29. According to paragraph 8, which of the following is characteristic of the Haber-Bosch process?

A. Producing low amount of Ammonia

B. Using extremely high pressures

C. Reducing the supply of nitrogen compounds

D. Leading to widespread use during World War I

30. Look at the four squares [_] that indicate where the following sentence can be added to the passage.

However, the Haber-Bosch process which created ammonia from nitrogen and hydrogen is the most cost-effective nitrogen fixation process known.

Where would the sentence best fit?

A. [**A**] B. [**B**]

C. [**C**] D. [**D**]

PASSAGE 4 – Questions 31-40

Throughout Western civilization, women's suffrage and the progression of these rights have played a pivotal role in its history. The best example of how these rights have **progressed** is in two nations that share a common history, Great Britain and the United States of America. **[A]** In England, the suffrage movement began in 1866 when prominent women's rights reformers gathered over 1,500 signatures on a petition to Parliament appealing for the right to vote. **[B]** However, significant headway had not been made yet. Women's rights activists soon grew combative and thus made certain that suffrage was a central issue. **[C]** In America, due to the Civil War, women's suffrage was temporarily halted. However, from 1876, campaigns, referendums, and gatherings were organized and carried out. **[D]**

The influence of Great Britain on the United States cannot be understated, yet there are both significant differences and similarities in how suffrage rights have progressed and evolved within each of these nations. In both countries, suffrage was based on class, race, nation, and gender. The suffragists were outside of the political establishment, campaigning alone and without support. They were predominately white and middle class in both countries, and their

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arguments reflected their class. In the first phase of the two countries, the arguments for suffrage focused on equality, and then turned to women's contribution to nation building after World War I.

Feudalism and hereditary rule predated the establishment of limited suffrage in Great Britain. Aspects of this system remained for a significant period of time with only the wealthy and land-owning males allowed to vote. This system was based on the principles that the wealthy would vote in the interests of the nation, just as the monarchy of Britain would rule in the interest of all its subjects. This distributive system of power played an important role in the history of the United States.

English landowners asserted **their** right to vote based on their personal wealth. **Aspects of this trend are clearly evident In America.** In 1776, a clause that guaranteed voting rights for white, male landowners was included in the United States Declaration of Independence. This was identical to the suffrage rights in Great Britain at that time in history. Voting was generally perceived not as a right, but as a privilege that only those who owned land could exercise.

By 1786, the United States Constitution had been amended to give individual states the power to establish their own suffrage rights. As a result of this, in 1791, Vermont passed a law declaring that all white males, regardless of whether they possessed property or not, could vote. In contrast, it was not until the Chartist movement in Great Britain in the 1840s that a popular movement had demanded wider suffrage rights. The eventual failure of the Chartist movement in 1850 ensured that only one in every five adult males in England was entitled to vote. While popular suffrage reform **stalled** in Great Britain, it accelerated in America during this period. In the wake of the American Civil War, the Fifteenth Amendment to the Constitution granted African-American men the right to vote throughout the country. However, just as in England, women remained excluded by law from voting.

In the aftermath of the first World War, suffrage rights were extended to include women. This change took place first in America in 1920 with the 1991 amendment to the Constitution. It was not until 1928 that voting rights between men and women in Great Britain were equalized. As suffrage rights have extended to include groups formerly excluded, this trend continues in the West. In 1971, a further

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amendment lowered the age of voting from 20 to 18 in America. Today, in Great Britain and the majority of Western nations, the voting age is 18.

Initially, the progression of suffrage rights in America mirrored Great Britain's. The wealthy male landowners dominated voting and, therefore, political power, and voted only in their interests. **In the wake of the American Civil War and the first World War, suffrage rights were extended to African-Americans, women, and individuals possessing no property, which boosted their status from lower class citizens to a higher level.** Today, suffrage, in its universal form, plays a key role in democracies worldwide.

31. According to paragraph 1, why were 1,500 signatures gathered on a petition?

A. Women sought the right to peaceful demonstrations.

B. Women and men urged for the right to vote and own property.

C. Women were requesting the right to vote.

D. Collaboration was needed to facilitate women's right to vote.

32. The word "progressed" in the passage is closest in meaning to_____.

A. withheld B. withstood

C. advanced D. contained

33. According to paragraph 2, which of the following was true of the suffragist movement?

A. Suffragists had a chance to change their position in society.

B. Women achieved their goal of winning full voting rights.

C. It was primarily run by working class women.

D. Most suffragists were moderate in their tactics.

34. According to paragraph 4, the United States Declaration of Independence guaranteed_____.

A. that African Americans could vote

B. that all 21- year olds could vote

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C. that women could vote and hold political office

D. that only white, male landowners were allowed to vote

35. The word "<u>their</u>" in the passage refers to_____.

A. Englishmen B. British royalty

C. English landowners D. American landowners

36. Why does the author mention that "Aspects of this trend are clearly evident in America"?

A. To argue that the right to vote only was exercised by the wealthy and elite

B. To provide evidence that voting was not a right only for those who owned land

C. To show that the right to voting privileges only was granted to wealthy male property holders

D. To support the claim that the right to vote was an attribute of U.S. citizenship

37. The word "<u>stalled</u>" in the passage is closest in meaning to_____.

A. prevented B. profited

C. contributed D. halted

38. Which of the following can be inferred from the passage about the Chartist movement?

A. Suffrage rights became the standard and expanded to include people of middle Eastern descent after the Chartist movement failed.

B. The Chartist movement was quashed by a group of hostile forces who were opposed to progression.

C. The Chartist movement helped ensure that only woman could vote.

D. The progression of suffrage rights started to slow after the Chartist movement failed.

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39. Which of the following best expresses the essential information in the highlighted sentence? Incorrect answer choices change the meaning in important ways or leave out essential information.

A. In the period following the Civil War and World War I, voting rights were extended to most minorities.

B. No one could vote in Great Britain unless they owned land, were white, and could read.

C. War in Europe and America led many countries to disallow people of color the right to vote.

D. Voting has always been considered a privilege in most Western countries.

40. Look at the four squares [_] that indicate where the following sentence can be added to the passage.

American suffragists, however, were not as aggressive as their British counterparts.

Where would the sentence best fit?

A. [**A**] B. [**B**]

C. [**C**] D. [**D**]

THIS IS THE END OF THE READING PAPER.
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