

- (B) It narrates the story behind the rise of EIDs.
- (C) It informs readers of the dangers behind EIDs.
- (D) It attempts to persuade readers that they must demand that zoonoses be dealt with aggressively.

11. The following passage is from Alexis de Tocqueville, *Democracy in America*, translated from French into English by Henry Reeve and originally published in 1835. Alexis de Tocqueville was a French writer and visitor to the United States.

A general law, which bears the name of justice, has been made and sanctioned, not only by a majority of this or that people, but by a majority of mankind. The rights of every people are therefore confined within the limits of what is just. A nation may be considered as a jury which is empowered to represent society at large and to apply justice, which is its law. Ought such a jury, which represents society, to have more power than the society itself whose laws it executes?

What is the function of the underlined sentence in the text as a whole?

- (A) It concludes that justice is a law that has universal application.
  - (B) It outlines the circumstances in which a representative jury should have more power than society.
  - (C) It summarizes the justice-law-jury cycle that leads to empowered representation.
  - (D) It analyzes each step of how just laws are made, sanctioned, and represented in a just society.
12. The following passage is from Alexis de Tocqueville, *Democracy in America*, translated from French into English by Henry Reeve and originally published in 1835. Alexis de Tocqueville was a French writer and visitor to the United States.

The main evil of the present democratic institutions of the United States does not arise, as is often asserted in Europe, from their weakness, but from their irresistible strength. I am not so much alarmed at the excessive liberty which reigns in that country as at the inadequate securities which one finds there against tyranny; if an

individual or a party is wronged in the United States, to whom can he apply for redress? If to public opinion, public opinion constitutes the majority; if to the legislature, it represents the majority and implicitly obeys it; if to the executive power, it is appointed by the majority and serves as a passive tool in its hands. The public force consists of the majority under arms; the jury is the majority invested with the right of hearing judicial cases; and in certain states even the judges are elected by the majority. However iniquitous or absurd the measure of which you complain, you must submit to it as well as you can.

Which choice best describes the function of the underlined sentence in the text as a whole?

- (A) It describes the democratic process in cases of unsubstantiated wrongs.
- (B) It rhetorically introduces the writer's argument presented as a series of answers to the question.
- (C) It argues that the United States has reached a position of uncontrollable power amid irresistible strength.
- (D) It connects the European assertions of America's weakness to the realities of its irresistible strength.

13. This passage is from Sir Arthur Conan Doyle, *The Great Boer War*, published in 1900.

Look at the map of South Africa, and there, in the very center of the British possessions, like the stone in a peach, lies the great stretch of the two republics, a mighty domain for so small a people. How came they there? Who are these Teutonic folk who have burrowed so deeply into Africa? No one can know or appreciate the Boer who does not know his past, for he is what his past has made him. It was in 1652 that the Dutch made their first lodgment at the Cape of Good Hope. The Portuguese had been there before them, but, repelled by the evil weather, and lured forwards by rumors of gold, they had passed the true seat of empire and had voyaged further to settle along the eastern coast. . . .

Which choice best describes the overall structure of the text?

- (A) It decries the epicenter position of the Boers in relation to the British Empire.
- (B) It explains the geographical existence of the Boers in South Africa by presenting their historical context.
- (C) It questions the significance of the Boers as a two-republic domain when their numbers are so small.
- (D) It provides a deeper insight into why the British view the Boers as a stone in the center of British possessions.
14. This passage is from David Alpaugh, "What Poets Can Learn from Songwriters," copyright © 2011 by David Alpaugh, copyright © 2011 *Scene4 Magazine*.

And yet, the line between song and poem is not as firm as Sondheim suggests. William Blake called his greatest books of poetry *Songs of Innocence* and *Songs of Experience*. Walt Whitman called the opening poem of *Leaves of Grass* "Song of Myself." In both cases, their work straddles the line between the genres. Blake's

Piping down the valleys wild,

Piping songs of pleasant glee,

On a cloud I saw a child,

And he laughing said to me

practically begs to be set to music, and has been by more than one composer.

Which choice best describes the function of the underlined sentence in the text as a whole?

- (A) It illustrates how very different a poem is from a lyric.
- (B) It provides an example of a poem that is very much like a lyric.
- (C) It shows that only a simple poem can successfully be set to music.
- (D) It shows that there is no difference between melody in music and repetition in poetry.

15. This passage is from David Alpaugh, “What Poets Can Learn from Songwriters,” copyright © 2011 by David Alpaugh, copyright © 2011 *Scene4 Magazine*.

Whitman’s great elegy, beginning

In the dooryard fronting an old farm-house

near the white-wash’d palings,

Stands the lilac-bush tall-growing . . .

is one of the loveliest “songs” in the Kurt Weill/Langston Hughes musical, *Street Scene*. Perhaps the most significant divergence between these sister arts today is the way in which poets and songwriters imagine their audiences.

