

CTB/McGraw-Hill

Acuity Indiana ELA Grade 10 ECA Predictive Form C Test ID: 89252

Go to the Next Page

Test Directions

General Offline Instructions:

Today you will take the Acuity test. Read each question carefully and decide which answer is correct. Using your scan sheet, fill in the bubble that contains the letter for the answer you choose.

Go to the Next Page

The following content will be used for items 1 - 4

Here is a poem about meeting two strangers. Read the poem. Then answer the questions.

Two Tramps in Mud Time

by Robert Frost

Out of the mud two strangers came
 And caught me splitting wood in the yard.
 And one of them put me off my aim
 By hailing cheerily "Hit them hard!"
 I knew pretty well why he had dropped behind
 And let the other go on a way.
 I knew pretty well what he had in mind:
 He wanted to take my job for pay.

Good blocks of oak it was I split,
 As large around as the chopping block;
 And every piece I squarely hit
 Fell splinterless as a cloven¹ rock.
 The blows that a life of self-control
 Spares to strike for the common good,
 That day, giving a loose my soul,
 I spent on the unimportant wood.

The sun was warm but the wind was chill.
 You know how it is with an April day
 When the sun is out and the wind is still,
 You're one month on in the middle of May.
 But if you so much as dare to speak,
 A cloud comes over the sunlit arch,
 A wind comes off a frozen peak,
 And you're two months back in the middle of March.

A bluebird comes tenderly up to alight
 And fronts the wind to unruffle a plume,
 His song so pitched as not to excite
 A single flower as yet to bloom.
 It is snowing a flake: and he half knew
 Winter was only playing possum.²
 Except in color he isn't blue,
 But he wouldn't advise a thing to blossom.

The water for which we may have to look
 In summertime with a witching wand,³
 In every wheelrut's now a brook,
 In every print of a hoof a pond.
 Be glad of water, but don't forget
 The lurking frost in the earth beneath
 That will steal forth after the sun is set
 And show on the water its crystal teeth.

Go to the Next Page

The time when most I loved my task
The two must make me love it more
By coming with what they came to ask.
You'd think I never had felt before
The weight of an ax-head poised aloft,
The grip of earth on outspread feet,
The life of muscles rocking soft
And smooth and moist in vernal heat.

Out of the woods two hulking tramps
(From sleeping God knows where last night,
But not long since in the lumber camps).
They thought all chopping was theirs of right.
Men of the woods and lumberjacks,
They judged me by their appropriate tool.
Except as a fellow handled an ax
They had no way of knowing a fool.

Nothing on either side was said.
They knew they had but to stay their stay
And all their logic would fill my head:
As that I had no right to play
With what was another man's work for gain.
My right might be love but theirs was need.
And where the two exist in twain⁴
Theirs was the better right—agreed.

But yield who will to their separation,
My object in living is to unite
My avocation⁵ and my vocation⁶
As my two eyes make one in sight.
Only where love and need are one,
And the work is play for mortal stakes,
Is the deed ever really done
For Heaven and the future's sakes.

¹ cloven: split

² playing possum: pretending to be dead

³ witching wand: a pole used to locate water

⁴ exist in twain: both exist

⁵ avocation: hobby

⁶ vocation: career

1. Read these lines from the poem.

**Good blocks of oak it was I split,
As large around as the chopping block;
And every piece I squarely hit
Fell splinterless as a cloven rock.**

How does the description of the chopped wood falling "splinterless as a cloven rock" add to the meaning of the poem?

- A** It demonstrates the speaker's satisfaction with his level of skill.
 - B** It expresses the speaker's disappointment at his lack of restraint.
 - C** It demonstrates the speaker's desire for a life that is beyond his reach.
 - D** It expresses the speaker's disillusionment with his current career path.
2. Read these lines from the poem.

**But if you so much as dare to speak,
A cloud comes over the sunlit arch,
A wind comes off a frozen peak,
And you're two months back in the middle of March.**

What is the effect of these lines on the tone of the poem?

- A** They show the speaker's fear of new experiences.
 - B** They reflect the speaker's insecurity about the future.
 - C** They illustrate the speaker's doubts about his past choices.
 - D** They demonstrate the speaker's sadness about recent events.
3. Read these lines from the poem.

**Be glad of water, but don't forget
The lurking frost in the earth beneath
That will steal forth after the sun is set
And show on the water its crystal teeth.**

What does the description of the frost having "crystal teeth" reveal about the speaker?

- A** The speaker recognizes the power of natural phenomena.
- B** The speaker recognizes the need to save some water for summer.
- C** The speaker feels cold and must chop more wood to warm himself.
- D** The speaker feels angry at the tramps and behaves aggressively toward them.

