

Practice Test 2

Question 1

Passage 1

Excerpt from “Doctors Enlisted to Turn the Tide on Antibiotic Resistance”

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Excerpt from "Antibiotic Resistance and the Case for Organic Poultry and Meat"

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"You start giving [cattle] antibiotics, because as soon as you give them corn, you've disturbed their digestion, and they're apt to get sick, so you then have to give them drugs, says Michael Pollan, author of *In Defense of Food: An Eater's Manifesto*. That's how you get in this whole cycle of drugs and meat. . . . Once they start eating the [corn] they're more vulnerable. They're stressed, so they're more vulnerable to all the different diseases cows get."

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What is "antimicrobial stewardship," as defined in passage 1?

- (A) training doctors to prescribe antibiotics
- (B) managing the use of antibiotics
- (C) developing new types of antibiotics
- (D) phasing out the prescription of antibiotics

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Which sentence best describes why the structure of passage 2 is effective?

- A After introducing a significant problem, the author discusses the solutions that are being developed to combat the problem.
- B After listing events leading up to a crisis, the author gives helpful details about how people are coping with the crisis.
- C After explaining the causes for a developing trend, the author cites the opinions of experts regarding the likely future effects of the trend.
- D After describing the results of a study, the author provides helpful background information on the problem the study explored.

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Read the sentence from paragraph 13.

"Once they start eating the [corn] they're more vulnerable."

What is the meaning of the word vulnerable in this sentence?

- A at risk
- B on edge
- C isolated
- D insecure

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Which sentence best expresses the central ideas in passage 1?

- (A) Antibiotic resistance requires the use of more drugs and lengthens hospital stays.
- (B) Reducing antibiotic resistance is crucial, but many behaviors need to change.
- (C) Without the development of new antibiotics, antibiotic resistance will continue.
- (D) The discovery of penicillin has had both benefits and costs in terms of antibiotic resistance.

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What was the purpose of the study described in passage 2?

- (A) to determine if antibiotic resistance is more likely to occur in poultry than in cattle
- (B) to determine if consumers would prefer meat raised without antibiotics to meat raised with antibiotics
- (C) to determine if removing antibiotics from animal feed would reduce antibiotic resistance
- (D) to determine if the use of antibiotics is necessary in producing animals for food

Question 6

Excerpt from "Tithonus"

by Alfred, Lord Tennyson

In Greek mythology, Tithonus is a Trojan kidnapped by Eos, the goddess of the dawn, to be her lover. Tithonus asked Eos to give him immortal life, and she granted his wish. In this poem, Tithonus describes what happened to him as a result.

1. The woods decay, the woods decay and fall,
2. The vapours weep their burthen ⓘ to the ground,
3. Man comes and tills the field and lies beneath,
4. And after many a summer dies the swan.
5. Me only cruel immortality
6. Consumes; I wither slowly in thine arms,
7. Here at the quiet limit of the world,
8. A white-hair'd shadow roaming like a dream
9. The ever-silent spaces of the East,
10. Far-folded mists, and gleaming halls of morn.
11. Alas! for this gray shadow, once a man—
12. So glorious in his beauty and thy choice,
13. Who madest him thy chosen, that he seem'd
14. To his great heart none other than a God!
15. I ask'd thee, "Give me immortality."
16. Then didst thou grant mine asking with a smile,
17. Like wealthy men who care not how they give.
18. But thy strong Hours indignant work'd their wills,
19. And beat me down and marr'd and wasted me,
20. And tho' they could not end me, left me maim'd

21. To dwell in presence of immortal youth,
22. Immortal age beside immortal youth,
23. And all I was in ashes. Can thy love
24. Thy beauty, make amends, tho' even now,
25. Close over us, the silver star, thy guide,
26. Shines in those tremulous eyes that fill with tears
27. To hear me? Let me go: take back thy gift:
28. Why should a man desire in any way
29. To vary from the kindly race of men,
30. Or pass beyond the goal of ordinance
31. Where all should pause, as is most meet for all?

¹burthen: an archaic form of burden; heavy load

Excerpt from "Tithonus" by Alfred, Lord Tennyson. In the public domain.

How does the structure of the poem emphasize its central ideas?

- A The poem is divided into many short lines to break up the narrative, mirroring the frustration Tithonus feels.
- B The ideas in the poem are arranged as a series of contrasts between the good and bad aspects of immortality, illustrating Tithonus's mixed feelings.
- C The poem begins and ends with Tithonus asking for a favor, demonstrating his desire for a change.
- D The poem starts in the present, flashes back to Tithonus's youth, and then returns to the present, showing the endless nature of Tithonus's situation.

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14. To his great heart none other than a God!
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16. Then didst thou grant mine asking with a smile,
17. Like wealthy men who care not how they give.
18. But thy strong Hours indignant work'd their wills,
19. And beat me down and marr'd and wasted me,
20. And tho' they could not end me, left me maim'd

21. To dwell in presence of immortal youth,
22. Immortal age beside immortal youth,
23. And all I was in ashes. Can thy love
24. Thy beauty, make amends, tho' even now,
25. Close over us, the silver star, thy guide,
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27. To hear me? Let me go: take back thy gift:
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29. To vary from the kindly race of men,
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31. Where all should pause, as is most meet for all?

¹burthen: an archaic form of burden; heavy load

Excerpt from "Tithonus" by Alfred, Lord Tennyson. In the public domain.

In lines 15-27, what irony does the speaker develop regarding his relationship with Eos?

- A Tithonus loves Eos, but that very love keeps her from loving him in return.
- B What Tithonus thought would be a blessing turns out to be a curse.
- C Tithonus had to give up his youth and beauty to find true happiness.
- D When Tithonus asked Eos for a gift, he was giving something precious to her.

