Questions 1–12. Carefully read the following passage and answer the accompanying questions. The passage is an excerpt from an essay that appeared in a 20th-century book on violence in America.

On September 26, 1872, three mounted men rode up to the gate of the Kansas City Fair, which was enjoying a huge crowd of perhaps 10,000 people. The bandits shot at the ticket seller, hit a small girl in the leg, and made off for the woods with something less than a thousand dollars. It was high-handed, and it endangered the lives of a whole host of holiday-minded people for comparatively little reward.

What makes the robbery and the violence notable is not the crime itself but the way it was reported in the Kansas City Times by one John N. Edwards. In his front-page story he branded the robbery “so diabolically daring and so utterly in contempt of fear that we are bound to admire it and revere its perpetrators.”

Two days later the outlaws were being compared by the Times with knights of King Arthur’s Round Table:

“It was as though three bandits had come to us from storied Odenwald, with the halo of medieval chivalry upon their garments and shown us how the things were done that poets sing of. Nowhere else in the United States or in the civilized world, probably, could this thing have been done.”

Quite likely this deed was perpetrated by the James brothers: Jesse and Frank, and a confederate. The details really do not matter. What pertains is the attitude of the innocent toward the uncertainly identified guilty. The act had been perpetrated by violent, lawless men. If the Times is any indication, a respectable section of people approved of their action. No one, of course, thought to ask the little girl with the shattered leg how she felt about such courage. Nearly 17 months later, Edwards was quoted in the St. Louis Dispatch as preferring the Western highwayman to the Eastern, for “he has more qualities that attract admiration and win respect . . . This comes from locality . . . which breeds strong, hardy men—men who risk much, who have friends in high places, and who go riding over the land, taking all chances that come in the way.” The purpose here is not to belabor one reasonably anonymous newspaperman of nearly a century ago, but merely to point up a fact—and a problem—of the American frontier.

The frontier placed a premium on independent action and individual reliance. The whole history of the American frontier is a narrative of taking what was there to be taken. The timid never gathered riches, the polite nearly never. The men who first carved the wilderness into land claims and town lots were the men who moved in the face of dangers, gathering as they progressed. The emphasis naturally came to be placed on gathering and not on procedures. Great tales of gigantic attainments abound in this frontier
story; equally adventurous tales of creative plundering mark the march from Jamestown to the Pacific. It was a period peopled by giants, towers of audacity with insatiable appetites. The heroes are not the men of moderate attitudes, not the town planners and commercial builders, not the farmers nor the ministers nor the teachers. The heroes of the period, handed along to us with all the luster of a golden baton, are the mighty runners from Mt. Olympus who ran without looking back, without concern about social values or anywhere they might be going except onward.

We revere these heroes because they were men of vast imagination and daring. We have also inherited their blindness and their excesses.

1. It can be inferred that the speaker knows the facts about the incident in Kansas City on September 26, 1872 because he
(A) was an eyewitness to the events described.
(B) happened to be a visitor to the fair.
(C) interviewed the ticket seller.
(D) read about it in a newspaper.
(E) was related to the girl who got shot.

2. In which of the following ways does the sentence that starts “It was highhanded . . .” (line 4) differ from the other sentences in the paragraph?
I. It is a compound sentence.
II. It expresses the opinion of the speaker.
III. It employs alliterative language.
(A) I only
(B) III only
(C) I and II only
(D) II and III only
(E) I, II, and III

3. In line 8 “the way it was reported” refers to
(A) the appearance of the story on the front page.
(B) John N. Edwards’ qualifications to write the story.
(C) the reporter’s praise of the bandits.
(D) the flowery language used by the reporter.
(E) the matter-of-fact tone in which the story was written.

4. In lines 7–17, the speaker’s attitude toward John N. Edwards and his newspaper can best be described as one of
(A) outright scorn.
(B) profound disillusion.
(C) extreme hatred.
(D) honest skepticism.
(E) exaggerated uneasiness.
5. Which of the following rhetorical devices is most in evidence in lines 12–17?