Go to the Next Page

4. Read these lines from the poem.

**But yield who will to their separation,
My object in living is to unite
My avocation and my vocation
As my two eyes make one in sight.**

Why is the line "As my two eyes make one in sight" an appropriate description of the speaker's goal of uniting his avocation and his vocation?

- A** The speaker wants to make both himself and the tramps happy.
- B** The speaker seeks to stop distinguishing between work and play.
- C** The speaker desires to make his goal the same as that of the tramps.
- D** The speaker longs to join his past memories with present experiences.

Go to the Next Page

The following content will be used for items 5 - 9

Here is a passage about a cattle drive in the late 1800s. Read the passage. Then answer the questions.

A Life on the Trail



Photograph of cowboy in action (Image Id: 71056562), copyright © by John Fox/Stockbyte Collection/Getty Images. Used by permission.

An ominous¹ rumble vibrated the parched earth beneath Banner's hooves, and the longhorns grunted and shuffled uneasily. Hugh, the drover² opposite me, quickly urged his horse to the right, while Banner and I trotted to the left. Together, we forced the errant³ cattle back into the line, which stretched three quarters of a mile from us in either direction. About 100 yards in front of us, I could see the next pair of drovers working diligently to keep the cattle near them calm.

Wiping dusty sweat from my face, I peered at the steel-gray horizon. We had traveled more than 700 miles along the Chisholm Trail without major incident, so as I figured it, we were past due for trouble. I recalled my last cattle drive—the first I had ever run—where rustlers⁴ had constantly dogged our footsteps. I had learned to sleep with one eye open, realizing that whenever things seemed under control on the trail, danger generally lurked directly over the next bluff.

As if reading my thoughts, lightning spiked sharply, leaving a singed, smoking circle in the sparse grass nearby. The two nearest longhorns bellowed and bolted, clashing their horns against each other in their frenzied scramble to escape. The cattle behind us charged after them, flowing like a widening river away from the trail. Immediately I wheeled Banner, and we dashed after the renegade herd. It was imperative that we reached the leaders and turned them, or the cattle would be lost forever.

"Jesse!" Hugh's voice sliced sharply through the heavy thundering of hooves. I glanced over my shoulder and discerned him inclining on his horse, in flat pursuit of the stampeding herd. He pointed at the ground approximately 50 yards ahead of me. Through the turbulent dust, I observed countless gopher holes gouged into the dry, compacted ground. Terror shot through me as I reckoned that one hoof in a hole would propel Banner and me to the ground, directly in the path of the trampling cattle.

"Jesse, let me take the lead!" Hugh was shouting again as he slapped his reins against his horse. I recognized that Hugh's expertise drastically exceeded mine, but something in me rebelled. A life on the trail was all I had ever aspired to, and I could not shirk from the inherent⁵ hazards. "I've got this!" I hollered back, leaning into Banner's neck.

As the cattle pounded beside us, Banner and I dashed over the gopher field. Adrenaline fired through me as I guided Banner between the holes. Upon reaching the leaders, I raised my rope and cracked it in the air. Relief flooded through me as the lead longhorns obligingly turned to the right, gradually slowing their pace. Hugh and a couple of other drovers helped form a circle around the herd, and we guided them back to the trail. As I rode by Hugh, I tipped my hat, and he returned the gesture with a grin. I had proven my mettle,⁶ and I knew I was as ready as I could be for whatever additional perils might menace us on the trail ahead.

Go to the Next Page

- ¹ ominous: foreboding or menacing
- ² drover: a person who drives cattle or other animals
- ³ errant: straying from the intended route
- ⁴ rustlers: cattle thieves
- ⁵ inherent: belonging naturally or inevitably to something
- ⁶ mettle: courage

5. Which of these **best** describes Jesse in the passage?

- A** He prefers competition rather than cooperation.
- B** He expects recognition for his accomplishments.
- C** He carefully considers each possible option before making a decision.
- D** He purposely takes risks because he anticipates he can benefit from them.

6. Read these sentences from the passage.

I recalled my last cattle drive—the first I had ever run—where rustlers had constantly dogged our footsteps. I had learned to sleep with one eye open, realizing that whenever things seemed under control on the trail, danger generally lurked directly over the next bluff.

Which of these **best** explains the effect of including the sentences in the passage?

- A** It suggests that the qualities required to become a drover come naturally to Jesse.
- B** It reveals that Jesse has yearned for a life on the trail ever since he can remember.
- C** It indicates that Jesse is prepared to apply his previous experience as a drover to the current cattle drive.
- D** It emphasizes that the current cattle drive is even more dangerous than the first one that Jesse participated in.

