

SECTION 5**Time — 25 minutes****24 Questions****Turn to Section 5 (page 5) of your answer sheet to answer the questions in this section.****Directions:** For each question in this section, select the best answer from among the choices given and fill in the corresponding circle on the answer sheet.

Each sentence below has one or two blanks, each blank indicating that something has been omitted. Beneath the sentence are five words or sets of words labeled A through E. Choose the word or set of words that, when inserted in the sentence, best fits the meaning of the sentence as a whole.

Example:

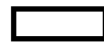
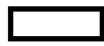
Hoping to ----- the dispute, negotiators proposed a compromise that they felt would be ----- to both labor and management.

- (A) enforce . . useful
- (B) end . . divisive
- (C) overcome . . unattractive
- (D) extend . . satisfactory
- (E) resolve . . acceptable

(A) (B) (C) (D) ☒

1. Momentum gathered for a new property tax, but the ----- from home owners was so great that this proposal had to be -----.
- (A) anticipation . . endorsed
 - (B) publicity . . revealed
 - (C) penalty . . abridged
 - (D) opposition . . abandoned
 - (E) backlash . . included

2. Most of the students found the lecturer's speech -----; in fact, it was so dull that some even nodded off.
- (A) illuminating (B) cryptic (C) tedious
 - (D) disjointed (E) unsettling
3. The attempts of epidemiologists to ----- the infectious disease ultimately proved futile: as soon as they managed to ----- it in one community, it would emerge somewhere else.
- (A) contain . . check
 - (B) control . . extend
 - (C) eradicate . . unleash
 - (D) defend . . cure
 - (E) replicate . . monitor
4. The accused affected a ----- air during the interview; he made no vehement protestation of innocence, just a ----- denial of guilt.
- (A) subdued . . scathing
 - (B) bombastic . . remorseful
 - (C) pugnacious . . terse
 - (D) quizzical . . loquacious
 - (E) nonchalant . . perfunctory
5. The award-winning novel is such ----- tale that its very intricacy has a daunting effect on readers.
- (A) a convoluted (B) a culpable (C) a succinct
 - (D) an enthralling (E) a felicitous



Each passage below is followed by questions based on its content. Answer the questions on the basis of what is stated or implied in each passage and in any introductory material that may be provided.

Questions 6-7 are based on the following passage.

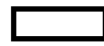
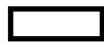
Line
5 This all started on a Saturday morning in May, one
of those warm spring days that smell like clean linen.
Delia had gone to the supermarket to shop for the week's
meals. She was standing in the produce section, languidly
choosing a bunch of celery. Grocery stores always made
her reflective. Why was it, she was wondering, that celery
was not called "corduroy plant"? That would be much
more colorful. And garlic bulbs should be "moneybags,"
because their shape reminded her of the sacks of gold
10 coins in folktales.

6. The reference to "clean linen" (line 2) primarily serves to
- (A) explain a course of action
 - (B) evoke a particular sensation
 - (C) describe an unexpected development
 - (D) show nostalgia for a past experience
 - (E) point out a pressing obligation
7. The word "colorful" in line 8 conveys a sense of something
- (A) garish
 - (B) robust
 - (C) subtly hued
 - (D) vividly descriptive
 - (E) eye-catching

Questions 8-9 are based on the following passage.

Line
5 Beginning in the 1780's, novelist Charlotte Smith's
explicit and implicit criticism of English life and laws,
of England's social organization, earned her a reputation
as a "subversive." Her novels contain some of the earliest
literary attacks on the English legal system. In comparison
to later exposés by nineteenth-century novelists such as
Charles Dickens, Charlotte Smith's attacks appear some-
what timorous. However, it cannot be denied that it was
Smith who introduced such a target for later novelists and
10 that when she did, her action was considered so audacious
that it laid her open to the charge of being a "menace."

8. The passage suggests that many of Smith's critics considered her novels to be
- (A) marred by frivolous and pointless descriptions
 - (B) riddled with historical inaccuracies
 - (C) harmful to the established social order
 - (D) indifferent to questions of morality
 - (E) disrespectful of British literary traditions
9. The author of the passage mentions Charles Dickens primarily as an example of a novelist who
- (A) found success by simply exposing rather than attacking social institutions
 - (B) rebelled against a literary tradition that Smith had originated
 - (C) developed the same themes as Smith, but received far less criticism for doing so
 - (D) concurred with Smith's criticisms of the English legal system
 - (E) made literary attacks that were bolder than those made by Smith



Questions 10-15 are based on the following passage.

