

Study each of the passages and choose the best answers to the questions that follow

PASSAGE ONE (Questions 1–4)

The most conservative sect of the Mennonite Church is the Old Order Amish, with 33,000 members living mainly today in the states of Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Indiana. Their lifestyle reflects their belief in the doctrines of separation from the world and simplicity of life. The Amish have steadfastly rejected the societal changes that have occurred in the previous three hundred years, preferring instead to remain securely rooted in a seventeenth-century lifestyle. They live on farms without radios, televisions, telephones, electric lights, and cars; they dress in plainly styled and colored old-fashioned clothes; and they farm their lands with horses and tools rather than modern farm equipment. They have a highly communal form of living, with barn raisings and quilting bees as commonplace activities.

1. The paragraph preceding this passage most probably discusses
 - (A) other, more liberal sects of Mennonites
 - (B) where Mennonites live
 - (C) the communal Amish lifestyle
 - (D) the most conservative Mennonites

2. Which of the following would probably NOT be found on an Amish farm?
 - (A) A hammer
 - (B) A cart
 - (C) A long dress
 - (D) A refrigerator

3. It can be inferred from the passage that a quilting bee
 - (A) involves a group of people
 - (B) is necessary when raising bees
 - (C) always follows a barn raising
 - (D) provides needed solitude

4. Which of the following is most likely the topic of the paragraph following the passage?
 - (A) The effects of the communal lifestyle on the Old Order Amish
 - (B) How the Old Order Amish differ from the Mennonites
 - (C) The effect of modern technology on the Old Order Amish
 - (D) The doctrines of the Old Order Amish

PASSAGE TWO (Questions 5–8)

Various other Indian tribes also lived on the Great Plains. The Sioux, a group of seven American Indian tribes, are best known for the fiercely combative posture against encroaching White civilization in the 1800s. Although they are popularly referred to as Sioux, these Indian tribes did not call themselves Sioux; the name was given to them by an enemy tribe. The seven Sioux tribes called themselves by some variation of the word "Dakota," which means "allies" in their language. Four tribes of the eastern Sioux community living in Minnesota were known by the name Dakota. The Nakota included two tribes that left the eastern woodlands and moved out onto the plains. The Teton Sioux, or Lakota, moved even farther west to the plains of the present-day states of North Dakota, South Dakota, and Wyoming.

Line (5)

5. The paragraph preceding this passage most probably discusses
 - (A) how the Sioux battled the White man
 - (B) one of the Plains Indian tribes
 - (C) where the Sioux lived
 - (D) American Indian tribes on the East Coast
6. Which of the following represents a likely reaction of the Sioux in the 1800s to the encroaching White civilization?
 - (A) The Sioux would probably help the Whites to settle in the West.
 - (B) The Sioux would probably attack the White settlers.
 - (C) The Sioux would probably invite the Whites to smoke a peace pipe.
 - (D) The Sioux would probably join together in hunting parties with the White settlers.
7. It is implied in the passage that the seven Sioux tribes called each other by some for n of the word "Dakota" becaus' they were
 - (A) united in a cause
 - (B) all living in North Dakota
 - (C) fiercely combative
 - (D) enemies
8. It can be inferred from the passage that the present-day states of North and South Dakota
 - (A) are east of Minnesota
 - (B) are home to the four tribes known by the name Dakota
 - (C) received their names from the Indian tribes living there
 - (D) are part of the eastern woodlands

PASSAGE THREE (Questions 9–12)

The extinction of many species of birds has undoubtedly been hastened by modern man; since 1600 it has been estimated that approximately 100 bird species have become extinct over the world. In North America, the first species known to be annihilated was the great auk, a flightless bird that served as an easy source of food and bait for Atlantic fishermen through the beginning of the

Line (5) nineteenth century.

Shortly after the great auk's extinction, two other North American species, the Carolina parakeet and the passenger pigeon, began dwindling noticeably in numbers. The last Carolina parakeet and the last passenger pigeon in captivity both died in September 1914. In addition to these extinct species, several others such as the bald eagle, the peregrine falcon, and the California condor are today

(10) recognized as endangered; steps are being taken to prevent their extinction.

9. The number of bird species that have become extinct in the United States since 1600 most probably is
 - (A) more than 100
 - (B) exactly 100
 - (C) less than 100
 - (D) exactly three

10. The passage implies that the great auk disappeared
 - (A) before 1600
 - (B) in the 1600s
 - (C) in the 1800s
 - (D) in the last fifty years

11. It can be inferred from the passage that the great auk was killed because
 - (A) it was eating the fishermen's catch
 - (B) fishermen wanted to eat it
 - (C) it flew over fishing areas
 - (D) it baited fishermen

12. The paragraph following this passage most probably discusses
 - (A) what is being done to save endangered birds
 - (B) what the bald eagle symbolizes to Americans
 - (C) how several bird species became endangered
 - (D) other extinct species