Question 8

Excerpt from "Tithonus"

by Alfred, Lord Tennyson

In Greek mythology, Tithonus is a Trojan kidnapped by Eos, the goddess of the dawn, to be her lover. Tithonus asked Eos to give him immortal life, and she granted his wish. In this poem, Tithonus describes what happened to him as a result.

1. The woods decay, the woods decay and fall,
2. The vapours weep their [burthen](#) ⓘ to the ground,
3. Man comes and tills the field and lies beneath,
4. And after many a summer dies the swan.
5. Me only cruel immortality
6. Consumes; I wither slowly in thine arms,
7. Here at the quiet limit of the world,
8. A white-hair'd shadow roaming like a dream
9. The ever-silent spaces of the East,
10. Far-folded mists, and gleaming halls of morn.
11. Alas! for this gray shadow, once a man—
12. So glorious in his beauty and thy choice,
13. Who madest him thy chosen, that he seem'd
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Excerpt from "Tithonus" by Alfred, Lord Tennyson. In the public domain.

Why does the speaker call immortality "cruel" in line 5 of the poem?

- (A) Immortality is cruel because the speaker is getting older and older.
- (B) Immortality is cruel because life has become the same from day to day.
- (C) Immortality is cruel because the speaker has lost all his friends except Eos.
- (D) Immortality is cruel because life has no more kindness and affection.

Question 9

Excerpt from "Tithonus"

by Alfred, Lord Tennyson

In Greek mythology, Tithonus is a Trojan kidnapped by Eos, the goddess of the dawn, to be her lover. Tithonus asked Eos to give him immortal life, and she granted his wish. In this poem, Tithonus describes what happened to him as a result.

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burthen: an archaic form of burden; heavy load

Excerpt from "Tithonus" by Alfred, Lord Tennyson. In the public domain.

How do the first four lines contribute to the structure of the poem?

- A The lines provide background for the speaker's request for immortality, contrasting the past to the present.
- B The lines explain reasons for a person to seek immortality, helping to develop a central idea of the poem.
- C The lines describe the setting of the poem, providing context for the speaker's actions that follow.
- D The lines give examples of the normal course of life and death, introducing the speaker's unusual situation.

Question 10

Excerpt from "Tithonus"

by Alfred, Lord Tennyson

In Greek mythology, Tithonus is a Trojan kidnapped by Eos, the goddess of the dawn, to be her lover. Tithonus asked Eos to give him immortal life, and she granted his wish. In this poem, Tithonus describes what happened to him as a result.

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Excerpt from "Tithonus" by Alfred, Lord Tennyson. In the public domain.

Part A

Which sentence best expresses the themes in the poem?

- A It is sad to grow old and still remember what it was like to be young.
- B It is better to accept being human than to wish for immortality.
- C It is wise to live life to its fullest because no one is immortal.
- D It is good to find a compatible person for a lifelong marriage.

Part B

Which lines from the end of the poem best support the correct answer to Part A?

- (A) "But thy strong Hours indignant work'd their wills, /
And beat me down and marr'd and wasted me," (lines 18-19)
- (B) "To dwell in presence of immortal youth, /
Immortal age beside immortal youth," (lines 21-22)
- (C) "And all I was in ashes. Can thy love /
Thy beauty, make amends, tho' even now," (lines 23-24)
- (D) "Why should a man desire in any way /
To vary from the kindly race of men," (lines 28-29)

Question 11

Excerpt from "Tithonus"

by Alfred, Lord Tennyson

In Greek mythology, Tithonus is a Trojan kidnapped by Eos, the goddess of the dawn, to be her lover. Tithonus asked Eos to give him immortal life, and she granted his wish. In this poem, Tithonus describes what happened to him as a result.

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Excerpt from "Tithonus" by Alfred, Lord Tennyson. In the public domain.

Why does the speaker indicate, in line 17, that Eos gave Tithonus immortality "Like wealthy men who care not how they give"?

- A Granting the wish was easy for Eos because she did not know the future costs.
- B The cost of giving immortality was less than the cost of refusing to do so.
- C Making someone immortal seemed like a good investment for future happiness.
- D People who already own something do not mind giving a little of it away.

Question 12

Excerpt from "Tithonus"

by Alfred, Lord Tennyson

In Greek mythology, Tithonus is a Trojan kidnapped by Eos, the goddess of the dawn, to be her lover. Tithonus asked Eos to give him immortal life, and she granted his wish. In this poem, Tithonus describes what happened to him as a result.

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Excerpt from "Tithonus" by Alfred, Lord Tennyson. In the public domain.

Part A

Why does the speaker describe himself as a "shadow" in lines 8 and 11?

- A He has wished for immortality for so long that he resembles a shadow.
- B He has aged so much that he is like a shadow and not a real person.
- C His eyesight has failed so much that he sees shadows instead of real objects.
- D His love for Eos has weakened him so much that he feels like a shadow.

Part B

Which line from the poem suggests a condition similar to being a shadow?

- A "So glorious in his beauty and thy choice," (line 12)
- B "Who madest him thy chosen, . . ." (line 13)
- C "But thy strong Hours indignant work'd their wills," (line 18)
- D "And beat me down and marr'd and wasted me," (line 19)

Question 13

Excerpt from "Tithonus"

by Alfred, Lord Tennyson

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Excerpt from "Tithonus" by Alfred, Lord Tennyson. In the public domain.

What are two central ideas in the poem?