7. Read these sentences from the passage.

"Jesse, let me take the lead!" Hugh was shouting again as he slapped his reins against his horse. I recognized that Hugh's expertise drastically exceeded mine, but something in me rebelled. A life on the trail was all I had ever aspired to, and I could not shirk from the inherent hazards. "I've got this!" I hollered back, leaning into Banner's neck.

Based on the sentences, which of these **best** describes what Jesse's reaction to Hugh reveals about Jesse?

- A** He doubts that their predicament is as serious as Hugh perceives it to be.
- B** He lacks respect for individuals like Hugh who attempt to give him orders.
- C** He is confident that his first cattle drive has prepared him for any eventuality on the trail.
- D** He is anxious to prove to himself and others that he has the skills needed to be an expert drover.

Go to the Next Page

8. Which of these **best** explains how the author's choice of Jesse as the narrator affects the tone of the passage?
- A** It creates a sense of surprise because Jesse has no idea the cattle will react the way they do to the lightning.
 - B** It creates a sense of conflict because of the way that Jesse chooses to respond to the more experienced drovers.
 - C** It creates a sense of suspense because Jesse's limited experience increases the danger he is in while he tries to control the stampede.
 - D** It creates a sense of relief because of Jesse's observation that the drovers have driven the cattle hundreds of miles without a major incident.

9. Read this sentence from the passage.

An ominous rumble vibrated the parched earth beneath Banner's hooves, and the longhorns grunted and shuffled uneasily.

Which event does the sentence foreshadow?

- A** the bellowing of the cattle
- B** the stampeding of the cattle
- C** Hugh's request to take the lead
- D** Jesse's success in avoiding gopher holes

Go to the Next Page

The following content will be used for items 10 - 11

Here are a passage and a poem. Read the passage and the poem. Then answer the questions.

A Life on the Trail



Photograph of cowboy in action (Image Id: 7105652), copyright © by John Fox/Stockbyte Collection/Getty Images. Used by permission.

An ominous¹ rumble vibrated the parched earth beneath Banner's hooves, and the longhorns grunted and shuffled uneasily. Hugh, the drover² opposite me, quickly urged his horse to the right, while Banner and I trotted to the left. Together, we forced the errant³ cattle back into the line, which stretched three quarters of a mile from us in either direction. About 100 yards in front of us, I could see the next pair of drovers working diligently to keep the cattle near them calm.

Wiping dusty sweat from my face, I peered at the steel-gray horizon. We had traveled more than 700 miles along the Chisholm Trail without major incident, so as I figured it, we were past due for trouble. I recalled my last cattle drive—the first I had ever run—where rustlers⁴ had constantly dogged our footsteps. I had learned to sleep with one eye open, realizing that whenever things seemed under control on the trail, danger generally lurked directly over the next bluff.

As if reading my thoughts, lightning spiked sharply, leaving a singed, smoking circle in the sparse grass nearby. The two nearest longhorns bellowed and bolted, clashing their horns against each other in their frenzied scramble to escape. The cattle behind us charged after them, flowing like a widening river away from the trail. Immediately I wheeled Banner, and we dashed after the renegade herd. It was imperative that we reached the leaders and turned them, or the cattle would be lost forever.

"Jesse!" Hugh's voice sliced sharply through the heavy thundering of hooves. I glanced over my shoulder and discerned him inclining on his horse, in flat pursuit of the stampeding herd. He pointed at the ground approximately 50 yards ahead of me. Through the turbulent dust, I observed countless gopher holes gouged into the dry, compacted ground. Terror shot through me as I reckoned that one hoof in a hole would propel Banner and me to the ground, directly in the path of the trampling cattle.

"Jesse, let me take the lead!" Hugh was shouting again as he slapped his reins against his horse. I recognized that Hugh's expertise drastically exceeded mine, but something in me rebelled. A life on the trail was all I had ever aspired to, and I could not shirk from the inherent⁵ hazards. "I've got this!" I hollered back, leaning into Banner's neck.

As the cattle pounded beside us, Banner and I dashed over the gopher field. Adrenaline fired through me as I guided Banner between the holes. Upon reaching the leaders, I raised my rope and cracked it in the air. Relief flooded through me as the lead longhorns obligingly turned to the right, gradually slowing their pace. Hugh and a couple of other drovers helped form a circle around the herd, and we guided them back to the trail. As I rode by Hugh, I tipped my hat, and he returned the gesture with a grin. I had proven my mettle,⁶ and I knew I was as ready as I could be for whatever additional perils might menace us on the trail ahead.

