



Practice Test 2

AP[®] English Language and Composition Exam

SECTION I: Multiple-Choice Questions

DO NOT OPEN THIS BOOKLET UNTIL YOU ARE TOLD TO DO SO.

At a Glance

Total Time

1 hour

Number of Questions

45

Percent of Total Grade

45%

Writing Instrument

Pencil required

Instructions

Section I of this examination contains 45 multiple-choice questions. Fill in only the ovals for numbers 1 through 45 on your answer sheet.

Indicate all of your answers to the multiple-choice questions on the answer sheet. No credit will be given for anything written in this exam booklet, but you may use the booklet for notes or scratch work. After you have decided which of the suggested answers is best, completely fill in the corresponding oval on the answer sheet. Give only one answer to each question. If you change an answer, be sure that the previous mark is erased completely. Here is a sample question and answer.

Sample QuestionSample Answer

Chicago is a

- (A) state
- (B) city
- (C) country
- (D) continent
- (E) village

(A) ☒ (C) (D) (E)

Use your time effectively, working as quickly as you can without losing accuracy. Do not spend too much time on any one question. Go on to other questions and come back to the ones you have not answered if you have time. It is not expected that everyone will know the answers to all the multiple-choice questions.

Many candidates wonder whether or not to guess the answers to questions about which they are not certain. Multiple-choice scores are based on the number of questions answered correctly. Points are not deducted for incorrect answers, and no points are awarded for unanswered questions. Because points are not deducted for incorrect answers, you are encouraged to answer all multiple-choice questions. On any questions you do not know the answer to, you should eliminate as many choices as you can, and then select the best answer among the remaining choices.

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ENGLISH LANGUAGE AND COMPOSITION

SECTION I

Time—1 hour

Directions: This part consists of selections from prose works and questions on their content, form, and style. After reading each passage, choose the best answer to each question and completely fill in the corresponding oval on the answer sheet.

Note: Pay particular attention to the requirement of questions that contain the words NOT, LEAST, or EXCEPT.

Questions 1–11. Read the following passage carefully before you choose your answers.

This is from the Lincoln-Douglas Debates of 1858.

Now, I hold that Illinois had a right to abolish and prohibit slavery as she did, and I hold that Kentucky has the same right to continue and protect slavery that Illinois
 Line had to abolish it. I hold that New York had as much right to
 5 abolish slavery as Virginia has to continue it, and that each and every State of this Union is a sovereign power, with the right to do as it pleases upon this question of slavery, and upon all its domestic institutions. Slavery is not the only question which comes up in this controversy. There is a far
 10 more important one to you, and that is, what shall be done with the free negro? We have settled the slavery question as far as we are concerned; we have prohibited it in Illinois forever, and in doing so, I think we have done wisely, and there is no man in the State who would be more strenuous in
 15 his opposition to the introduction of slavery than I would; but when we settled it for ourselves, we exhausted all our power over that subject. We have done our whole duty, and can do no more. We must leave each and every other State to decide for itself the same question. In relation to the policy to be
 20 pursued toward the free negroes, we have said that they shall not vote; whilst Maine, on the other hand, has said that they shall vote. Maine is a sovereign State, and has the power to regulate the qualifications of voters within her limits. I would never consent to confer the right of voting and of citizenship
 25 upon a negro, but still I am not going to quarrel with Maine for differing from me in opinion. Let Maine take care of her own negroes, and fix the qualifications of her own voters to suit herself, without interfering with Illinois, and Illinois will not interfere with Maine. So with the State of New York. She
 30 allows the negro to vote provided he owns two hundred and fifty dollars' worth of property, but not otherwise. While I would not make any distinction whatever between a negro who held property and one who did not, yet if the sovereign State of New York chooses to make that distinction it is her
 35 business and not mine, and I will not quarrel with her for it. She can do as she pleases on this question if she minds her own business, and we will do the same thing. Now, my friends, if we will only act conscientiously and rigidly upon this great principle of popular sovereignty, which guarantees
 40 to each State and Territory the right to do as it pleases on all things, local and domestic, instead of Congress interfering,

we will continue at peace one with another. Why should Illinois be at war with Missouri, or Kentucky with Ohio, or Virginia, with New York, merely because their institutions
 45 differ? Our fathers intended that our institutions should differ. They knew that the North and the South, having different climates, productions, and interests, required different institutions. This doctrine of Mr. Lincoln, of uniformity among the institutions of the different States, is a new
 50 doctrine, never dreamed of by Washington, Madison, or the framers of this government. Mr. Lincoln and the Republican party set themselves up as wiser than these men who made this government, which has flourished for seventy years under the principle of popular sovereignty, recognizing the
 55 right of each State to do as it pleased. Under that principle, we have grown from a nation of three or four millions to a nation of about thirty millions of people; we have crossed the Allegheny mountains and filled up the whole Northwest, turning the prairie into a garden, and building up churches
 60 and schools, thus spreading civilization and Christianity where before there was nothing but savage barbarism. Under that principle we have become, from a feeble nation, the most powerful on the face of the earth, and if we only adhere to that principle, we can go forward increasing in territory,
 65 in power, in strength, and in glory until the Republic of America shall be the north star that shall guide the friend of freedom throughout the civilized world. And why can we not adhere to the great principle of self-government upon which our institutions were originally based? I believe that
 70 this new doctrine preached by Mr. Lincoln and his party will dissolve the Union if it succeeds. They are trying to array all the Northern States in one body against the South, to excite a sectional war between the free States and the slave States, in order that the one or the other may be driven to the wall.

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1. In this passage the speaker's purpose is to
 - (A) analyze the causes of slavery
 - (B) argue in favor of states' rights
 - (C) criticize individual states
 - (D) describe the advantages of a federal government
 - (E) argue in favor of slavery
2. Which of the following best describes the tone of the passage?
 - (A) Mock enthusiasm
 - (B) Righteous indignation
 - (C) Well-reasoned polemic
 - (D) Objective rationalization
 - (E) Ironic detachment
3. In the first two sentences (lines 1–8), the speaker grounds his central idea on which of the following rhetorical strategies?
 - (A) Inductive reasoning
 - (B) Deductive reasoning
 - (C) Description
 - (D) Classification
 - (E) Appeal to ignorance
4. In line 36, the word “it” most closely refers to
 - (A) “property” (line 33)
 - (B) “State” (line 34)
 - (C) “the State of New York” (line 34)
 - (D) “distinction” (line 34)
 - (E) “quarrel” (line 35)
5. The sentence that begins “Now, my friends, if we will...” (lines 37–42) contains all of the following EXCEPT
 - (A) a classification
 - (B) an appeal to a principle
 - (C) a call to action
 - (D) a definition
 - (E) an accusation
6. The author suggests that which of the following is true of Maine, Illinois, and New York?
 - (A) They have relatively liberal policies toward “negroes.”
 - (B) They prove that popular sovereignty has been generally successful.
 - (C) They exemplify the principle of popular sovereignty.
 - (D) They create inconsistent laws for both “negroes” and citizens.
 - (E) They create laws concerned more with wealth than justice.
7. The speaker substantiates his central idea with
 - (A) clever anecdotes
 - (B) innovative symbols
 - (C) unusual paradoxes
 - (D) extended metaphors
 - (E) appeal to authority
8. From the passage, it appears that the speaker's personal view is that African Americans
 - (A) should be slaves and should not be allowed to hold property
 - (B) should not be slaves and should be allowed to vote
 - (C) should not be free but should be allowed to hold some property
 - (D) should be free but not allowed to vote
 - (E) should be allowed to hold property and to vote
9. The author implies that Abraham Lincoln's policies would have all of the following potential negative effects EXCEPT
 - (A) consolidating power
 - (B) hindering westward expansion
 - (C) dissolving the Union
 - (D) initiating war
 - (E) hindering population growth
10. In the final lines of the passage, the speaker attempts to win over his audience by
 - (A) inspiring confidence
 - (B) shifting blame
 - (C) instilling fear
 - (D) reconciling differences
 - (E) overstating a problem
11. The development of the passage can best be described as the
 - (A) argument for a particular solution to a political problem
 - (B) rebuttal of those who challenge the authority of Congress
 - (C) explanation of the failings of a political opponent
 - (D) exploration of the various meanings of a universal principle
 - (E) comparison between two political entities

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Questions 12–23. Read the following passage carefully before you choose your answers.

