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READING TEST

40 Questions—Maximum Time Allowed is 2½ Hours

DIRECTIONS: Each passage in this test is followed by several questions. Some questions do not depend on a passage and stand alone or are accompanied by a graph or figure. After reading the passage or questions or studying the graph or figure, you should choose the best answer and blacken the corresponding space on your answer sheet. You may refer to the passage as often as necessary.

Choices

- 1 Stephen's older sister, Ann, wanted to be a computer engineer ever since she was ten years old. Ann's passion for computers went through many phases, from building a toy computer from a kit to taking a computer class in school to helping a local business install a computer. Now, Ann was graduating from college with a degree in computer science, and the whole family was excited. Not only was Ann a computer engineer, she was the first member of the Thomas family to graduate from college. This made the event a momentous one.
- 2 Stephen was happy to have his big sister at home and looked forward to the graduation party that their mother had planned for Ann. But at the same time, Stephen felt funny. When he thought about it, he realized that this was because, unlike Ann, he didn't have any idea about what career he wanted to pursue.
- 3 Stephen liked to try just about everything, and his mother was fond of telling him that he was as curious as a cat. Once, he spent most of a summer building model airplanes in the backyard. At different times he had been interested in marine biology, movies, comic books, and famous athletes. With each new interest, Stephen read whatever he could find on the subject. But gradually, his interest always faded. Lately, he had become fascinated with ancient Egypt and, as a result, spent his free time drawing sphinxes, pyramids, and camels wandering across the desert. Stephen found investigating different subjects exciting. Sometimes, however, when he looked around his room, he shook his head and wondered about himself because he saw books, maps, models, and drawings on every imaginable subject. At those times, Stephen remembered that Ann had always been dedicated solely to her love of computers.
- 4 On the day of the celebration, neighbors, family, and friends turned up for Ann's graduation party. Stephen tried to help his mother the best he could, making sure that everyone was comfortable. He talked to Mr. Moore about pyramids, to Dr. Stevens about heart diseases, and to his friend, Susan Kelly, about their mathematics homework.
- 5 Near the end of the party, Stephen finally got a chance to speak to his sister alone and to tell Ann how proud he was of her. Ann looked at Stephen. "I envy your curiosity, Stephen," Ann said. "I'm still a computer nut, but going to college made me realize how important it is to have some background in a lot of different subjects."

- 6 Ann patted Stephen on the back, saying that they could talk more later. Stephen felt stunned, and he stayed by himself for a minute. He suddenly realized that curiosity could be a kind of tool, a way of exploring the different possibilities that life had to offer. Stephen didn't feel bad anymore about not knowing what he wanted to be. When the time was right, he knew that he would be able to decide, and his curiosity would help lead him to the right choice.

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| <p>1. In paragraph 1 of the selection, <u>momentous</u> means</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">A. boring.B. important.C. ordinary.D. complex. <p>2. Which of the following is the main idea of paragraph 3?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">A. Stephen's room contained an assortment of books, maps, models, and drawings.B. Ann and Stephen's different personalities and tastes led them into frequent arguments.C. Stephen's interest in ancient Egypt had led him to drawing scenes of pyramids and camels wandering across the desert.D. Although Stephen liked many different subjects, he knew that his successful sister loved only computers. <p>3. If the writer of this selection were to give a talk to a group of high school students on the subject of careers, which of the following would NOT be likely to be included?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">A. a story emphasizing the value of curiosityB. a list of interesting and varied career choicesC. a statement urging students to make a career choice as soon as possibleD. the suggestion that students experiment with a variety of subject areas | <p>4. If you want to find out if someone understands what this selection is mainly about, which of the following questions would be the best one to ask?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">A. What was the principal difference between Ann and Stephen?B. What subjects had Stephen experimented with in his free time?C. What did Stephen discover about the value of curiosity?D. How did Stephen attempt to help his mother during Ann's graduation party? <p>5. Stephen drew camels wandering across the desert because</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">A. desert animals fascinated him.B. he had given up making sculptures.C. he was interested in ancient Egypt.D. pyramids had been too difficult to draw. |
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What Causes Waterfalls to Form?