Go to the Next Page

- ¹ ominous: foreboding or menacing
² drover: a person who drives cattle or other animals
³ errant: straying from the intended route
⁴ rustlers: cattle thieves
⁵ inherent: belonging naturally or inevitably to something
⁶ mettle: courage

Two Tramps in Mud Time

by Robert Frost

Out of the mud two strangers came
And caught me splitting wood in the yard.
And one of them put me off my aim
By hailing cheerily "Hit them hard!"
I knew pretty well why he had dropped behind
And let the other go on a way.
I knew pretty well what he had in mind:
He wanted to take my job for pay.

Good blocks of oak it was I split,
As large around as the chopping block;
And every piece I squarely hit
Fell splinterless as a cloven¹ rock.
The blows that a life of self-control
Spare to strike for the common good,
That day, giving a loose my soul,
I spent on the unimportant wood.

The sun was warm but the wind was chill.
You know how it is with an April day
When the sun is out and the wind is still,
You're one month on in the middle of May.
But if you so much as dare to speak,
A cloud comes over the sunlit arch,
A wind comes off a frozen peak,
And you're two months back in the middle of March.

A bluebird comes tenderly up to alight
And fronts the wind to unruffle a plume,
His song so pitched as not to excite
A single flower as yet to bloom.
It is snowing a flake: and he half knew
Winter was only playing possum.²
Except in color he isn't blue,
But he wouldn't advise a thing to blossom.

Go to the Next Page

The water for which we may have to look
 In summertime with a witching wand,³
 In every wheelrut's now a brook,
 In every print of a hoof a pond.
 Be glad of water, but don't forget
 The lurking frost in the earth beneath
 That will steal forth after the sun is set
 And show on the water its crystal teeth.

The time when most I loved my task
 The two must make me love it more
 By coming with what they came to ask.
 You'd think I never had felt before
 The weight of an ax-head poised aloft,
 The grip of earth on outspread feet,
 The life of muscles rocking soft
 And smooth and moist in vernal heat.

Out of the woods two hulking tramps
 (From sleeping God knows where last night,
 But not long since in the lumber camps).
 They thought all chopping was theirs of right.
 Men of the woods and lumberjacks,
 They judged me by their appropriate tool.
 Except as a fellow handled an ax
 They had no way of knowing a fool.

Nothing on either side was said.
 They knew they had but to stay their stay
 And all their logic would fill my head:
 As that I had no right to play
 With what was another man's work for gain.
 My right might be love but theirs was need.
 And where the two exist in twain⁴
 Theirs was the better right—agreed.

But yield who will to their separation,
 My object in living is to unite
 My avocation⁵ and my vocation⁶
 As my two eyes make one in sight.
 Only where love and need are one,
 And the work is play for mortal stakes,
 Is the deed ever really done
 For Heaven and the future's sakes.

¹ cloven: split

² playing possum: pretending to be dead

³ witching wand: a pole used to locate water

⁴ exist in twain: both exist

⁵ avocation: hobby

⁶ vocation: career

10. Which major theme do "A Life on the Trail" and "Two Tramps in Mud Time" share?
- A People should work together to overcome challenges.
 - B People should do the work that they love, even if it is difficult.
 - C People should show courage when they face dangerous situations.
 - D People should appreciate all experiences in life, even the unhappy ones.
11. Which pair of events from "A Life on the Trail" and "Two Tramps in Mud Time" **best** shows how the two works share a common theme?
- A In "A Life on the Trail," Jesse worries about the gopher field. In "Two Tramps in Mud Time," the speaker worries about cold weather.
 - B In "A Life on the Trail," Jesse refuses to let Hugh take the lead. In "Two Tramps in Mud Time," the speaker refuses to let the tramps chop the wood.
 - C In "A Life on the Trail," Jesse speculates that trouble will arise on the trail. In "Two Tramps in Mud Time," the speaker speculates that the tramps will ask him to hire them.
 - D In "A Life on the Trail," Jesse acknowledges that Hugh has experience with cattle drives. In "Two Tramps in Mud Time," the speaker acknowledges that the tramps have experience in lumber camps.

The following content will be used for items 12 - 16

Read these paragraphs from a student's essay.

Dance for Fun and Fitness

[1]Exercise is an important part of a healthy lifestyle, but people often wonder how to get started. [2]Dance can be an easy way to: get fit and have fun at the same time. [3]Studies have shown that dancing benefits both the body and our mind. [4]Three health benefits top the list: flexibility, strength, and endurance. [5]Dance has psychological benefits as well, such as: stress reduction and increased self-confidence. [6]There are many popular styles of dance: ballet, hip hop, jazz, and tap, but there are also many lesser-known types. [7]There is truly something for everyone in the world of dance.