This passage is excerpted from a recent work that examines popular conceptions of the history of medieval Spain.

If you have read anything about medieval Spain, then you probably know about *convivencia*—the peaceful “coexistence” of Muslims, Christians, and Jews for nearly eight hundred years on the Iberian peninsula. The story is invariably told in the same way: “once upon a time,”¹ after the Muslim invasion of the Iberian peninsula in 711, a “culture of tolerance”² was created among Muslims, Christians, and Jews. Tolerant adherents of these three Abrahamic faiths shared philosophical and scientific learning, translating previously unknown sources (especially the works of Aristotle) for the rest of Europe. “But,” the author or narrator intones in his gravest voice, “this world too quickly vanished. Greed, fear, and intolerance swept it away. Puritanical judgments and absolutism snuffed out the light of learning.” Then the author or narrator laments the loss of this vanished world: “it was truly a bright light in what was largely a dark and ignorant medieval landscape. Its loss is one of the great tragedies in history.”³ This is almost always followed by a didactic—and dramatic—moral about the relevance of medieval Spain for contemporary problems: “Humanity has never completely found the way back. Medieval Spain might help point the way.”⁴ This is a fairy tale for adults who, like children, know nothing about the actual (medieval) world it attempts to describe. The story of *convivencia* fulfills the requirements of the genre, replete as it is with exotic journeys in faraway lands and epic battles between noble heroes and depraved villains. And like all fairy tales, this story of *convivencia* tells us much more about the world of storytelling in which it was created than about the historical past or objective reality, on which it is only loosely based.

While some of the recent books on *convivencia* have gestured in the direction of scholarly discourse, more often than not, they cannot resist the temptation to indulge our basest tendencies to Orientalism and exoticism. In nearly every popular recounting of *convivencia*, images of an Islamic *locus amoenus* abound: we hear of gardens, bath-houses, exotic fruits, and enchanting mosques. Chris Lowney, in *A Vanished World*, emphasized that “daily life was transformed as exotic new species like cotton, figs, spinach, and watermelon burgeoned in fields nourished by new irrigation techniques.” The “luxury and sophistication” of the Islamic city of Cordoba “undoubtedly surpassed anything found elsewhere in Europe.” Maria Rosa Menocal’s syrupy confection, *The Ornament of the World*, simmers

under a thick layer of Orientalized cheese. Some of her chapter titles themselves suffice to prove the point, “The Palaces of Memory,” “The Mosque and the Palm Tree,” “A Grand Vizier, A Grand City,” “The Gardens of Memory,” and “Sailing Away, Riding Away.” And when these authors describe Islam, it is with the wonderment and delight of a tourist. We, their audience, are supposed to share in their surprise—and in the delicious irony—that Islam was a peaceful, tolerant religion, while Christianity was persecutory, cruel, and violent.

12. One purpose of the first paragraph is to

- (A) discount the importance of medieval history
- (B) reinforce a popular perception of medieval Spain
- (C) suggest that historical research will need to explore new sources
- (D) define *convivencia* for non-specialists
- (E) distinguish among the various historical accounts of medieval Spain

13. The primary purpose of the quotes in the first paragraph is to

- (A) emphasize the author’s bewilderment with the narrative of medieval history offered by most historians of medieval Spain
- (B) reinforce the author’s position that proponents of *convivencia* misinterpret their evidence by quoting directly from their works
- (C) suggest an alternate interpretation of the historical record
- (D) recount the conventional narrative of *convivencia* in the words of its historians
- (E) provide a comprehensive survey of the history of medieval Spain

14. The footnotes serve to

- (A) demonstrate the range of sources he cites
- (B) reveal that all the quotes are from the same source
- (C) provide documentation for the sources of his quotes
- (D) impress the reader with the technical expertise of the author
- (E) explain the complexity of the argument at hand

15. The content of the second footnote

- (A) undermines the claims made by Maria Rosa Menocal
- (B) provides a citation for more information about the subject
- (C) introduces information that will turn out to be essential to the main argument
- (D) informs the reader of the whereabouts of a certain text
- (E) clarifies the source of the expression used in the text

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1 Maria Rosa Menocal, *Ornament of the World: How Muslims, Christians, and Jews Created a Culture of Tolerance in Medieval Spain* (New York: Little, Brown, 2002), 5.

2 The subtitle of Menocal’s *Ornament of the World*.

3 Chris Lowney, *A Vanished World: Muslims, Christians, and Jews in Medieval Spain* (Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2005).

4 Lowney, *A Vanished World*, 14.

16. In line 25, the word “genre” refers to
- (A) “fairy tale” (line 23)
 - (B) “*convivencia*” (line 25)
 - (C) “children” (line 23)
 - (D) “it” (line 26)
 - (E) “exotic journeys” (line 26)
17. Which one of the following characteristics of the scholarship on *convivencia* is most troublesome to the author?
- (A) Its inherent lack of documentary evidence
 - (B) Its misleading emphasis on the importance of religion
 - (C) Its lack of methodological rigor or complexity
 - (D) Its preoccupation with Islamic historical trends
 - (E) Its tendency to exaggerate historical reality
18. All of the following accurately describe the tone of the second paragraph EXCEPT
- (A) emphatic
 - (B) acerbic
 - (C) relieved
 - (D) comic
 - (E) vituperative
19. Which of the following sentences best represents the author’s main point in the passage?
- (A) “If you have read anything about medieval Spain, then you probably know about *convivencia*—the peaceful “coexistence” of Muslims, Christians, and Jews for nearly eight hundred years on the Iberian peninsula.” (lines 1–4)
 - (B) “And like all fairy tales, this story of *convivencia* tells us much more about the world of storytelling in which it was created than about the historical past or objective reality, on which it is only loosely based.” (lines 27–31)
 - (C) “While some of the recent books on *convivencia* have gestured in the direction of scholarly discourse, more often than not, they cannot resist the temptation to indulge our basest tendencies to Orientalism and exoticism.” (lines 32–35)
 - (D) “And when these authors describe Islam, it is with the wonderment and delight of a tourist.” (lines 50–52)
 - (E) “We, their audience, are supposed to share in their surprise—and in the delicious irony—that Islam was a peaceful, tolerant religion, while Christianity was persecutory, cruel, and violent.” (lines 52–55)
20. The author’s observation about Maria Rosa Menocal’s *The Ornament of the World* (lines 44–46) is best described as an example of which of the following?
- (A) Alliteration
 - (B) Metaphor
 - (C) Allegory
 - (D) Linguistic paradox
 - (E) Personification
21. The speaker mentions the chapter titles in lines 47–50 as examples of which of the following?
- (A) Islamic history
 - (B) Poetic imagery
 - (C) Hyperbolic language
 - (D) Orientalist excess
 - (E) Failed metaphors
22. Which of the following best describes the rhetorical function of the phrase “and in the delicious irony” (line 53)?
- (A) It raises a question the author answered at the beginning of the second paragraph.
 - (B) It alludes to a contention made in the first paragraph.
 - (C) It reiterates the thesis of the passage as stated in the first paragraph.
 - (D) It critiques the scholarly discourse of *convivencia*.
 - (E) It extends the metaphorical language of the second paragraph.
23. The passage as a whole is best characterized as
- (A) a treatise on history
 - (B) an ironic attack
 - (C) a qualified dismissal
 - (D) an analysis of historical evidence
 - (E) a vituperative comparison

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Questions 24–32 are based on the following passage.

