

The Kimono

Read the passage and answer the following question(s).

The Kimono

- 1 Keiko was ashamed of the kimono. Aunt Fumika had presented it to her tonight after dinner. This visit from Aunt Fumika had been long awaited by the family. Keiko's parents had sacrificed much to arrange for Aunt Fumika's journey, and now Aunt Fumika would be here for six weeks. Now, the kimono from faraway Japan hung forlornly in the closet. It seemed to wonder if Keiko would ever wear it. Its intricate embroidery of red and pink floral design was embarrassing to Keiko. She was distressed by her inner rejection of something that represented her ethnic heritage.



- 2 The kimono was traditional. Its flowery brightness was perfectly suited for spring and summer. Summer vacation had just begun, and her aunt was delighted to have given her special niece such an appropriate present. Now all of her niece's friends would know that Keiko's people came from Japan. The red and pink blossoms and green bamboo on her kimono were sure to bring her good fortune. Aunt Fumika had expressed these things that night at dinner, her ink-black eyes shining as Keiko had unfolded the kimono from its musty box.
- 3 Now Keiko lay in bed, agonizing. How would her friends react to seeing her in traditional Japanese dress instead of her usual California summer attire of a tank top, shorts, and sandals? Would her friends mock her or appreciate her ethnic pride? Each night for the next week, Keiko lay in bed staring at the moonlit patterns on the kimono in the closet. It seemed to reproach her.
- 4 Eight nights after Aunt Fumika's arrival, Keiko served a traditional Japanese dessert of ohagi. As the family savored the rich warmth of the sweet rice balls, Aunt Fumika began to talk of life in Japan. Aunt Fumika spoke perfect English, though accented. Keiko could understand every precise word. Keiko listened intently to the cadences of her aunt's sentences. They seemed to be swept along by a tide of emotion. In Aunt Fumika's voice, she could hear fierce pride, deep homesickness, and bittersweet nostalgia.
- 5 Keiko pictured the kimono in her closet, smothered behind a thick section of tank tops,

sundresses, shorts, and swimsuits. Suddenly, the shame burning in Keiko's throat became painful.

- 6 Pushing away her plate of half-eaten ohagi, she jumped up and ran from the room, tears streaking her cheeks. She pounded up the stairs, ignoring her aunt's confused cries and her mother's worried questions. In her bedroom, she gently took the kimono from the closet, slipped it off its hanger, and pulled it on. Her tears of shame became tears of pride, the same pride she'd heard in Aunt Fumika's voice.
- 7 Smiling, she emerged from her bedroom, and walked triumphantly down the stairs into the dining room. Aunt Fumika stood with a gasp of pleasure and came toward her, arms outstretched.
- 8 "Beautiful, Keiko," she murmured, her voice catching as she clasped her niece to her in a warm embrace. In that moment, Keiko knew she had done exactly the right thing.

1. Which restatement correctly explains what is meant by reproach in this sentence?

"It seemed to reproach her."

- A. The kimono seems to scold her for rejecting her heritage.
- B. The kimono seems to blame her for Aunt Fumika's purchase.
- C. The kimono seems to accuse her of not appreciating the gift.
- D. The kimono seems to be coming toward her from the closet.

Read the passage - 'The Kimono' - and answer the question below:

2. Keiko experiences a change in her opinion of the kimono. Which sentence in the text BEST supports this inference?
 - A. It seemed to reproach her.
 - B. Suddenly, the shame burning in Keiko's throat became painful.
 - C. Her tears of shame became tears of pride, the same pride she'd heard in Aunt Fumika's voice.
 - D. In that moment, Keiko knew she had done exactly the right thing.

3. The text infers that Keiko is ashamed of what her friends will think of her heritage. Which sentence from the text BEST supports this inference?
- A. She was distressed by her inner rejection of something that represented her ethnic heritage.
 - B. Now all of her niece's friends would know that Keiko's people came from Japan.
 - C. How would her friends react to seeing her in traditional Japanese dress instead of her usual California summer attire of a tank top, shorts, and sandals?
 - D. Smiling, she emerged from her bedroom, and walked triumphantly down the stairs into the dining room.
-

Read the passage - 'The Kimono' - and answer the question below:

4. Which restatement correctly explains what is meant by sacrificed in this sentence?

Keiko's parents had sacrificed much to arrange for Aunt Fumika's journey.