[8]People who are just getting started with dance should determine what kinds of dance classes are available and would have interested them. [9]For people who are more interested in getting fit than in learn specific dance moves, dance fitness classes at a local gym may be the best option.

[10]People who want to learn a particular dance style may benefit more from a class at a dance studio. [11]Many places will let people watch a class or even to try it out before signing up, so that they can see if it is right for them.

[12]While it can be fun to dance with other people, it is not necessary to go to a dance studio or gym to get a good workout. [13]If you have a video game console, you should get a dance game.

[14]Dance games can help people keep track of their progress. [15]Alternatively, people can just turn on their favorite music and dance in the comfort of their own homes. [16]Whatever the method chosen, dance is a great way to have fun and get fit!

12. Which of these sentences uses a colon correctly?

- A Sentence 2
- B Sentence 4
- C Sentence 5
- D Sentence 6

13. Which sentence uses correct verb tense agreement?

- A Sentence 8
- B Sentence 9
- C Sentence 10
- D Sentence 11

14. Which revision of Sentence 3 uses appropriate parallel structure?

- A Studies have shown that dancing benefits both the body and the mind.
- B Studies have shown that dancing benefits both the body and our minds.
- C Studies have shown that dancing benefits both our bodies and our mind.
- D Studies have shown that dancing benefits both our bodies and the mind.

Go to the Next Page

15. Which revision of Sentence 13 **best** uses a formal style and an objective tone?
- A For people who have video game consoles, a dance game is the coolest option.
 - B People who have video game consoles should start playing some dance games.
 - C For people who have video game consoles, a dance game may be a good option.
 - D People who have video game consoles can have tons of fun playing dance games.
16. Which of these is the **most** precise and vivid way to write Sentence 14?
- A Dance games help people track changes in how they work out over different time periods.
 - B People can also use dance games to track the progress of their workouts and fitness goals.
 - C Some people also track their workout goals by using various types of dance games that are now on the market.
 - D Many dance games can provide graphs to track how often or for how long a person works out over a period of time.

The following content will be used for items 17 - 21

Here is a passage about electric vehicles. Read the passage. Then answer the questions.

Electric Vehicles: Has the Car of the Future Arrived?

Electric vehicles, or EVs, are more popular than ever. EVs are discussed on national news programs and make headline-worthy appearances at major auto shows. So it might surprise you to learn that EVs have actually been around since the mid-1800s. With advances in gasoline combustion engine¹ technology, however, electric cars had all but vanished from the streets of the United States by the 1930s.

Fuel crises in the 1970s and 1980s led to renewed interest in electric vehicles, and more recently, increases in gas prices and concern for the environment have again led to a resurgence in the popularity of electric cars. And there are plenty of good reasons for this interest too.

Unlike gasoline-powered cars, electric cars are fueled by—naturally—electricity. Not having a combustion engine means big benefits to car owners, the biggest of which may be lower fuel costs. A recent study by Scientists for a Better America found that EVs can save their owners upwards of \$1,000 per year on fuel costs, as compared to an average gas-powered car running at 27 miles per gallon. Purchasing an electric car today could save around \$13,000 over the life of the vehicle.

Combustion engines run annoyingly loudly, waste precious fossil fuels, and spew chemicals that are bad for the environment. EVs, however, are quiet and produce no greenhouse gas-causing emissions.² This doesn't necessarily mean they are completely harmless to the environment, however. "If the electricity used to charge an electric vehicle is generated from coal, the net carbon emissions³ of the electric vehicle are about the same as those of a gasoline vehicle," says John Hagen, an analyst at the American Center for Renewable Energy. "However, there are certainly much cleaner sources of electricity you could use, so an electric vehicle could potentially have much lower carbon emissions."

With such impressive fuel savings and environmental benefits, why aren't we all driving around in electric cars? The latest study by Green Technology Polling may shed some light. While 60% of respondents in their 20s said they preferred alternative-power cars, only 2% of those said they would choose a purely electric car over a gas-electricity hybrid.

Sticker shock may be one reason first-time car buyers are scared away from electric vehicles, as they are typically priced higher than comparable combustion-engine cars. And since EVs are still relatively rare, finding a used one can be difficult, making the purchase of a new car the only practical option for most buyers. However, lower fuel costs over the life of the car combined with federal (and sometimes state) tax incentives can make up for most, if not all, of the higher up-front costs, depending on how long the car is kept.