- The speaker values the contrast between youth and old age.
- The speaker affirms his eternal love and admiration for Eos.
- The speaker is deeply unhappy in his current condition.
- The speaker has discovered the reasons for what happened to him.
- The speaker wants Eos take away his immortality.
- The speaker wants to keep Eos from shedding any more tears.

Question 14

Excerpt from *A Midsummer Night's Dream*

Act 1, Scene 1

by William Shakespeare

Cast of Characters:

Hermia: in love with Lysander, but her father has promised her to Demetrius

Helena: in love with Demetrius

Lysander: in love with Hermia

Theseus, the Duke of Athens, has given Hermia three choices: marry Demetrius, live as a nun, or face death.

Lysander and Hermia are discussing their dilemma. Later they are joined by Helena.

1. LYSANDER. How now, my love! why is your cheek so pale?
2. How chance the roses there do fade so fast?
3. HERMIA. Belike for want of rain, which I could well
4. [Beteem](#) ⓘ them from the tempest of my eyes.
5. LYSANDER. Ay me! for aught that I could ever read,
6. Could ever hear by tale or history,
7. The course of true love never did run smooth:
8. HERMIA. If then true lovers have been ever cross'd,
9. It stands as an edict in destiny:
10. Then let us teach our trial patience,
11. Because it is a customary cross;
12. As due to love as thoughts, and dreams, and sighs,
13. Wishes and tears, poor fancy's followers.
14. LYSANDER. A good persuasion;
15. therefore, hear me, Hermia:

16. I have a widow aunt, a dowager
17. Of great revenue, and she hath no child.
18. From Athens is her house remote seven leagues;
19. And she respects me as her only son.
20. There, gentle Hermia, may I marry thee;
21. And to that place the sharp Athenian law
22. Cannot pursue us. If thou lovest me, then
23. Steal forth thy father's house to-morrow night;
24. And in the wood, a league without the town,
25. Where I did meet thee once with Helena
26. To do observance to a morn of May,
27. There will I stay for thee.
28. HERMIA. My good Lysander!
29. I swear to thee by Cupid's strongest bow,
30. By his best arrow, with the golden head,
31. By the simplicity of Venus' doves,
32. By that which knitteth souls and prospers loves,
33. And by that fire which burn'd the Carthage queen,
34. When the false Trojan under sail was seen,
35. By all the vows that ever men have broke,
36. In number more than ever women spoke,
37. In that same place thou hast appointed me,
38. To-morrow truly will I meet with thee.
39. LYSANDER. Keep promise, love. Look, here comes Helena.
40. (Enter HELENA.)
41. HERMIA. God speed fair Helena!
42. whither away?
43. HELENA. Call you me fair? that fair again unsay.
44. Demetrius loves your fair, O happy fair!
45. Your eyes are lodestars, and your tongue's sweet air

46. More tuneable than lark to shepherd's ear
47. When wheat is green, when hawthorn buds appear.
48. Sickness is catching: O, were favor so,
49. Yours would I catch, fair Hermia, ere I go;
50. My ear should catch your voice, my eye your eye,
51. My tongue should catch your tongue's sweet melody.
52. Were the world mine, Demetrius being bated,
53. The rest I'd give to be to you translated.
54. O, teach me how you look, and with what art
55. You sway the motion of Demetrius' heart!
56. HERMIA. I frown upon him, yet he loves me still.
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59. HELENA. O that my prayers could such affection move!
60. HERMIA. The more I hate, the more he follows me.
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62. HERMIA. His folly, Helena, is no fault of mine.
63. HELENA. None, but your beauty; would that fault were mine!
64. HERMIA. Take comfort; he no more shall see my face;
65. Lysander and myself will fly this place.
66. Before the time I did Lysander see,
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68. O, then, what graces in my love do dwell,
69. That he hath turn'd a heaven unto hell!
70. LYSANDER. Helen, to you our minds we will unfold:
71. To-morrow night, when Phoebe doth behold
72. Her silver visage in the wat'ry glass,
73. Decking with liquid pearl the bladed grass,
74. A time that lovers' flights doth still conceal,
75. Through Athens' gates have we devis'd to steal.

76. HERMIA. And in the wood where often you and I

77. Upon faint primrose beds were wont to lie,

78. Emptying our bosoms of their counsel sweet,

79. There my Lysander and myself shall meet;

80. And thence from Athens turn away our eyes,

81. To seek new friends and stranger companies.

82. Farewell, sweet playfellow: pray thou for us,

83. And good luck grant thee thy Demetrius!

84. Keep word, Lysander: we must starve our sight

85. From lovers' food, till morrow deep midnight.

86. LYSANDER. I will, my Hermia.

87. (Exit HERMIA.)

88. Helena, adieu:

89. As you on him, Demetrius dote on you!

90. (Exit LYSANDER.)

¹Beteem: give

Excerpt from *A Midsummer Night's Dream*, by William Shakespeare. In the public domain.

This question has two parts. First answer Part A and then answer Part B.

Part A

Which sentence **best** expresses Hermia's attitude toward Helena?

- A Hermia feels sympathy toward Helena in her pursuit of Demetrius.
- B Hermia is impatient that Helena is unwilling to give up Demetrius.
- C Hermia is so involved with Lysander that she hardly notices Helena's interest in Demetrius.
- D Hermia is curious about Helena's reasons for caring about Demetrius.

Part B

Select two quotations that best support the correct answer to Part A.