This passage is excerpted from a novel first published in 1887. Here, the narrator is describing his friend, a private detective renowned for his brilliance and eccentricity.

His ignorance was as remarkable as his knowledge. Of contemporary literature, philosophy and politics he appeared to know next to nothing. Upon my quoting Thomas Carlyle,* he inquired in the naïvest way who he might be and what he had done. My surprise reached a climax, however, when I found incidentally that he was ignorant of the Copernican Theory and of the composition of the solar system. That any civilized human being in this nineteenth century should not be aware that the earth traveled round the sun appeared to me to be such an extraordinary fact that I could hardly realize it.

“You appear to be astonished,” he said, smiling at my expression of surprise. “Now that I do know it I shall do my best to forget it.”

“To forget it!”

“You see,” he explained, “I consider that a man’s brain originally is like a little empty attic, and you have to stock it with such furniture as you choose. A fool takes in all the lumber of every sort that he comes across, so that the knowledge which might be useful to him gets crowded out, or at best is jumbled up with a lot of other things, so that he has a difficulty in laying his hands upon it. Now the skillful workman is very careful indeed as to what he takes into his brain-attic. He will have nothing but the tools which may help him in doing his work, but of these he has a large assortment, and all in the most perfect order. It is a mistake to think that that little room has elastic walls and can distend to any extent. Depend upon it there comes a time when for every addition of knowledge you forget something that you knew before. It is of the highest importance, therefore, not to have useless facts elbowing out the useful ones.”

“But the solar system!” I protested.

“What the deuce is it to me?” he interrupted impatiently.

“You say that we go round the sun. If we went round the moon it would not make a pennyworth of difference to me or to my work.”

*Thomas Carlyle (1795-1881) was a nineteenth-century British historian and essayist.

10. It can most reasonably be inferred from lines 1-5 (“His . . . done”) that the narrator believes that

- (A) Carlyle was the foremost writer of his age
- (B) educated people should know who Carlyle was
- (C) Carlyle’s views are unpopular in some quarters
- (D) Carlyle’s ideas are not relevant to most people’s daily lives
- (E) most readers do not fully appreciate the complexity of Carlyle’s thinking

11. The narrator’s remarks about “any civilized human being” (line 8) primarily serve to express his

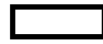
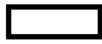
- (A) annoyance with a common state of affairs
- (B) regret over a particular occurrence
- (C) shock at an unexpected revelation
- (D) disappointment at his friend’s actions
- (E) surprise at his friend’s gullibility

12. In line 11, “realize” most nearly means

- (A) clarify
- (B) actualize
- (C) accomplish
- (D) conceive
- (E) gain

13. The phrase “To forget it!” (line 15) primarily emphasizes the narrator’s

- (A) extreme displeasure
- (B) undisguised embarrassment
- (C) surprised disbelief
- (D) sense of urgency
- (E) feelings of regret

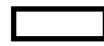
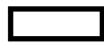


14. The friend suggests that a “fool” (line 18) is one who

- (A) possesses only specialized knowledge
- (B) has no practical experience
- (C) is easily deceived
- (D) has little respect for learning
- (E) acquires information indiscriminately

15. The friend’s attitude toward the acquisition of knowledge as described in lines 16-37 is best characterized as

- (A) open-minded
- (B) pragmatic
- (C) delighted
- (D) disillusioned
- (E) apathetic



Questions 16-24 are based on the following passage.

The following passage was adapted from a book published in 2000.

It was so rare to see a real Asian American on television when I was a kid that we had a family ritual when one was spotted. It constituted what I now call an “Asian sighting.” A hoot went out: “Hey, come see this, look now!”

Real Asians didn’t include Hop Sing, the Cartwright family’s houseman on the TV show *Bonanza*, or David Carradine, Jerry Lewis, or the numerous other white actors who donned makeup to play Asians. We only shouted when we saw regular Asian Americans like us, on the news, game shows, variety programs, or beauty pageants. It was a rare event.

We would then drop everything and make a frenzied rush to the tube to see who had entered that mysterious TV land where people of Asian descent were virtually nonexistent. My parents participated enthusiastically in the routine as well. They liked to assess for us kids the looks, ethnicity, demeanor, intelligence and other vital signs of the real Asian, a commentary they delivered in a manner as succinct and passionate as that of a sports announcer. Most irksome was their habit of comparing us to the TV Asian. When an Asian beauty contestant competed for Miss World or Miss Universe, my father invariably turned to me and said, in all seriousness, “Helen, why don’t you try for Miss World?” My brothers snickered and taunted in the background while I seethed in embarrassed fury.

