

SECTION I

TIME—60 MINUTES

55 QUESTIONS

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

Questions 1 through 15 refer to the following passage. Read the passage carefully and then choose the answers to the questions.

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

- Line It may be difficult, if not impossible, to determine the boundaries as well as the beginnings of "modernism," but only a few appraisers will deny that American literature became modern as well as American with the advent of Mark Twain, Herman Melville, and Walt Whitman.
- 5 In the history of poetry the line may be drawn with a measure of certainty, and it is with the Civil War and the publication of the third edition of *Leaves of Grass* that modern American poetry is defined.

Aftermath of the Civil War

- 10 The Civil War inspired volumes of indignant, military, religious, and patriotic verse without adding more than four or five memorable pieces to the anthologies; the conflict produced a vast quantity of poems but practically no important poetry. Its end marked the end of an epoch—political, social, and literary. The arts declined; the New England group began to disintegrate. The poets had overstrained and
- 15 outsung themselves; it was a time of surrender and swan-songs. Unable to respond to the new forces of political nationalism and industrial reconstruction, the Brahmins (that famous group of intellectuals who had dominated literary America) withdrew into their libraries. Such poets as Longfellow, Bryant, Taylor, turned their eyes
- 20 away from the native scene, or left creative writing altogether and occupied themselves with translations. "They had been borne into an era in which they had no part," writes Fred Lewis Pattee (*A History of American Literature Since 1870*), "and they contented themselves with reëchoings of the old music." For them poetry ceased to be a
- 25 reflection of actuality, "an extension of experience." Within a period of six years, from 1867 to 1872, there appeared Longfellow's *Divina Commedia*, C. E. Norton's *Vita Nuova*, T. W. Parson's *Inferno*, William Cullen Bryant's *Iliad* and *Odyssey*, and Bayard Taylor's *Faust*.

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE 

PRACTICE TEST 1

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

—Louis Untermeyer

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

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



GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE

PRACTICE TEST 1

12. The author would agree with which of the following statements about the Civil War?
- (A) It produced a great number of poems, but little poetry.
  - (B) It produced many poets.
  - (C) It developed the skills of the Brahmins.
  - (D) It created new advocates of poetry.
  - (E) It produced a number of forums for poets.
13. What is the meaning of the sentence beginning "The poets of the transition, with a deliberate art" (lines 42-43)?
- (A) The transitional poets were deliberate in their poetry.
  - (B) The Brahmins worked to prevent changes in American poetry.
  - (C) The Brahmins paid little attention to the changes in poetry.
  - (D) The spontaneous growth of modern American poetry overwhelmed the Brahmins.
  - (E) There was little support for the Brahmins' poetry.
14. The author characterizes the new poets as
- (A) brash and arrogant
  - (B) spiritual and philosophical
  - (C) malleable and whimsical
  - (D) forceful and inventive
  - (E) crude and cutting edge
15. The author characterizes the Brahmins as
- (A) educated and mercurial
  - (B) stuffy and intransigent
  - (C) light-hearted and introspective
  - (D) serious but easygoing
  - (E) brilliant and forgiving

SECTION I

Questions 16 through 30 refer to the following selection. Read the passage carefully and then choose the answers to the questions. This piece was written in 1780 when Benjamin Franklin was restricted to his house during an attack of gout.