- "Helen, to you our minds we will unfold:" (line 70)
- "Emptying our bosoms of their counsel sweet, / There my Lysander and myself shall meet;" (lines 78-79)
- "And thence from Athens turn away our eyes, / To seek new friends and stranger companies." (lines 80-81)
- "Farewell, sweet playfellow: pray thou for us, / And good luck grant thee thy Demetrius!" (lines 82-83)
- "Keep word, Lysander: we must starve our sight / From lovers' food, till morrow deep midnight." (lines 84-85)
- "Helena, adieu: / As you on him, Demetrius dote on you!"(lines 88-89)

Question 15

Excerpt from *A Midsummer Night's Dream*

Act 1, Scene 1

by William Shakespeare

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This question has two parts. First answer Part A and then answer Part B.

Part A

Which contrast is developed between the scene before Helena enters (line 40) and the scene after she enters?

- A a contrast between Helena's beliefs about love and Lysander's beliefs
- B a contrast between Helena's hostility to Hermia and Lysander's love for Hermia
- C a contrast between Helena's plans for the future and the plans being made by Hermia
- D a contrast between Helena's romantic happiness and Hermia's unhappiness

Part B

How does the contrast in Part A help develop the plot?

- A The contrast shows the reasons for the Duke's proclamation.
- B The contrast makes it clear why Helena will go away with Lysander.
- C The contrast hints at Hermia's plan to trap Demetrius in marriage.
- D The contrast explains why Lysander is reluctant to leave Athens.

Question 16

Excerpt from *A Midsummer Night's Dream*

Act 1, Scene 1

by William Shakespeare

Cast of Characters:

Hermia: in love with Lysander, but her father has promised her to Demetrius

Helena: in love with Demetrius

Lysander: in love with Hermia

Theseus, the Duke of Athens, has given Hermia three choices: marry Demetrius, live as a nun, or face death.

Lysander and Hermia are discussing their dilemma. Later they are joined by Helena.

1. LYSANDER. How now, my love! why is your cheek so pale?
2. How chance the roses there do fade so fast?
3. HERMIA. Belike for want of rain, which I could well
4. [Beteem](#) ⓘ them from the tempest of my eyes.
5. LYSANDER. Ay me! for aught that I could ever read,
6. Could ever hear by tale or history,
7. The course of true love never did run smooth:
8. HERMIA. If then true lovers have been ever cross'd,
9. It stands as an edict in destiny:
10. Then let us teach our trial patience,
11. Because it is a customary cross;
12. As due to love as thoughts, and dreams, and sighs,
13. Wishes and tears, poor fancy's followers.
14. LYSANDER. A good persuasion;
15. therefore, hear me, Hermia:

16. I have a widow aunt, a dowager
17. Of great revenue, and she hath no child.
18. From Athens is her house remote seven leagues;
19. And she respects me as her only son.
20. There, gentle Hermia, may I marry thee;
21. And to that place the sharp Athenian law
22. Cannot pursue us. If thou lovest me, then
23. Steal forth thy father's house to-morrow night;
24. And in the wood, a league without the town,
25. Where I did meet thee once with Helena
26. To do observance to a morn of May,
27. There will I stay for thee.
28. HERMIA. My good Lysander!
29. I swear to thee by Cupid's strongest bow,
30. By his best arrow, with the golden head,
31. By the simplicity of Venus' doves,
32. By that which knitteth souls and prospers loves,
33. And by that fire which burn'd the Carthage queen,
34. When the false Trojan under sail was seen,
35. By all the vows that ever men have broke,
36. In number more than ever women spoke,
37. In that same place thou hast appointed me,
38. To-morrow truly will I meet with thee.
39. LYSANDER. Keep promise, love. Look, here comes Helena.
40. (Enter HELENA.)
41. HERMIA. God speed fair Helena!
42. whither away?
43. HELENA. Call you me fair? that fair again unsay.
44. Demetrius loves your fair, O happy fair!
45. Your eyes are lodestars, and your tongue's sweet air

46. More tuneable than lark to shepherd's ear
47. When wheat is green, when hawthorn buds appear.
48. Sickness is catching: O, were favor so,
49. Yours would I catch, fair Hermia, ere I go;
50. My ear should catch your voice, my eye your eye,
51. My tongue should catch your tongue's sweet melody.
52. Were the world mine, Demetrius being bated,
53. The rest I'd give to be to you translated.
54. O, teach me how you look, and with what art
55. You sway the motion of Demetrius' heart!
56. HERMIA. I frown upon him, yet he loves me still.
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62. HERMIA. His folly, Helena, is no fault of mine.
63. HELENA. None, but your beauty; would that fault were mine!
64. HERMIA. Take comfort; he no more shall see my face;
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68. O, then, what graces in my love do dwell,
69. That he hath turn'd a heaven unto hell!
70. LYSANDER. Helen, to you our minds we will unfold:
71. To-morrow night, when Phoebe doth behold
72. Her silver visage in the wat'ry glass,
73. Decking with liquid pearl the bladed grass,
74. A time that lovers' flights doth still conceal,
75. Through Athens' gates have we devis'd to steal.

76. HERMIA. And in the wood where often you and I

77. Upon faint primrose beds were wont to lie,

78. Emptying our bosoms of their counsel sweet,

79. There my Lysander and myself shall meet;

80. And thence from Athens turn away our eyes,

81. To seek new friends and stranger companies.

82. Farewell, sweet playfellow: pray thou for us,

83. And good luck grant thee thy Demetrius!

84. Keep word, Lysander: we must starve our sight

85. From lovers' food, till morrow deep midnight.

86. LYSANDER. I will, my Hermia.

87. (Exit HERMIA.)

88. Helena, adieu:

89. As you on him, Demetrius dote on you!

90. (Exit LYSANDER.)

¹Beteem: give

Excerpt from *A Midsummer Night's Dream*, by William Shakespeare. In the public domain.

Read lines 35-36 from the drama.