(A) An inspiring myth
(B) An extended analogy
(C) A parable
(D) A caricature
(E) An annotation

6. Which of the following best describes the rhetorical effect of the sentence beginning “Quite likely . . .” (line 18)?

(A) To restate the main idea of the passage
(B) To reinforce a theory stated earlier in the passage
(C) To shift the focus of the passage to an entirely new topic
(D) To emphasize the foolishness of the preceding quotation
(E) To endorse the position taken by the Kansas City newspaper

7. The phrase “such courage” (line 24) can best be described as an example of

(A) a subtle use of irony
(B) a metaphorical allusion
(C) a witty analogy
(D) a paradox
(E) an oxymoron

8. In the context of the passage, the word “innocent” (line 20) can be interpreted to mean all of the following EXCEPT

(A) gullible people.
(B) those who cannot make up their minds.
(C) individuals who don’t know right from wrong.
(D) uncritical readers.
(E) simple-minded people.

9. The quotation from the St. Louis newspaper (lines 26–29) serves the author’s purposes in which of the following ways?

(A) It makes a case for more accuracy in newspaper writing.
(B) It makes clear the author’s intention to destroy Edwards’ career as a reporter.
(C) It further illustrates the thinking of many Americans.
(D) It reinforces the author’s view expressed earlier that the bandits were “violent” and “lawless.”
(E) It provides a generalization on which the author will comment in the next paragraph.

10. The author mentions “creative plundering” (line 39) as an example of which of the following?

(A) Dividing up land for private property
(B) Earning fortunes on the frontier
(C) ignoring dangers to life and limb
(D) “independent action and individual reliance” (lines 32–33)
(E) “taking what there was to be taken” (lines 33–34)
11. The conclusions drawn in the last paragraph (lines 47–48) contribute to the unity of the passage in which of the following ways?

(A) They reiterate a similar idea stated early in the passage.
(B) They justify the lawlessness that dominated the frontier.
(C) They indicate the similarity between frontier people and the knights of King Arthur.
(D) They explain why the bandits in Kansas City were admired instead of condemned.
(E) They mock the values of the frontier just as the author has mocked John N. Edwards.

12. As described in the passage, the bandits, the Knights of the Round Table, and the people of the frontier all share which of the following?

(A) A concern for upholding their reputations
(B) An intense commitment to strive for their goals
(C) Uncertainty about their position in society
(D) A sentimental attachment to the past
(E) A reckless disregard of the truth

Questions 13–23. Carefully read the following passage and answer the accompanying questions. This passage is a speech delivered in 1873 by the renowned social reformer and advocate for women's suffrage, Susan B. Anthony.

Friends and fellow citizens:

I stand before you tonight under indictment for the alleged crime of having voted in the last presidential election, without having a lawful right to vote. It shall be my work this evening to prove to you that in thus voting, I not only committed no crime, but, instead, simply exercised my citizen's rights, guaranteed to me and all United States citizens by the National Constitution, beyond the power of any State to deny . . . . The preamble of the Federal Constitution says:

“We, the people of the United States, in order to form a more perfect union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquillity, provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America.”

It was we, the people; not we, the white male citizens; nor yet we, the male citizens; but we, the whole people, who formed the Union. And we formed it, not to give the blessings of liberty, but to secure them; not the half of ourselves and the half of our posterity, but to the whole people—women as well as men. And it is downright mockery to talk to women of their enjoyment of the blessings of liberty while they are denied the use of the only means of securing them provided by this democratic-republican government—the ballot.
For any state to make sex a qualification that must ever result in the dis-
enfranchisement of one entire half of the people is to pass a bill of attain­
der,\(^1\) or an \textit{ex post facto} law,\(^2\) and is therefore a violation of the supreme law
(25) of the land. By it the blessings of liberty are forever withheld from women
and their female posterity. To them this government has no just powers
derived from the consent of the governed. To them this government is not
a democracy. It is not a republic. It is an odious aristocracy; a hateful oli-
garchy\(^3\) of sex; the most hateful aristocracy ever established on the face of
(30) the globe; an oligarchy of wealth, where the rich govern the poor. An oli-
garchy of learning, where the educated govern the ignorant, or even an oli-
garchy of race, where the Saxon rules the African, might be endured; but
this oligarchy of sex, which makes father, brothers, husbands, sons, the oli-
garchs over the mother and sisters, the wife and daughters of every house-
hold—which ordains all men sovereign, all women subjects, carries
dissension, discord and rebellion into every home of the nation.