**From "Dialogue Between Gout and Mr. Franklin"**

- Line **Franklin.** How can you so cruelly sport with my torments?  
**Gout.** Sport! I am very serious. I have here a list of offenses against your own health distinctly written and can justify every stroke inflicted on you.
- 5 **Franklin.** Read it, then.  
**Gout.** It is too long a detail, but I will briefly mention some particulars.  
**Franklin.** Proceed. I am all attention.  
**Gout.** Do you remember how often you have promised
- 10 yourself, the following morning, a walk in the grove of Boulogne, in the garden de la Murette, or in your own garden, and have violated your promise, alleging, at one time, it was too cold, at another, too warm, too wind, too moist, or what else you pleased, when in truth it was
- 15 too nothing but your insuperable love of ease?  
**Franklin.** That I confess may have happened occasionally, probably ten times in a year.  
**Gout.** Your confession is very far short of the truth. The gross amount is one hundred and ninety-nine times.
- 20 **Franklin.** Is it possible?  
**Gout.** So possible, that it is fact. You may rely on the accuracy of my statement. You know M. Brillon's gardens and what fine walks they contain, you know the handsome flight of a hundred steps which lead from the terrace above to the lawn
- 25 below. You have been in the practice of visiting this amiable family twice a week, after dinner, and it is a maxim of your own that "a man may take as much exercise in walking a mile up and down stairs as in ten on level ground." What an opportunity was here for you to have had exercise in both these ways! Did you embrace it, and how often?
- 30 **Franklin.** I cannot immediately answer that question.  
**Gout.** I will do it for you: not once.  
**Franklin.** Not once?  
**Gout.** Even so. During the summer you went there at six o'clock.
- 35 You found the charming lady with her lovely children and friends eager to walk with you and entertain you with their agreeable conversation, and what has been your choice? Why to sit on the terrace, satisfying yourself with the fine prospect and passing your eye over the beauties of the gar-

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE 

- 40 den below, without taking one step to descend and walk about in them. On the contrary, you call for tea and the chessboard, and lo! You are occupied in your seat till nine o'clock, and that besides two hours' play after dinner; and then, instead of walking home, which would have be-
- 45 stirred you a little, you step into your carriage. How absurd to suppose that all this carelessness can be reconcilable with health without my interposition!
- Franklin.** I am convinced now of the justness of poor Richard's remark that "Our debts and our sins are always greater
- 50 than we think for."
- Gout.** So it is. You philosophers are sages in your maxims and fools in your conduct.
- Franklin.** But do you charge among my crimes that I return in a carriage from M. Brillon's?
- 55 **Gout.** Certainly, for, having been seated all the while, you cannot object the fatigue of the day and cannot want therefore the relief of a carriage.
- Franklin.** What then would you have me do with my carriage?
- 60 **Gout.** Burn it if you choose, you would at least get heat out of it once in this way; or, if you dislike that proposal, here's another for you: observe the poor peasants who work in the vineyard and grounds about the villages of Passy, Auteuil, Chaillot, etc., you may find every day among these deserving creatures four or five old men and women bent and perhaps crippled by weight of years and too long and too
- 65 great labor. After a most fatiguing day these people have to trudge a mile or two to their smoky huts. Order your coachman to set them down. This is an act that will be good for your soul; and, at the same time, after your visit to
- 70 the Brillons', if you return on foot, that will be good for your body.
- Franklin.** Ah! How tiresome you are!
- Gout.** Well, then, to my office, it should not be forgotten that I am your physician. There . . .
- 75 **Franklin.** Oh! Oh!—for Heaven's sake leave me! And I promise faithfully never more to play at chess but to take exercise daily and live temperately.
- Gout.** I know you too well. You promise fair, but, after a few months of good health, you will return to your old habits; your fine promises will be forgotten like the forms of last
- 80 year's clouds. Let us then finish the account, and I will go. But I leave you with an assurance of visiting you again at a proper time and place, for my object is your good, and you are sensible now that I am your *real friend*.
- Benjamin Franklin

