

1. One of North America's most renowned painters, Grandma Moses was in her seventies when her began to paint seriously.
A B
C D
2. The novelty, relatively high speed, and advantageously of year-round service made early passenger trains a popular form of transportation.
A B
C D
3. Because incomplete records, the number of enlistments in the Confederate army has long been in dispute.
A B
C D
4. Estuaries are highly sensitive and ecologically important habitats, providing breeding and feeding grounds for much life-forms.
A B C
D
5. When the temperature drops below 68 degrees Fahrenheit, the body conserves warm by restricting blood flowing to the skin.
A B C
D
6. The Federal Theatre Project, the first federally financed theater project in the United States, was established to benefit theater personnel while the Depression of the 1930s.
A
B C D
7. Although best known for great novel *The Grapes of Wrath*, John Steinbeck also published essays, plays, stories, memoirs, and newspaper articles.
A B
C D
8. The political and economic life of the state of Rhode Island was dominated by the owners of textile mills well into the twenty century.
A B
C D
9. Lichens grow in a variety of places, ranging from dry area to moist rain forests, to freshwater lakes, and even to bodies of salt water.
A B C
D
10. Musical instruments are divided into various types, depending on whether the vibration that produces their sound is made by striking, strumming, scraping, or is blown.
A B
C D

PRACTICE SET 1

Questions 1–11

As many as a thousand years ago in the Southwest, the Hopi and Zuni Indians of North America were building with adobe—sun-baked brick plastered with mud. Their homes looked remarkably like modern apartment houses. Some were four stories high and contained quarters for perhaps a thousand people, along with storerooms for grain and other goods. These buildings were usually put up against cliffs, both to make construction easier and for defense against enemies. They were really villages in themselves, as later Spanish explorers must have realized, since they called them pueblos, which is Spanish for towns.

Line
(5)

The people of the pueblos raised what are called the three sisters—corn, beans, and squash. They made excellent pottery and wove marvelous baskets, some so fine that they could hold water. The Southwest has always been a dry country where water is scarce. The Hopi and Zuni brought water from streams to their fields and gardens through irrigation ditches. Water was so important that it played a major role in their religion.

(10)

The way of life of less-settled groups was simpler. Small tribes such as the Shoshone and Ute wandered the dry and mountainous lands between the Rocky Mountains and the Pacific Ocean. They gathered seeds and hunted small animals such as rabbits and snakes. In the Far North the ancestors of today's Inuit hunted seals, walruses, and the great whales. They lived right on the frozen seas in shelters called igloos built of blocks of packed snow. When summer came, they fished for salmon and hunted the lordly caribou.

(15)

The Cheyenne, Pawnee, and Sioux tribes, known as the Plains Indians, lived on the grasslands between the Rocky Mountains and the Mississippi River. They hunted bison, commonly called the buffalo. Its meat was the chief food of these tribes, and its hide was used to make their clothing and the covering of their tents and tepees.

(20)

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1. What does the passage mainly discuss?
 - (A) The architecture of early American Indian buildings
 - (B) The movement of American Indians across North America
 - (C) Ceremonies and rituals of American Indians
 - (D) The way of life of American Indian tribes in early North America
 2. According to the passage, the Hopi and Zuni typically built their homes
 - (A) in valleys
 - (B) next to streams
 - (C) on open plains
 - (D) against cliffs
 3. The word "They" in line 6 refers to
 - (A) goods
 - (B) buildings
 - (C) cliffs
 - (D) enemies
 4. It can be inferred from the passage that the dwellings of the Hopi and Zuni were
 - (A) very small
 - (B) highly advanced
 - (C) difficult to defend
 - (D) quickly constructed
 5. The author uses the phrase "the three sisters" in line 8 to refer to
 - (A) Hopi women
 - (B) family members
 - (C) important crops
 - (D) rain ceremonies
 6. The word "scarce" in line 10 is closest in meaning to
 - (A) limited
 - (B) hidden
 - (C) pure
 - (D) necessary
 7. Which of the following is true of the Shoshone and Ute?
 - (A) They were not as settled as the Hopi and Zuni.
 - (B) They hunted caribou.
 - (C) They built their homes with adobe.
 - (D) They did not have many religious ceremonies.
 8. According to the passage, which of the following groups lived in the grasslands?
 - (A) The Shoshone and Ute
 - (B) The Cheyenne and Sioux
 - (C) The Hopi and Zuni
 - (D) The Pawnee and Inuit
 9. Which of the following animals was most important to the Plains Indians?
 - (A) The salmon
 - (B) The caribou
 - (C) The seal
 - (D) The bison
 10. Which of the following is NOT mentioned by the author as a dwelling place of early North Americans?
 - (A) Log cabins
 - (B) Adobe houses
 - (C) Tepees
 - (D) Igloos
 11. The author groups North American Indians according to their
 - (A) names and geographical regions
 - (B) arts and crafts
 - (C) rituals and ceremonies
 - (D) date of appearance on the continent
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PRACTICE SET 2