This passage below is a draft.

(1) Cities around the United States have been put into a tenuous situation due to the practice of offering stadium subsidies. (2) Stadium subsidies refer to funds given by city municipalities to fund professional sports stadiums and have real budgetary consequences.

(3) The impact that stadiums have had on cities such as Detroit, which subsidized a hockey arena for its hockey team in 2014 by decreasing pensions, and Oakland, which chopped its police department by 18% to continue funding the Oakland Coliseum, make it clear that the practice of building new stadiums must come to an end. (4) Four-fifths of all stadiums constructed since the turn of the century have benefited from tax-free bonds, leaving taxpayers to foot a total bill exceeding three billion dollars.

(5) Why, then, does this practice persist? (6) Some feel that stadiums bring economic benefits that outweigh the costs of the stadiums, though this claim has been categorically denied by economists. (7) The few studies that support the use of stadium subsidies are funded by sports franchises and cannot be used as serious evidence.

(8) While stadium subsidies make little economic sense, they do occur under some significant pressure: cities pass new budgets annually and must meet the needs of a multitude of interests. (9) The monopoly held by the major sports leagues lead municipalities to feel that they must cower to the demands of their local teams, lest they lose their beloved franchise to a city that will pay the subsidy. (10) Therefore, cities with professional sports teams will likely face this quandary for the foreseeable future.

24. Which of the following sentences, if placed before sentence 1, would both capture the audience's interest and provide the most effective introduction to the topic of the paragraph?
- (A) Professional sports teams have long brought a sense of civic pride to American cities.
 - (B) Even though professional sports teams are large revenue generators, they can be a financial drain on local resources.
 - (C) The Las Vegas football franchise, Arlington baseball team, and Detroit's hockey organization are all sports franchises that have been rewarded with expensive stadiums in recent years.
 - (D) In 2018, Las Vegas celebrated its acquisition of a professional football team, but the joy may have been overshadowed by a steep budgetary hit to the tune of \$750 million in tax-free municipal bonds.
 - (E) Stadium subsidies for professional sports teams are among the most wasteful items on a municipal budget.

25. In sentence 2 (reproduced below), the writer wants an effective transition from the introductory paragraph to the main idea of the passage.

Stadium subsidies refer to funds given by city municipalities to fund professional sports stadiums and have real budgetary consequences.

Which of the following versions of the underlined text best achieves this purpose?

- (A) (as it is now)
 - (B) are important to attracting professional sports teams to a city.
 - (C) can exceed hundreds of millions of dollars.
 - (D) are heavily supported by local politicians as well as several powerful interest groups.
 - (E) are more prevalent in football than in other sports.
26. In sentence 3 (reproduced below), which of the following versions of the underlined text best establishes the writer's position on the main argument of the passage?
- The impact that stadiums have had on cities such as Detroit, which subsidized a hockey arena for its hockey team in 2014 by decreasing pensions, and Oakland, which chopped its police department by 18% to continue funding the Oakland Coliseum, make it clear that the practice of building new stadiums must come to an end.*
- (A) (as it is now)
 - (B) using public land to build stadiums
 - (C) offering tax-payer funded subsidies for new stadiums
 - (D) allowing the public to privately donate to developing sports venues
 - (E) developing single use sports arenas

27. The writer wants to add a phrase at the beginning of sentence 7 (reproduced below), adjusting the capitalization as needed, to set up a relationship with the idea discussed in sentence 6.

The few studies that support the use of stadium subsidies are funded by sports franchises and cannot be used as serious evidence.

Which of the following choices best accomplishes this goal?

- (A) However,
- (B) By contrast,
- (C) Nevertheless,
- (D) On the other hand,
- (E) Furthermore,

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28. In sentence 8 (reproduced below), the writer wants to provide a convincing explanation for why cities feel they must give in to the demands of sports franchises.

While stadium subsidies make little economic sense, they do occur under some significant pressure: cities pass new budgets annually and must meet the needs of a multitude of interests.

Which version of the underlined text best accomplishes this goal?

- (A) (as it is now)
 - (B) a limited number of sports teams in each league make cities feel that they could ill-afford to lose their teams.
 - (C) cities have large surpluses and are more than willing to move the extra money to vanity projects, allowing the public to privately donate to developing sports venues.
 - (D) sports is only part of the interests of city residents, and politicians do not want to alienate potential voters by supporting stadium subsidies.
 - (E) finding land close to public transportation could drive up the price of developing a stadium.
29. The writer wants to add the following sentence to the third paragraph (sentences 5–7) to provide additional explanation.
- Whatever the case, the process for generating and approving stadium subsidies is generally quite byzantine and hidden from public view.*
- Where would the sentence best be placed?
- (A) Before sentence 5
 - (B) After sentence 5
 - (C) After sentence 6
 - (D) After sentence 7
 - (E) This sentence is irrelevant and therefore should not be included.
30. The writer wants to add more information to the third paragraph (sentences 5–7) to support the main argument of the paragraph. All of the following pieces of evidence help achieve this purpose EXCEPT which one?
- (A) A quote from an economist who has studied the detrimental impacts of stadium subsidies
 - (B) An explanation of the methodological flaws of the studies funded by sports franchises
 - (C) A short overview of why the economic benefits of stadium subsidies do not outweigh the costs
 - (D) Statistics that support the amount of jobs created by the development of a new stadium
 - (E) The percentage of economists who deny that the economic benefits of stadium subsidies outweigh the costs

31. In the fourth paragraph (sentences 8–10), the writer wants to expand on the claim that a sports franchise can be offered a stadium subsidy simply by threatening to leave its current city. Which of the following claims would best achieve this purpose?

- (A) San Diego lost its football team to Los Angeles when residents of San Diego refused to fund a new stadium for the team.
- (B) The city of St. Louis was left paying for its stadium even after its football team moved away.
- (C) Teams have been leaving their cities for newer locations ever since Major League Baseball began try to expand its market westward.
- (D) Sports franchises have lots of money and can therefore be very influential with local politicians.
- (E) Finding public funds for a stadium does not always prevent a team from moving to another city.

32. In the fourth paragraph (sentences 8–10), the writer wants to conclude with a statement that best calls for an action supportive of the essay's central claim. Which of the following sentences would best achieve this purpose?