- 1 Whether they are slender ribbons or seething walls of foam, all waterfalls owe their existence to an abrupt change in the level of a river's channel. Many of the world's greatest spill off the edges of broad, elevated plateaus. Heavy rainfall assures an ample supply of water for rivers that course across the plateaus and have nowhere to go but down when they reach the edge. To get a mental picture of the plateau and the waterfall, think of a table and what happens when you spill a pitcher of water on the tabletop, and how the water makes its way down to the floor.
- 2 The cliffs may have been formed by movements of the earth's crust. After the earth's surface moved up or down, land that used to be flat was flat no longer. This meant that rivers that once flowed across flat land were forced to leap down long clifflike ridges of land or rock.
- 3 Steep mountain slopes, too, are laced with numerous waterfalls and rapids. Some of the most spectacular falls are found in mountains that have been carved by glaciers.

Are waterfalls permanent?

- 4 Every waterfall is doomed to disappear. The life cycle of a waterfall generally follows one of two basic patterns. A river may wear down a resistant ridge or rock, and a single waterfall may evolve into a series of smaller cascades. Further erosion will then hone down the cascades into a stretch of turbulent white water, known as rapids, that eventually blends in with the smooth flow of the rest of the river.
- 5 In other cases, the top layer of rock may be harder than the rocks beneath it, forming an erosion-resistant "cap." Then most of the erosion takes place at the base of the falls. There the falling water will carve out a deep plunge pool, or basin, in the riverbed. At the same time, the debris in the churning water wears away the weaker rocks in the lower part of the cliff. In the course of time and wear, the cap rock is worn down and breaks off, leaving a new crest slightly upstream. The falls slowly migrate upstream, often leaving a series of plunge pools in the riverbed where the waterfall used to be.

Where are the highest waterfalls?

- 6 In 1935, American aviator Jimmy Angel was prospecting for gold in southeastern Venezuela when he discovered treasure of a different sort. Flying his plane up a narrow canyon, he came upon a plume of water plummeting off a sheer cliff. Its source proved to be a river that spills off a high plateau. Subsequently named Angel Falls, the cascade is the highest in the world. It drops a total of 3,212 feet. Tugela Falls in South Africa also plunges off a plateau, with a total drop of 3,110 feet. The third highest in the world, Yosemite Falls in California, tumbles from the mouth of a hanging valley for a total distance of 2,425 feet.

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6. According to the passage, what does a waterfall resemble?
- A. a glacier on a mountain
 - B. water spilling off a tabletop
 - C. a hole in the earth's crust
 - D. a plunge pool in a stream bed
7. This selection is mainly about
- A. the life cycle of waterfalls.
 - B. the erosion of the earth's surface.
 - C. abrupt changes in the channels of rivers.
 - D. igneous and sedimentary rocks.
8. Which statement is an opinion?
- A. After the earth's surface moved up or down, land that used to be flat was flat no longer.
 - B. Debris in the churning water wears away the weaker rocks.
 - C. Jimmy Angel was a skilled navigator.
 - D. Every waterfall is doomed to disappear.
9. The author probably wrote this selection as
- A. a quick, easy guide to basic facts about waterfalls.
 - B. an introduction to the world's most beautiful watercourses.
 - C. part of a longer article on exploration in Venezuela.
 - D. a scientific paper on watercourses and their influence on civilization.

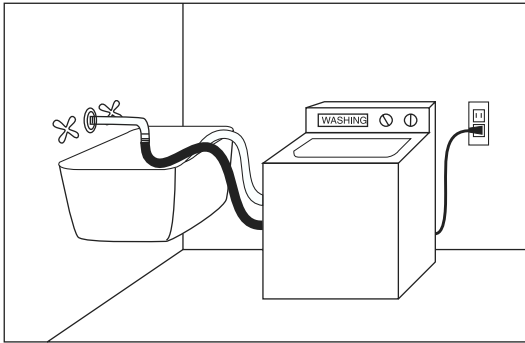
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Question 10 is NOT based on a reading selection.

