



# ENGLISH

## BOOKS - MACMILLAN US ENGLISH (ENGLISH)

### PRACTICE TEST 3

#### Passage

1. David Benson was a timid boy born to parents who had long since stopped worrying

about having children. Willie and Louise had three grown girls, the youngest was nineteen and leaving to cosmetology school the year David was born. Louise had suspected an arsenal of health issues before realizing she was with child, and even then, she waited another three weeks to tell her unsuspecting husband long ago, when he had just taken over the farm and his body was strong and his dreams were considerable, Willie had wanted a son more than anything else. He had hopes of expanding his property, becoming a rich man, and gaining respect in

town- these were all things that never came which he planned to pass on to the son who came far too late. By the time david was born, more than half the farm had been divided and sold, and willie kept only a handful of hired hands to tend his small share of the land while he drove semi trucks fifty hours a week to supplement his meager income. David was an oversensitive, misunderstood boy. He learned quickly that his mother was far too tired to love him as she had the girls. His father, often absent, seemed distant and begrudging around David. So it was that

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Michael dug a hole while David wept inconsolably, clutching the tiny shoebox made coffin. When the hole was plenty deep, Michael, embarrassed, excused himself to allow David a minute alone to dispose of his beloved companion. After fifteen minutes long after Michael had expected David to trudge back out of the woods, muddy and sobbing Michael walked annoyingly back to the burial site. He planned on telling David frankly that this was no way to act about a silly dog. Instead, Michael found the hole still empty and David nowhere to be found. Later, the



police would make him repeat the story again and again.

(Q) 1. which choice best summarizes the passage?

A. A boy is upset over his dog's death and goes missing

B. Two parents contemplate their regrets and unfilled dreams

C. A misunderstood boy finds purpose and joy only to lose it

D. It illustrates the differences between life on a farm and life in town

**Answer: C**



[View Text Solution](#)

2. David Benson was a timid boy born to parents who had long since stopped worrying about having children. Willie and Louise had three grown girls, the youngest was nineteen and leaving to cosmetology school the year

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(Q) 2. The primary purpose of the first sentence of the passage is to

A. Demonstrate the age difference between

David and his siblings

B. scientifically explain how david was

genetically predisposed towards having

a more introverted peresonality.

C. give a reason for why david went to live

with the harding family.

D. give insight into David's personality and his parents' state of mind

**Answer: D**



**View Text Solution**

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(Q) 3. The passage indicates that when David

went to live with the hardings, he though  
michael was

- A. helpful and friendly
- B. distant and quarrelsome
- C. embarrassed and unemotional
- D. athletic and observant

**Answer: B**



**View Text Solution**

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(Q) 4. Which option gives the best evidence for the answer to the previous question?

A. Lines 39-42(" It'd be ... compnay")

B. Lines 55-59("And in ... ridenour")

C. Lines 81-84(" David's .. . Manner")

D. Lines 85-88 ("A half -mile .. Coffine")

**Answer: B**



**View Text Solution**

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(Q) 5. In line 65" coddled" most nearly means

A. spoiled

B. humored

C. cosseted

D. indulged

**Answer: C**



**View Text Solution**

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(Q) 6. The primary purpose of paragraphs six and seven (lines 60-84) is to

A. demonstrate that Mr. Harding is fair and just

B. provide a justification for David's "oversensitive" mindset

C. Give reasons as to why David is so upset after the puppy's death.

D. show that David initially misjudged Mrs. Harding's personality.

**Answer: C**



**View Text Solution**

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(Q) 7. based on the information in the passage what is the best description of what David was looking for at the beginning of paragraph 5 (lines 49-59)

- A. A home in town
- B. A new friend
- C. A prosperous family
- D. A pet of his own

**Answer: B**



**View Text Solution**

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(Q) 8. Which option gives the best evidence for the answer to the previous question?

A. Lines 45-48 ("for the ... town" )

B. Lines 49-52 (" But ... unbearable")

C. Lines 68-71 (" To his ... dead")

D. Lines 72-75 (" These ... friend")

**Answer: D**



**View Text Solution**

9. David Benson was a timid boy born to parents who had long since stopped worrying about having children. Willie and Louise had three grown girls, the youngest was nineteen and leaving to cosmetology school the year David was born. Louise had suspected an arsenal of health issues before realizing she was with child, and even then, she waited another three weeks to tell her unsuspecting husband long ago, when he had just taken over the farm and his body was strong and his dreams were considerable,

whillie had wanted a son more than anything else. he had hopes of expanding his property, becoming a rich man, and gaining repect in town- these were all things that never came which he planned to pass on to the son who came far too late. By the time david was born, more than half the farm had been divided and sold, and willie kept only a handful of hired hands to tend hi8s small share of the land while he drove semi trucks fifty hours a week to supplement his meager income. David was an oversensitive, misunder stood boy. He learned quickly that his mother was far to

otired to love him as she had the girls. his  
fater , often absent, seemed distant and  
begrudging around David. So it was that  
David, from the age of four on, often  
wandered the farm alonge contemplating the  
burly pigs or collecting berries and nuts or  
simply doing his best to avoid the sinister  
silence that was home. When David was ten,  
he felt that he would have his first adventure.  
Mr. harding, and old friend of his father who  
had a boy just two years older than david,  
offered to let david stay with them in town.  
It'd be easier on Louise id she didn't have to



drive the boy to and from school, and David would be happier having Michael to keep him company. David could spend weekends on the farm and help Willie with the chores, of course. For the first time in his life, David felt that whatever he was missing he was sure to disappear in town. But whatever it was that David was looking for he didn't find it with the Hardings. Mr. Harding was a boisterous banker who found David's shyness unbearable. Mrs. Harding was a rather large woman who spent nine-tenths of her day cooking and grew solemn when David refused second helpings.