- (A) (as it is now)
- (B) However, for the sake of local budgets, lawmakers must find a way to prevent teams from demanding free state-of-the-art facilities at the expense of taxpayers.
- (C) Accordingly, stadium subsidies should be avoided at all costs.
- (D) Consequently, the stranglehold that professional sports teams maintain over their home cities will remain a budget killer for years to come.
- (E) Nonetheless, the civic pride stemming from a successful sports franchise winning a championship will ultimately justify whatever costs the stadium brings the city.

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Questions 33–40 are based on the following passage.

This passage below is a draft.

(1) As America’s healthcare system becomes more complex and doctors more specialized, consumers of healthcare may wonder how to evaluate the quality of their physicians. (2) Surely one may consult the subjective “gut feeling” that a patient may feel about a physician: that they have a good “report” with their doctor. (3) In recent years, insurance companies, hospitals, and professional medical societies have posited a variety of “objective” metrics to inform patients of doctor quality.

(4) One such metric is patient evaluations, which can only be conducted in large healthcare systems. (5) In the pursuit of maximizing the patient experience, interested parties consult patients with a post-visit survey. (6) The physician and the facilities are therefore rated from the patient’s perspective. (7) Another approach to quantifying doctor quality is examining outcomes. (8) For instance, when a patient visits a hospital for a surgery, they may be contacted for follow-up information on how the patient has recovered in the short, medium, and long terms.

(9) But these types of standardized approaches that aim to measure physician quality are flawed and unfair. (10) The patient experience may not accurately reflect the quality of healthcare the patient received. (11) Physicians could boost these ratings by simply decreasing waiting room time or offering more comfortable exam tables, regardless of the quality of medical attention offered. (12) Further, attributing patient outcomes solely to the performance of a doctor, with no regard to patient lifestyle (diet and tobacco use, for instance) will certainly push physicians away from treating the most vulnerable patients, such as those who suffer from obesity, poverty, and congenital diseases.

(13) Nobody wants to choose a doctor primarily based on the accoutrements of the waiting room. (14) Further, it would not be desirable to potentially leave the most vulnerable patients to fend for themselves. (15) Perhaps the best approach would be a system that allows doctors to be evaluated by experts in their field—their peers. (16) Medical professionals can look at data and outcomes within their proper context in order to best communicate essential information about a physician’s quality to America’s healthcare consumers.

33. After sentence 1, the writer wants to provide a convincing explanation for why it is important for healthcare consumers to learn more about physicians. Which sentence below best accomplishes this goal?

- (A) Specialists are largely similar due to the nature of their work, so the most important factor in finding a doctor is a convenient schedule.
- (B) No two doctors are alike, and quality healthcare stems from factors as diverse as a physician’s experience to the physician’s relationship with patients.
- (C) The complexity of the healthcare system has made it nearly impossible to learn anything about a doctor before going in for a visit.
- (D) Recent trends in medicine towards team-oriented healthcare have made doctors interchangeable with one another.
- (E) Learning about the personal lives and interests of physicians is key to finding a doctor with whom a patient may develop a good relationship.

34. The writer wants to add a phrase at the beginning of sentence 3 (reproduced below), adjusting the capitalization as needed, to set up a relationship with the idea discussed in sentence 2.

In recent years, insurance companies, hospitals, and professional medical societies have posited a variety of metrics to inform patients of doctor quality.

Which of the following choices best accomplishes this goal?

- (A) In other words,
- (B) Similarly,
- (C) For example,
- (D) Furthermore,
- (E) However,

35. The writer wants to add more information to the second paragraph (sentences 4–8) to further develop the examples in the paragraph. All of the following pieces of evidence help achieve this purpose EXCEPT which one?

- (A) Information about the types of questions posed on patient surveys
- (B) How patient feedback is translated into a doctor rating
- (C) The types of illnesses that bring patients into a doctor’s office
- (D) Factors that are measured in the follow up patient visits
- (E) How long patients are tracked following a medical procedure

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36. In sentence 4 (reproduced below), the writer wants an effective transition from the topic sentence to the main idea of the paragraph.

One such metric is patient evaluations, which can only be conducted in large healthcare systems.

Which of the following versions of the underlined text best achieves this purpose?

- (A) (as it is now)
 - (B) create a consumer-based assessment of the healthcare experience.
 - (C) look toward the medical community's perspective for feedback on a physician.
 - (D) are typically flawed approaches to understanding a doctor's effectiveness.
 - (E) are too time consuming to be done on a large scale.
37. In the third paragraph (sentences 9–12), the writer wants to provide further evidence that the current systems of evaluation are unfair. Which of the following pieces of evidence would best achieve this purpose?
- (A) Patient feedback that typically aligns directly with other types of doctor evaluations
 - (B) Patients who do not always have the knowledge about what kind of medical care is optimal for a particular ailment
 - (C) Data that suggests that measuring long-term patient outcomes is a more effective method than patient surveys for evaluating physician quality
 - (D) A quote from a health-consumer advocacy organization
 - (E) A brief history of physician evaluations to provide context
38. In the third paragraph (sentences 9–12), the writer wants to expand upon the idea that attributing patient outcomes solely to the performance of the doctor could be harmful to certain patients. Which of the following claims would best achieve this purpose?
- (A) The most effective physicians will continue to gravitate toward treating patients who suffer from congenital diseases.
 - (B) The systems of doctor evaluation currently proposed will take consideration of patient lifestyle when evaluating physician performance.
 - (C) Studies suggest that smokers evaluate their physicians most harshly.
 - (D) Obesity can be a treatable condition when addressed by a highly qualified doctor.
 - (E) People who live in poverty are more susceptible to adverse long-term health conditions regardless of the quality of their physicians.

39. The writer wants to add the following sentence to the fourth paragraph (sentences 13–16) to provide additional explanation.

The aforementioned approaches put both healthcare providers and consumers in an undesirable situation.

Where would the sentence best be placed?

- (A) Before sentence 13
 - (B) After sentence 13
 - (C) After sentence 14
 - (D) After sentence 15
 - (E) After sentence 16
40. In sentence 16 (reproduced below), which of the following versions of the underlined text best establishes the writer's position on the main argument of the passage?
- Medical professionals can look at data and outcomes within their proper context in order to best communicate essential information about a physician's quality to America's health care consumers.*
- (A) (as it is now)
 - (B) remove patients from the process of evaluating physicians.
 - (C) ensure that patients afflicted by poverty, obesity, and congenital diseases continue to receive quality healthcare.
 - (D) best enhance the patient experience during visits to doctors' offices and hospitals.
 - (E) treat both short- and long-term ailments faced by patients.

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Questions 41–45 are based on the following passage.

This passage below is a draft.

(1) Zoos are the subject of controversy due to a fundamental misunderstanding of their role in the survival of various species. (2) The moral imperative of keeping some animals in captivity has unfortunately been clouded by less humane practices from a century ago. (3) In reality, most modern zoos provide necessary joy and entertainment to their thousands of annual visitors.

(4) Climate change has resulted in threats to nearly half of all small mammals and a quarter of the world's bird population. (5) However, repopulation programs hosted by zoos have shown only moderate effects in recent decades. (6) Even larger animals, such as wild horses, which were considered extinct a half century ago, have benefited from repopulation programs at zoos: the 12 horses in captivity at the time of extinction have now increased to over 2,000, with a significant number being reintroduced to the wild.

(7) While there have been questions about the effects of zoos on the health of animals due to small enclosures, there is a net benefit stemming from captivity due to the amount of scientific research that is possible. (8) One outcome of such research arises when zoo veterinarians use a comparison of disease surveillance in the wild with their own animals in captivity and can warn the public about possible outbreaks that are forthcoming.