## SECTION I

16. Which of the following best summarizes the theme of this excerpt?
- (A) A statement on the health of wealthy individuals
  - (B) A delineation of the reasons to exercise
  - (C) A fanciful discussion between a man and his disease
  - (D) A lamentation of a man who is hurting
  - (E) A dialogue for a morality play
17. What is the literary process that gives Gout voice?
- (A) Alliteration
  - (B) Metaphor
  - (C) Allegory
  - (D) Personification
  - (E) Simile
18. What is the tone of the dialogue?
- (A) Clinical, scientific
  - (B) Reasoned, yet humorous
  - (C) Formal and structured
  - (D) Silly and frivolous
  - (E) Objective
19. When Franklin acknowledges the justness of the statement, "Our debts and our sins are always greater than we think for," (lines 51-52) which of the following is he confirming?
- (A) We believe that many of our debts are too great.
  - (B) We believe that we should not have any debts.
  - (C) We believe that our debts and our sins are always smaller than they turn out to be.
  - (D) We believe that committing a sin should not create a debt that we must pay.
  - (E) We believe that others do not have to pay as heavily for their sins.
20. What is the best definition for the word "interposition" (line 49)?
- (A) Intercession
  - (B) Interdiction
  - (C) Involvement
  - (D) Absence
  - (E) Interview
21. Which of the following is the best characterization of Gout's reaction to Franklin's statement that Gout is sporting with him (line 1)?
- (A) Indignation
  - (B) Pleased
  - (C) Chastised
  - (D) Contrite
  - (E) Oblivious
22. From this dialogue, what assumption can be made about what Franklin advocates?
- (A) Walking when in a foreign country
  - (B) Helping the poor and less fortunate
  - (C) Reasonable and responsible behavior on the part of the individual
  - (D) Involvement in the health practices of others
  - (E) Limiting time playing games
23. Gout's attitude toward Franklin is best described as
- (A) disgusted
  - (B) conciliatory
  - (C) superficial
  - (D) stern
  - (E) pedantic



GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE

24. Why does the author elect to express his ideas with a dialogue between Gout and Franklin?
- (A) It allows clarity between Gout's thoughts and Franklin's reaction.
  - (B) It makes it easier for Franklin to dispute the misinterpretation of Gout.
  - (C) The author's only purpose was to be light-hearted.
  - (D) It challenges the reader to take the side of either Gout or Franklin.
  - (E) It leaves ambiguity as to the motives of Gout and Franklin.
25. Which of the following statements most accurately characterizes the interests of Franklin?
- (A) He likes walking in the gardens.
  - (B) He enjoys being with friends.
  - (C) He likes to be outside in the sun.
  - (D) He enjoys a sedentary lifestyle.
  - (E) He puts his work second to pleasure.
26. What is the meaning of the word "object" (line 85)?
- (A) Feel
  - (B) Dispute
  - (C) Argue
  - (D) Silence
  - (E) Save
27. The sentence "You found the charming lady with her lovely children and friends eager to walk with you and entertain you with their agreeable conversation, and what has been your choice?" contains
- I. A participial phrase
  - II. A compound verb in the past tense
  - III. An infinitive
- (A) I only
  - (B) II only
  - (C) III only
  - (D) I and III
  - (E) I, II, and III
28. What does the sentence "I cannot immediately answer that question" (line 32) say about Franklin's state of mind?
- (A) He is argumentative.
  - (B) He is forgetful.
  - (C) He is feeling guilty.
  - (D) He is not being serious.
  - (E) He is tired of Gout.
29. How does the dialogue reflect the eighteenth century's interest in science?
- (A) The mention of gardens
  - (B) Recognition that walking is important exercise
  - (C) Use of scientific reasons for medical conditions
  - (D) Use of scientific language
  - (E) Inclusion of quotations from an important scientific work
30. What is Franklin the author suggesting by Gout's statement, "So it is. You philosophers are sages in your maxims and fools in your conduct" (lines 53-54)?
- (A) Philosophers are ignorant.
  - (B) Wise people are infallible.
  - (C) People can make wise statements and take unwise actions.
  - (D) Intelligent comments aren't always used.
  - (E) People can make ill-considered statements.

SECTION I

Questions 31 through 42 refer to the following selection. Read the passage carefully and then choose the answers to the questions.