"By all the vows that ever men have broke, / In number more than ever women spoke, . . . "

What do these lines show about Hermia's relationship with Lysander.

- A Hermia is concerned that her love for Lysander is less strong than Hermia's love for Demetrius.
- B Hermia is frustrated with Lysander because he has proved to be unreliable.
- C Hermia is comfortable with Lysander and is willing to take a playful jab at him.
- D Hermia wants Lysander to understand that she has high expectations for their relationship.

Question 17

Excerpt from *A Midsummer Night's Dream*

Act 1, Scene 1

by William Shakespeare

Cast of Characters:


Hermia: in love with Lysander, but her father has promised her to Demetrius

Helena: in love with Demetrius

Lysander: in love with Hermia

Theseus, the Duke of Athens, has given Hermia three choices: marry Demetrius, live as a nun, or face death.

Lysander and Hermia are discussing their dilemma. Later they are joined by Helena.

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2. How chance the roses there do fade so fast?
3. HERMIA. Belike for want of rain, which I could well
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5. LYSANDER. Ay me! for aught that I could ever read,
6. Could ever hear by tale or history,
7. The course of true love never did run smooth:
8. HERMIA. If then true lovers have been ever cross'd,
9. It stands as an edict in destiny:
10. Then let us teach our trial patience,
11. Because it is a customary cross;
12. As due to love as thoughts, and dreams, and sighs,
13. Wishes and tears, poor fancy's followers.
14. LYSANDER. A good persuasion;
15. therefore, hear me, Hermia:

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17. Of great revenue, and she hath no child.
18. From Athens is her house remote seven leagues;
19. And she respects me as her only son.
20. There, gentle Hermia, may I marry thee;
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22. Cannot pursue us. If thou lovest me, then
23. Steal forth thy father's house to-morrow night;
24. And in the wood, a league without the town,
25. Where I did meet thee once with Helena
26. To do observance to a morn of May,
27. There will I stay for thee.
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30. By his best arrow, with the golden head,
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32. By that which knitteth souls and prospers loves,
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35. By all the vows that ever men have broke,
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39. LYSANDER. Keep promise, love. Look, here comes Helena.
40. (Enter HELENA.)
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44. Demetrius loves your fair, O happy fair!
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46. More tuneable than lark to shepherd's ear
47. When wheat is green, when hawthorn buds appear.
48. Sicknes is catching: O, were favor so,
49. Yours would I catch, fair Hermia, ere I go;
50. My ear should catch your voice, my eye your eye,
51. My tongue should catch your tongue's sweet melody.
52. Were the world mine, Demetrius being bated,
53. The rest I'd give to be to you translated.
54. O, teach me how you look, and with what art
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63. HELENA. None, but your beauty; would that fault were mine!
64. HERMIA. Take comfort; he no more shall see my face;
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69. That he hath turn'd a heaven unto hell!
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71. To-morrow night, when Phoebe doth behold
72. Her silver visage in the wat'ry glass,
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74. A time that lovers' flights doth still conceal,
75. Through Athens' gates have we devis'd to steal.

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80. And thence from Athens turn away our eyes,

81. To seek new friends and stranger companies.

82. Farewell, sweet playfellow: pray thou for us,

83. And good luck grant thee thy Demetrius!

84. Keep word, Lysander: we must starve our sight

85. From lovers' food, till morrow deep midnight.

86. LYSANDER. I will, my Hermia.

87. (Exit HERMIA.)

88. Helena, adieu:

89. As you on him, Demetrius dote on you!

90. (Exit LYSANDER.)

¹Beteem: give

Excerpt from *A Midsummer Night's Dream*, by William Shakespeare. In the public domain.

Which theme of the passage is supported by Lysander's statements about love?

- A True love is so important that society does its best to support it.
- B Love is vulnerable and can be threatened by many forces.
- C Love is an illusion that does not really exist.
- D True love can only exist between people with similar backgrounds.

Question 18

Excerpt from *A Midsummer Night's Dream*

Act 1, Scene 1

by William Shakespeare

Cast of Characters:


Hermia: in love with Lysander, but her father has promised her to Demetrius

Helena: in love with Demetrius

Lysander: in love with Hermia

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Lysander and Hermia are discussing their dilemma. Later they are joined by Helena.

1. LYSANDER. How now, my love! why is your cheek so pale?
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8. HERMIA. If then true lovers have been ever cross'd,
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15. therefore, hear me, Hermia:

16. I have a widow aunt, a dowager
17. Of great revenue, and she hath no child.
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19. And she respects me as her only son.
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21. And to that place the sharp Athenian law
22. Cannot pursue us. If thou lovest me, then
23. Steal forth thy father's house to-morrow night;
24. And in the wood, a league without the town,
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¹Beteem: give

Excerpt from *A Midsummer Night's Dream*, by William Shakespeare. In the public domain.

Which sentence best expresses how the author presents the three characters in this scene?

- (A) They are shown to be conflicted and devious.
- (B) They are presented as sympathetic and likeable.
- (C) The women reveal positive qualities, but Lysander is shown in a negative light.
- (D) Hermia and Lysander earn the reader's sympathy, but Helena is shown as cruel and calculating.

Question 19

Excerpt from *A Midsummer Night's Dream*

Act 1, Scene 1

by William Shakespeare

Cast of Characters:

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¹Beteem: give

Excerpt from *A Midsummer Night's Dream*, by William Shakespeare. In the public domain.

How are Hermia's and Lysander's viewpoints contrasted in lines 23–37?

- A Hermia knows that she has to choose between Lysander and Demetrius, but Lysander does not know.
- B Hermia argues that they will have to be patient, but Lysander offers a plan of action.
- C Hermia is unhappy about leaving with Lysander, but Lysander is happy that they will be together.
- D Hermia wants to break the Athenian law, but Lysander argues that they cannot escape the law.