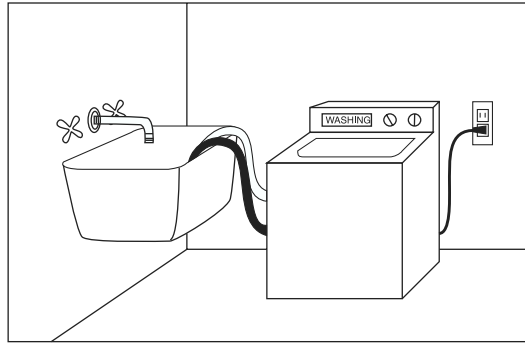
10. You are helping your neighbor hook up a portable washing machine. He tells you to do the following:

1. Put the black hose in the sink.
2. Attach the white hose to the faucet.
3. Plug the machine in.

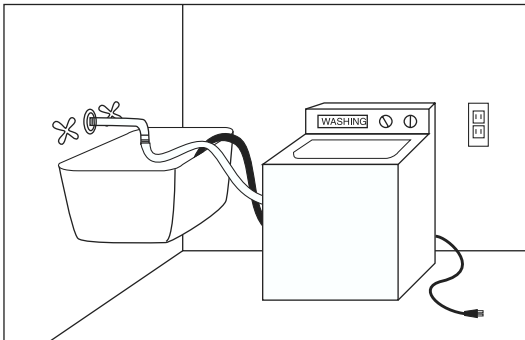
A.



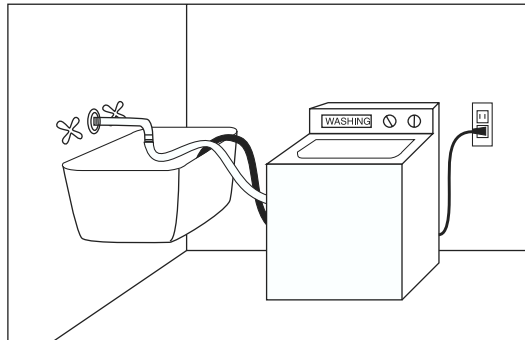
B.



C.



D.



Which of these diagrams shows that the directions have been followed properly?

Question 11 is based on the following chart.

Selected National Parks

Name	Location	Size
Badlands	South Dakota	243,302 acres
Biscayne	Florida	180,128 acres
Carlsbad Caverns	New Mexico	46,755 acres
Denali	Alaska	4,065,493 acres
Everglades	Florida	1,398,800 acres
Kings Canyon	California	460,136 acres

11. Which state is listed on the chart above as having two national parks?

- A. Alaska
- B. New Mexico
- C. Florida
- D. California

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A Loint of Paw

- *A spoonerism happens when a speaker switches the first letters of words—as in “a blushing crow” for “a crushing blow,” or “a loint of paw” for “a point of law,” as in the title of this story.*
 - *“A stitch in time saves nine,” is an old expression that means, “Fix something when it first breaks, because that will take less time than fixing it after a lot of damage.”*
- 1 There was no question that Montie Stein had, through clever fraud, stolen better than a hundred thousand dollars. There was also no question that he was apprehended one day after the statute of limitations had expired.
 - 2 It was his manner of avoiding arrest during that interval that brought on the epoch-making case of the State of New York vs. Montgomery Harlow Stein, with all its consequences. It introduced law to the fourth dimension.
 - 3 For, you see, after having committed the fraud and possessed himself of the hundred grand plus, Stein had calmly entered a time machine, of which he was in illegal possession. He set the controls for seven years and one day in the future.
 - 4 Stein’s lawyer put it simply. Hiding in time was not basically different from hiding in space. If the forces of law had not uncovered Stein in the seven-year interval, that was their hard luck.
 - 5 The District Attorney pointed out that the statute of limitations was not intended to be a game between the law and the criminal. It was a merciful measure designed to protect a culprit from indefinitely prolonged fear of arrest. For certain crimes, a defined period of apprehension (so to speak) was considered punishment enough. But Stein, the D.A. insisted, had not experienced any period of apprehension at all.
 - 6 Stein’s lawyer remained unmoved. The law said nothing about measuring the extent of a culprit’s fear and anguish. It simply set a time limit.
 - 7 The D.A. said that Stein had not lived through the limit.
 - 8 Defense stated that Stein was seven years older now than at the time of the crime. Therefore he had lived through the limit.
 - 9 The D.A. challenged the statement. The defense produced Stein’s birth certificate. He was born in 2973. At the time of the crime, 3004, he was thirty-one. Now, in 3011, he was thirty-eight.
 - 10 The D.A. shouted that Stein was not physiologically thirty-eight, but thirty-one.
 - 11 Defense pointed out freezingly that the law only recognized chronological age. And chronological age could be obtained only by subtracting the date of birth from the date of now.