Questions 12–21

If the salinity of ocean waters is analyzed, it is found to vary only slightly from place to place. Nevertheless, some of these small changes are important. There are three basic processes that cause a change in oceanic salinity. One of these is the subtraction of water from the ocean by means of evaporation—conversion of liquid water to water vapor. In this manner, the salinity is increased, since the salts stay behind. If this is carried to the extreme, of course, white crystals of salt would be left behind.

Line (5)

The opposite of evaporation is precipitation, such as rain, by which water is added to the ocean. Here the ocean is being diluted so that the salinity is decreased. This may occur in areas of high rainfall or in coastal regions where rivers flow into the ocean. Thus, salinity may be increased by the subtraction of water by evaporation or decreased by the addition of freshwater by precipitation or runoff.

(10)

Normally, in tropical regions where the sun is very strong, the ocean salinity is somewhat higher than it is in other parts of the world where there is not as much evaporation. Similarly, in coastal regions where rivers dilute the sea, salinity is somewhat lower than in other oceanic areas.

(15)

A third process by which salinity may be altered is associated with the formation and melting of sea ice. When seawater is frozen, the dissolved materials are left behind. In this manner, seawater directly beneath freshly formed sea ice has a higher salinity than it did before the ice appeared. Of course, when this ice melts, it will tend to decrease the salinity of the surrounding water.

(20)

In the Weddell Sea, off Antarctica, the densest water in the oceans is formed as a result of this freezing process, which increases the salinity of cold water. This heavy water sinks and is found in the deeper portions of the oceans of the world.

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1. What does the passage mainly discuss?
 - (A) The elements of salt
 - (B) The bodies of water of the world
 - (C) The many forms of ocean life
 - (D) The salinity of ocean water
 2. The word "this" in line 5 refers to
 - (A) ocean
 - (B) evaporation
 - (C) salinity
 - (D) crystals
 3. According to the passage, the ocean generally has more salt in
 - (A) coastal areas
 - (B) tropical areas
 - (C) rainy areas
 - (D) turbulent areas
 4. All of the following are processes that decrease salinity EXCEPT
 - (A) evaporation
 - (B) precipitation
 - (C) runoff
 - (D) melting
 5. Which of the following statements about the salinity of a body of water can best be inferred from the passage?
 - (A) The temperature of the water is the most important factor.
 - (B) The speed with which water moves is directly related to the amount of salt.
 - (C) Ocean salinity has little effect on sea life.
 - (D) Various factors combine to cause variations in the salt content of water.
 6. The word "altered" in line 16 is closest in meaning to
 - (A) determined
 - (B) changed
 - (C) accumulated
 - (D) needed
 7. The word "it" in line 19 refers to
 - (A) sea ice
 - (B) salinity
 - (C) seawater
 - (D) manner
 8. Why does the author mention the Weddell Sea?
 - (A) To show that this body of water has salinity variations
 - (B) To compare Antarctic waters with Arctic waters
 - (C) To give an example of increased salinity due to freezing
 - (D) To point out the location of deep waters
 9. Which of the following is NOT a result of the formation of ocean ice?
 - (A) The salt remains in the water.
 - (B) The surrounding water sinks.
 - (C) Water salinity decreases.
 - (D) The water becomes denser.
 10. What can be inferred about the water near the bottom of oceans?
 - (A) It is relatively warm.
 - (B) Its salinity is relatively high.
 - (C) It does not move.
 - (D) It evaporates quickly.
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