And in Michael, David found only a combative stranger who held a singular interest, riding his bicycle around the town square in search of the coveted sara ridenour David had just turned fourteen when walking back from school, he heard the pathetic whimper. The puppy was small obviously malnourished and feeble and much too young to be away from its mothe. David removed his jacket and coddled the pup against his chest as he walked briskly back to the hardings rehearsing what the might say. To his surprise, Mr. Harding's only requests were theat david keep

the frail animal in his own room and dispose of it once it was either healthy enough to live on its own or dead. These conditions seemed quite fair to David, and day and night, he dedicated himself to restoring the health of Finnegan, the boy's very first friend. The puppy slept on his chest, suckled milk from a bottle, and moaned softly when David wiped his failing body. In the end, David's devotion was not nearly enough, and just six days after his rescue, the puppy's underdeveloped organs failed him. David's anguish was palpable, and Mrs. Harding, in a rare moment of compassion,

sion, suggested that michael help David bury the poor animal in a proper manner. A half-mile into the woods on the west side of town, Michael dug a hole while david wept inconsolably, clutching the tiny shoebox made coffin. When the hole was plenty deep, Michael, embarrassed, excused himself to allow david a minute alone to dispose of his beloved companion. After fifteen minutes long after michael had expected David to trudge back out of the woods, muddy and sobbing Michael walked annoyingly back to the burial site. he planned on telling david frankly that

this was no way to act about a silly dog. Instead, Michael found the hole still empty and David nowhere to be found. Later, the police would make him repeat the story again and again.

(Q) 9. the information in paragraph two most clearly implies that willie.

A. is a much better semi -truck driver than  
a farmer

B. sold too much of his farm to pass any to  
his family

C. would have accomplished his dreams if

David was born earlier

D. has not been successful in expanding

the farm's size.

**Answer: D**



[View Text Solution](#)

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three grown girls, the youngest was nineteen and leaving to cosmetology school the year David was born. Louise had suspected an arsenal of health issues before realizing she was with child, and even then, she waited another three weeks to tell her unsuspecting husband long ago, when he had just taken over the farm and his body was strong and his dreams were considerable, Willie had wanted a son more than anything else. He had hopes of expanding his property, becoming a rich man, and gaining respect in town- these were all things that never came

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again and again.

(Q) 10. As used in line 81, the word "palpable" most closely means

A. concealed

B. credible

C. noticeable

D. believable

**Answer: C**



**View Text Solution**

**11.** If one were to set out to form a nation based on democratic principles, there would be essentially two paths to take: presidential or parliamentary. Both hold their own in terms of advantages and disadvantages, and both possess the endorsement of great prosperous nations. Parliamentary is the far more common order, but many attribute its prevalence to the legacy of the British Empire rather than to its superiority. The disparity between the two is hardly subtle. In a presidential system, the executive and

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(Q) 11. What statement best summarized the passage?

A. A survey of two governmental forms that focuses primarily on the differences between them

B. A survey of two governmental forms that focuses primarily on the similarities between them

C. An analysis of whether a parliamentary or presidential system is a better fit for a

particular country

D. An analysis of whether a parliamentary or presidential system is a better fit for several different countries

**Answer: A**



[View Text Solution](#)

**12.** If one were to set out to form a nation based on democratic principles, there would be essentially two paths to take: presidential or



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(Q) 12. The approach of the author is best described as

A. neutral and pessimistic



B. passionate and strong -willed

C. analytical and objective

D. technical and predisposed

**Answer: C**



**View Text Solution**

**13.** If one were to set out to form a nation based on democratic principles, thee would be essentially two paths to take: presidential or parliamentary. Both hold their own in terms of

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(Q) 13. the author states that a possible reason for the greater practice of parliamentary than presidential democracy is

A. majority rule

B. historical inheritance

C. legislative executive unity

D. centralized authority

**Answer: B**



**View Text Solution**

**14.** If one were to set out to form a nation based on democratic principles, thee would be essentially two paths to take: presidential or parliamentary. Both hold their own in terms of

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(Q) 14. Which option gives the best evidence for the answer to the previous question?

A. Lines 7-10 ("parliamentary ... superiority")

B. Lines 20-24 ("On the ... parliament")

C. Lines 58-63 ("Likewise... centralized")

D. Lines 88-93 ("With the ... Parliament")

**Answer: A**



**View Text Solution**

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(Q) 15. Suppose a country with a parliamentary system and a country with a presidential system were choosing representatives to a global sports competition like the Olympics. based on the paragraph in lines 11-31, which respective governmental officials from the

parliamentary and the presidential system would be the most desirable and fitting representatives?