Webster, Worcester and Bouvier all define a citizen to be a person in the
United States, entitled to vote and to hold office. The only question left to
be settled now is: Are women persons? And I hardly believe any of our
(40) opponents will have the hardihood to say they are not. Being persons, then,
women are citizens; and no State has a right to make any law, or to enforce
an old law, that shall abridge their privileges or immunities. Hence, every
discrimination against women in the constitutions and laws of the several
States is today null and void, precisely as in every one against negroes.

\(^1\) An act that takes away one’s civil rights.
\(^2\) A law that imposes punishment for an act not punishable when it was committed.
\(^3\) The exercise of power in the hands of a privileged few.

13. The opening sentence of the passage (lines 2–4) performs which of the
following rhetorical functions?

I. It states the main idea of the passage.
II. It provides a reason for delivering the speech.
III. It reveals the speaker’s mood.

(A) I only
(B) III only
(C) I and II only
(D) II and III only
(E) I, II, and III

14. Which of the following phrases does the author use to support her claim
that she is innocent of committing a crime?

(A) “under indictment” (line 2)
(B) “the last presidential election” (line 3)
(C) “exercised my \textit{citizen’s rights}” (lines 5–6)
(D) “form a more perfect union” (lines 9–10)
(E) “establish justice” (line 10)
19. The primary rhetorical purpose of quoting the Federal Constitution can best be described as
   (A) an emotional appeal.
   (B) evidence to support an earlier assertion.
   (C) a use of elegant words to earn the good will of the audience.
   (D) up-to-date background information.
   (E) an opportunity to weigh both sides of the argument.

16. In the preamble (lines 9-13), which of the following words is parallel in function to “establish” (line 10)?
   (A) “union” (line 10)
   (B) “domestic” (line 10)
   (C) “promote” (line 11)
   (D) “general” (line 11)
   (E) “ordain” (line 12)

17. Throughout the second paragraph (lines 14-21), the rhetorical strategy most in evidence is
   (A) antithesis
   (B) abstract allusion
   (C) sentimentality
   (D) euphemism
   (E) extended metaphor

18. The phrase “downright mockery” (line 18) is reinforced by the author’s later reference to
   (A) “this democratic-republican government” (lines 20-21)
   (B) “ex post facto law” (line 24)
   (C) “supreme law of the land” (lines 24-25)
   (D) “blessings of liberty are forever withheld” (line 25)
   (E) “female posterity” (line 26)

19. Lines 22-25 contain which of the following?
   (A) Two independent clauses
   (B) A single periodic sentence
   (C) An analogy
   (D) Understatement
   (E) A rhetorical question

20. By comparing an “oligarchy of sex” (lines 28-29) with an “oligarchy of race” (lines 31-32) the speaker primarily means to suggest that
   (A) racial discrimination is tolerable; sexual discrimination isn’t
   (B) racism needs to be abolished
   (C) America has a long tradition of discriminatory practices against minorities
   (D) our country’s democracy is being torn apart
   (E) equality in America is a myth, not a reality
21. The point of view expressed in “It is an odious . . .the poor” (lines 28–30) is that of
(A) the framers of the Constitution
(B) political scientists
(C) citizens who exercise their right to vote
(D) all present-day and future women
(E) the author

22. The organization of the last paragraph (lines 37–44) can best be described as a
(A) question followed by several possible answers.
(B) series of premises leading to a logical conclusion.
(C) generalization supported by illustrative details.
(D) hypothesis proven by factual data.
(E) sequence of truths from which it may be possible to draw an inference.

23. The tone of the passage as a whole can best be described as
(A) proud and idealistic.
(B) petty and inflexible.
(C) pompous but generally cautious.
(D) embarrassed but self-righteous.
(E) angry and resentful.

Questions 24—34. Carefully read the following passage and answer the accompanying questions. This passage is taken from a 20th-century book on the history and culture of the Kiowa Indians.

Yellowstone, it seemed to me, was the top of the world, a region of deep lakes and dark timber, canyons and waterfalls. But, beautiful as it is, one might have the sense of confinement there. The skyline in all directions is close at hand, the high wall of the woods and deep cleavages of shade. There is a perfect freedom in the mountains, but it belongs to the eagle and the elk, the badger and the bear. The Kiowas reckoned their stature by the distance they could see, and they were bent and blind in the wilderness.