- 12 The D.A., growing impassioned, swore that if Stein were allowed to go free, half the laws on the books would be useless.
- 13 Then change the laws, said Defense, to take time travel into account. But until the laws are changed, let them be enforced as written.
- 14 Judge Neville Preston took a week to consider and then handed down his decision. It was a turning point in the history of law. It is almost a pity, then, that some people suspect Judge Preston to have been swayed in his way of thinking by the irresistible impulse to phrase his decision as he did.
- 15 For that decision, in full, was:
- 16 “A niche in time saves Stein.”

“A Loint of Paw,” by Isaac Asimov. *100 Great Science Fiction Short Short Stories*. Doubleday & Co., 1978. Published by permission of the Estate of Isaac Asimov c/o Ralph M. Vicinanza, Ltd.

12. The selection describes a number of Montie Stein’s actions. Select the answer that lists these actions in the correct order.

- A. Montie used a time machine.
Montie won his court case.
Montie stole money.
- B. Montie stole money.
Montie used a time machine.
Montie won his court case.
- C. Montie stole money.
Montie won his court case.
Montie used a time machine.
- D. Montie won his court case.
Montie used a time machine.
Montie stole money.

13. Montie Stein used a time machine in order to

- A. slow down the aging of his body.
- B. anger the district attorney as much as possible.
- C. avoid arrest until the statute of limitations had expired.
- D. give Judge Preston a chance to deliver a witty verdict.

14. After Montie heard the judge’s decision, he probably

- A. dined with the district attorney.
- B. begged for a light sentence.
- C. was handcuffed by a guard.
- D. celebrated with his lawyer.

15. Montie was arrested because he

- A. changed legal history.
- B. stole a sum of money.
- C. lacked a good lawyer.
- D. used a time machine.

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Barnstorming Bessie Coleman

- 1 As Bessie Coleman’s tiny plane swooped over Chicago in 1922, thousands of spectators oohed and aahed. Then they lined up for a ride. They had come to this air show because flying was still a new thing. The Wright brothers had made their first flight less than twenty years before. But many in the crowd also wanted to meet Coleman. Bessie Coleman was the first African-American woman to earn a pilot’s license.
- 2 Probably no one that day appreciated Coleman’s accomplishments more than her mother. An ex-slave, Susan Coleman had raised nine children alone. While most of the family picked cotton, Susan recognized Bessie’s ability in math. She assigned Bessie the family’s bookkeeping chores.
- 3 When Bessie wanted to go to college, her mother let her keep the money she earned from doing other people’s laundry. But Bessie could afford only one year’s tuition. By 1917, she moved to Chicago. There she took a job as a manicurist in a barbershop. There she also decided to become a pilot.
- 4 Because of her race, Coleman could find no one in America to teach her to fly. She learned French. Then, with the help of Roger Abbott, editor of the *Chicago Defender* newspaper, she sailed to France. In France she would study parachuting and stunt flying. She earned her international pilot’s license in 1921. Then she returned to the United States, determined to open a school for African-American aviators.
- 5 Like most pilots of the day, she was a “barnstormer.” That meant traveling around the country performing in air shows. (Organizers of these “flying circuses” often rented unused farmland for runways. Barns served as airplane hangars, thus the term “barnstorming.”) Coleman cut a short, dashing figure in her leather helmet, goggles, long coat, and leather boots. Admirers nicknamed her “Brave Bessie.” After wowing mostly white crowds up north, Coleman inspired African-American audiences in the South. She lectured at African-American churches and community centers. To raise money for her school, she also flew advertising (pulled advertising banners with her plane).
- 6 Despite the glamour, piloting primitive cloth-and-steel aircraft was a dangerous business. In 1923, Coleman finally bought her own plane, a World War I Curtiss JN-4 (Jenny). As she cruised to an exhibition in California, the motor stalled. The plane plunged to the ground. “Brave Bessie” broke three ribs and a leg. From her hospital bed, she sent a telegram to her fans: “Tell them all that as soon as I can walk I’m going to fly! And my faith in aviation and the (purpose) . . . it will serve in fulfilling the destiny of my people isn’t shaken at all.” Coleman knew that she was risking her life, but she said it was her “duty” to encourage African-American aviators. She refused to perform where African-American spectators were not welcome.
- 7 In 1926, Coleman entered an air show in Jacksonville, Florida. Because no locals would lend or rent a plane to an African American, Coleman asked her mechanic, William Wills, to bring her Jenny from Texas. On the morning of April 30, Wills piloted the Jenny over the field. Meanwhile, Coleman sat in the back scouting sites for a parachute jump. She was not wearing a seat belt because she needed to lean over the edge of the open cockpit to see. All of a sudden, the plane flipped, hurling Coleman into a two-thousand-foot free fall that killed her. Wills died minutes later when the plane crashed.