(9) Zoos of the twenty-first century are a far cry from the circus sideshows that have informed our popular perception of zoos as inhumane animal prisons. (10) Nowadays, all it takes is a single visit to make it clear that park goers are primarily on an educational journey focused on the conservation of some of the planet's most threatened species. (11) The challenging living conditions are just an unfortunate side effect of a system that benefits humans as well as animals.

41. In sentence 3 (reproduced below), which of the following versions of the underlined text best establishes the writer's position on the main argument of the passage?

In reality, most modern zoos provide necessary joy and entertainment to their thousands of annual visitors.

- (A) (as it is now)
- (B) unjust and inhumane living quarter for its inhabitants.
- (C) animals with an adequate habitat.
- (D) animals with homes that are preferable to habitats in the wild.
- (E) an indispensable service in promoting public education and the survival of threatened species.

42. In sentence 5 (reproduced below), the writer wants to provide a convincing explanation for why zoos provide a necessary service.

However, repopulation programs hosted by zoos have shown only moderate outcomes in recent decades.

Which version of the underlined text best accomplishes this goal?

- (A) (as it is now)
- (B) had dramatic effects in recent decades.
- (C) failed to accomplish their goals.
- (D) been met with unceasing successes.
- (E) not been successful enough to justify caging animals.

43. The writer wants to add more information to the second paragraph (sentences 4–6) to support the main argument of the paragraph. All of the following pieces of evidence help achieve this purpose EXCEPT which one?

- (A) American zoos have invested more than \$25 million in research during a single year.
- (B) Zoos have used their resources to help minority students access STEM training and careers.
- (C) Conservation efforts in California zoos have helped increase the population of California condors from nine to over four hundred during a period of thirty years.
- (D) Studies have confirmed that zoo visitors experience an increase in knowledge of both biodiversity and conservation efforts stemming from their visits.
- (E) Polar bears in captivity were found to have an infant mortality rate of 65%.

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.

44. The writer wants to add a phrase at the beginning of sentence 8 (reproduced below), adjusting the capitalization as needed, to set up a relationship with the idea discussed in sentence 7.

One outcome of such research arises when zoo veterinarians use a comparison of disease surveillance in the wild with their own animals in captivity and can warn the public about possible outbreaks that are forthcoming.

Which of the following choices best accomplishes this goal?

- (A) Furthermore,
- (B) However,
- (C) In fact,
- (D) By contrast,
- (E) Consequently,

45. In the fourth paragraph (sentences 9–11), the writer wants to conclude with a statement that supports the essay’s central claim. Which of the following sentences would best achieve this purpose?

- (A) (as it is now)
- (B) However, the controversy surrounding zoos will not disappear anytime soon.
- (C) With any luck, animals caged in zoos will one day find the freedom they deserve.
- (D) Any opposition to the mission of zoos is shrouded in misinformation and lacks compassion.
- (E) We must therefore continue to support America’s zoos on their path toward helping a wide array of species.

END OF SECTION I

AP[®] English Language and Composition Exam

SECTION II: Free-Response Questions

DO NOT OPEN THIS BOOKLET UNTIL YOU ARE TOLD TO DO SO.

At a Glance

Total Time

2 hours, plus a 15-minute
reading period

Number of Questions

3

Percent of Total Grade

55%

Writing Instrument

Pen required

Instructions

Section II of this examination requires answers in essay form. To help you use your time well, the coordinator will announce the time at which each question should be completed. If you finish any question before time is announced, you may go on to the following question. If you finish the examination in less than the time allotted, you may go back and work on any essay question you want.

Each essay will be judged on its clarity and effectiveness in dealing with the requirements of the topic assigned and on the quality of the writing. After completing each question, you should check your essay for accuracy of punctuation, spelling, and diction; you are advised, however, not to attempt many longer corrections. Remember that quality is far more important than quantity.

Write your essays with a pen, preferably in black or dark blue ink. Be sure to write **CLEARLY** and **LEGIBLY**. Cross out any errors you make.

The questions for Section II are printed in the green insert. You are encouraged to use the green insert to make notes and to plan your essays, but be sure to write your answers in the pink booklet. Number each answer as the question is numbered in the examination. Do not skip lines. Begin each answer on a new page in the pink booklet.

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ENGLISH LANGUAGE AND COMPOSITION

SECTION II

Total Time—2 hours, 15 minutes

Question 1

Suggested reading and writing time—55 minutes.

It is suggested that you spend 15 minutes reading the question, analyzing and evaluating the sources, and 40 minutes writing your response.

Note: You may begin writing your response before the reading period is over.

(This question counts for one-third of the total essay section score.)

Individuals have argued the concept of what it means to live a good life for thousands of years. Many have posited that happiness is an internal choice, a question of free will, and that it is something that can be reached every moment of every day. Others have pointed to external factors such as the slow accumulation of wealth and the construction of solid relationships—both of which require time and long-term strategy—as the primary drivers of a “life well-lived.” More recently, some have even pointed to the role of genes in determining life satisfaction.

Carefully read the following seven sources, including the introductory information for each source. Then synthesize the information from at least three of the sources and incorporate it into a coherent, well-developed essay that argues a clear position on whether life satisfaction is better achieved by living in the moment or by working toward long-term goals.

Your argument should be the focus of your essay. Use the sources to develop your argument and explain the reasoning for it. Avoid merely summarizing the sources. Indicate clearly which sources you are drawing from, whether through direct quotation, paraphrase, or summary. You may cite the sources as Source A, Source B, and so forth, or by using the descriptions in parentheses.

- Source A (National Institute on Drug Abuse)
- Source B (Dixit)
- Source C (map)
- Source D (Helliwell, Layard, and Sachs)
- Source E (chart)
- Source F (Ferriss)
- Source G (Department of Labor)

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.

Source A

“Drugs, Brains, and Behavior: The Science of Addiction.” National Institute on Drug Abuse. 2014. Web. 2 Feb. 2017.

The following is excerpted from an article on the National Institute of Health’s Web site.

How do drugs work in the brain to produce pleasure?

Most drugs of abuse directly or indirectly target the brain’s reward system by flooding the circuit with dopamine. Dopamine is a neurotransmitter present in regions of the brain that regulate movement, emotion, motivation, and feelings of pleasure. When activated at normal levels, this system rewards our natural behaviors. Overstimulating the system with drugs, however, produces euphoric effects, which strongly reinforce the behavior of drug use—teaching the user to repeat it. Most drugs of abuse target the brain’s reward system by flooding it with dopamine.

How does stimulation of the brain’s pleasure circuit teach us to keep taking drugs?

Our brains are wired to ensure that we will repeat life-sustaining activities by associating those activities with pleasure or reward. Whenever this reward circuit is activated, the brain notes that something important is happening that needs to be remembered, and teaches us to do it again and again without thinking about it. Because drugs of abuse stimulate the same circuit, we learn to abuse drugs in the same way.

Why are drugs more addictive than natural rewards?

When some drugs of abuse are taken, they can release 2 to 10 times the amount of dopamine that natural rewards such as eating do. In some cases, this occurs almost immediately (as when drugs are smoked or injected), and the effects can last much longer than those produced by natural rewards. The resulting effects on the brain’s pleasure circuit dwarf those produced by naturally rewarding behaviors. The effect of such a powerful reward strongly motivates people to take drugs again and again. This is why scientists sometimes say that drug abuse is something we learn to do very, very well.

