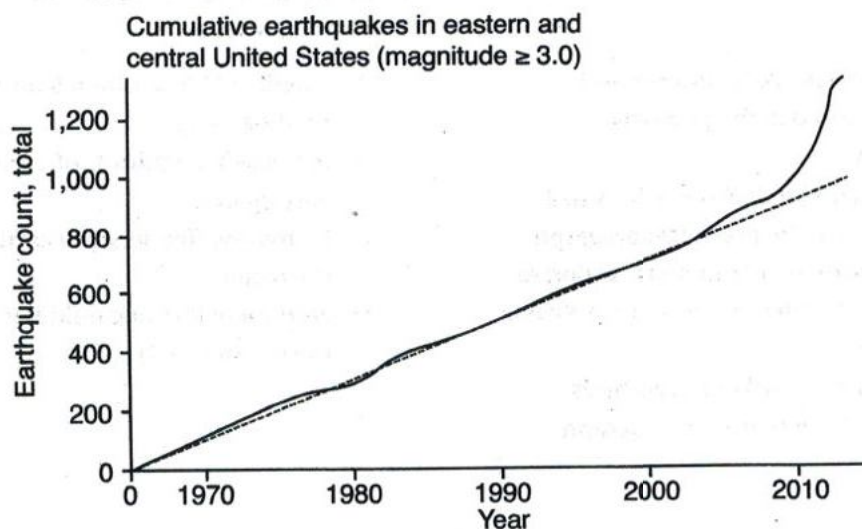
- (75) magnitude 4.0 quake in Youngstown, Ohio, last New Year's Eve.

- A study headed by William Ellsworth of the U.S. Geological Survey in Menlo Park, Calif., documents a dramatic increase in earthquakes in the Midwest coinciding with the start of the fracking boom. From 1970 to 2000, the region experienced about 20 quakes per year measuring at or above magnitude 3.0. Between 2001 and 2008, there were 29 such quakes per year. Then there were 50 in 2009, 87 in 2010 and 134 in 2011. "The change was really quite pronounced," says Ellsworth. "We do not think it's a purely natural phenomenon." However, the earthquakes weren't happening near active drilling—they seemed to be clustered around wastewater wells.

Human-induced earthquakes

- After decades of a steady earthquake rate (dotted line) in the central and eastern United States, activity began to rise in about 2009 and jumped to five times the normal rate by 2013, probably due to human activity.

It's hard to look back without pre-quake data and figure out what triggers a single earthquake, notes Ellsworth. There are several pieces of the geology equation that, if toggled, can tip a fault from stable to unstable. A recent study examining seismic activity at wastewater injection wells in Texas linked earthquakes with injections of more than 150,000 barrels of water per month. But not every case fits the pattern, suggesting the orientation of deep faults is important. Ellsworth advises that injection at active faults be avoided. Drill sites should be considered for their geological stability, and seismic information should be collected. (Only about 3 percent of the 75,000-odd hydraulic fracturing setups in the United States in 2009 were seismically monitored.) "There are many things we don't understand," says Ellsworth. "We're in ambulance-chasing mode where we're coming in after the fact."



Source: W. L. Ellsworth/Science 2013

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Passage is about hydraulic fracking
↓

1

'open question' where a matter has not been decided on yet
↓

43. In line 1, the author chooses the word "fractious" (contentious; heated) to create

- (A) a metaphor.
- (B) a play on words.
- (C) an exaggeration.
- (D) a counterargument.

play on 'fractious and fracturing'

44. To call fracking-related gas recovery "a game changer" (line 7) is to assert that fracking

- (A) has no foreseeable negative consequences.
- (B) will radically alter natural gas production.
- (C) is not taken seriously by its proponents.
- (D) will require active federal regulation.

an event/procedure that brings significant shift from old ways

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

- (A) Lines 9–14 ("The gas . . . energy")
- (B) Lines 15–20 ("But . . . sick")
- (C) Lines 20–24 ("What's more . . . Gasland")
- (D) Lines 51–59 ("While . . . question")

mentions how fracking is inexpensive, clean and abundant compared to old ways of production

→ (A) Lines 9–14 ("The gas . . . energy")

46. What function does the discussion of fracking legislation in lines 32–38 serve in the passage?

- (A) It describes specific responses to concerns raised in the previous paragraph.
- (B) It analyzes theoretical objections to a claim made in the previous paragraph.
- (C) It provides an unanticipated reaction to an explicit demand made in the previous paragraph.
- (D) It contradicts a working hypothesis proposed in the previous paragraph.

lines 15–24 media reports fracking triggered earthquakes (problems)

47. In line 58, "open" most nearly means

- (A) unresolved.
- (B) vulnerable.
- (C) accessible.
- (D) ajar.

48. The stance that the author takes throughout the passage is best described as that of

- (A) an advocate of technological innovations.
- (B) an opponent of pointless regulatory oversight.
- (C) a legislator concerned about potential danger.
- (D) an observer striving to present a balanced account.

no mention

seems unbiased

no mention of being a legislator

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

- (A) Lines 25–28 ("Fears . . . political action")
- (B) Lines 32–38 ("Legislation . . . support it")
- (C) Lines 51–59 ("While . . . question")
- (D) Lines 98–100 ("It's hard . . . Ellsworth")

attempt to present both sides objectively

50. The graph based on Ellsworth's figures accentuates the

- (A) validity of his research team's methodology.
- (B) increased magnitude of each individual earthquake.
- (C) increasing frequency of earthquakes in the region.
- (D) amount of fracking fluid injected into wastewater wells.

Shows sudden jump in # of earthquakes from 2009–

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51. In line 87, "pronounced" most nearly means

- (A) noticeable.
- (B) declared.
- (C) decided on.
- (D) articulated.

52. It can be most reasonably inferred from the concluding paragraph that Ellsworth looks on current hypotheses about connections between the recent increases in earthquakes and the start of the fracking boom as

- (A) corroborated by pre-quake data.
- (B) based on insufficient knowledge.
- (C) evidence of seismic activity.
- (D) contradicted by his research findings.