Which choice best describes the function of the underlined phrase in the text as a whole?

- (A) It contrasts the diversity that pervades both poems and songs.
  - (B) It suggests that poems and songs are really one and the same.
  - (C) It emphasizes the close relationship between poetry and music.
  - (D) It conveys a sense of family between songwriters and poets.
16. This passage is from David Alpaugh, “What Poets Can Learn from Songwriters,” copyright © 2011 by David Alpaugh, copyright © 2011 *Scene4 Magazine*.

Frost acknowledged poetry’s ambition to be heard again and again when he explained that his goal was “to lodge a few poems where they will be hard to get rid of.” Too many poets programmatically eschew the memory cues songwriters unabashedly use to accomplish this mission. After talking to writing students, conditioned by their professors to tolerate no rhyme or meter in poetry, James Fenton suggests (in *American Scholar*) that they would “be happier if they accepted that the person who was studying creative writing, with the aim of producing poetry, was the same person who had a car full of

country and western tapes, or whatever the music was that delighted them.”

Which choice best describes the function of the underlined quotation in the text as a whole?

- (A) It gives a reason why more music lovers should enroll in writing courses aimed at producing poets.
- (B) It explains why writing students should listen to more music.
- (C) It suggests that writing students wanting to become poets should draw on their knowledge and appreciation of music in their attempts to produce poetry.
- (D) It argues that writing students are not happy because their professors do not allow them to draw on their knowledge and appreciation of music in their writing of poetry.

17. This passage is from Preston Dyches, “*Cassini Catches Titan Naked in the Solar Wind*,” *NASA News and Features*, January 28, 2015.

At Earth, our planet’s powerful magnetic field acts as a shield against the solar wind, helping to protect our atmosphere from being stripped away. In the case of Venus, Mars, and comets—none of which is protected by a global magnetic field—the solar wind drapes around the objects themselves, interacting directly with their atmospheres (or in the comet’s case, its coma). *Cassini* saw the same thing at Titan. Researchers thought they would have to treat Titan’s response to the solar wind with a unique approach because the chemistry of the hazy moon’s dense atmosphere is highly complex. But *Cassini*’s observations of a naked Titan hinted at a more elegant solution. “This could mean we can use the same tools to study how vastly different worlds, in different parts of the solar system, interact with the wind from the sun,” Bertucci said.

Which choice best describes the overall structure of the text?

- (A) It describes the relationship of the solar winds to planetary atmospheres.

- (B) It suggests that specialized tools are necessary for studying atmospheric conditions on far planets.
- (C) It questions the need for specialized tools when existing instruments can be adapted and used.
- (D) It narrates the story of how previously used observational tools were found to have universal applications.

18. This passage is from John Okada, *No-No Boy*, published by the University of Washington Press, copyright © 2001. The passage tells about the experiences of people of Japanese heritage living in the United States at the beginning of World War II.

First, the real Japanese-Japanese were rounded up. These real Japanese-Japanese were Japanese nationals who had the misfortune to be diplomats and businessmen and visiting professors. They were put on a boat and sent back to Japan. Then the alien Japanese, the ones who had been in America for two, three, or even four decades, were screened, and those found to be too actively Japanese were transported to the hinterlands and put in a camp. The security screen was sifted once more and, this time, the lesser lights were similarly plucked and deposited. An old man, too old, too feeble, and too scared, was caught in the net.

Which choice best states the main purpose of the text?

- (A) It chronologically presents the systematic approach taken to contain those of Japanese lineage living in the United States at the beginning of the Second World War.
- (B) It argues the point of the injustices suffered during the last world war.
- (C) It legitimizes the need for security screens and illustrates their effective and comprehensive uses, as seen in the containment of those of Japanese lineage living in the United States at the beginning of the Second World War.
- (D) It underscores the necessity of an organized home front in the event of war.

19. This passage is from Freeman Dyson, *Disturbing the Universe*, copyright © 1979 by Freeman J. Dyson.

The facts of astronomy include some other numerical accidents that work to our advantage. For example, the universe is built on such a scale that the average distance between stars in an average galaxy like ours is about twenty million million miles—an extravagantly large distance by human standards. If a scientist asserts that the stars at these immense distances have a decisive effect on the possibility of human existence, he will be suspected of being a believer in astrology. But it happens to be true that we could not have survived if the average distance between stars were only two million million miles instead of twenty.

Which choice best describes the function of the underlined sentence in the text as a whole?

- (A) It shows that he is familiar with ways of thinking outside of conventional science.
- (B) It supports his assertion that stars greatly affect human beings.
- (C) It emphasizes how remarkable it is that faraway stars affect life on Earth.
- (D) It supports his contention that faraway stars can come near the sun and disrupt Earth's orbit around it.