What happens to your brain if you keep taking drugs?

For the brain, the difference between normal rewards and drug rewards can be described as the difference between someone whispering into your ear and someone shouting into a microphone. Just as we turn down the volume on a radio that is too loud, the brain adjusts to the overwhelming surges in dopamine (and other neurotransmitters) by producing less dopamine or by reducing the number of receptors that can receive signals. As a result, dopamine’s impact on the reward circuit of the brain of someone who abuses drugs can become abnormally low, and that person’s ability to experience *any* pleasure is reduced.

This is why a person who abuses drugs eventually feels flat, lifeless, and depressed, and is unable to enjoy things that were once pleasurable. Now, the person needs to keep taking drugs again and again just to try and bring his or her dopamine function back up to normal—which only makes the problem worse, like a vicious cycle. Also, the person will often need to take larger amounts of the drug to produce the familiar dopamine high—an effect known as tolerance.

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Source B

Dixit, Jay. "The Art of Now: Six Steps to Living in the Moment." *Psychology Today*. 1 Nov. 2008. Web. 2 Feb. 2017.

The following is excerpted from an article published by a website dedicated to current psychology topics and research.

Life unfolds in the present. But so often, we let the present slip away, allowing time to rush past unobserved and unseized, and squandering the precious seconds of our lives as we worry about the future and ruminate about what's past.

When we're at work, we fantasize about being on vacation; on vacation, we worry about the work piling up on our desks. We dwell on intrusive memories of the past or fret about what may or may not happen in the future. We don't appreciate the living present because our "monkey minds," as Buddhists call them, vault from thought to thought like monkeys swinging from tree to tree.

Most of us don't undertake our thoughts in awareness. Rather, our thoughts control us. "Ordinary thoughts course through our mind like a deafening waterfall," writes Jon Kabat-Zinn, the biomedical scientist who introduced meditation into mainstream medicine. In order to feel more in control of our minds and our lives, to find the sense of balance that eludes us, we need to step out of this current, to pause, and, as Kabat-Zinn puts it, to "rest in stillness—to stop doing and focus on just being."

We need to live more in the moment. Living in the moment—also called mindfulness—is a state of active, open, intentional attention on the present. When you become mindful, you realize that you are not your thoughts; you become an observer of your thoughts from moment to moment without judging them. Mindfulness involves being with your thoughts as they are, neither grasping at them nor pushing them away. Instead of letting your life go by without living it, you awaken to experience.

Cultivating a nonjudgmental awareness of the present bestows a host of benefits. Mindfulness reduces stress, boosts immune functioning, reduces chronic pain, lowers blood pressure, and helps patients cope with cancer. By alleviating stress, spending a few minutes a day actively focusing on living in the moment reduces the risk of heart disease. Mindfulness may even slow the progression of HIV.

Mindful people are happier, more exuberant, more empathetic, and more secure. They have higher self-esteem and are more accepting of their own weaknesses. Anchoring awareness in the here and now reduces the kinds of impulsivity and reactivity that underlie depression, binge eating, and attention problems. Mindful people can hear negative feedback without feeling threatened. They fight less with their romantic partners and are more accommodating and less defensive. As a result, mindful couples have more satisfying relationships.

Mindfulness is at the root of Buddhism, Taoism, and many Native-American traditions, not to mention yoga. It's why Thoreau went to Walden Pond; it's what Emerson and Whitman wrote about in their essays and poems.

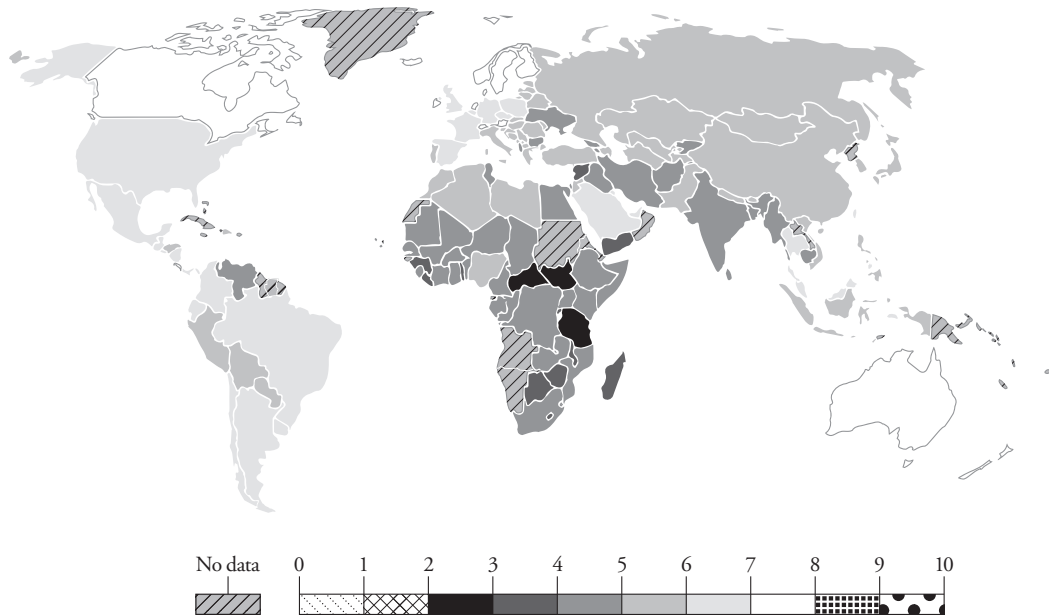
"Everyone agrees it's important to live in the moment, but the problem is how," says Ellen Langer, a psychologist at Harvard and author of *Mindfulness*. "When people are not in the moment, they're not there to know that they're not there." Overriding the distraction reflex and awakening to the present takes intentionality and practice.

Living in the moment involves a profound paradox: You can't pursue it for its benefits. That's because the expectation of reward launches a future-oriented mindset, which subverts the entire process. Instead, you just have to trust that the rewards will come.

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Source C

Esteban Ortiz-Ospina and Max Roser. (2019). “Happiness and Life Satisfaction.” *Published online at OurWorldInData.org*. Retrieved from: ‘<https://ourworldindata.org/happiness-and-life-satisfaction>’



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Source D

Helliwell, J., Layard, R., & Sachs, J. (2018). World Happiness Report 2018, New York: Sustainable Development Solutions Network.

The World Happiness Report is a landmark survey of the state of global happiness. The World Happiness Report 2018, ranks 156 countries by their happiness levels, and 117 countries by the happiness of their immigrants.[...]

The overall rankings of country happiness are based on the pooled results from Gallup World Poll surveys from 2015–2017, and show both change and stability. There is a new top ranking country, Finland, but the top ten positions are held by the same countries as in the last two years, although with some swapping of places. Four different countries have held top spot in the four most recent reports—Denmark, Switzerland, Norway and now Finland.

All the top countries tend to have high values for all six of the key variables that have been found to support well-being: income, healthy life expectancy, social support, freedom, trust and generosity. Among the top countries, differences are small enough that that year-to-year changes in the rankings are to be expected.

The analysis of happiness changes from 2008–2010 to 2015–2015 shows Togo as the biggest gainer, moving up 17 places in the overall rankings from the last place position it held as recently as in the 2015 rankings. The biggest loser is Venezuela, down 2.2 points on the 0 to 10 scale. [...]