**From *The Wealth of Nations***

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

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

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

**GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE** 

31. The author's tone in the passage is best described as
- (A) objective
  - (B) didactic
  - (C) pedantic
  - (D) persuasive
  - (E) reasoned
32. Which of the following best describes the author's attitude toward expansionism?
- (A) Ambivalent
  - (B) Sympathetic
  - (C) Very positive
  - (D) Conservative
  - (E) Progressive
33. In the sentence beginning "Other countries, however, notwithstanding all the invidious restraints" (lines 32-33), the best meaning for the word "invidious" is
- (A) ensnaring
  - (B) deceptive
  - (C) treacherous
  - (D) offensive
  - (E) invincible.
34. This selection is an example of which of the following modes of discourse?
- (A) Narrative
  - (B) Description
  - (C) Exposition
  - (D) Argument
  - (E) Persuasion
35. The first sentence in the first paragraph, "The discovery of America, and that of a passage to the East Indies by the Cape of Good Hope, are the two greatest and most important events recorded in the history of mankind," presents the author's view of
- I. History
  - II. Expansionism
  - III. Economics
- (A) I only
  - (B) II only
  - (C) III only
  - (D) I and II
  - (E) I, II, and III
36. This passage reads most like which of the following?
- (A) A letter
  - (B) A history lesson
  - (C) A current events lesson
  - (D) A statement of opinion
  - (E) An essay supporting expansionism
37. In the first paragraph, the sentence beginning "By uniting, in some measure, the most distant parts of the world" (lines 9-10) contains which of the following elements?
- (A) A gerund phrase
  - (B) An infinitive phrase
  - (C) A prepositional phrase
  - (D) An adverb phrase
  - (E) All of the above
38. In the sentence beginning "In the mean time, one of the principal effects of those discoveries" (lines 13-14), the writer employs which of the following rhetorical devices?
- (A) Overstatement
  - (B) Hyperbole
  - (C) Conceit
  - (D) Oversimplification
  - (E) Imagery

39. This passage is primarily concerned with the writer's views on
- (A) the benefits of global commerce
  - (B) the effects of colonialism on America and the East Indies
  - (C) the effects of global commerce on colonies
  - (D) the effects of laissez-faire economics
  - (E) the effects of revenues on imperialist nations
40. According to this passage, what does the writer believe about European expansionism?
- I. It is impossible to evaluate fully.
  - II. It represents exploitation of native populations.
  - III. It creates global commerce, which is good for all.
  - IV. It enriches countries other than those possessing the colonies.
- (A) I and II
  - (B) I, II, and III
  - (C) II and III
  - (D) II, III, and IV
  - (E) I, III, and IV
41. In the last paragraph, the writer employs which of the following stylistic devices to support his arguments?
- (A) Generalization
  - (B) Causal relation
  - (C) Analogy
  - (D) Anecdote
  - (E) Example
42. What is the antecedent of "their" in the following independent clause from the first paragraph?
- ... but, in the short period of between two and three centuries which has elapsed since these discoveries were made, it is impossible that the whole extent of their consequences can have been seen.
- (A) The discovery of the Americas and the passage to the East Indies
  - (B) The short period
  - (C) These discoveries
  - (D) Important events
  - (E) Whole extent
43. Which of the following is the best rephrasing of this sentence from the final paragraph?
- In the single article of linen alone the consumption of those colonies amounts, it is said, but I do not pretend to warrant the quantity, to be more than three million sterling a year.
- (A) In the single article of linen alone the consumption of those colonies' amounts, it is said, but I do not pretend to warrant the quantity, to be more than three million sterling a year.
  - (B) The consumption of those colonies' amounts of linen alone may be more than three million sterling a year, although I cannot warrant the quantity.
  - (C) Regarding the consumption of linen alone, those colonies' amounts of that article, it is said, to be more than three million sterling a year, but I do not pretend to warrant the quantity.
  - (D) Not pretending to warrant the quantity, in the single article of linen alone the consumption of those colonies amounts, I have heard said, to be more than three million sterling a year.
  - (E) In the single article of linen alone the consumption of those colonies amounts being more than three million sterling a year, but I do not confirm that quantity.

**GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE** 

PRACTICE TEST 1

Questions 44 through 54 refer to the following selection. Read the passage carefully and then choose the answers to the questions. This passage from "Finding Pharaoh" by Bey Emil Brugsch, curator of the Bûlâq Museum, comes from the account of the discovery of the tomb of Ramses II in the late nineteenth century.

Line Plunging on ahead of my guide, I came to the chamber . . . , and there, standing against the walls or here lying on the floor, I found even a greater number of mummy-cases of stupendous size and weight.