20. This passage is from Lewis Thomas, *The Medusa and the Snail*, copyright © 1974.

For the real revolution in medicine, which set the stage for antibiotics and whatever else we have in the way of effective therapy today, had already occurred one hundred years before penicillin. It did not begin with the introduction of science into medicine. That came years later. Like a good many revolutions this one began with the destruction of dogma. It was discovered, sometime in the 1830s, that the greater part of medicine was nonsense.

Which choice best states the main purpose of the text?

- (A) It reveals penicillin as the precursor to modern medicine.

- (B) It demonstrates that the field of medicine was not taken seriously until the 1830s.
- (C) It cuts away the false notions of what precipitated the revolution in medicine to highlight the true catalyst.
- (D) It compares the elements in place before the real revolution in medicine with those purported to occur after the revolution began.

21. This passage is from Lewis Thomas, *The Medusa and the Snail*, copyright © 1974.

Gradually, over succeeding decades, the traditional therapeutic ritual of medicine was given up, and what came to be called the “art of medicine” emerged to take its place. In retrospect, this art was really the beginning of the science of medicine. It was based on meticulous, objective, even cool observations of sick people. From this endeavor we learned the details of the natural history of illness, so that, for example, it came to be understood that typhoid and typhus were really two entirely separate, unrelated disorders, with quite different causes. Accurate diagnosis became the central purpose and justification for medicine, and as the methods for diagnosis improved, accurate prognosis also became possible.

Which choice best describes the overall structure of the text?

- (A) It prioritizes the various levels of medical endeavors throughout history.
- (B) It presents examples of what innovations were made in medicine that brought it to the point of being a science.
- (C) It outlines the procedures that constitute the science of medicine.
- (D) It creatively expresses the various theories behind the beginning of the science of medicine.

22. This passage is from Elizabeth Zubritsky, “NASA Finds Friction from Tides Could Help Distant Earths Survive, and Thrive,” NASA’s Goddard Space Flight Center.

As anybody who has started a campfire by rubbing sticks knows, friction generates heat. Now, computer modeling by NASA scientists shows that friction could be the key to survival for some distant Earth-sized planets traveling in dangerous orbits.

Which choice best describes the function of the underlined sentence in the text as a whole?

- (A) It helps the reader visualize a phenomenon.
- (B) It shows that terrestrial and astronomical phenomena are fundamentally different.
- (C) It creates humor.
- (D) It introduces a mystery that will be explained later in the passage.

23. This passage is from Elizabeth Zubritsky, “NASA Finds Friction from Tides Could Help Distant Earths Survive, and Thrive,” NASA’s Goddard Space Flight Center.

In this new study Henning and his colleague Terry Hurford explored the effects of tidal stresses on planets that have multiple layers, such as rocky crust, mantle or iron core. One conclusion of the study is that some planets could move into a safer orbit about 10 to 100 times faster than previously expected—in as little as a few hundred thousand years, instead of the more typical rate of several million years.

Which choice best states the purpose of the text?

- (A) It names two remarkable scientists in the field of planetary study and reveals their significant findings.
- (B) It compares the findings of Henning to those of Hurford to extrapolate the results.
- (C) It explains in detail how planets move into a safer orbit faster than previously expected.
- (D) It presents the findings of Henning and Hurford to explain the effects of tidal stress on the orbits of more earthlike planets.

24. This passage is from Elizabeth Zubritsky, “NASA Finds Friction from Tides Could Help Distant Earths Survive, and Thrive,” NASA’s Goddard Space Flight Center.

Surprisingly, another way for a terrestrial planet to achieve high amounts of heating is to be covered in a very thick ice shell, similar to an extreme “snowball Earth.” Although a sheet of ice is a slippery, low-friction surface, an ice layer thousands of miles thick would be very springy. A shell like this would have just the right properties to respond strongly to tidal stress, generating a lot of heat. (The high pressures inside these planets could prevent all but the topmost layers from turning into liquid water.)

Which choice best states the function of the underlined word in the text as a whole?

- (A) It suggests, in context, a paradoxical relationship.
- (B) It implies that the idea is inexplicable.
- (C) It shows that planet heating is actually very simple to explain.
- (D) It emphasizes the mysterious elements in planet heating.

25. This passage is from John L. O’Sullivan, “The Great Nation of Futurity,” a work originally published in 1839 about the relatively new United States of America.

We have no interest in the scenes of antiquity, only as lessons of avoidance of nearly all their examples. The expansive future is our arena, and for our history. We are entering on its untrodden space, with the truths of God in our minds, beneficent objects in our hearts, and with a clear conscience unsullied by the past. We are the nation of human progress, and who will, what can, set limits to our onward march? Providence is with us, and no earthly power can. We point to the everlasting truth on the first page of our national declaration, and we proclaim to the millions of other lands, that “the gates of hell”—the powers of aristocracy and monarchy—“shall not prevail against it.”

Which choice best states the main purpose of the text?