One day I became one of those real Asians on TV. In 1972, I visited China as one of the first Americans to get into the country after President Nixon’s historic visit. The TV game show *To Tell the Truth* asked me to be a contestant on the show, which had celebrities guess the real contestant from imposters after receiving clues about the real person. The show would cover my train fare to New York from New Jersey. I wouldn’t get paid, but for every celebrity panelist who guessed wrong, I’d win \$50.00. That was enough to entice me, the struggling student, and I hopped the train to New York. On the set, I met the two Asian American actors hired to play me: not only were they older than I, they were Miss World material. The available selection of Asian American actors must have been as sparse as the roles available for them to play. When it came time to pick the real Asian American college student who went to China, somehow all the panelists picked me.

On the scheduled air date, my whole family crowded around the television. Mom and Dad held back from doing their usual critique. At first we all watched in stunned silence, to see me as the Asian sighting. In those pre-videocassette recorder days, it was startling to see

yourself on screen. My three older brothers made wise-cracks and my little sister and brother jumped up and down in excitement. Finally Dad said, “Your voice sounds different.” Mom said I should have worn more makeup. They stopped foisting the Miss World pageant on me. So much for my television career. Most mind-boggling was the thought that my brief, shining moment on *To Tell the Truth* was an Asian sighting for other Asian American families across America.

Asian sightings are more common now, but they are still infrequent enough to create a thrill whenever real Asians appear on the screen, as martial artists, for example, or television reporters. We cheer to see a Chinese man, chubby and middle-aged, as the star of a television series. We heave a sigh of relief when a movie like *Mulan* is released, using real Asian American actors’ voices. Each Asian sighting that breaks through the constricting stereotypes gives another reason to celebrate.

16. The primary purpose of the passage is to

- (A) demand an end to regressive industry practices
- (B) examine the impact of a modern invention
- (C) analyze the causes of a historical phenomenon
- (D) recount a difficult and life-altering event
- (E) offer a personal view of a cultural development

17. The family’s usual reaction to an “Asian sighting” (line 3) is best characterized as

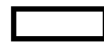
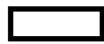
- (A) excitement
- (B) shock
- (C) respect
- (D) anxiety
- (E) disdain

18. In line 5, “Real” most nearly means

- (A) serious
- (B) authentic
- (C) practical
- (D) utter
- (E) fundamental

19. The list of vital signs in lines 17-18 suggests that the parents’ commentary was

- (A) innocent and amusing
- (B) technical and bewildering
- (C) critical and demoralizing
- (D) thorough and systematic
- (E) contentious and overwrought



20. The author's description in lines 16-22 ("They liked . . . TV Asian") suggests that she was
- (A) angry about her parents' outdated opinions
 - (B) impressed by her parents' perceptive observations
 - (C) irritated by her parents' comprehensive critiques
 - (D) delighted with her parents' spirited contributions
 - (E) troubled by her parents' inconsistent arguments
21. Lines 39-43 ("On the . . . play") imply that the actors
- (A) had a good deal of professional experience
 - (B) made the author question her own identity
 - (C) would be unlikely to fool the panelists
 - (D) needed money more than the author did
 - (E) were unlike other Asian American performers
22. The comment in lines 43-45 ("When it . . . me") suggests that the author was
- (A) relieved that the experience was over
 - (B) resentful of the other contestants
 - (C) concerned about her family's reaction
 - (D) not surprised by the panelists' selection
 - (E) untroubled by the repercussions of the episode
23. The observation about "pre-videocassette recorder days" (lines 49-51) primarily implies that
- (A) an engineering breakthrough has had unfortunate consequences
 - (B) a filming technique has improved the quality of television programming
 - (C) a technological innovation has made a certain experience more common
 - (D) a common piece of equipment has made television more accessible
 - (E) an everyday object has reshaped the public's preferences
24. The example in lines 63-64 ("We cheer . . . series") primarily serves to
- (A) applaud the increasing visibility of apparently ordinary Asian Americans on television
 - (B) indicate dismay over some characters featured in recent television shows
 - (C) express approval of the quality of the television performances of Asian American actors
 - (D) underscore the importance of ethnic diversity in the entertainment industry
 - (E) emphasize the need for more high-quality dramatic series on television

STOP

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