- 8 Coleman never realized her dream of establishing an aviation school, but after her death, Bessie Coleman Aero Clubs began to spring up. Bessie Coleman continues to motivate people because she proved that courage and determination can give wings to a dream.

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| <p>16. Bessie Coleman first showed special abilities in</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">A. math.B. athletics.C. speaking French.D. public speaking. <p>17. According to the selection, Bessie Coleman wanted her career to be</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">A. noted in history books.B. an inspiration to fellow African Americans.C. long and full of public recognition.D. financially successful, so she could support her mother. <p>18. Bessie Coleman attended college for only one year because</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">A. she started work in Chicago.B. she had only one year's college tuition money.C. she had to help her family pick cotton.D. she wanted to start "barnstorming" after her freshman year. | <p>19. The writer probably wrote this selection to</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">A. make readers aware of the safety risks of early planes.B. motivate us to learn to fly and get a pilot's license.C. make readers see why people fly more now than in the 1920s.D. inspire us with Bessie Coleman's triumph over discrimination. <p>20. For people confronting discrimination, the main message in this selection is that</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">A. Bessie Coleman's accomplishments brought an end to discrimination in the U.S.B. Bessie Coleman overcame discrimination and achieved high goals.C. Bessie Coleman's experiences made flying safer for us all.D. Bessie Coleman's ambitions led to her tragic and early death. |
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Trouble with Doubles

- 1 When Mrs. Collins informed her twins, Terry and Tracy, that she needed them to babysit for their younger brother, Fred, on Sunday, the request was not met with much enthusiasm. Fred was extremely curious and equally fast for two years old, and he required nearly constant attention. Because of this, Terry and Tracy looked for any excuse they could find to avoid having to watch him. On this occasion, however, the tone in their mother's voice told the twins that they were stuck.
- 2 So after conferring, the twins proposed a deal that they thought would make the afternoon much more enjoyable. They would undertake the babysitting job if their mother would permit them to bake bread. They had never baked bread before, but it sounded like a good adventure for a babysitting Sunday. Mrs. Collins considered the proposition carefully and warned, "You'll have to read the bread recipe in the cookbook thoroughly." Then, she laughed as she smiled at her nearly identical children and said, "I hope this won't be a case of too many cooks spoiling the broth."
- 3 On Sunday, before their mother left, Terry and Tracy selected a recipe, read it through carefully, and then quizzed each other repeatedly on the various steps involved. They were both impressed by the salience of adding yeast, an ingredient that makes a ball of dough expand, and were surprised to learn that without yeast, their bread would not become a nice loaf shape, but would be a small, hard brick of bread.
- 4 Once they were in charge of Fred, the twins agreed to take turns making the bread dough and watching their baby brother. At first, they tried to keep Fred in the kitchen so that the one watching Fred could still observe the baking. Fred, however, was not in a cooperative mood, and they were soon chasing him all over the house. For the entire afternoon, the twins switched back and forth between their two jobs. Eventually, the whole house was filled with the wonderful smell of baking bread.
- 5 After the bread had baked for an hour, the twins took Fred into the kitchen so they could all see the masterpiece as it came out of the oven. When they opened the oven door, however, instead of a neat little loaf of bread, they discovered a huge balloon-shaped mass spilling over the sides of the pan.
- 6 "I don't know what happened," said Terry. "I was very careful, and I'm sure I remembered to add the yeast."
- 7 "I remembered to add the yeast, too," moaned Tracy, looking sadly at Terry. "I guess Mom would say that this is how two cooks spoil the broth."