- A. Keiko's parents surrendered things in order to make Aunt Fumika's travel arrangements.
 - B. Keiko's parents gave up time and money to make Aunt Fumika's travel arrangements.
 - C. Keiko's parents offered things to make Aunt Fumika's travel arrangements.
 - D. Keiko's parents changed their minds to make Aunt Fumika's travel arrangements.
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Read the passage - 'The Kimono' - and answer the question below:

5. Read the sentence from the text.

Aunt Fumika had expressed these things that night at dinner, her ink-black eyes shining as Keiko had unfolded the kimono from its musty box.

What does the word musty mean in this sentence? Select *two* options.

Pick up to 5 answers.

- A. old
- B. stale
- C. dark
- D. cramped
- E. expensive

Read the passage - 'The Kimono' - and answer the question below:

6. How does Aunt Fumika display a passion for her heritage?
- A. She served her niece a traditional Japanese dessert to embrace Keiko into the culture and to teach her about their heritage.
 - B. She proudly presented Keiko with a gift that would display her heritage to her friends.
 - C. She shed tears of pride when thinking about her heritage and the symbolism of the kimono.
 - D. She expressed how beautiful Keiko would be in the kimono that she purchased.

Read the passage - 'Books Before and After Johannes Gutenberg' - and answer the question below:

Books Before and After Johannes Gutenberg

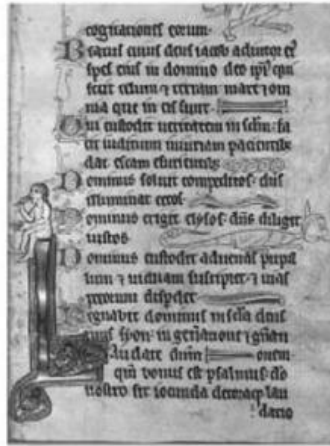
Read the passage and answer the following question(s).

Books Before and After Johannes Gutenberg

- 1 Johannes Gutenberg invented the printing press in Mainz, Germany, in 1440. With the printing press, multiple copies of books could be produced efficiently and with consistent quality. Before Gutenberg's invention, there were perhaps 30,000 books in all of Europe. Fifty years later, there were as many as 10 to 12 million.

Books Before the Printing Press

- 2 To understand how Gutenberg's invention revolutionized European culture, it is "illuminating" to understand how books were made before the printing press. Intellectual and cultural life in Medieval Europe was limited, for the most part, to religious communities called monasteries. Large monasteries had rooms called scriptoria where monks copied manuscripts—all by hand. A scribe prepared each page by outlining the margins and drawing a straight line for each line of text. Then the scribe wrote with a goose quill dipped in ink. After the scribe was finished, a person called a rubicator checked for errors and added the titles and large initial letters. Finally, a person called an illuminator added the illustrations and other artwork. This time-consuming process was used for each page of every book before the printing press was invented.



Illuminated book page from the 1300s

The Invention That Changed Books

- 3 The invention of the printing press is really the invention of three things: movable type, ink, and the press itself. Movable type consists of small pieces of metal with raised letters, which can be arranged and re-arranged to form words. Once the movable type is arranged, the page can be printed over and over again. Printing also requires ink. The scribe's ink was water based and did not stick to the type. Gutenberg had to invent ink that was thicker and stuck to the type. Finally, the actual printing press was an adaptation of a wine press. Gutenberg was likely familiar with the wine press because he grew up in a winemaking region of Germany.



Gutenberg-style printing press.
Left: removing a page. Right: inking the type.
Back: setting the type.

Books After the Printing Press

- 4 In 1452 and 1453, Gutenberg published the Gutenberg Bible, his first major project. It looked like a handwritten bible, but it differed in that each page had 42 regularly spaced lines of text, and there were no variations from copy to copy. This made reading the book much easier. One hundred and eighty copies of the Gutenberg Bible were printed. Only 21 complete copies of the Gutenberg Bible exist today.



The first page of the Gutenberg Bible

- 5 For the 350 years that followed the publication of the Gutenberg Bible, the printing process remained much the same. But significant changes took place in the intellectual and cultural life of society.
- 6 Gutenberg's invention is, in fact, often described as the beginning of the information age. As the number of books increased, the types of books increased as well. In Medieval times, books were about religious topics only; the printing press enabled the printing of the so-called lost works of classical Greece and Rome. This renewed interest in the ancient world contributed to the rise of the Renaissance.
- 7 More than 240 printing shops had been established throughout Europe by the beginning of the sixteenth century. The spread of the printing press made it possible for more and more people to read books. Books began to be written in local languages, not just in Latin. This decline in the use of Latin for written communication both strengthened local languages and improved the educational opportunities for a wider range of society.

