PASSAGE 2 – Questions 11-20

When Daniel Boone died peacefully in bed in his son Nathan's elegant stone Missouri farmhouse on September 26,1820, the surge of emigrants along the Oregon Trail was still a generation away. But Boone already exemplified the pioneer at his best. He was neither the physical giant (five feet nine) nor the innocent child of nature that legend has made of him. He was an intelligent, soft spoken family man who cherished the same wife for 57 years. He befriended Indians, preferred company to solitude, and when he told his wife it was time to move because a newcomer had settled some 70 miles away, he was joking. Pennsylvania- born, Boone was one of 11 children in a family of Quakers who migrated to North Carolina. There Boone was recruited at age 40 to undertake a scheme designed to open up Kentucky to settlers and establish it as a 14th colony. He arranged a deal by which the Cherokees sold 20 million acres for $20,000 worth of goods to Boone's employers, the Transylvania Company. It was all **fair and square** the Indians had an attorney, an interpreter, and the sound advice of their squaws. The deal completed, Boone led a party from Tennessee through the Cumberland Gap, hacked out the Wilderness Road, and set up a town Boonesboro and a government. Elected a legislator, he introduced on the first session's first day a bill to protect game against wanton slaughter and a second bill to "improve the breed of horses." He got 2,000 acres for his work, but after the Revolution in which Boone won considerable fame as a militia commander the scheme of the Transylvania Company was declared illegal and Boone lost his land. **Undaunted**, he staked out more claims and lost them because he impatiently neglected to register his deeds. Ever hopeful, he accepted an invitation from Spanish-held Missouri to come and settle there and bring others with him. The Spanish gave him 8,500 acres and made him a judge. But the Louisiana Purchase, which embraced Missouri, again left him but not his children landless. Old and broke, Boone cheerfully continued hunting and trapping long after his hands shook. Shortly before he died, he was talking knowledgeably with young men about the joys to be experienced in settling California.

11. What is the author's purpose in writing this passage?

A. To chronicle the life of a model pioneer

B. To romanticize the legend of Daniel Boone

C. To show Boone's many successes on the frontier

D. To trace Boone's explorations in Kentucky, Missouri, and Louisiana

12. It can be inferred that one area in which Boone was NOT successful was_____.

A. politics

B. hunting and trapping

C. business

D. the military

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13. The phrase "fair and square" in the passage is closest in meaning to_____.

A. honest B. simple

C. efficient D. lucrative

14. It can be inferred from the passage that Boone died_____.

A. a rich man B. an eternal optimist

C. in California D. a lonely trapper

15. According to the passage, where is Boone's namesake city located?

A. In North Carolina B. In Transylvania

C. In Kentucky D. In Missouri

16. The Transylvania Company wanted Boone to_____.

A. settle Kentucky B. ensure animal rights

C. be fair to the Indians D. claim Missouri

17. The word "undaunted" in the passage is closest in meaning to_____.

A. unscrupulous B. fearless

C. undiscouraged D. uninformed

18. According to the passage, the Louisiana Purchase_____.

A. legitimized Boone's land claim in Missouri

B. revoked the earlier Spanish bequest to Boone

C. drove the Spanish from the East

D. excluded Missouri from its jurisdiction

19. What can be inferred from the passage about Boone's children?

A. They were better off financially than Boone.

B. They supported Boone's desire to settle new areas.

C. They lived in Kentucky.

D. They had no land due to Boone's bad investments.

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