The importance of social factors in the happiness of all populations, whether migrant or not, is emphasized in Chapter 6, where the happiness bulge in Latin America is found to depend on the greater warmth of family and other social relationships there, and to the greater importance that people there attach to these relationships.

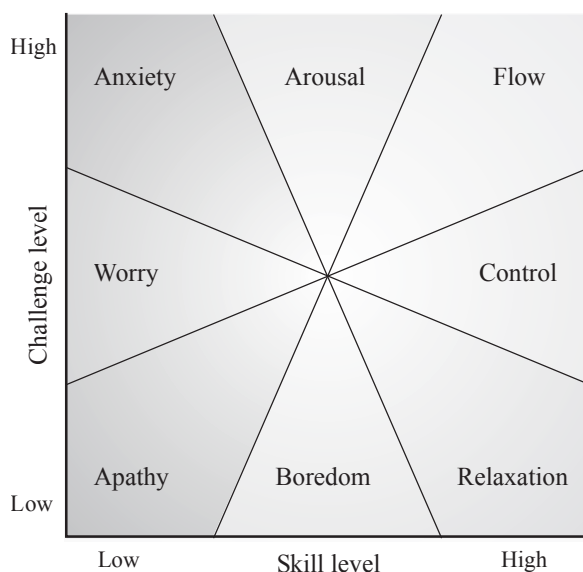
The Report ends on a different tack, with a focus on three emerging health problems that threaten happiness: obesity, the opioid crisis, and depression. Although set in a global context, most of the evidence and discussion are focused on the United States, where the prevalence of all three problems has been growing faster and further than in most other countries.

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Source E

“8-channel model of flow,” a concept in psychology based on the research of psychologist Mihály Csíkszentmihályi.

In positive psychology, flow, also known as the zone, is the mental state of operation in which a person performing an activity is fully immersed in a feeling of energized focus, full involvement, and enjoyment in the process of the activity. The chart below describes the balance that a person encounters, when doing an activity, between how much challenge the task presents and how much skill that person already possesses for the activity. Experts such as Mihály Csíkszentmihályi have suggested that happiness can be found by entering the upper right quadrant of this chart.



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Source F

Ferriss, Timothy. *The 4-Hour Work Week*. 2007.

The following is excerpted from a book about redesigning your lifestyle in order to work less and increase your income.

To do or not to do? To try or not to try? Most people will vote no, whether they consider themselves brave or not. Uncertainty and the prospect of failure can be very scary noises in the shadows. Most people will choose unhappiness over uncertainty. For years, I set goals, made resolutions to change direction, and nothing came of either. I was just as insecure and scared as the rest of the world.

The simple solution came to me accidentally four years ago. At that time, I had more money than I knew what to do with—I was making \$70K or so per month—and I was completely miserable, worse than ever. I had no time and was working myself to death. I had started my own company, only to realize it would be nearly impossible to sell.

Critical mistakes in its infancy would never let me sell it. I could hire magic elves and connect my brain to a supercomputer—it didn't matter. My little baby had some serious birth defects. The question then became, How do I free myself from this Frankenstein while making it self-sustaining? How do I pry myself from the tentacles of workaholism and the fear that it would fall to pieces without my 15-hour days? How do I escape this self-made prison? A trip, I decided. A sabbatical year around the world.

So I took the trip, right? First, I felt it prudent to dance around with my shame, embarrassment, and anger for six months, all the while playing an endless loop of reasons why my cop-out fantasy trip could never work. One of my more productive periods, for sure.

Then a funny thing happened. In my undying quest to make myself miserable, I accidentally began to backpedal. As soon as I cut through the vague unease and ambiguous anxiety by defining my nightmare, the worst-case scenario, I wasn't as worried about taking a trip. I could always take a temporary bartending job to pay the rent if I had to. I could sell some furniture and cut back on eating out. I could steal lunch money from the kindergarteners who passed by my apartment every morning. The options were many. I realized it wouldn't be that hard to get back to where I was, let alone survive. None of these things would be fatal—not even close.

I realized that on a scale of 1–10, 1 being nothing and 10 being permanently life-changing, my so-called worst-case scenario might have a temporary impact of 3 or 4. On the other hand, if I realized my best-case scenario, or even a probable-case scenario, it would easily have a permanent 9 or 10 positive life-changing effect.

In other words, I was risking an unlikely and temporary 3 or 4 for a probable and permanent 9 or 10, and I could easily recover my baseline workaholic prison with a bit of extra work if I wanted to. This all equated to a significant realization: There was practically no risk, only huge life-changing upside potential.

That is when I made the decision to take the trip and bought a one-way ticket to Europe. I started planning my adventures and eliminating my physical and psychological baggage. None of my disasters came to pass, and my life has been a near fairy tale since.

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.

Source G

“Top 10 Ways to Prepare for Retirement.” *Employee Benefits Security Administration/United States Department of Labor*. Web. 2 Feb. 2017.

The following is excerpted from a pamphlet on retirement savings.

Fewer than half of Americans have calculated how much they need to save for retirement.

In 2014, 30 percent of private industry workers with access to a defined contribution plan (such as a 401(k) plan) did not participate.

The average American spends roughly 20 years in retirement. Putting money away for retirement is a habit we can all live with. Remember...saving matters!

Start saving, keep saving, and stick to your goals. If you are already saving, whether for retirement or another goal, keep going! You know that saving is a rewarding habit. If you're not saving, it's time to get started. Start small if you have to and try to increase the amount you save each month. The sooner you start saving, the more time your money has to grow. Make saving for retirement a priority. Devise a plan, stick to it, and set goals. Remember, it's never too early or too late to start saving.

Know your retirement needs. Retirement is expensive. Experts estimate that you will need at least 70 percent of your preretirement income—lower earners, 90 percent or more—to maintain your standard of living when you stop working. Take charge of your financial future. The key to a secure retirement is to plan ahead.

Contribute to your employer's retirement savings plan. If your employer offers a retirement savings plan, such as a 401(k) plan, sign up and contribute all you can. Your taxes will be lower, your company may kick in more, and automatic deductions make it easy. Over time, compound interest and tax deferrals make a big difference in the amount you will accumulate. Find out about your plan. For example, how much would you need to contribute to get the full employer contribution and how long you would need to stay in the plan to get that money?

Learn about your employer's pension plan. If your employer has a traditional pension plan, check to see if you are covered by the plan and understand how it works. Ask for an individual benefit statement to see what your benefit is worth. Before you change jobs, find out what will happen to your pension benefit. Learn what benefits you may have from a previous employer. Find out if you will be entitled to benefits from your spouse's plan.

Consider basic investment principles. How you save can be as important as how much you save. Inflation and the type of investments you make play important roles in how much you'll have saved at retirement. Know how your savings or pension plan is invested. Learn about your plan's investment options and ask questions. Put your savings in different types of investments. By diversifying this way, you are more likely to reduce risks and improve return. Your investment mix may change over time depending on a number of factors such as your age, goals, and financial circumstances. Financial security and knowledge go hand in hand.

Don't touch your retirement savings. If you withdraw your retirement savings now, you'll lose principal and interest and you may lose tax benefits or have to pay withdrawal penalties. If you change jobs, leave your savings invested in your current retirement plan, or roll them over to an IRA or your new employer's plan.

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Question 2

Suggested time—40 minutes.

(This question counts for one-third of the total essay section score.)