The Books of Today

- 8 Although virtual books are replacing more and more printed books, the influence of Gutenberg's invention is still felt today. When we read a book, whether printed or electronic, we expect the consistency first established with the Gutenberg Bible. We expect that books are widely available, and not the domain of a privileged few. Gutenberg's invention is so important that the first major effort to put all books online bears his name: "Project Gutenberg."

7. Which sentence from the passage BEST supports the inference that religion played a dominant role in Europe during Gutenberg's time?
- A. In 1452-53, Gutenberg published the Gutenberg Bible, his first major project.
 - B. It looked like a handwritten bible, but it differed in that each page had 42 regularly spaced lines of text, and there were no variations from copy to copy.
 - C. Only 21 complete copies of the Gutenberg Bible exist today.
 - D. For the 350 years that followed the publication of the Gutenberg Bible, the printing process remained much the same.
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Read the passage - 'Books Before and After Johannes Gutenberg' - and answer the question below:

8. What is the central idea of this text?
- A. The printing press had a great impact on history.
 - B. The Gutenberg Bible was the first work printed on a printing press.
 - C. The printing press consists of three smaller inventions.
 - D. Gutenberg invented the printing press in the fifteenth century.
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Read the passage - 'Books Before and After Johannes Gutenberg' - and answer the question below:

9. How does the section "Books Before the Printing Press" support the central idea?
- A. by showing the first step in the progress toward a printing press
 - B. by providing information that will emphasize the benefits of the printing press
 - C. by showing the problems that Gutenberg was trying to solve
 - D. by stating the difficulties Gutenberg overcame in inventing the printing press

10. Which sentence from the passage highlights the reason why there were so few books before Gutenberg?
- A. Before Gutenberg's invention, there were perhaps 30,000 books in all of Europe.
 - B. Large monasteries had rooms called scriptoria where monks copied manuscripts — all by hand
 - C. Gutenberg's invention is, in fact, often described as the beginning of the information age.
 - D. In Medieval times, books were about religious topics only; the printing press enabled the printing of the so-called “lost works” of classical Greece and Rome.
-

Read the passage - 'Books Before and After Johannes Gutenberg' - and answer the question below:

11. Read this sentence from paragraph 2.

To understand how Gutenberg's invention revolutionized European culture, it is “illuminating” to understand how books were made before the printing press.

Based on the text, what is the meaning of the word revolutionized?

- A. richly rewarded
- B. wisely informed
- C. drastically changed
- D. temporarily harmed

Read the passage - 'One Ticket to Harlem, Please' - and answer the question below:

One Ticket to Harlem, Please

Read the passage and answer the following question(s).

One Ticket to Harlem, Please

- 1 Miss Adams, Virginia's former eighth grade teacher, was convinced that Virginia had a special gift. Upon arriving to the train station, Virginia kept replaying Miss Adams's wise words to ease her nerves. "Virginia, someday you will become a respected writer if you remain steadfast and dedicated to your craft. You have a superb ability to bring characters to life in your stories. American literature sure could use your unique perspective on African Americans living in the South." Although the thought of Miss Adams's praise was comforting, she couldn't shake an uneasy feeling in the pit of her stomach.
- 2 "What's wrong, Virginia? You look like you've got a dangerous case of the heebie-jeebies," said Raymond.
- 3 "I'm okay, Raymond; but can I be honest with you?"
- 4 "Of course you can. That's what best friends are for," emphasized Raymond.
- 5 "I'm not sure moving to Harlem¹ is a favorable idea. Here we are—me a writer and you an artist—leaving behind everything we know and love to live in the big city. What if we fail? What if we aren't as talented as we thought?"
- 6 Both Virginia and Raymond's family and dearest friends were content with living in the South, despite having to deal with a lack of educational resources and strict Jim Crow laws.² Although they would miss their loved ones, Virginia and Raymond had stories to tell—and no other place was more ready to hear their stories than Harlem.
- 7 "Virginia, there is a cultural awakening happening right now in the Harlem district of world-famous New York City. African American artists, writers, musicians, and intellectuals are flocking north by the masses to make history. This movement—the Harlem Renaissance—has our names written all over it! We have to take advantage of this opportunity to contribute to the arts. Our work will help to redefine the ideas that many have about African Americans from the South."
- 8 Virginia paused to reflect on Raymond's remarks.
- 9 "Wow, Raymond. You are one hundred percent correct. Little Virginia from Macon, Georgia, is headed to New York to become a writer. This sounds like music to my ears."
- 10 What Virginia had dreamed of for five years was finally becoming a reality. Harlem (and possibly the rest of the world) was going to hear her story—an autobiography that included original poems about growing up in the South during the early 1900s.
- 11 Virginia continued, "I'd join the likes of other great Harlem Renaissance writers such as Langston Hughes, James Weldon Johnson, and Zora Neale Hurston."
- 12 The clerk at the ticket counter interrupted Virginia and screamed, "Next!"