5 Their gold coverings and their polished surfaces so plainly reflected my own excited visage that it seemed as though I was looking into the faces of my own ancestors. The gilt face on the coffin of the amiable Queen Nofretari\* seemed to smile upon me like an old acquaintance.

10 I took in the situation quickly, with a gasp, and hurried to the open air lest I should be overcome and the glorious prize still unrevealed be lost to science.

15 It was almost sunset then. Already the odor which arose from the tomb had cajoled a troupe of slinking jackals to the neighborhood, and the howl of hyenas was heard not far distant. A long line of vultures sat upon the highest pinnacles of the cliffs near by, ready for their hateful work.

20 The valley was as still as death. Nearly the whole of the night was occupied in hiring men to help remove the precious relics from their hiding-place. There was but little sleep in Luxor that night. Early the next morning three hundred Arabs were employed under my direction . . . . One by one the coffins were hoisted to the surface, were securely sewed up in sail-cloth and matting, and then were carried across the plain of Thebes to the steamers awaiting them at  
25 Luxor.

\* The wife of Ramses II.

44. The phrase, "Plunging on ahead of my guide," (line 1)

- (A) modifies the verb
- (B) describes the physical setting
- (C) is a noun phrase
- (D) modifies the subject
- (E) functions as an adverbial clause

45. In the sentence beginning "Their gold coverings and their polished surfaces" (line 5), what is the best meaning for the word "visage"?

- (A) Face
- (B) Expression
- (C) Aspect
- (D) Vision
- (E) Facade

46. Which of the following stylistic devices does the writer employ to convey his excitement about his discovery?
- I. Diction and sentence length
  - II. Vivid language and narrative pace
  - III. Diction and hyperbole
- (A) I only  
(B) II only  
(C) III only  
(D) I and II  
(E) I and III
47. In the second paragraph, what does the writer use to enhance the description of his experience?
- I. Imagery
  - II. Parallelism
  - III. Personification
- (A) I only  
(B) II only  
(C) III only  
(D) I and II  
(E) II and III
48. Which of the following best characterizes the mode of discourse of this passage?
- (A) Description  
(B) Exposition  
(C) Persuasion  
(D) Argument  
(E) Narration
49. The phrase "lest I should be overcome" (line 11) implies that the writer may be stunned by
- (A) the beauty of the mummy cases  
(B) the lack of oxygen in the chamber  
(C) the stench of the air  
(D) his own excitement  
(E) the significance of his discovery
50. Which of the following phrases best defines the purpose of the fourth paragraph in relation to the passage as a whole?
- (A) To describe the scent of death  
(B) To describe the physical setting  
(C) To describe the emotional tone  
(D) To describe the local animals  
(E) To describe the sunset in Egypt
51. The passage reads most like which of the following?
- (A) A historical paper  
(B) A letter  
(C) A conversation  
(D) A magazine article  
(E) A lecture
52. The first sentence in the third paragraph, "I took in the situation quickly, with a gasp, and hurried to the open air lest I should be overcome and the glorious prize still unrevealed be lost to science," (lines 10-12) is an example of which of the following kinds of sentence structure?
- (A) Simple sentence  
(B) Compound sentence  
(C) Complex sentence  
(D) Compound-complex sentence  
(E) Sentence fragments
53. The second sentence in the last paragraph, "Nearly the whole of the night was occupied in hiring men to help remove the precious relics from their hiding-place," (lines 18-20) contains all of the following elements EXCEPT
- (A) a noun phrase  
(B) a gerund phrase  
(C) an infinitive phrase  
(D) an adverbial clause  
(E) an adjective phrase



GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE

PRACTICE TEST 1

54. What is the best meaning of the word “amiable” in the phrase “The gilt face on the coffin of the amiable Queen Nofretari” (lines 7-9)?

- (A) Friendly
- (B) Lovable
- (C) Pleasant
- (D) Kindly
- (E) Genial

55. The phrase “the howl of hyenas” (line 15) is an example of which of the following?

- (A) Alliteration
- (B) Simile
- (C) Metaphor
- (D) Allusion
- (E) Conceit

**STOP**

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