The ability to travel longer distances and transport heavier loads are also factors that currently favor gas-powered cars over EVs. While the average gasoline-powered car can travel around 300 miles on one tank of gas, most electric vehicles currently on the market need to recharge after about 100 to 200 miles of travel—and since transporting a greater amount of weight consumes more fuel, a vehicle transporting a heavy load would need to recharge even sooner. According to the Green Technology Polling study, 65% of respondents want their electric cars to be able to travel over 300 miles on one charge, and a majority also want to be able to fully charge their cars within two hours. Most EVs on the market today take about eight hours to charge fully.

Some auto makers are already responding, however, with EVs that will be able to travel over 300 miles on one charge and be charged in less time. These new EVs are expected to hit the market within the next few years. As the demand for electric vehicles grows, the availability of lower-cost, high-speed home chargers, as well as public charging stations, can also be expected to increase.

Go to the Next Page

Whether the benefits of EVs outweigh their drawbacks is an issue that should be weighed by any prospective buyer. But their surging popularity ensures that electric cars are probably here to stay. Tom Jackson, president of the American Electric Vehicles Club, summed up why people are increasingly interested in electric cars: "People enjoy trying cutting-edge technology. They get excited about the idea of trying something new, and then they gradually learn to appreciate the financial and environmental benefits."

¹ gasoline combustion engine: engine that burns gasoline

² greenhouse gas-causing emissions: chemicals that tend to combine with others to create gases that trap heat in Earth's atmosphere

³ net carbon emissions: the amounts of the main greenhouse gas-causing element that are added to the atmosphere by the process of powering the vehicle

17. Which of these ideas from the passage **best** shows that electric vehicles are a wise investment for consumers?

- A the statistic that 60% of respondents in their 20s said they preferred alternative-power cars
- B the statistic that electric vehicles can save their owners more than \$1,000 per year on fuel costs
- C the quotation from the president of the American Electric Vehicles Club saying that people "gradually learn to appreciate the financial and environmental benefits" of electric vehicles
- D the quotation from an analyst at the American Center for Renewable Energy saying that an electric vehicle "could potentially have much lower carbon emissions" than a gasoline-powered one

18. Read this sentence from the passage.

Combustion engines run annoyingly loudly, waste precious fossil fuels, and spew chemicals that are bad for the environment.

The author's use of the words *annoyingly*, *waste*, and *spew* creates a tone of

- A agitation
- B eagerness
- C mockery
- D objectivity

19. According to the author, why do many people choose to purchase gasoline-powered vehicles rather than electric ones?

- A Gasoline-powered vehicles run more quietly.
- B Gasoline-powered vehicles cost less to operate.
- C Gasoline-powered vehicles can travel farther without refueling.
- D Gasoline-powered vehicles can generate lower levels of carbon emissions.

Go to the Next Page

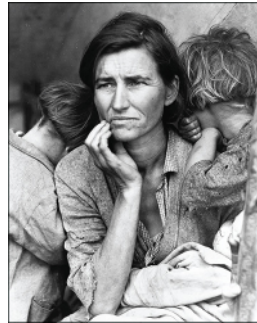
20. Which statement from the passage **best** supports the conclusion that driving an electric vehicle can be inconvenient?
- A EVs are discussed on national news programs and make headline-worthy appearances at major auto shows.
 - B EVs, however, are quiet and produce no greenhouse gas-causing emissions.
 - C Most EVs on the market today take about eight hours to charge fully.
 - D Whether the benefits of EVs outweigh their drawbacks is an issue that should be weighed by any prospective buyer.
21. The information in the passage suggests that owning an electric vehicle would **most likely** be a good choice for
- A a musician who tours the country for a living
 - B a salesperson who travels regionally throughout the week
 - C a secretary who commutes a short distance to work each day
 - D a farm worker who hauls large loads of crops and farm equipment

The following content will be used for items 22 - 25

Here is a passage about how a famous photograph was taken. Read the passage. Then answer the questions.

Starving Pea Pickers

by Elizabeth Partridge



Photograph of "Destitute pea pickers in California. A 32 year old mother of seven children" by Dorothea Lange, March 1936. Courtesy of Library of Congress Prints and Photographs Division.

"There are moments such as these when time stands still. All you do is hold your breath and hope it will wait for you."

Dorothea Lange tightened her grip on the steering wheel and peered through the rain beating against the windshield. It was the end of a cold, miserable winter. She had been traveling alone for a month photographing migrant farmworkers in California. Now her camera bags were packed and she was heading home. On the seat beside her was a box full of exposed film, ready to be mailed back to Washington, D.C. Her time was up, and she was worked out, tired to the bone.