- 13 As Virginia reached into her purse to retrieve the money, Raymond noticed that she had bitten her fingernails down to the bed—a bad habit she engaged in whenever she was hesitant or nervous about doing something.
- 14 Raymond inquired one last time, “Are you *sure* you want to do this, Virginia?”
- 15 She didn’t answer Raymond. Virginia took a deep breath and anxiously said to the clerk, “One ticket to Harlem, please.”
- 16 “You don’t sound too sure about that, honey,” replied the clerk.
- 17 Virginia took a deep breath and glanced at Raymond who nodded his head and gave her a reassuring look. Virginia handed the clerk a bag with all the money she had been saving for the past six months.
- 18 “This is enough for a one-way ticket, ma’am,” said Virginia.
- 19 “Are you sure you don’t need a round-trip ticket?” replied the clerk.
- 20 “No ma’am. I’m going to Harlem and I’m not turning back. Remember my name. Virginia May Wells, famous writer of the Harlem Renaissance.”
- 21 Smiling, Virginia slipped her golden ticket into her pocket as she moved to the side while Raymond purchased his ticket to Harlem.

¹*Harlem*: large neighborhood within the northern section of the New York City borough of Manhattan

²*Jim Crow laws*: unfair rules that mandated racial segregation in all public places in the South

1. Read this sentence from paragraph 14.

Raymond inquired one last time, “Are you *sure* you want to do this, Virginia?”

What does this reveal about Raymond’s character?

- A. Raymond likes to plan ahead.
- B. Raymond is nervous about leaving.
- C. Raymond dislikes confronting Virginia.
- D. Raymond wants Virginia to choose well.

2. Which statement provides the BEST summary of "One Ticket to Harlem, Please"?
- A. Migrating from a rural area to an urban neighborhood is always a daunting and challenging task.
 - B. During the 1920s, many northern cities supported African American writers, musicians, and artists.
 - C. Virginia and Raymond are rebellious because they are moving without the support of family and friends.
 - D. Virginia and Raymond make sacrifices to be with other African American artists during this time in history.
-

Read the passage - 'One Ticket to Harlem, Please' - and answer the question below:

3. Which word is the BEST choice to take the place of the word craft in sentence 3 of paragraph 1?
- A. trickery
 - B. magic
 - C. hobby
 - D. art
-

Read the passage - 'One Ticket to Harlem, Please' - and answer the question below:

4. Which sentence explains in Virginia's words her reason for wanting to leave the South?
- A. You have a superb ability to bring characters to life in your stories.
 - B. "Remember my name. Virginia May Wells, famous writer of the Harlem Renaissance."
 - C. "Here we are—me a writer and you an artist—leaving behind everything we know and love to live in the big city."
 - D. "Virginia, there is a cultural awakening happening right now in the Harlem district of world-famous New York City."

5. Which theme BEST describes the relationship that Virginia has with Raymond?
- A. People with similar interests stick together.
 - B. Family bonds are stronger than friendships.
 - C. Friends never allow you to make the wrong decision.
 - D. A true friend will help you when you really need it.
-

Read the passage - 'One Ticket to Harlem, Please' - and answer the question below:

6. Based on the information presented in the story, why is Harlem a great place to live for Raymond and Virginia in the 1920s?
- A. Traveling to that part of New York City by train is inexpensive.
 - B. Anyone in that part of town can be a successful writer.
 - C. The other boroughs in New York City are easily accessible.
 - D. There is a movement that supports artistic expression of African Americans.
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Read the passage - 'The Origin of Sunscreen' - and answer the question below:

The Origin of Sunscreen

The Origin of Sunscreen

If you enjoy outdoor activities, you have probably used your share of sunscreen.

If you have not, you should start. The hot sun might feel good, but it can also do irreparable damage to your skin. Prolonged exposure to the sun's rays can lead to premature aging (wrinkles, spotting, and other skin damage that makes people appear older than they are). It can also lead to skin cancer, the most common type of cancer in America. Using sunscreen or sunblock can help protect your skin from the harmful effects of too much time in the sun.

History of Sunscreen

Several scientists have been credited with developing the first sunscreen. In the early to mid-1930s, two chemists, an Australian named Milton Blake and a Frenchman, Eugene Schueller, were both experimenting with sunscreens. Neither formula proved to be very effective. In 1938, however, another scientist, an Austrian named Franz Greiter, developed a sunscreen that worked reasonably well.

The first sunscreen to be mass-marketed and widely used in the United

States was developed in 1944 by Benjamin Green, a physician in Miami, Florida. Green's jellylike sunblock, called Red Vet Pet, was sticky and red. Green eventually perfected his concoction and went on to create a well-known American sunscreen company that is still doing business today.

Sunscreen vs. Sunblock: What's the Difference?

Once you have gotten a sunburn, various creams and lotions can be used to help soothe the burn. Unfortunately, there is not much that can be done to minimize the damage that has been done under the skin. That is why we need to protect our skin with sunscreens or sunblocks. But what is the difference between a sunscreen and a sunblock?

Both sunscreens and sunblocks contain chemicals to protect skin from the sun's ultraviolet (UV) radiation. Scientists classify UV rays by wavelength. From longest wavelength to shortest, they are called UVA, UVB, and UVC. The rays with the shortest wavelength contain the most energy and can do the most damage to exposed skin. But before these UVC rays reach the Earth's surface, a layer in the Earth's atmosphere called the ozone layer, absorbs most of the sun's UVC radiation. On the other hand, UVA and UVB rays can easily penetrate the Earth's atmosphere and reach the surface. UVB rays are the primary cause of sunburns. Both UVA and UVB rays contribute to premature aging and to the development of skin cancer

Sunscreens work by absorbing UV rays, but you need to look for one that will absorb both UVA and UVB rays. Sunscreens that will absorb both are often labeled as broad spectrum, multispectrum, or have the words "UVA/UVB protection" printed on their packaging. Once applied, sunscreens are usually invisible on the skin.

Sunblocks, on the other hand, are often visible. Zinc oxide, the thick white cream sometimes seen on beach-goers noses, is a sunblock. Dr. Greene's goopy, red jellylike Red Vet Pet was a sunblock too. Sunblocks reflect UV rays, keeping them from penetrating the skin. They are effective against both UVA and UVB rays.

How to Use Sunscreen

Sunscreens and sunblocks must be used appropriately in order to work properly.

The American Cancer Society recommends the use of a sunscreen that has a sun protection factor (SPF) of 15 or higher. The SPF is a measure of how effective a sunscreen is in protecting the skin from UVB radiation. The idea of using SPF was introduced by Greiter in 1962.

To be most effective, sunscreen should be used generously and often. It should be reapplied approximately every two hours as well as after swimming, toweling off, or excessive sweating. It should also be used even if it is cloudy outside. UVA and UVB rays can penetrate clouds, and they can still give you a nasty burn even when it is overcast.

7. The author develops the central idea of the article by
 - A explaining how sunscreen and sunblock work to protect the skin.
 - B outlining the difference between sunscreen and sunblock.
 - C discussing the role of UV rays in causing skin damage.
 - D presenting evidence that sun exposure damages skin.
8. Which sentence from the article states the author's central idea?
 - A "If you enjoy outdoor activities, you have probably used your share of sunscreen."
 - B "Using sunscreen or sunblock can help protect your skin from the harmful effects of too much time in the sun."
 - C "Sunscreens and sunblocks must be used appropriately in order to work properly."
 - D "To be most effective, sunscreen should be used generously and often."
9. Using information from the article, to what can the reader attribute the success of Green's sunscreen company?
 - A the idea that sunscreen works better than sunblock
 - B the idea that more people are being exposed to the sun
 - C the idea that the sun is more harmful today than in the past
 - D the idea that people realize the health benefits of using sunscreen

10. Read this excerpt from the article.

If you enjoy outdoor activities, you have probably used your share of sunscreen. If you have not, you should start. The hot sun might feel good, but it can also do irreparable damage to your skin. Prolonged exposure to the sun's rays can lead to premature aging (wrinkles, spotting, and other skin damage that makes people appear older than they are). It can also lead to skin cancer, the most common type of cancer in America.

Based on the excerpt, which inference can logically be drawn?

- A. People who use sunscreen will not develop skin cancer.
- B. People often do not use sunscreen because they enjoy the hot sun.
- C. People with wrinkled and spotted skin did not use sunscreen when they were young.
- D. People who do not use sunscreen may not realize they have harmed their skin until the damage is done.

Read the passage - 'The Origin of Sunscreen#9DFD2726B9E246818FD456816DFCFBEE' - and answer the question below:

11. Read this sentence from the article.

Prolonged exposure to the sun's rays can lead to premature aging (wrinkles, spotting, and other skin damage that makes people appear older than they are).

Based on the sentence, which word is an antonym for premature.

- A. timely
- B. advanced
- C. deliberate
- D. unattractive