Question 20

Great Smoky Mountains National Park

Biological diversity is the hallmark of the Great Smoky Mountains National Park, which encompasses over 800 square miles in the southern Appalachian Mountains. No other area of equal size in a temperate climate can match the park's amazing diversity of plants and animals. Over 10,000 species have been documented in the park: Scientists believe an additional 90,000 species may live here.

Why such a wondrous diversity? Mountains, glaciers, and weather are the big reasons. The park is the largest federally protected upland landmass east of the Mississippi River. Dominated by plant-covered, gently contoured mountains, the crest of the Great Smokies forms the boundary between Tennessee and North Carolina, bisecting the park from northeast to southwest in an unbroken chain that rises more than 5,000 feet for over 36 miles. Elevations in the park range from 875 to 6,643 feet. This range in altitude mimics the latitudinal changes you would experience driving north or south across the eastern United States, say from Georgia to Maine. Plants and animals common in the southern United States thrive in the lowlands of the Smokies, while species common in the northern states find suitable habitat at the higher elevations.

The Great Smoky Mountains are among the oldest mountains in the world, formed perhaps 200-300 million years ago. They are unique in their northeast to southwest orientation, which allowed species to migrate along their slopes during climatic changes, such as the last ice age 10,000 years ago. In fact, the glaciers of the last ice age affected the Smoky Mountains without invading them. During that time, glaciers scoured much of North America but did not quite reach as far south as the Smokies. Consequently, these mountains became a refuge for many species of plants and animals that were disrupted from their northern homes. The Smokies have been relatively undisturbed by glaciers or ocean inundation for over a million years, allowing species to diversify.

In terms of weather, the park's abundant rainfall and high summertime humidity provide excellent growing conditions. In the Smokies, the average annual rainfall varies from approximately 55 inches in the valleys to over 85 inches on some peaks—more than anywhere else in the country except the Pacific Northwest. During wet years, over eight feet of rain falls in the high country. The relative humidity in the park during the growing season is about twice that of the Rocky Mountain region.

Some 100 species of native trees find homes in the Smokies, more than in any other North American national park. Almost 95 percent of the park is forested, and about 25 percent of that area is old-growth forest—one of the largest blocks of deciduous, temperate, old-growth forest remaining in North America. Over 1,500 additional flowering plant species have been identified in the park. The park is the center of diversity for lungless salamanders and is home to more than 200 species of birds, 66 types of mammals, 50 native fish species, 39 varieties of reptiles, and 43 species of amphibians. Mollusks, millipedes, and mushrooms reach record diversity here.

In recognition of the park's unique natural resources, the United Nations has designated the Great Smoky Mountains National Park as an International Biosphere Reserve.

WILDLIFE

Of all the animals in Great Smoky Mountains National Park, the black bear (*Ursus americanus*) is a favorite with wildlife enthusiasts. Approximately 1600 bears live in the park. They range from 200 to 400 pounds in weight. All black bears in the park are black in color, but in other parts of the country they can be brown or cinnamon.

Bears are not true hibernators because they do not become dormant in winter and can be awakened. In November or December, they usually go into a deep sleep in a tree hollow or boulder cave. In January or February, a mother bear can give birth to one to four cubs—while she is asleep! Weighing only seven to 12 ounces at birth, the tiny cubs, whose eyes aren't yet open, manage to find their mother's milk using their sense of smell. Sometime in March, the mother bear awakens to spring and a litter of cubs.

Black bears are powerful and highly intelligent. They naturally feed on berries, nuts, seeds, acorns, and insects. They have a keen sense of smell and are good at recognizing colors and shapes. This remarkable sense of smell also leads bears to unnatural foods and in developed areas in search of human food. The park's bears have been known to pry open car doors to get objects that they think are food. To a bear, a can of tennis balls might look like a can of potato chips. A bottle of suntan lotion might smell like coconut cream pie. Be careful with any canned items and objects shaped like ice chests. While bears can't read the label on a can of pork and beans, they know food can come in cans.

The red fox (*Vulpes vulpes*) is about as large as a medium-sized dog and is usually reddish in color (with white under-parts, chin, and throat). Shy toward humans and primarily nocturnal, the red fox is hard to spot even though it is common in the park. The fox eats almost anything it can sink its teeth into, from birds and crickets to corn and apples. It usually locates its dens on raised areas so it has a view of the surrounding area.

White-tailed deer (*Odocoileus virginianus*) range throughout the United States but are a particular fixture in the park. They are most commonly seen in areas with open fields such as Cades Cove and Cataloochee Valley. Biologists estimate that more than 6,000 deer may live in the park. They are tan to reddish-brown in color in summer and grayish-brown in winter. Deer populations can change

quickly. Local over-population leads to widespread disease and starvation. Predation by coyotes, bears, and bobcats helps reduce threats associated with overpopulation.

Muskrats (*Ondatra zibethica*) are most active at night. The muskrat lives along the park's streams in multicompartment dens, which it constructs of plants, roots, and mud. It also builds platforms for dining on surrounding cattails, water lilies, rushes, and other vegetation.

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Amphibians

Jordan's salamander (*Plethodon jordoni*) is red-cheeked and found only at high elevations in the Smokies. Because no other mountains in the East are as high, this limits its range. It is one of 31 salamander species found in the park.

The northern spring peeper (*Hyla crucifer*) heralds the arrival of spring with its peeping sound after it spends the winter hibernating in bark crevices and underneath logs. Mostly nocturnal, this tree frog measures about one inch long and is tan, brown, or gray. Identifying marks include a dark X on the back and a spotted belly. It lives in wooded areas near ponds and lakes.

"Great Smoky Mountains National Park." In the public domain.

What phrase **best** explains the meaning of the word scoured as it is used in paragraph 3?

- A established oceans in
- B destroyed the living things in
- C created diversity of life in
- D eroded the mountains in

Question 21

Great Smoky Mountains National Park

Biological diversity is the hallmark of the Great Smoky Mountains National Park, which encompasses over 800 square miles in the southern Appalachian Mountains. No other area of equal size in a temperate climate can match the park's amazing diversity of plants and animals. Over 10,000 species have been documented in the park: Scientists believe an additional 90,000 species may live here.

Why such a wondrous diversity? Mountains, glaciers, and weather are the big reasons. The park is the largest federally protected upland landmass east of the Mississippi River. Dominated by plant-covered, gently contoured mountains, the crest of the Great Smokies forms the boundary between Tennessee and North Carolina, bisecting the park from northeast to southwest in an unbroken chain that rises more than 5,000 feet for over 36 miles. Elevations in the park range from 875 to 6,643 feet. This range in altitude mimics the latitudinal changes you would experience driving north or south across the eastern United States, say from Georgia to Maine. Plants and animals common in the southern United States thrive in the lowlands of the Smokies, while species common in the northern states find suitable habitat at the higher elevations.

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In terms of weather, the park's abundant rainfall and high summertime humidity provide excellent growing conditions. In the Smokies, the average annual rainfall varies from approximately 55 inches in the valleys to over 85 inches on some peaks—more than anywhere else in the country except the Pacific Northwest. During wet years, over eight feet of rain falls in the high country. The relative humidity in the park during the growing season is about twice that of the Rocky Mountain region.

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WILDLIFE

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Which word is closest to the meaning of orientation as used in paragraph 3?

- A arrangement
- B progression
- C movement
- D diversity

Question 22

Great Smoky Mountains National Park

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Here is the first sentence of a summary of the passage.

The Great Smoky Mountains park has more biological diversity than other parks of its size.

Choose **three** statements that **best** complete the summary of the passage.

Glaciers covered much of North America
but did not reach into the Great Smoky
Mountains.

There are more species of trees in the Great Smoky Mountains park than in other national parks.

The Great Smoky Mountains have a greater diversity than other areas because they provided a migration route for plants and animals during climactic changes.

Response #1

Response #2

The vast range in elevation of the Great Smoky Mountains allows many different plants and animals to live there.

Response #3

The average rainfall in the Great Smoky Mountains park ranges from 58 to 85 inches.

Weather conditions are another important factor contributing to ecological diversity in the Great Smoky Mountains.

Question 23

Great Smoky Mountains National Park

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In paragraph 3, how does the inclusion of information about the ice age contribute to a central idea of the passage?

- A It explains why the mountains were covered with a protective layer of ice for many years.
- B It explains why the land around the mountains was scoured to create habitable spaces.
- C It explains why plants and animals were forced to find safe living areas in the mountains.
- D It explains why sources of water were created to help plants and animals survive.

Question 24

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Read this sentence from paragraph 2.

"This range in altitude mimics the latitudinal changes you would experience driving north or south across the eastern United States. . . ."

How does the sentence help to develop a central idea of the passage?

- A Because the distance to the top of the mountains is about the same as the distance north to south in the United States, visitors can see a lot of diversity in a short time.
- B Because there is a lot of diversity between the north and south parts of the United States, the mountains have diversity also.
- C Because the mountains extend across a large section of the country, there is a significant amount of diversity of plant and animal life.
- D Because the mountains provide a large variety of living conditions in a relatively small area, many different plants and animals are found in that area.

Question 25

Great Smoky Mountains National Park

Biological diversity is the hallmark of the Great Smoky Mountains National Park, which encompasses over 800 square miles in the southern Appalachian Mountains. No other area of equal size in a temperate climate can match the park's amazing diversity of plants and animals. Over 10,000 species have been documented in the park: Scientists believe an additional 90,000 species may live here.

Why such a wondrous diversity? Mountains, glaciers, and weather are the big reasons. The park is the largest federally protected upland landmass east of the Mississippi River. Dominated by plant-covered, gently contoured mountains, the crest of the Great Smokies forms the boundary between Tennessee and North Carolina, bisecting the park from northeast to southwest in an unbroken chain that rises more than 5,000 feet for over 36 miles. Elevations in the park range from 875 to 6,643 feet. This range in altitude mimics the latitudinal changes you would experience driving north or south across the eastern United States, say from Georgia to Maine. Plants and animals common in the southern United States thrive in the lowlands of the Smokies, while species common in the northern states find suitable habitat at the higher elevations.

The Great Smoky Mountains are among the oldest mountains in the world, formed perhaps 200-300 million years ago. They are unique in their northeast to southwest orientation, which allowed species to migrate along their slopes during climatic changes, such as the last ice age 10,000 years ago. In fact, the glaciers of the last ice age affected the Smoky Mountains without invading them. During that time, glaciers scoured much of North America but did not quite reach as far south as the Smokies. Consequently, these mountains became a refuge for many species of plants and animals that were disrupted from their northern homes. The Smokies have been relatively undisturbed by glaciers or ocean inundation for over a million years, allowing species to diversify.

In terms of weather, the park's abundant rainfall and high summertime humidity provide excellent growing conditions. In the Smokies, the average annual rainfall varies from approximately 55 inches in the valleys to over 85 inches on some peaks—more than anywhere else in the country except the Pacific Northwest. During wet years, over eight feet of rain falls in the high country. The relative humidity in the park during the growing season is about twice that of the Rocky Mountain region.

Some 100 species of native trees find homes in the Smokies, more than in any other North American national park. Almost 95 percent of the park is forested, and about 25 percent of that area is old-growth forest—one of the largest blocks of deciduous, temperate, old-growth forest remaining in North America. Over 1,500 additional flowering plant species have been identified in the park. The park is the center of diversity for lungless salamanders and is home to more than 200 species of birds, 66 types of mammals, 50 native fish species, 39 varieties of reptiles, and 43 species of amphibians. Mollusks, millipedes, and mushrooms reach record diversity here.

In recognition of the park's unique natural resources, the United Nations has designated the Great Smoky Mountains National Park as an International Biosphere Reserve.

WILDLIFE

Of all the animals in Great Smoky Mountains National Park, the black bear (*Ursus americanus*) is a favorite with wildlife enthusiasts. Approximately 1600 bears live in the park. They range from 200 to 400 pounds in weight. All black bears in the park are black in color, but in other parts of the country they can be brown or cinnamon.

Bears are not true hibernators because they do not become dormant in winter and can be awakened. In November or December, they usually go into a deep sleep in a tree hollow or boulder cave. In January or February, a mother bear can give birth to one to four cubs—while she is asleep! Weighing only seven to 12 ounces at birth, the tiny cubs, whose eyes aren't yet open, manage to find their mother's milk using their sense of smell. Sometime in March, the mother bear awakens to spring and a litter of cubs.

Black bears are powerful and highly intelligent. They naturally feed on berries, nuts, seeds, acorns, and insects. They have a keen sense of smell and are good at recognizing colors and shapes. This remarkable sense of smell also leads bears to unnatural foods and in developed areas in search of human food. The park's bears have been known to pry open car doors to get objects that they think are food. To a bear, a can of tennis balls might look like a can of potato chips. A bottle of suntan lotion might smell like coconut cream pie. Be careful with any canned items and objects shaped like ice chests. While bears can't read the label on a can of pork and beans, they know food can come in cans.

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White-tailed deer (*Odocoileus virginianus*) range throughout the United States but are a particular fixture in the park. They are most commonly seen in areas with open fields such as Cades Cove and Cataloochee Valley. Biologists estimate that more than 6,000 deer may live in the park. They are tan to reddish-brown in color in summer and grayish-brown in winter. Deer populations can change

quickly. Local over-population leads to widespread disease and starvation. Predation by coyotes, bears, and bobcats helps reduce threats associated with overpopulation.

Muskrats (*Ondatra zibethica*) are most active at night. The muskrat lives along the park's streams in multicompartment dens, which it constructs of plants, roots, and mud. It also builds platforms for dining on surrounding cattails, water lilies, rushes, and other vegetation.

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The northern flicker (*Colaptes auratus*) is the only woodpecker in North America that eats ants it finds on the ground by licking them up with its long tongue. It pecks on wood as a mating call or to proclaim its territory. It has a brown back and dark spots on its underside.

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Amphibians

Jordan's salamander (*Plethodon jordoni*) is red-cheeked and found only at high elevations in the Smokies. Because no other mountains in the East are as high, this limits its range. It is one of 31 salamander species found in the park.

The northern spring peeper (*Hyla crucifer*) heralds the arrival of spring with its peeping sound after it spends the winter hibernating in bark crevices and underneath logs. Mostly nocturnal, this tree frog measures about one inch long and is tan, brown, or gray. Identifying marks include a dark X on the back and a spotted belly. It lives in wooded areas near ponds and lakes.

"Great Smoky Mountains National Park." In the public domain.

Which sentence best expresses the reasoning that underlies the author's claims in paragraphs 4 and 5?

- A Large amounts of rainfall and high humidity are necessary for plants and animals to survive.
- B The Pacific Northwest has a greater diversity of plants and animals than the Smoky Mountains do.
- C The better the growing conditions, the more likely there will be diversity of plant and animal life.
- D In some years the Rocky Mountain region is likely to have more rainfall than the Pacific Northwest.

Question 26

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"Great Smoky Mountains National Park." In the public domain.

In paragraph 9, the author makes the claim that black bears are "highly intelligent." Select the two pieces of evidence that make this claim convincing.

9) Black bears are powerful and highly intelligent. They naturally feed on berries, nuts, seeds, acorns, and insects. They have a keen sense of smell and are good at recognizing colors and shapes. This remarkable sense of smell also leads bears to unnatural foods and in developed areas in search of human food. The park's bears have been known to pry open car doors to get objects that they think are food. To a bear, a can of tennis balls might look like a can of potato chips. A

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Question 27

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What is the purpose of paragraphs 7 through 17 in the passage?

- A to provide evidence in support of the claim in paragraph 1.
- B to provide a counterargument to the claim in paragraphs 2 through 4.
- C to provide the results of research related to the claim in paragraph 1.
- D to provide additional development of the claim in paragraphs 2 through 4.

Question 28

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Part A

In paragraph 11, what does the phrase "particular fixture" imply about white-tailed deer in the park?

- A White-tailed deer have a distinctive coloration in the park.
- B White-tailed deer are especially abundant in the park.
- C White-tailed deer have recently migrated to the park.
- D White-tailed deer have overpopulated the park.

Part B

Which quotation from paragraph 11 best supports the correct answer to Part A?

- A "White-tailed deer (*Odocoileus virginianus*) range throughout the United States. . . ."
- B "They are most commonly seen in areas with open fields. . . ."
- C "Biologists estimate that more than 6,000 deer may live in the park."
- D "They are tan to reddish-brown in color in summer and grayish-brown in winter."