It was early March 1936. The Great Depression and terrible dust storms in the Midwest had torn tens of thousands of farmers from their land. They had packed up a few belongings and come to California, driving battered old cars or pickup trucks, riding the rails, or tramping along the road, thumbing rides. Some came alone, but many brought their families. They were looking for work, any kind of work, to keep from starving. What they knew was farming, so they headed for the rich agricultural fields of the West.

Once they made it to California they moved from county to county following the ripening crops, earning as little as four dollars a week picking peaches, plums, potatoes, and cotton. Homes for the migrants were old tents or cardboard boxes and flat pieces of tin thrown together into a shelter. People washed themselves in the same ponds and irrigation ditches they drew their drinking water from. They went to the bathroom in wooden outhouses or they hid behind bushes.

The government had hired Dorothea to take pictures of the migrants' living and working conditions. They worked sixteen-hour days, and so did she. She began at sunup and photographed until the evening light faded from the fields. By the end of each day, she was worn out from the long hours and the misery she had seen. But the next morning she woke up early and began all over again.

But now Dorothea's trip was nearly over. As the miles passed, she stared out at the wet and gleaming highway stretching ahead of her. The rhythmic sound of the windshield wipers filled her with relief. Sixty-five miles an hour would get her back to her family in seven hours. Finally she could take her mind off her work and think of home.

A homemade sign flashed by—PEA PICKERS' CAMP. She didn't want to stop, and she didn't. But as she drove, she started to argue with herself.

"Dorothea, how about that camp back there?"

Go to the Next Page

"To turn back certainly is not necessary. Haven't you plenty of photographs on this subject? Isn't this just one more of the same?"

Twenty miles later, almost without realizing what she was doing, she made a U-turn and headed back to the camp. "I was following instinct, not reason. I drove into that wet and soggy camp and parked my car like a homing pigeon."

A string of dirty tents sprawled across a desolate field, pitched on the bare, wet ground with no wooden floors to keep out the dampness. Piles of rubbish were heaped behind the tents. Old ramshackle cars were parked in the mud. Just a stone's throw away was the prosperous, cozy town of Nipomo. The small town ignored the migrants' camp that had sprung up next to them, uninvited and unwanted.

A woman and her four children sat listlessly in a lean-to shelter on the edge of the camp. Dorothea went straight to them with her camera. The woman didn't ask any questions, but she told Dorothea that freezing rain and sleet had ruined the pea crop. There was no work, and they had just sold the tires from the car to buy food. For the past several weeks they had been living on frozen vegetables from the fields. In the camp at Shafter, California, the older children had learned to throw rocks at the small sparrows, killing them and knocking them out of the low, branching trees. When the sparrows were cooked up in a stew, the younger children didn't realize what they were eating. But at the Nipomo camp, with only tall eucalyptus trees nearby, even these morsels of bird meat were unobtainable.

Dorothea took only a few pictures, moving closer and closer to the desperate and hungry family. Then she packed up her camera without approaching any of the other pea pickers. It wasn't necessary. She knew she had just recorded the essence¹ of her month-long assignment. She climbed back into her car and headed for home.

Waking early the next morning, Dorothea pushed aside her deep weariness and hurried into the darkroom. Haunted by what she had seen at the pea pickers' camp, she knew she needed to act immediately. Being with her family would have to wait. Making prints of the migrant mother and her children was more important.

With the photographs barely dry, she rushed to the city editor of the *San Francisco News* and told him that rain had ruined the pea crop, stranding several thousand pea pickers. Tires, clothes, and even bedding had been sold just to buy a little food. The paper ran the story on March 10, using her photos. The article was picked up and carried in newspapers across the country.

The response to the newspaper article was instantaneous and powerful. Seeing the desperate, helpless mother unable to feed her children shocked Americans nationwide. They were appalled that the very people who provided food for American families were themselves starving. The federal government acted immediately, shipping twenty thousand pounds of food to the California fields.

Dorothea felt a flood of relief and satisfaction that she had helped the starving pea pickers. But she had no way of knowing then that *Migrant Mother* would become her most famous image, reproduced thousands of times all over the world. To many, it came to symbolize the despair and uncertainty of the Great Depression.

Dorothea continued as a photographer until her death in 1965, crisscrossing America, and later the world, with her camera. Some of her most revealing images are her photographs of children. With patience and compassion, she captured the quiet sorrows and joys of children everywhere. Their vulnerability² must have touched the tender, unprotected places Dorothea carried inside from her own childhood. She knew, firsthand, the courage it took to meet bitter times.