21. Which of the following best describes the meaning of the word case as it is used in paragraph 2 of the selection?
- A. lawsuit
 - B. situation
 - C. container
 - D. investigation
22. When they read the instructions for baking bread, what impressed the twins the most?
- A. the various steps involved
 - B. the importance of adding yeast
 - C. the lengthy history of bread baking
 - D. the possibility that bread could turn out like a brick
23. If only one of the twins had baked the bread while the other babysat, the most likely result would have been that
- A. the bread baking would have been successful.
 - B. one twin would have made two loaves of bread.
 - C. only half of the recipe would have been completed.
 - D. Mrs. Collins would have assisted in the bread baking.

24. Which of the following sentences is **NOT** directly stated but is an inference you could make from the selection?
- A. The twins did their jobs all afternoon.
 - B. The twins selected a recipe and read it through carefully.
 - C. Mrs. Collins allowed the twins to bake bread while watching Fred.
 - D. Not giving your full attention to a task that requires following directions can cause a problem.

Question 25 is NOT based on a reading selection.

25. Which of the following statements includes the use of propaganda?
- A. Acme toothpaste is packaged in recyclable boxes.
 - B. Acme toothpaste now comes in three new flavors.
 - C. Bad breath can cost you friends—so use Acme toothpaste.
 - D. Regular brushing and flossing are part of good dental hygiene.

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How Vending Machines Work

- 1 It's hot and you're thirsty. You feel like you've been walking forever in the hot sun. But help is at hand, a modern oasis. You see a tall soft-drink machine offering a variety of cold drinks, diet and regular, and maybe even some juices. Fortunately you've got a few quarters, so you feed the required amount—always more than you expect and going up every year—into the machine. Out pops a refreshing, icy can of your favorite beverage.
- 2 But wait a minute. How did that machine know you inserted quarters and not nickels? Or that they were real quarters and not quarter-sized slugs?
- 3 In the second or two after you inserted your quarter, the vending machine was able to test it for size, weight, and the kind of metal it contains. Vending machines have been making these tests for quite a while, long before such high-technology innovations as computers and bank automatic teller cards came along. For years, they've used a clever mechanical method to certify that your quarter is actually a real United States quarter. More recently, these mechanical tests have been supplemented by electronic sensing devices. Whether through mechanical or electronic methods, the vending machine measures the same three things in a coin.
- 4 Any coin inserted into the vending machine is tested to make sure it is the proper size and weight, to make sure nickels are not mistaken for quarters. After passing these tests, your quarter will advance down through another chute, this one containing a magnet. If your quarter is counterfeit, it will be made of the wrong combination of metals. If this is the case, it will be caught by the magnet and stay there unless someone presses the coin return button. If the quarter is genuine and passes the magnet test, it will gather just enough speed to travel down its chute to an outlet that, after enough coins have accumulated, will signal an OK for the machine to deliver the drink of your choice to you.
- 5 If the machine is of the newer electronic variety, it may replace some of these tests with electronic ones. It might measure the coin's size and metal content by passing an electrical current through it. The machine knows the exact amount of electricity that a real quarter should conduct and will reject a fake coin. These newer machines may also use a series of light sensors and light-emitting diodes (LEDs) to test the diameter of a coin by reporting the speed with which it moves through the light devices.
- 6 Such newer devices update an already enterprising method. The vending machine as we know it has been around since the late 1800s, when machines dispensing chewing gum for a penny first appeared in New York City train stations. Because of vending machines and their ability to test your money in their coin boxes, products like that thirst-quenching drink can be available everywhere and at all hours.

26. Which of the following statements is an opinion expressed in the selection?
- A. Vending machines offer a variety of cold drinks.
 - B. A vending machine's mechanical device to test coins is clever.
 - C. Products can be dispensed at all hours through vending machines.
 - D. Rejected coins are retrieved through the coin return.
27. Which one of the following is **NOT** directly stated but is an inference that you could make from this selection?
- A. Vending machines use a mechanical method to test coins.
 - B. There are strict standards for the content of metals in each type of coin in the United States.
 - C. The first vending machines in the United States dispensed chewing gum.
 - D. Electric sensors are sometimes used to measure the metal content of a coin.
28. If the author wanted to add more information to this selection, which of these topics would be most appropriate?
- A. a reminder to drink enough liquids when it is hot
 - B. statistics about how many vending machines there are in Toledo
 - C. a description of how a coin's size is measured
 - D. an explanation of how automatic teller machines know whether a card is valid
29. Which of the following statements best represents the author's view?
- A. Vending machines are a necessary evil.
 - B. Mechanical devices are not as good as electronic ones.
 - C. Soft drinks are of questionable nutritional value, although they taste good.
 - D. How a vending machine works is complex.

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Question 30 is based on the following table.

	1982	1992 (est.)
Households that burn wood as the main source of heat	5.6 mil.	4.5 mil.
Number of televisions	142 mil.	180 mil.
Number of VCRs	3 mil.	75 mil.
Opera attendance	20 mil.	20 mil.
Cost of operating a car	32¢/mi.	35¢/mi.
Average car gas mileage	17 mpg	20 mpg
Golfers	16 mil.	30 mil.
Licensed hunters	17 mil.	14 mil.
Licensed fishermen	30 mil.	31 mil.
Annual fresh fruit consumption per person	84 lb	100 lb
Annual fresh vegetable consumption per person	74 lb	80 lb
Annual sugar consumption per person	74 lb	60 lb

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30. Which category is **NOT** represented in the table?

- A. home heating
- B. recreation
- C. school achievement
- D. nutrition

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An Afternoon of Music

- 1 “Would you mind checking my mailbox for me?” Cassie heard a voice say as she noticed a small key fall to the sidewalk, seemingly from the sky. She looked up toward the voice. A tiny woman with white hair, dark skin, and brilliant green eyes was peering over the side of a balcony a flight above street level. “My box is number eleven. It says Charlotte Fontaine,” said the woman. Cassie picked up the key, opened the box, removed the mail, and went up the stairs toward the woman’s apartment.
- 2 Apartment number eleven was on a different floor from the apartment in which Cassie, her father, and her brother lived. Cassie and her family had only recently moved into the building, and despite the peculiarity of the situation, Cassie was curious to learn about her new neighbor. Finding Ms. Fontaine waiting in the doorway, Cassie realized that the woman was not as diminutive as she had appeared behind the balcony wall, but was sitting in a wheelchair.
- 3 “Thank you,” the woman said when Cassie handed her the bundle of letters. “I can use the elevator, but it’s nice when someone delivers my mail directly. I was particularly eager to receive my personal correspondence today. You see, my piano students always write to me this time of year because of my birthday. I’ll be 80 years old next Tuesday.” Cassie gazed over the woman’s head at an old piano that filled one corner of the small room. Along one wall of the room were shelves covered with photographs and music boxes.
- 4 “Do you still play?” asked Cassie.
- 5 Ms. Fontaine nodded, invited Cassie in, and wheeled herself over to the piano, where a specially constructed platform allowed her to sit at exactly the right level. Cassie sat on a small sofa by the window and settled in to listen. During a few silent moments, the woman seemed to be drawing together all her strength and spirit. Then, suddenly, magically, music filled the room. As Cassie listened, she imagined a flock of seagulls, rising and falling, swooping, calling, soaring.

33. Which of the following best describes the meaning of the word flight as it is used in paragraph 1 of the selection?

- A. building floor
- B. departure
- C. swift movement
- D. whim

34. What did Cassie think of when she heard the piano music played by Charlotte?

- A. the ocean
- B. music boxes
- C. photographs
- D. seagulls

Question 36 is NOT based on a reading selection.

35. Which of the following sentences would probably **NOT** be included in a letter from Cassie to a friend in Cassie's previous home town?
- A. "In my apartment building lives an 80-year-old woman named Charlotte Fontaine who plays the piano beautifully."
 - B. "I met an interesting person in our apartment building the other day."
 - C. "Living here is fine except for an annoying woman who makes me deliver her mail."
 - D. "Standing on the sidewalk in front of our building, I was surprised when a key landed at my feet!"

36. Which of the following statements is an example of propaganda?
- A. Country A has a six-month snow-skiing season.
 - B. Flights to Country A depart daily from Chicago, Illinois.
 - C. Country A has the most beautiful mountains you've ever seen.
 - D. Last year, over one million people visited Country A.