A. Prime minister , congressperson

B. juge, military general

C. king , president

D. Queen, Senator

**Answer: C**



**View Text Solution**

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(Q) 16. As used in line 39- the word advance most closely means

A. payment

B. progress

C. spread

D. increas

**Answer: B**



**View Text Solution**

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deadlocks or stalemates are much more common within a system that often has executive and legislative bodies under the control of different parties. cynics therefore suggest that the presidential model is privy to discord and inefficiency not to mention, presidents are difficult to remove when thought to be unfit. Those in favor of the parliamentary model believe that the fused government allows for unity and harmony that is all but alien within the former. Not only is it faster and easier to pass legislation, but more often than not, the government

operates more cooperatively. Since it is very unlikely that the ruling party will choose a prime minister from another party, the executive and legislative bodies are almost always working in accord. Moreover, when a prime minister is decided unfit, he or she can be removed and replaced right away. This system, they argue, is much more efficient and less prone to corruption. yet, not everyone agrees. Whith the legislature holding supreme power Critics contend that ' tyranny of the majority is all too likely. Not only are the people not directly electing their leader,

legislation passed by parliament. The minority parties have virtually no say and the ruling party of the assembly can easily manipulate when the prime minister will be replaced and when elections will be held. The two systems represent very different approaches to democracy, and as such, operate so. One must consider both democratic ideals and effectiveness in deciding the best way to select a leader. While presidential elections can become feeble popularity contests, centralized power is a real concern.

(Q) 17. The paragraph in lines 53-73 primarily serves to

A. explore the pros and cons of the presidential model

B. compare and contrast the presidential and parliamentary models

C. highlight the superior aspects of the presidential model

D. give specific examples of countries that practice presidential politics

**Answer: A**



**View Text Solution**

**18.** If one were to set out to form a nation based on democratic principles, there would be essentially two paths to take: presidential or parliamentary. Both hold their own in terms of advantages and disadvantages, and both possess the endorsement of great prosperous nations. Parliamentary is the far more common order, but many attribute its

prevalence to the legacy of the british empire rather than to its superiority. The disparity between the two is hardly subtle. In a presidential system, the executive and legislative branches of government are completely independent of one another such as in the united states of America. The president, elected directly by the people, is a national figure that is at once the head of government and state, but is separate and distinct from congress, the lawmaking body. On the other hand, a parliamentary system is a fusion of executive and legislative powers



with the executive most often called prime minister, being a member of parliament . In the latter arrangement members of parliament, the legislative assembly, are elected by the people but then choose amongst themselves the most fit to be executive. Most often, a monarch, like in Great Britain, is given the responsibility of heading the state and being the icon of national ceremony. Other divergence occurs in the term limits and standards of accountability in which the executive is held to . For instance, the presidential model allows for fixed terms and

scheduled elections. As such the president enjoys the assurance of a secure term in which he or she can work to establish and meet goals for the nation's advance. Only in situations where the president is found guilty of serious crimes will he or she be removed from office before the end of the term conversely, the prime minister is subject to much more scrutiny and job insecurity. Legislatures within this model of government are expected to question the prime minister directly on a weekly basis and are able to remove the executive any time confidence is

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deciding the best way to select a leader.

While presidential elections can become feeble popularity contests, centralized power is a real concern.

(Q) 18 . As used in line 70, the word "privy" most closely means

A. susceptible

B. privileged

C. concealed

D. open

**Answer: A**



[View Text Solution](#)

**19.** If one were to set out to form a nation based on democratic principles, there would be essentially two paths to take: presidential or parliamentary. Both hold their own in terms of advantages and disadvantages, and both possess the endorsement of great prosperous nations. Parliamentary is the far more common order, but many attribute its prevalence to the legacy of the British Empire rather than to its superiority. The disparity



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feeble popularity contests, centralized power is a real concern.

(Q) 19. It is most reasonable to infer that those concerned about a "tyranny of the majority," as described in lines 89-90, are afraid that what would be likely to occur in such a situation?

A. A dictator will emerge

B. The rights of most citizens will be respected

C. Government will stop functioning efficiently



D. minority interests will be ignored

**Answer: D**



**View Text Solution**

**20.** If one were to set out to form a nation based on democratic principles, there would be essentially two paths to take: presidential or parliamentary. Both hold their own in terms of advantages and disadvantages, and both possess the endorsement of great prosperous

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(Q) 20 Which option gives the best evidence for the answer to the previous question?

A. Lines 45-50 ("Legislatures ... judgment")

B. Lines 80-95 ("Since it ... away")

C. Lines 93-97 ("The minority .. Held")

D. Lines 98-104 (" The two ... Concern" )

**Answer: C**



**View Text Solution**

**21.** A protein is a large, complex macromolecule composed of one or more long chains of amino acids. Proteins are 15-25% nitrogen and an equal amount of oxygen, and are present in and vital to every living cell. They are essential for the structure, function,

and regulation of the body's tissues and organs. As a matter of fact, proteins hold together, protect, and provide structure to the body of a multi-celled organism furthermore, they are responsible for catalyzing and regulating the body chemistry. yte, before frederick sanger one of only two people to ever receiver two Nobel prizes in the same category little was known about proteins and the sequence of their amino acid chains Frederick sanger graduated with a doctorate in biochemistry from st. John's college in 1943, where he had spent three years resear4ching

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Four years later, Sanger took a position as the head of the protein chemistry Division on the Medical Research Council, where he began to work on the sequencing of ribonucleic acid. He developed methods for separating ribonucleotide fragments generated with specific nucleases which triggered the discovery of formylmethionine tRNA, responsible for initiating protein synthesis in

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to the development of biotechnology drugs like human growth hormone. In 1986, the celebrated chemist accepted an order of Merit. Shortly after, he helped open the Sanger Institute outside of Cambridge, which is now one of the world's largest genomic research centers. Sanger died in November 2013, his obituary documented his supreme modesty in an autobiographical account of himself as academically not brilliant. " At any rate, Sanger's research prompted the decoding of the human genome.

(Q)21. The organization of the passage is



A. somewhat chronological

B. mostly chronological

C. somewhat argumentatively sequenced

D. mostly argumentatively sequenced

**Answer: B**



**View Text Solution**

**22.** A protein is a large, complex macromolecule composed of one or more long chains of amino acids. Proteins are 15-25%

nitrogen and an equal amount of oxygen, and are present in and vital to every living cell. They are essential for the structure, function, and regulation of the body's tissues and organs. As a matter of fact, proteins hold together, protect, and provide structure to the body of a multi-celled organism furthermore, they are responsible for catalyzing and regulating the body chemistry. yte, before frederick sanger one of only two people to ever receiver two Nobel prizes in the same category little was known about proteins and the sequence of their amino acid chains

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research prompted the decoding of the human genome.

(Q) 22. As used in line 5, the word "vital" most closely means

A. vibrant

B. essential

C. biological

D. dynamic

**Answer: B**



**View Text Solution**



**23.** A protein is a large, complex macromolecule composed of one or more long chains of amino acids. Proteins are 15-25% nitrogen and an equal amount of oxygen, and are present in and vital to every living cell. They are essential for the structure, function, and regulation of the body's tissues and organs. As a matter of fact, proteins hold together, protect, and provide structure to the body of a multi-celled organism furthermore, they are responsible for catalyzing and

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(Q) 23. According to the passage, sanger's attitude toward his own accomplishments could best be described as

A. humiliated

B. humble

C. confident

D. arrogant

**Answer: B**



**View Text Solution**

**24.** A protein is a large, complex macromolecule composed of one or more long chains of amino acids. Proteins are 15-25% nitrogen and an equal amount of oxygen, and are present in and vital to every living cell.



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(Q) 24. Which option gives the best evidence for the answer to the previous question?

A. Lines 12-16 ("Yet .. Chains")

B. Lines 31-35 ("In 1958 ... body" )

C. Lines 73-76 ("In the ... Hormone" )

D. Lines 81-85 (" sanger ... brilliant" )

**Answer: D**



**View Text Solution**

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(Q) 25. Which option could best be cited as evidence in support of the claim that sanger was confident in the significance of his research?

A. Lines 23-27 (" His first .... 1958s")

B. Lines 39-43 (" Four .... Acid")

C. Lines 60-63("When he ... Method")

D. Lines 73-76 (" In the ... Hormone" )

**Answer: C**



**View Text Solution**

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(Q) 26. sanger's quote in lines 37-38(" just lab" )

has a tone best described as

A. playful

B. somber

C. bombastic

D. careless

**Answer: A**



**View Text Solution**

27. A protein is a large, complex macromolecule composed of one or more long chains of amino acids. Proteins are 15-25% nitrogen and an equal amount of oxygen, and are present in and vital to every living cell. They are essential for the structure, function, and regulation of the body's tissues and organs. As a matter of fact, proteins hold together, protect, and provide structure to the body of a multi-celled organism furthermore, they are responsible for catalyzing and regulating the body chemistry. yte, before

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to decipher the sixteen thousand letters of mitochondria. More significantly, this method eventually allowed scientists to decode the three billion letters of the human genetic code, giving science the ability to distinguish between normal and abnormal genes. In the same way, Sanger's work directly contributed to the development of biotechnology drugs like human growth hormone. In 1986, the celebrated chemist accepted an order of Merit. Shortly after, he helped open the Sanger Institute outside of Cambridge, which is now one of the world's largest genomic research

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(Q) 27. as used in line 67, the word" employed" most closely means

A. tried

B. hired

C. created

D. utilized

**Answer: D**



**View Text Solution**

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(Q) 28. The primary purpose of lines 69-76

(More... hormone" ) is to

A. elaborate on the practical applications  
of a discovery

B. anticipate and address objections to the  
author's thesis

C. explain sanger's primary methods of  
research

D. show the negative side effects of  
sangers findings

**Answer: A**



**View Text Solution**

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(Q) 29. It is most likely that the " other" countries that has the most Nobel prize

winners has a percentage of the total number of prize winners in what range?

- A. Between 12% and 33%
- B. Between 11% and 12%
- C. Between 6% and 11%
- D. Between 0% and 6%

**Answer: D**



**View Text Solution**

**30.** A protein is a large, complex macromolecule composed of one or more long chains of amino acids. Proteins are 15-25% nitrogen and an equal amount of oxygen, and are present in and vital to every living cell. They are essential for the structure, function, and regulation of the body's tissues and organs. As a matter of fact, proteins hold together, protect, and provide structure to the body of a multi-celled organism furthermore, they are responsible for catalyzing and regulating the body chemistry. yte, before

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(Q) 30. What is the probability that a randomly selected Nobel Prize winner from the set of winners from Germany and the United states will be from Germany?

A. 33

B. 0.33

C. 11

D. 0.25

**Answer: D**



**View Text Solution**

**31.** Our greatest danger is that in the great leap from slavery to freedom we may overlook the fact that the masses of us are to live by the productions of our hands, and fail to keep in mind that we shall prosper in proportion as

we learn to dignify and glorify common labor and put brains and skill into the common occupations of life.. No race can prosper till it learns that there is as much dignity in tilling a field as in writing a poem. It is at the bottom of life we must begin and not the top. Nor should we permit our grievances to overshadow our opportunities. To those of the white race who look to the incoming of those of foreign birth and strange tongue and habits for the prosperity of the south, were I permitted, I would repeat what I say to my own race. " Cast down your bucket where you

are. " cast iot down among the 8000,000  
Nagroes whose habits you know, whose loyalty  
and love you have tested in days when to have  
proved treacherous [meant] the ruin of your  
firesides. [...] While doing this you can be sure  
in the future, as you have been in the past,  
that you and your families will be surrounded  
by the most patient, faithful, law-abiding and  
unresentful people that the world has seen. as  
we ave proven our loyalty to you in the past, in  
nursing your children, watching by the sick  
bed of your mothers and fathers, and often  
following them with tear dimmed eyes to their

graves, so in the future in our humble way, we shall stand by you with a devotion that no foreigner can approach, ready to lay down our lives, if need be, in defense of yours, interlacing our industrial, commercial, civil and religious life with yours in a way that shall make the interests of both races one. In all things that are purely social we can be as separate as the fingers, yet one as the hand in all things essential to mutual progress.

(passage 2) ...Booker T. Washington arose as essentially the leader not of one race but of two- a compromiser between the south, the



North, and the negro, naturally the negroes resented, at first bitterly, signs of compromise which surrendered their civil and political rights, even though this was to be exchanged for larger chances of economic development. The rich and dominating North, however, was not only weary of the race problem, but was investing largely in Southern enterprises, and welcomed any method of peaceful cooperation. Thus, by national opinion, the negroes began to recognize Mr. Washington's leadership, and the voice of criticism was hushed. Mr. Washington represents in Negro

thought the old attitude of adjustment and submission, but adjustment at such a peculiar time as to make his programme unique. This is an age of unusual economic development, and Mr. Washington's programme naturally takes an economic cast, becoming a gospel of work and money to such an extent as apparently almost completely to overshadow the higher aims of life. Moreover, this is an age when the more advanced races are coming in closer contact with the less developed races, and the race-feeling is therefore intensified, and Mr. Washington's programme practically accepts

the alleged inferiority of the Negro races

Again in our own land, the reaction from the sentiment of war time has given impetus to race prejudice against negroes, and Mr. Washington withdraws many of the high demands of negroes as men and American citizens. In other periods of intensified prejudice all the Negro's tendency to self-assertion has been called forth, at this period a policy of submission is advocated. [...]

Mr. Washington distinctly asks that black people give up, at least for the present, three things first, political power, second,

insistence on civil rights, third, higher education of negro youth - and concentrate all their energies on industrial education, the accumulatioj of wealth, and the conciliation of the south.

(Q) 31. As used in line 8, the word "common" most closely means

A. shared

B. public

C. ordinary

D. universal

**Answer: C**



**View Text Solution**

**32.** Our greatest danger is that in the great leap from slavery to freedom we may overlook the fact that the masses of us are to live by the productions of our hands, and fail to keep in mind that we shall prosper in proportion as we learn to dignify and glorify common labor and put brains and skill into the common occupations of life.. No race can prosper till it

learns that there is as much dignity in tilling a field as in writing a poem. It is at the bottom of life we must begin and not the top. Nor should we permit our grievances to overshadow our opportunities. To those of the white race who look to the incoming of those of foreign birth and strange tongue and habits for the prosperity of the South, were I permitted, I would repeat what I say to my own race. "Cast down your bucket where you are." Cast it not down among the 8000,000 Negroes whose habits you know, whose loyalty and love you have tested in days when to have

proved treacherous [meant] the ruin of your firesides. [...] While doing this you can be sure in the future, as you have been in the past, that you and your families will be surrounded by the most patient, faithful, law-abiding and unresentful people that the world has seen. as we ave proven our loyalty to you in the past, in nursing your children, watching by the sick bed of your mothers and fathers, and often following them with tear dimmed eyes to their graves, so in the future in our humble way, we shall stand by you with a devotion that no foreigner can approach, ready to lay down our

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(passage 2) ...Booker T. Washington arose as essentially the leader not of one race but of two- a compromiser between the south, the North, and the negro, and naturally the negroes resented, at first bitterly, signs of compromise which surrendered their civil and political



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accumulation of wealth, and the conciliation of the south.

(Q) 32. Lines 14-17 most precisely refer to

A. invaders

B. foreigners

C. immigrants

D. travelers

**Answer: C**



**View Text Solution**

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(Q) 33. The general purpose of the paragraph in lines 25-43 is to argue in favor of

A. foreign hostility coupled with a strong  
defense

B. immigration restrictions coupled with  
educational opportunities

C. national unity coupled with racial  
separation ethnic loyalty coupled with  
better care for the sick.

D.

**Answer: C**



**View Text Solution**

**34.** Our greatest danger is that in the great leap from slavery to freedom we may overlook the fact that the masses of us are to live by the productions of our hands, and fail to keep in mind that we shall prosper in proportion as we learn to dignify and glorify common labor and put brains and skill into the common occupations of life.. No race can prosper till it learns that there is as much dignity in tilling a field as in writing a poem. It is at the bottom of life we must begin and not the top. Nor

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(Q) 34. Lines 52-56 most strongly imply that the North was most concerned with

- A. ethical considerations
- B. commercial advancement
- C. religious truth
- D. geographical awareness

**Answer: B**



**View Text Solution**

**35.** Our greatest danger is that in the great leap from slavery to freedom we may overlook the fact that the masses of us are to live by the productions of our hands, and fail to keep in mind that we shall prosper in proportion as we learn to dignify and glorify common labor and put brains and skill into the common occupations of life.. No race can prosper till it learns that there is as much dignity in tilling a field as in writing a poem. It is at the bottom of life we must begin and not the top. Nor should we permit our grievances to

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(Q) 35. Passage 2 most strongly suggest that Washington encourages African -Americans to

- A. fight for universal equality between the  
races
- B. settle for less than they rightfully should
- C. ignore economic goals in favor of moral  
ones
- D. deceive others with respect to their true  
loyalties.

**Answer: B**



**View Text Solution**

**36.** Our greatest danger is that in the great leap from slavery to freedom we may overlook the fact that the masses of us are to live by the productions of our hands, and fail to keep in mind that we shall prosper in proportion as we learn to dignify and glorify common labor and put brains and skill into the common occupations of life.. No race can prosper till it learns that there is as much dignity in tilling a field as in writing a poem. It is at the bottom of life we must begin and not the top. Nor should we permit our grievances to

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(passage 2) ...Booker T. Washington arose as essentially the leader not of one race but of two- a compromiser between the south, the North, and the negro, Anatomically the negroes resented, at first bitterly, signs of compromise which surrendered their civil and political rights, even though this was to be exchanged for larger chances of economic development. The rich and dominating North, however, was not only weary of the race problem, but was



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(Q) 36. Which option gives the best evidence for the answer to the previous question?

A. Lines 47-51 (" Naturally ...development")

B. Lines 56-59 ("Thus ... Hushed" )

C. Lines 69-73 (Moreover... Intensified")

D. Lines 78-84 (" Mr... advocated" )

**Answer: D**



**View Text Solution**

**37.** Our greatest danger is that in the great leap from slavery to freedom we may overlook the fact that the masses of us are to live by

the productions of our hands, and fail to keep in mind that we shall prosper in proportion as we learn to dignify and glorify common labor and put brains and skill into the common occupations of life.. No race can prosper till it learns that there is as much dignity in tilling a field as in writing a poem. It is at the bottom of life we must begin and not the top. Nor should we permit our grievances to overshadow our opportunities. To those of the white race who look to the incoming of those of foreign birth and strange tongue and habits for the prosperity of the South, were I

permitted, I would repeat what i say to my own race. " Cast doen your bucket where you are. " cast iot down among the 8000,000 Nagroes whose habits you know, whose loyalty and love you have tested in days when to have proved treacherous [meant] the ruin of your firesides. [...] While doing this you can be sure in the future, as you have been in the past, that you and your families will be surrounded by the most patient, faithful, law-abiding and unresentful people that the world has seen. as we ave proven our loyalty to you in the past, in nursing your children, watching by the sick

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(Q) 37. As used in line 66, the word "cast most closely means

A. event

B. constraint

C. throw

D. direction

**Answer: D**



**View Text Solution**

**38.** Our greatest danger is that in the great leap from slavery to freedom we may overlook the fact that the masses of us are to live by the productions of our hands, and fail to keep in mind that we shall prosper in proportion as we learn to dignify and glorify common labor

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(Q) 38. Which sentence best summarizes the relationship between the passages?

A. passage 1 adcocates a course of action that passage 2 expresses as insufficient

B. passage 1 presents emprirical data that passage 2 attempts to refute

C. passage 1 argues against the eventual goals laid out in passage 2.

D. passage 1 is more idealistic while passage 2 is more pragmatic

**Answer: A**



**View Text Solution**

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(Q) 39. Based on the passages, what would Washington most likely define as African American "compromise," and DuBois would most likely define as

A. obedience

B. negotiation

C. treason

D. persistence

**Answer: A**



**View Text Solution**

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(Q) 40. Which option gives the best evidence for the answer the previous question?

A. Lines 14-18 ("To ... race ")

B. lines 25-29 ("while .. Seen" )

C. Lines 44-47 (" Booker ... Negro" )

D. Lines 60-63(" Mr... unique" )

**Answer: D**



**View Text Solution**

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(Q) 41. Which selection from passage 1 gives the most direct response to the last paragraph of passage 2 (lines 86-93)

A. Lines 8-13 ("No race.. Opportunities")

B. Lines 19-23 ("Cast it .... Firesides" )

C. Lines 30-32 (" As we .. Fathers" )

D. Lines 40-43 (" In all .... Progress")

**Answer: A**



**View Text Solution**

**42.** It is a pestilence that has harried civilizations since at least the time of Homer. What's more, it has done so with such routine periodicity that, in our modern age of annual inoculations, the enduring danger of this disease has grown all too easy to take for granted. Influenza owes its name to physicians of the Italian renaissance, who believed it was

caused by inauspicious astrological " influences. " Today , of course we know it to be the result of infection by one of several closely related strains of virus. However, unlike other viruses for which vaccines are available-several of which , through tenacious public health efforts, have been eradicated worldwide influenza remains a perennial menace, and due to the unique nature of its genome, is unlikely to ever be completely conquered. Traditionally, outbreaks of influenza are classified as either ' epidemic, " in which the incidence o the disease increases significantly within a given

community, or " pandemic, in which the incidence increases over a much larger region, such as a continent. While superficially the distinction may seem arbitrary, in fact it reflects two well -delineated facets of the influenza virus replication process. In the Northern hemisphere, " Flu season" spans from November to April, and represents an annual recurrence of influenza epidemics among communities situated in this part of the world. Pandemic outbreaks, though not nearly as common, also seem to follow an approximate epidemiological pattern, typically

occurring about three times per century. In the 20th century, these outbreaks included Spanish flu in 1918, Asian flu in 1957, and Hong Kong Flu in 1968. Of the three, Spanish flu was by far the most devastating. With an estimated mortality as high as 100 million, its deadliness was on par with that of the infamous Black Plague, which ravaged Eurasia in the middle ages. "Antigenic drift" and "Antigenic shift" are the two chief processes through which influenza circumvents our adaptive immunity. And are thought to be the causes of epidemic and pandemic influenza,

respectively to understand these two processes, it is necessary to have a working knowledge of the virus itself. There are three known species of influenza virus- influenza A,B and C- each of which consists of eight segments of RNA contained within a protein capsid, which in turn is surrounded by a lipid envelope. Collectively, these RNA segments code for eleven proteins, two of which upon synthesis, are expressed on the envelope's exterior. these two proteins are known as hemagglutinin (HA), and neuraminidase (NA), In terms of the viral life cycle, HA is responsible



for attaching to sugar residues that coat the cells of our respiratory tracts. Once the virus has infected a cell and replicated within its nucleus, NA cleaves these residues, allowing the virus to spread further throughout the body. Because HA and NA are the outermost viral proteins, it is specifically against these two antigens that our white blood cells create antibodies. Furthermore, among the diverse strains of influenza, genetically encoded differences exist in the types of HA or NA expressed. This allows scientists to sub-classify strains based on the specific antibodies

produced against them . For instance, the H1 N1 strain was responsible for both Spanish flu, as well as the swine flu pandemic of 2009, while H5N1 caused the Avian flu epidemic of 2004. Random point mutation to the genes encoding HA and NA is one way in which these subtypes evolve, and can moreover, interfere with the efficacy of our antibodies. The aggregation of many point mutations over time is referred to as antigenic drift, and eventually results in renewed vulnerability to viral strains against which an individual was previously immune,. Notably, influenza A lacks

the ability to proofread and correct its genetic material during replication, and as a result, is prone to a much higher rate of mutation than other species of influenza. For this reason in particular, influenza A is responsible for the vast majority of annual epidemics. To date, 16 HA and 9 NA subtypes have been identified, only a fraction of which are currently infectious to humans. However, because the influenza genome is split into segments, when an animal - a bird, for instance is co-infected with a strain specific to its species, as well as one capable of infecting humans, the

segments may become intermixed during replication in a process called "Viral reassortment." When the genes implicated in reassortment include either HA or NA, antigenic shift occurs, and the resulting viral particles will express novel proteins to which the entire human race is vulnerable.

(Q) 42. The structure of the passage is best described as a

A. broad survey followed by a technical analysis

B. historical overview followed by a logical argument

C. historical overview critique followed by experimental summaries

D. persuasive presentation followed by a research summary

**Answer: A**



**View Text Solution**

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antigenic shift occurs, and the resulting viral particles will express novel proteins to which the entire human race is vulnerable.

(Q) 43. Liens 12-19 ("However ... conquered" )  
most strongly suggest that influenza

A. will continue to be a threat despite  
scientific advances

B. can be fully eradicated with sufficient  
research funding

C. is unique among diseases in the severity  
of its symptoms

D. has been eliminated as a pervasive threat to humanity

**Answer: A**



**View Text Solution**

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(Q) 44. As used in line 21, the word "epidemic" would best describe which of the flu outbreaks in the table?

A. 1889

B. 1957

C. 2009

D. 2013

**Answer: D**



**View Text Solution**

**45.** It is a pestilence that has harried civilizations since at least the time of Homer. What's more, it has done so with such



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(Q) 45. Based on the passage, would antigenic



drift or antigenic shift result in greater fundamental changes to genetic structure?

A. Antigenic drift because it results in increasing vulnerability to viruses

B. antigenic drift because it can easily spread throughout the body

C. antigenic shift because it entails genetic replication

D. antigenic shift because it involves interspecies genome exchange

**Answer: D**



**View Text Solution**

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(Q) 46. Which option gives the best evidence for the answer to the previous question?

A. Lines 61-65(" these ... tracts" )

B. Lines 65-69 (" Once ... body" )

C. Lines 83-91 (" Random .. Immune")

D. Lines 101-108 ("However ... Reassortment"

)

**Answer: D**



**View Text Solution**

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(Q) 47. The primary purpose of the paragraph in lines 83-98 is to

A. explain how HA and NA antibodies lead to genetic mutations resulting in flu.

B. contrast the process of antigenic drift with that of antigenic shift

C. describe the mechanism whereby a particular flu type becomes quite harmful.

D. critically respond to widespread misconception about about flu vaccines.

**Answer: C**



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reassortment. " When the genes implicated in reassortment include either HA or NA, antigenic shift occurs, and the resulting viral particles will express novel proteins to which the entire human race is vulnerable.

(Q) 48. As used in line 92, the word " ability most closely means

A. aptitude

B. capacity.

C. skill.

D. talent.

**Answer: B**



**View Text Solution**

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(Q) 49. Given the data in the table, which of these flu outbreaks most likely resulted in the greatest number of deaths?

A. Russian

B. Asian

C. Hong kong

D. avian

**Answer: B**



**View Text Solution**

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(Q) 50. based on the table and the passage, which flu outbreaks (given by year of occurrence) would most likely result in the

human body producing similar chemicals to fight them?

A. 1889 and 1957

B. 1918 and 2009

C. 1968 and 2013

D. 2005 and 2013

**Answer: B**



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antigenic shift occurs, and the resulting viral particles will express novel proteins to which the entire human race is vulnerable.

(Q) 51. Which option gives the best evidence for the answer to the previous question?

A. lines 37-45 ("In the .. Ages" )

B. Lines 53-57 ("There are ... envelope" )

C. Lines 78-82 ("For instance ... 2004"

D. Lines 108-112(" When .. Vulnerable" )

**Answer: C**



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the result of infection by one of several closely related strains of virus. However, unlike other viruses for which vaccines are available-several of which , through tenacious public health efforts, have been eradicated worldwide influenza remains a perennial menace, and due to the unique nature of its genome, is unlikely to ever be completely conquered. Traditionally, outbreaks of influenza are classified as either 'epidemic, " in which the incidence o the disease increases significantly within a given communtiy, or " pandemic, In which the incidence increases over a much larger region,

such as a continent. While superficially the distinction may seem arbitrary, in fact it reflects two well-delineated facets of the influenza virus replication process. In the Northern hemisphere, "Flu season" spans from November to April, and represents an annual recurrence of influenza epidemics among communities situated in this part of the world. Pandemic outbreaks, though not nearly as common, also seem to follow an approximate epidemiological pattern, typically occurring about three times per century. In the 20th century, these outbreaks included

spanish flu in 1918, Asian flu in 1957, and Hong Kong Flu in 1968. Of the three, spanish flue was by far the most devastating. With an estimated mortality as high as 100 million, its deadliness was on par with that of the infamous Black plague, which ravaged Eurasia in the middle ages. "Antigenic drift" and "Antigenic shift" are the two chief processes through which influenza circumvents our adaptive immunity. And are thought to be the causes of epidemic and pandemic influenza, respectively. To understand these two processes, it is necessary to have a working

knowledge of the virus itself. There are three known species of influenza virus- influenza A,B and C- each of which consists of eight segments of RNA contained within a protein capsid, which in turn is surrounded by a lipid envelope. Collectively, these RNA segments code for eleven proteins, two of which upon synthesis, are expressed on the envelope's exterior. these two proteins are known as hemagglutinin (HA), and neuraminidase (NA), In terms of the viral life cycle, HA is responsible for attaching to sugar residues that coat the cells of our respiratory tracts. Once the virus

has infected a cell and replicated within its nucleus, NA cleaves these residues, allowing the virus to spread further throughout the body. because hA and NA are the outermost viral proteins, it is specifically against these two antigens that our white blood cells create antibodies. Furthermore, among the diverse strains of influenza, genetically encoded differences exist in the types of hA or NA expressed. This allows scientist to sub-classify strains based on the specific antibodies produced against them . For instance, the H1N1 strain was responsible for both spanish flu,

as well as the swine flu pandemic of 2009, while H5N1 caused the Avian flu epidemic of 2004. Random point mutation to the genes encoding HA and NA is one way in which these subtypes evolve, and can moreover, interfere with the efficacy of our antibodies. The aggregation of many point mutations over time is referred to as antigenic drift, and eventually results in renewed vulnerability to viral strains against which an individual was previously immune. Notably, influenza A lacks the ability to proofread and correct its genetic material during replication, and as a result, is



prone to a much higher rate of mutation than other species of influenza. For this reason in particular, influenza A is responsible for the vast majority of annual epidemics. To date, 16 HA and 9 NA subtypes have been identified, only a fraction of which are currently infectious to humans. However, because the influenza genome is split into segments, when an animal - a bird, for instance is co-infected with a strain specific to its species, as well as one capable of infecting humans, the segments may become intermixed during replication in a process called "Viral

reassortment. " When the genes implicated in reassortment include either HA or NA, antigenic shift occurs, and the resulting viral particles will express novel proteins to which the entire human race is vulnerable.

(Q) 52. According to the information in the table, which of these options gives the most logical possible reason that the flues of 2005 and 2013 resulted in relatively few cases?

A. Thses strains of flu are transmitted via blood rather than through the more contagious respiratory method.

B. Asia, and particularly china, have lower population density than the global norm.

C. Those humans infected were more likely to die before they could transmit the disease

D. The reservoir of the human influenza outbreak had birds as its source.

**Answer: C**



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