Descending eastward, the highland meadows are a stairway to the plain. In July the inland slope of the Rockies is luxuriant with flax and buckwheat, stonecrop and larkspur. The earth unfolds and the limit of the land recedes. Clusters of trees, and animals grazing far in the distance, cause the vision to reach away and wonder to build upon the mind. The sun follows a longer course in the day, and the sky is immense beyond all comparison. The great billowing clouds that sail upon it are shadows that move upon the grain like water, dividing light. Farther down, in the land of the Crows and Blackfeet, the plain is yellow. Sweet clover takes hold of the hills and bends upon itself to cover and seal the soil. There the Kiowas paused on the way; they had come to the place where they must change their lives. The sun is at home on the plains. Precisely there does it have the certain character of a god.

When the Kiowas came to the land of the Crows, they could see the dark lees of the hills at dawn across the Bighorn River, the profusion of light on
the grain shelves, the oldest deity ranging after the solstices. Not yet would
they veer southward to the caldron of the land that lay below; they must
wean their blood from the northern winter and hold the mountains a while
longer in their view. . . .

A dark mist lay over the Black Hills, and the land was like iron. At the top
of a ridge I caught sight of Devil’s Tower upthrust against the gray sky as if
in the birth of time the core of the earth had broken through its crust and
the motion of the world was begun.

24. The diction and content of the passage suggest that the speaker is most
likely
(A) a tourist on an Indian reservation.
(B) a botanist studying plant life in Yellowstone.
(C) a Native American visiting the land of his ancestors.
(D) a student of Indian customs and traditions.
(E) a historian returning to a familiar place.

25. The main rhetorical function of the last sentence in paragraph 1
(lines 6–7) is
(A) to provide a transition to the next paragraph.
(B) to support the main idea of the passage.
(C) to introduce a contradiction that needs to be explained later.
(D) to illustrate an idea presented earlier in the paragraph.
(E) to present a thesis that will be developed later in the passage.

26. In line 8, “Descending” modifies
(A) “highland” (line 8).
(B) “meadows” (line 8).
(C) “stairway” (line 8).
(D) “plain” (line 8).
(E) “slope” (line 9).

27. Which of the following best describes the rhetorical function of the first
sentence of the second paragraph (line 8)?
(A) It shifts the focus of the passage.
(B) It reiterates the main idea of the preceding paragraph.
(C) It conveys the speaker’s feelings about being in the wilderness.
(D) It dismisses the first paragraph as unimportant to the development of the
thesis.
(E) It emphasizes the speaker’s profound understanding of his subject.

28. Lines 12–15 contain which of the following rhetorical devices?
(A) Onomatopoeia and hyperbole
(B) Personification and euphemism
(C) Paradox and ambiguity
(D) Synecdoche and rhyme
(E) Metaphor and simile
29. The principal contrast employed by the author of the passage is between

(A) Kiowas and Crows.
(B) winter and summer.
(C) light plains and dark mountains.
(D) the past and the present.
(E) near and far.

30. The speaker's tone throughout the passage is best described as

(A) earnest and profound.
(B) reverent and poetic.
(C) sensible and scholarly.
(D) exotic and sentimental.
(E) sober and philosophical.

31. The sentences in lines 18–22 contain all of the following EXCEPT

(A) elaborate personification
(B) parallel syntax
(C) a subordinate clause
(D) direct comparison
(E) a balance of overstatement and understatement

32. In context, the phrase “wean their blood” (line 24) is referred to elsewhere as

(A) “reckoned their stature” (line 6)
(B) “bent and blind in the wilderness” (line 7)
(C) “wonder to build upon the mind” (line 12)
(D) “paused on their way” (line 17)
(E) “change their lives” (line 18)

33. The rhetorical style of the passage is best described as

(A) wordy and pedantic.
(B) ornate and flowery.
(C) graphic and graceful.
(D) terse and didactic.
(E) severe and classic.

34. The last paragraph (lines 26–29) contributes to the overall unity of the passage in which of the following ways?

I. It echoes the sense of darkness that dominated the first paragraph.
II. It describes the land in ways that recall earlier descriptions.
III. It brings the speaker’s perspective back into the narrative.

(A) II only
(B) III only
(C) I and II only
(D) I and III only
(E) I, II, and III