¹ essence: real or ultimate meaning

² vulnerability: ability to be easily harmed

22. Which statement **best** expresses a claim the author makes about the *Migrant Mother* photograph?
- A The *Migrant Mother* photograph caused quite a controversy because of its sensitive subject matter.
 - B The *Migrant Mother* photograph was a powerful image that had a considerable effect on those who viewed it.
 - C The fact that Dorothea Lange took the *Migrant Mother* photograph at the end of her assignment added to its significance.
 - D The impact of the *Migrant Mother* photograph would have been greater if Dorothea Lange had used the name of the mother in its title.
23. Which of these **best** explains why the author begins the passage with a description of Dorothea Lange driving home rather than a description of the migrant farmworkers?
- A to better suggest how Dorothea's life would change after her stop at the pea pickers' camp
 - B to better convey Dorothea's feelings of being compelled to stop and photograph the pea pickers' camp
 - C to better contrast Dorothea's circumstances with those of people who were starving during the Great Depression
 - D to better describe one of Dorothea's photographic techniques for showing how people were suffering during the Great Depression

24. Read this sentence from the passage.

I drove into that wet and soggy camp and parked my car like a homing pigeon.

Which of these **best** explains the effect of the phrase "like a homing pigeon" in the sentence?

- A It emphasizes how strongly Dorothea Lange felt drawn to the work camp.
 - B It describes how cautious Dorothea Lange had become because of the bad weather conditions.
 - C It suggests that Dorothea Lange felt as free as a bird because she was on her way home after a long assignment.
 - D It implies that Dorothea Lange viewed this camp from a different perspective than the other work camps she had visited.
25. Which detail from the passage **best** supports the conclusion that Dorothea Lange cared about improving the conditions for migrant farmworkers?
- A She knew she had just recorded the essence of her month-long assignment.
 - B Haunted by what she had seen at the pea pickers' camp, she knew she needed to act immediately.
 - C With patience and compassion, she captured the quiet sorrows and joys of children everywhere.
 - D She knew, firsthand, the courage it took to meet bitter times.

Go to the Next Page

26. Read this sentence.

Competing in the state soccer finals for the first time, the appreciative fans welcomed the regional champions with a thunderous ovation as the players ran onto the field.

Which of these shows the **best** way to rewrite the sentence?

- A** The appreciative fans, who were competing in the state soccer finals for the first time, welcomed the regional champions as the players with a thunderous ovation ran onto the field.
- B** The appreciative fans welcomed the regional champions as the players, who were competing in the state soccer finals for the first time with a thunderous ovation, ran onto the field.
- C** The appreciative fans, who were competing in the state soccer finals for the first time, welcomed the regional champions with a thunderous ovation as the players ran onto the field.
- D** The appreciative fans welcomed the regional champions, who were competing in the state soccer finals for the first time, with a thunderous ovation as the players ran onto the field.

27. Which sentence uses a semicolon correctly?

- A** Dana needs to submit two more documents; a copy of her exam results and a signed permission slip from a parent or guardian.
- B** Achieving success in the field of athletics requires personal commitment and sacrifice; anything less will result in mediocre performance.
- C** When Eric realized he needed to replace his outdated computer; he researched the available options before deciding which model to purchase.
- D** The amateur talent competition is to be broadcast live tomorrow evening; and I have rescheduled an appointment so I can be home when the show airs.

28. Read the question and choose the correct answer.

Which sentence contains a misspelled word?

- A** The candidate refused to concede the election until all the votes were tallied.
- B** The powerful engine made it easy to propell the boat through the turbulent waters.
- C** Hamilton was hesitant about taking biology because he is squeamish about dissecting animals.
- D** After a series of remarkable discoveries, the researcher achieved great renown in the medical field.

Go to the Next Page

29. Which sentence contains a misspelled word?

- A** As part of the application process, Kim had to verify her prior employment as an administrative aide.
- B** What one individual percieves as a trivial issue, another may regard as a matter of great consequence.
- C** When Ben complained of aching muscles, his physician recommended vitamin supplements as a potential remedy.
- D** Due to treacherous road conditions, the authorities took the precaution of barricading the entrance to the mountain pass.

30. Read the question and choose the correct answer.

Which sentence uses correct capitalization?

- A** The Cuban Missile Crisis was the closest the world ever came to Nuclear War.
- B** The Age of Reason was an era characterized by a focus on the scientific method.
- C** One of the decisive battles of the American Civil War was the Battle Of Gettysburg.
- D** During The Great Depression, millions of people throughout the world were unemployed.

This is the end of the test.