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Glaciers in Ohio

- 1 Glaciers played a dramatic role in shaping the scenery of Ohio. The way some regions of Ohio look today is the result of what an ancient glacier did to the land.
- 2 A glacier is a huge mass of ice that flows slowly over land. Glaciers form in areas where more snow accumulates in the winter than melts in the summer. Over long periods of time, the snow grows deeper and deeper until its weight compresses the layers of snow beneath the surface into dense ice. Eventually, the glacier slides over the surface of land, flowing toward the sea like a massive river of ice.
- 3 As a glacier slides, it scrapes, digs, and tears at the ground. The glacier collects particles of soil as fine as sand and rocks as big as a house. Rocks trapped in the ice dig up more rock and dirt as the glacier drags them over the ground. When the climate grows warmer, the glacier begins to melt. As the glacial ice melts, all the soil and rocks frozen into the ice are left behind.
- 4 Today, glaciers are only found in some mountain regions and at the North and South Poles. During the Ice Age, however, when the climate of Earth was colder, glaciers grew to unbelievable size. Ice Age glaciers covered thousands of square miles, extending from the North Pole to southern Ohio. The ice was thousands of feet thick. Those glaciers acted like continental bulldozers, changing the face of the Earth wherever they went.
- 5 Lake Erie, for example, was carved out by a glacier, along with the other Great Lakes. As the ice flowed south, enormous depressions were dug in the earth. When the glaciers began to melt, the resulting water gradually filled the giant craters, and the lakes were formed.
- 6 The rolling plains and gentle hills of western Ohio were once completely covered with ice several miles thick. The ice smoothed the land, creating the plains, and when the glaciers began to retreat, they left soil behind. That fertile soil has made western Ohio one of the nation's most productive farming regions.
- 7 The beauty of the Appalachian region of Ohio was not touched by a glacier. Glacial ice covered northeastern Ohio, leaving behind rolling hills. Most of southeastern Ohio, however, was not covered with ice during the Ice Age. The foothills of the Appalachian Mountains, with their steep ridges and deep valleys, mark the place where the smoothing action of the great glaciers stopped. Had the glaciers continued southward, southeastern Ohio would look like the northeast, instead of as it does.

37. Which of the following best describes how glaciers form?
- A. Masses of ice dig deep depressions in the land.
 - B. Masses of ice build up when more snow falls than melts.
 - C. Masses of ice melt and the water forms lakes.
 - D. Masses of ice from the North and South Poles travel into warmer areas.
38. Based on the selection, which of the following statements is an opinion?
- A. From a distance, a glacier looks like water.
 - B. The Ice Age glaciers helped shape the scenery of Ohio.
 - C. Lake Erie and the other Great Lakes were formed by the glaciers of the Ice Age.
 - D. The soil of western Ohio was deposited by glaciers.
39. The writer generally points out that a glacier is a very large mass of ice. Which of the following sentences from the selection could be used in support of that point?
- A. A glacier takes a long period of time to form.
 - B. A glacier can trap dirt and rocks.
 - C. A glacier can travel toward the sea.
 - D. A glacier can cover hundreds of square miles.

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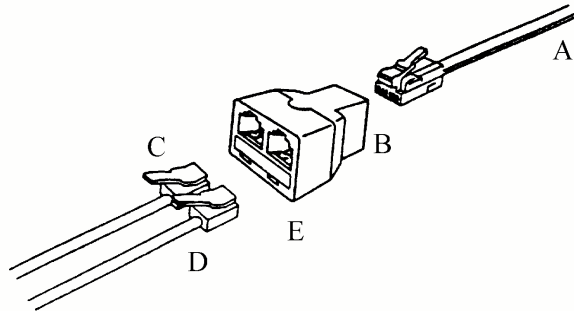
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- 1) Remove current adaptor.
- 2) Insert your phone line cord connector (**A**) into single modular jack (**B**).
- 3) Listen for the click. That means connection is complete.
- 4) Plug the lines of your telephone, fax, or modem (**C**, **D**) into the dual modular jack (**E**).
- 5) Listen for the click for complete connection.
- 6) Your adaptor is now completely installed.

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40. The best summary of adaptor installation is
- A. Remove current adaptor, put A into B, plug C or D or both into E.
 - B. Plug C or D or both into E, put B into A, remove current adaptor.
 - C. Put A into B, remove current adaptor, plug D into C or E.
 - D. Connect C and D, connect A and B, and listen for dial tone.