The passage below is excerpted from one of Mark Twain's most famous essays, "Fenimore Cooper's Literary Offenses." At the time Twain wrote his essay, Cooper's novels were generally well liked and respected. Read the passage carefully. Then, in a well-developed essay, analyze the rhetorical strategies Twain uses to convey his attitude.

If Cooper had been an observer his inventive faculty would have worked better; not more interestingly, but more rationally, more plausibly. Cooper's proudest creations in the way of "situations" suffer noticeably from the absence of the observer's protecting gift. Cooper's eye was splendidly inaccurate. Cooper seldom saw anything correctly. He saw nearly all things as through a glass eye, darkly. Of course a man who cannot see the commonest little every-day matters accurately is working at a disadvantage when he is constructing a "situation." In the *Deerslayer* tale Cooper has a stream which is fifty feet wide where it flows out of a lake; it presently narrows to twenty as it meanders along for no given reason, and yet when a stream acts like that it ought to be required to explain itself. Fourteen pages later the width of the brook's outlet from the lake has suddenly shrunk thirty feet, and become "the narrowest part of the stream." This shrinkage is not accounted for. The stream has bends in it, a sure indication that it has alluvial banks and cuts them; yet these bends are only thirty and fifty feet long. If Cooper had been a nice and punctilious observer he would have noticed that the bends were often nine hundred feet long than short of it.

Cooper made the exit of that stream fifty feet wide, in the first place, for no particular reason; in the second place, he narrowed it to less than twenty to accommodate some Indians. He bends a "sapling" to form an arch over this narrow passage, and conceals six Indians in its foliage. They are "laying" for a settler's scow or ark which is coming up the stream on its way to the lake; it is being hauled against the stiff current by rope whose stationary end is anchored in the lake; its rate of progress cannot be more than a mile an hour. Cooper describes the ark, but pretty obscurely. In the matter of dimensions "it was little more than a modern canal boat." Let us guess, then, that it was about one hundred and forty feet long. It was of "greater breadth than common." Let us guess then that it was about sixteen feet wide. This leviathan had been prowling down bends which were but a third as long as itself, and scraping between banks where it only had two feet of space to spare on each side. We cannot too much admire this miracle. A low-roofed dwelling occupies "two-thirds of the ark's length"—a dwelling ninety feet long and sixteen feet wide, let us say—a kind of

vestibule train. The dwelling has two rooms—each forty-five feet long and sixteen feet wide, let us guess. One of them is the bedroom of the Hutter girls, Judith and Hetty; the other is the parlor in the daytime, at night it is papa's bedchamber. The ark is arriving at the stream's exit now, whose width has been reduced to less than twenty feet to accommodate the Indians—say to eighteen. There is a foot to spare on each side of the boat. Did the Indians notice that there was going to be a tight squeeze there? Did they notice that they could make money by climbing down out of that arched sapling and just stepping aboard when the ark scraped by? No, other Indians would have noticed these things, but Cooper's Indians never notice anything. Cooper thinks they are marvelous creatures for noticing, but he was almost always in error about his Indians. There was seldom a sane one among them.

The ark is one hundred and forty-feet long; the dwelling is ninety feet long. The idea of the Indians is to drop softly and secretly from the arched sapling to the dwelling as the ark creeps along under it at the rate of a mile an hour, and butcher the family. It will take the ark a minute and a half to pass under. It will take the ninety-foot dwelling a minute to pass under. Now, then, what did the six Indians do? It would take you thirty years to guess, and even then you would have to give it up, I believe. Therefore, I will tell you what the Indians did. Their chief, a person of quite extraordinary intellect for a Cooper Indian, warily watched the canal-boat as it squeezed along under him and when he had got his calculations fined down to exactly the right shade, as he judged, he let go and dropped. And missed the boat! That is actually what he did. He missed the house, and landed in the stern of the scow. It was not much of a fall, yet it knocked him silly. He lay there unconscious. If the house had been ninety-seven feet long he would have made the trip. The error lay in the construction of the house. Cooper was no architect.

There still remained in the roost five Indians. The boat has passed under and is now out of their reach. Let me explain what the five did—you would not be able to reason it out for yourself. No. 1 jumped for the boat, but fell in the water astern of it. Then No. 2 jumped for the boat, but fell in the water still further astern of it. Then No. 3 jumped for

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- 85 the boat, and fell a good way astern of it. Then No. 4 jumped for the boat, and fell in the water away astern. Then even No. 5 made a jump for the boat—for he was a Cooper Indian. In that matter of intellect, the difference between a Cooper Indian and the Indian that stands in front of the cigar-shop is not spacious.
- 90 The scow episode is really a sublime burst of invention; but it does not thrill, because the inaccuracy of details throw a sort of air of fictitiousness and general improbability over it. This comes of Cooper's inadequacy as observer.

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Question 3**Suggested time—40 minutes.**

(This question counts for one-third of the total essay section score.)

The French Enlightenment writer Voltaire wrote, “It is dangerous to be right in matters about which the established authorities are wrong.”

In a well-written essay, develop your position on Voltaire’s claim. Use appropriate evidence from your reading, experience, or observations to support your argument.

STOP**END OF EXAM**

Completely darken bubbles with a No. 2 pencil. If you make a mistake, be sure to erase mark completely. Erase all stray marks.

1. YOUR NAME: _____
(Print) Last First M.I.
SIGNATURE: _____ DATE: ____/____/____
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City State Zip Code
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IMPORTANT: Please fill in these boxes exactly as shown on the back cover of your test book.

2. TEST FORM

3. TEST CODE

4. REGISTRATION NUMBER

5. YOUR NAME

First 4 letters of last name

FIRST INIT MID INIT

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6. DATE OF BIRTH

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<input type="radio"/> JUL	<input type="radio"/> 4	<input type="radio"/> 4
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<input type="radio"/> SEP	<input type="radio"/> 6	<input type="radio"/> 6
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2	C	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
3	D	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
4	E	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
5	F	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
6	G	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
7		7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
8		8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8
9		9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9

7. SEX

☐ MALE
☐ FEMALE

Section I

Start with number 1 for each new section.
If a section has fewer questions than answer spaces, leave the extra answer spaces blank.

1. ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐ E
2. ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐ E
3. ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐ E
4. ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐ E
5. ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐ E
6. ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐ E
7. ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐ E
8. ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐ E
9. ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐ E
10. ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐ E
11. ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐ E
12. ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐ E
13. ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐ E
14. ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐ E
15. ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐ E
16. ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐ E
17. ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐ E
18. ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐ E
19. ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐ E
20. ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐ E
21. ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐ E
22. ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐ E
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24. ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐ E
25. ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐ E
26. ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐ E
27. ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐ E
28. ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐ E
29. ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐ E
30. ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐ E

31. ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐ E
32. ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐ E
33. ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐ E
34. ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐ E
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58. ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐ E
59. ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐ E
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61. ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐ E
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64. ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐ E
65. ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐ E
66. ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐ E
67. ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐ E
68. ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐ E
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70. ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐ E
71. ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐ E
72. ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐ E
73. ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐ E
74. ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐ E
75. ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐ E
76. ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐ E
77. ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐ E
78. ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐ E
79. ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐ E
80. ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐ E
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89. ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐ E
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91. ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐ E
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94. ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐ E
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96. ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐ E
97. ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐ E
98. ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐ E
99. ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐ E
100. ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐ E
101. ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐ E
102. ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐ E
103. ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐ E
104. ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐ E
105. ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐ E
106. ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐ E
107. ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐ E
108. ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐ E
109. ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐ E
110. ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐ E
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117. ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐ E
118. ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐ E
119. ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐ E
120. ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐ E