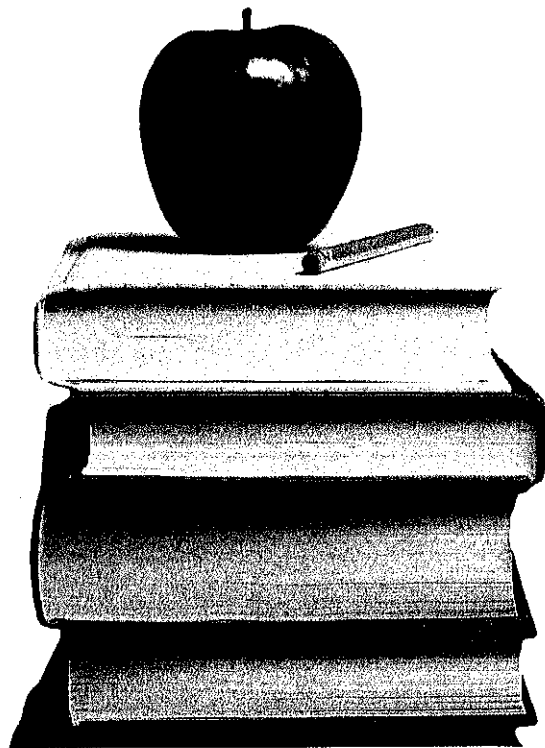


# FZSD English I



The

## EOC Assessment

following content will be used for items 1 – 6. Here is a passage about an early missile guidance system. Read the passage. Then answer the questions.

## “An Early Missile Guidance System”

In December of 1941, the United States of America entered World War II. During the next four years, the nation would be called upon to make great personal sacrifices and to arrive at innovative solutions to life and death problems on a global scale. The nation's creative energies were harnessed as they had never been before. Some of the ideas and plans that were implemented during that period were brilliant. Others were discarded as impractical. Some of the initiatives displayed a rare and brash boldness typical of the American spirit. The story you are about to read is one of these.

Early in the war the national's military began to think seriously about the development of a guided missile system of the type routinely used in military engagements today. The potential benefits were clear. An unmanned missile system would be cost-efficient, since people would not have to be trained to fly it. If we could guide an unmanned missile toward an enemy target, the likelihood of hitting the target would be increased. American lives would be preserved and enemy strength would be weakened. Also, our military knew that the Germans were working on an unmanned missile system. Thus, they urgently sought a solution to the guidance problem. A potential solution came from an unlikely source: Dr. B. F. Skinner, a nationally prominent psychologist.

Dr. Skinner made an appointment to demonstrate his system to a room full of high-level military decision makers. The demonstration was very successful. The guidance system was small and performed with high levels of accuracy on test targets. Then, one of the enthusiastic military observers asked for an explanation of how the system worked. Dr. Skinner responded by opening the case housing the system. Inside was a pigeon that had been trained to keep a pointer on a moving target. The pigeon controlled the pointer by pecking at a bar that determined the pointer's position. Dr. Skinner controlled the pigeon's behavior by the use of rewards. When the bird was performing the task successfully, small food pellets were automatically dispensed. This encouraged the bird to perform its assigned task as successfully as possible.

As you might guess, Dr. Skinner's solution was a bit too bold for adoption by the military. Nonetheless, in my view, it was an innovative solution to what at the time was a difficult problem to solve.

1. Read the summary about Dr. Skinner's role in developing an unmanned missile system.

Dr. Skinner, a prominent psychologist of the time, developed a possible solution for an unmanned missile system during World War II. He demonstrated his unmanned missile guidance system to an audience of high-level military personnel. Then, he showed the personnel how the system worked. A pigeon inside the case housing the system had been taught to keep a pointer on a moving target. When it performed well, it received small food pellets. After learning how Dr. Skinner's missile system operated, the military was not interested in developing the idea.

Which detail from the text is **most** important to add to this summary?

- A. It wasn't often that psychologists found solutions to military problems.
  - B. An unmanned missile system would preserve American lives and weaken the enemy.
  - C. Dr. Skinner's system was small and performed to a high degree of accuracy.
  - D. During World War II, the military wanted to develop an unmanned missile system.
2. What does the topic sentence of the last paragraph tell you about Dr. Skinner's plan?
    - A. It had many successful elements.
    - B. It had a high rate of accuracy.
    - C. It was controlled by a pigeon.
    - D. It was not adopted by the military.
  3. Which **best** supports the claim that the nation's thinkers came up with bold and creative solutions to the problems posed by World War II?
    - A. "During the next four years, the nation would be called upon to make great personal sacrifices and to arrive at innovative solutions to life and death problems on a global scale."
    - B. "The nation's creative energies were harnessed as they had never been before. Some of the ideas and plans that were implemented during the period were brilliant. . . . Some of the initiatives displayed a rare and brash boldness typical of the American spirit."
    - C. "Also, our military knew that the Germans were working on an unmanned missile system. Thus, they urgently sought a solution to the guidance problem."
    - D. "Then, one of the enthusiastic military observers asked for an explanation of how the system worked. Dr. Skinner responded by opening the case housing the system. Inside was a pigeon that had been trained to keep a pointer on a moving target."

4. Which sentence from the text supports the author's statement that Dr. Skinner's demonstration was successful?
- A. "A potential solution came from an unlikely source: Dr. B. F. Skinner, a nationally prominent psychologist."
  - B. "As you might guess, Dr. Skinner's solution was a bit too bold for adoption by the military."
  - C. "The guidance system was small and performed with high levels of accuracy on test targets."
  - D. "When the bird was performing the task successfully, small food pellets were automatically dispensed."
5. Which **best** states the main idea of the text?
- A. Although he did not share it with the public, B.F. Skinner developed a new and different plan for a missile guidance system.
  - B. Although it ultimately failed to work, B.F. Skinner developed a new and different plan for a missile guidance system.
  - C. Although it was not implemented, B.F. Skinner developed a new and different plan for a missile guidance system.
  - D. Although it was too expensive to implement, B.F. Skinner developed a new and different plan for a missile guidance system.
6. For what reason did the military not adopt Dr. Skinner's guidance system?
- A. It relied upon a pigeon.
  - B. It was too complex to operate easily.
  - C. It performed at low levels of accuracy.
  - D. It was too large to operate easily.

**The following content will be used for items 7 - 14. Here is a passage from "The Gardem Party." Read the passage. Then answer the questions.**

*The Sheridans are having a lavish garden party at their large estate, and Laura is busy preparing the flowers and advising her sisters on their clothing when the family gets the bad*

*news that one of the poor villagers who lives in a cottage at the bottom of the hill has been killed. Laura's first instinct is to cancel the party, but her objections are overruled. Read on to find out what happens when the party is over. Spelling and grammar reflect the author's original style.*

Excerpt from "The Garden Party"

By Katherine Mansfield

"All over, all over, thank heaven," said Mrs. Sheridan. "Round up the others, Laura. Let's go and have some fresh coffee. I'm exhausted. Yes, it's been very successful. But oh, these parties, these parties! Why will you children insist on giving parties!" And they all of them sat down in the deserted marquee.

"Have a sandwich, daddy dear. I wrote the flag."

"Thanks." Mr. Sheridan took a bite and the sandwich was gone. He took another. "I suppose you didn't hear of a beastly accident that happened to-day?" he said.

"My dear," said Mrs. Sheridan, holding up her hand, "we did. It nearly ruined the party. Laura insisted we should put it off."

"Oh, mother!" Laura didn't want to be teased about it.

"It was a horrible affair all the same," said Mr. Sheridan. "The chap was married too. Lived just below in the lane, and leaves a wife and half a dozen kiddies, so they say."

An awkward little silence fell. Mrs. Sheridan fidgeted with her cup. Really, it was very tactless of father ...

Suddenly she looked up. There on the table were all those sandwiches, cakes, puffs, all uneaten, all going to be wasted. She had one of her brilliant ideas.

"I know," she said. "Let's make up a basket. Let's send that poor creature some of this perfectly good food. At any rate, it will be the greatest treat for the children. Don't you agree? And she's sure to have neighbours calling in and so on. What a point to have it all ready prepared. Laura!" She jumped up. "Get me the big basket out of the stairs cupboard."

"But, mother, do you really think it's a good idea?" said Laura.

Again, how curious, she seemed to be different from them all. To take scraps from their party. Would the poor woman really like that?

"Of course! What's the matter with you to-day? An hour or two ago you were insisting on us being sympathetic, and now--"

Oh well! Laura ran for the basket. It was filled, it was heaped by her mother.

"Take it yourself, darling," said she. "Run down just as you are. No, wait, take the arum lilies too. People of that class are so impressed by arum lilies."

"The stems will ruin her lace frock," said practical Jose.

So they would. Just in time. "Only the basket, then. And, Laura!" - her mother followed her out of the marquee - "don't on any account--"

"What mother?"

No, better not put such ideas into the child's head! "Nothing! Run along."

It was just growing dusky as Laura shut their garden gates. A big dog ran by like a shadow. The road gleamed white, and down below in the hollow the little cottages were in deep shade. How quiet it seemed after the afternoon. Here she was going down the hill to somewhere where a man lay dead, and she couldn't realize it. Why couldn't she? She stopped a minute. And it seemed to her that kisses, voices, tinkling spoons, laughter, the smell of crushed grass were somehow inside her. She had no room for anything else. How strange! She looked up at the pale sky, and all she thought was, "Yes, it was the most successful party."

Now the broad road was crossed. The lane began, smoky and dark. Women in shawls and men's tweed caps hurried by. Men hung over the palings; the children played in the doorways. A low hum came from the mean little cottages. In some of them there was a flicker of light, and a shadow, crab-like, moved across the window. Laura bent her head and hurried on. She wished now she had put on a coat. How her frock shone! And the big hat with the velvet streamer - if only it was another hat! Were the people looking at her? They must be. It was a mistake to have come; she knew all along it was a mistake. Should she go back even now?

No, too late. This was the house. It must be. A dark knot of people stood outside. Beside the gate an old, old woman with a crutch sat in a chair, watching. She had her feet on a newspaper. The voices stopped as Laura drew near. The group parted. It was as though she was expected, as though they had known she was coming here.

Laura was terribly nervous. Tossing the velvet ribbon over her shoulder, she said to a woman standing by, "Is this Mrs. Scott's house?" and the woman, smiling queerly, said, "It is, my lass."

Oh, to be away from this! She actually said, "Help me, God," as she walked up the tiny path and knocked. To be away from those staring eyes, or to be covered up in anything, one of those women's shawls even. I'll just leave the basket and go, she decided. I shan't even wait for it to be emptied.

Then the door opened. A little woman in black showed in the gloom.

Laura said, "Are you Mrs. Scott?" But to her horror the woman answered, "Walk in please, miss," and she was shut in the passage.

"No," said Laura, "I don't want to come in. I only want to leave this basket. Mother sent--"

The little woman in the gloomy passage seemed not to have heard her. "Step this way, please, miss," she said in an oily voice, and Laura followed her.

She found herself in a wretched little low kitchen, lighted by a smoky lamp. There was a woman sitting before the fire.

"Em," said the little creature who had let her in. "Em! It's a young lady." She turned to Laura. She said meaningly, "I'm 'er sister, miss. You'll excuse 'er, won't you?"

"Oh, but of course!" said Laura. "Please, please don't disturb her. I - I only want to leave--"

But at that moment the woman at the fire turned round. Her face, puffed up, red, with swollen eyes and swollen lips, looked terrible. She seemed as though she couldn't understand why Laura was there. What did it mean? Why was this stranger standing in the kitchen with a basket? What was it all about? And the poor face puckered up again.

"All right, my dear," said the other. "I'll think the young lady."

And again she began, "You'll excuse her, miss, I'm sure," and her face, swollen too, tried an oily smile.

Laura only wanted to get out, to get away. She was back in the passage. The door opened. She walked straight through into the bedroom, where the dead man was lying.

"You'd like a look at 'im, wouldn't you?" said Em's sister, and she brushed past Laura over to the bed. "Don't be afraid, my lass," - and now her voice sounded fond and sly, and fondly she drew down the sheet--"e looks a picture. There's nothing to show. Come along, my dear."

Laura came.

There lay a young man, fast asleep - sleeping so soundly, so deeply, that he was far, far away from them both. Oh, so remote, so peaceful. He was dreaming. Never wake him up again. His head was sunk in the pillow, his eyes were closed; they were blind under the closed eyelids. He was given up to his dream. What did garden-parties and baskets and lace frocks matter to him? He was far from all those things. He was wonderful, beautiful. While they were laughing and while the band was playing, this marvel had come to the lane. Happy ... happy ... All is well, said that sleeping face. This is just as it should be. I am content.

But all the same you had to cry, and she couldn't go out of the room without saying something to him. Laura gave a loud childish sob.

"Forgive my hat," she said.

And this time she didn't wait for Em's sister. She found her way out of the door, down the path, past all those dark people. At the corner of the lane she met Laurie.

He stepped out of the shadow. "Is that you, Laura?"

"Yes."

"Mother was getting anxious. Was it all right?"

"Yes, quite. Oh, Laurie!" She took his arm, she pressed up against him.

"I say, you're not crying, are you?" asked her brother.

Laura shook her head. She was.

Laurie put his arm round her shoulder. "Don't cry," he said in his warm, loving voice. "Was it awful?"

"No," sobbed Laura. "It was simply marvellous. But Laurie--" She stopped, she looked at her brother. "Isn't life," she stammered, "isn't life--" But what life was she couldn't explain. No matter. He quite understood.

"Isn't it, darling?" said Laurie.

7. The ordering of which two events serves to increase Laura's anxiety about the values she grew up with?
  - A. Laura encounters the dead man after attending a party.
  - B. Laurie is waiting for Laura after she drops off the basket of food.
  - C. Mrs. Sheridan tells Laura to take the lilies; then Jose says they will ruin Laura's smock.
  - D. Laura is shown the dead man; then she runs out of the cottage without saying goodbye.
  
8. Which event allows Laura to arrive at her revelation at the end of the story?
  - A. Em cannot speak when Laura arrives.
  - B. Em's sister shows Laura the dead man.
  - C. Laurie tells her that her mother is worried.
  - D. Laurie comforts her and tells her not to cry.
  
9. Which is **most likely** true of Laura?
  - A. She has never been down to the village before.
  - B. She will return to help the family of the dead man.
  - C. She is very close to her brother Laurie.



D. She intends to give up her wealthy lifestyle.

10. Which quotation **best** supports the answer to the above question?

A. "Again, how curious, she seemed to be different from them all."

B. "Here she was going down the hill to somewhere where a man lay dead, and she couldn't realize it."

C. "While they were laughing and while the bad was playing, this marvel had come to the lane."

D. "He quite understood."

Which expresses a theme in this story?

A. People are too often insensitive to the troubles of others.

B. Profound experiences cannot be put into words.

C. The wealthy should give all they can to the less fortunate.

D. Good intentions do not always lead to positive outcomes.

11. Which quotation **best** supports the correct answer in question 11?

A. "Let's send that poor creature some of this perfectly good food. At any rate, it will be the greatest treat for the children."

B. "She seemed as though she couldn't understand why Laura was there. What did it mean? Why was this stranger standing in the kitchen with a basket?"

C. "Laura only wanted to get out, to get away."

D. "'Isn't life,' she stammered, 'isn't life—' But what life was she couldn't explain."

12. Which **best** describes Mrs. Sheridan's attitude toward the villagers?

A. Disgusted

B. Superior

C. Resentful

D. Concerned

13. Which quotation **best** supports the correct answer to question 13?

A. "It nearly ruined the party."

B. "Mrs. Sheridan fidgeted with her cup. Really it was very tactless of father. . . ."

C. "'Take it yourself, darling,' said she. 'Run down just as you are.'"

D. "'People of that class are so impressed by arum lilies.'"

**The following content will be used for items 15 - 20. Here is a passage about a woman's experience in Costa Rica. Read the passage. Then answer the questions.**

Becoming a Sanvicenteña: Five Stages  
by Kate Hopper

Stage 1: Fear

The old highway to San Vicente is nothing more than a dirt road. At the height of the dry season the landscape is leached of color, the road pale as bone. We bump in and out of potholes, my American advisor filling the Peugeot with 400 years of Costa Rican history: the Chorotegan Indians, the Spanish conquistadors, ceramic arts, tourism. Dust billows through the open windows, and I cough, struggle to catch my breath. Against the vinyl seat, my legs are slick with sweat.

Stage 2: Uncertainty

I stare into the smiling faces of my host family and laugh when I don't understand their rapid Spanish. "¿Cómo?" I ask, again and again. The youngest boy is thirteen. He watches me eat my rice and beans on the front porch, his dark eyes amused. "What?" I ask, but he shakes his head. After two weeks, he finally tells me: "You are as white as a milk worm."

Stage 3: Enthusiasm

Behind the house, Betty fills the mouth of the metal grinder with kernels of wet corn, and I turn the handle, my arm pumping in circles. Strings of dough spill into the wide bowl below, but Betty says, "Más rápido, hija." Faster, daughter. I smile and crank the handle as fast as I can. When I'm finished, I sit in the cracked rocking chair, my shoulder aching, and watch as Betty

kneads the dough smooth, spinning a handful between her palms until it's a disk. She rearranges the burning logs until flames engulf the lip of the comal,<sup>2</sup> and when she drops the tortilla into the concave plate, it sizzles loudly. She motions to it with her lips. "Do you want to flip it?" I nod, eager for an opportunity to earn the name *hija*. But the fire is hot on my face and arms, and I pause too long. Smoke begins to curl from the comal. Betty gently pushes me aside and flips the burning tortilla with her fingertips.

#### Stage 4: Withdrawal

In the late afternoon, I sit on the front porch with a cup of sweetened coffee, hoping for a breeze as I wait for the *cañero*<sup>3</sup> truck to mark the end of another day. Before I see it, I hear it: the rumble of its diesel engine, the clatter of wood and metal bouncing over potholes, jostling the men in the tarp-covered *cajón*.<sup>4</sup> As it drives by, I can't make out the men's faces; all I see are hands and arms, disembodied, jutting into the still-hot sun. These appendages are dark and muscled from twelve hours a day slashing tall stalks of sugar cane to the ground. Sometimes as the truck passes, someone raises a finger or two, and I raise my hand in response. But mostly their hands stay where they are, holding tight to the wooden planks, steady against the bucking of the truck.

#### Stage 5: Understanding

In the semidarkness of the dance hall, I sit next to Sara, my host sister. The band has finished its set, and for the next fifteen minutes, the stereo will blare music: salsa, merengue, and *piratiado*, my favorite. When I look up, the lead singer of the band is standing before me, arm outstretched, palm open. I have watched this man dance with women between sets in San Lázaro, Guatíl, and Las Pozas. I have watched the way he twirls his partners, floats them across cement dance floors. Tonight, no one else is dancing. I swallow hard and resist the urge to shake my head. I take his hand, and when we step into the middle of the room, I hear a murmur: *la gringa*.<sup>5</sup> I try to focus on his palm against my lower back, his fingers clasping my own, the old-fashioned music. I have practiced. I am ready when he turns me, our feet forward and back together. And as he spins me around and around, I catch Sara's eye and smile. She raises her eyebrows and nods approvingly. I recognize faces in the darkness outside, pressed against the chain-link fence. A thumb goes up. Someone yells, "Bravo, Katty!" When I sit back down at the table, I'm beaming. "Now I'm a real *sanvicenteña*,"<sup>6</sup> I say breathlessly. "Sí,"<sup>7</sup> says Sara. "For now."

<sup>1</sup> cómo: what

<sup>2</sup> comal: griddle

<sup>3</sup> cañero: sugar cane

<sup>4</sup> cajón: drawer (used figuratively here to denote the small size of the truck)

<sup>5</sup> la gringa: a Caucasian female

<sup>6</sup> sanvicenteña: a female from San Vicente

<sup>7</sup> sí: yes

*Adaptation of "Becoming a Sanvicenteña: 5 Stages" by Kate Hopper from BREVITY.com, copyright (c)2010 by Kate Hopper. Used by permission of the author.*

14. What does the organization of the passage emphasize?
- A. the different types of events the narrator attends in a new country
  - B. the variety of people the narrator meets on her journey to a new place
  - C. the process the narrator goes through to gain acceptance in a new place
  - D. the problems the narrator experiences while adapting to a different country
15. What does the description of the road to San Vicente in Stage 1 **best** show in the passage?
- A. The difficulties that Katty will face.
  - B. How poor the people of San Vicente are.
  - C. The excitement of going to live in San Vicente.
  - D. How far Katty has to travel to learn a foreign language.
16. Which of these details **best** supports the idea that Katty is an outsider in San Vicente?
- A. The lead singer of the band picks her to dance.
  - B. A wave of dusty air makes her cough in the car.
  - C. Some of the men on the truck wave to her as they drive by.
  - D. The youngest member of the host family stares at her when she eats.
17. Read this sentence from the passage.

I have watched the way he twirls his partners, floats them across cement dance floors.

What is the meaning of the word floats in this sentence?

- A. to cause to glide
  - B. to lift off the ground
  - C. to pull with great strength
  - D. to move in many directions
18. Which of these **best** describes how the town's attitude toward Katty changes from the beginning to the end of the passage?
- A. dislike to admiration
  - B. toleration to approval
  - C. interest to indifference
  - D. contempt to amusement
19. Which of these sentences **best** states the main theme of the passage?

- A. People have to be cautious in order to stay safe in new surroundings.
- B. People have to accept their limitations before they can enjoy new experiences.
- C. People have to work in steps when they are learning the language of a new country.
- D. People have to go through a period of learning before there is acceptance by new people.

**The following content will be used for items 21 – 27. Here is a passage from a transcript of a news interview by Simon Eller of N3, National Network News. Read the passage. Then answer the questions.**

The Old Man and the River  
by Samuel Jensen

**NNN VOICEOVER:** IN THE COASTAL MOUNTAINS OF CALIFORNIA, THERE IS A RIVER THAT CHANGES NAMES EVERY FEW YEARS. ABNER RIPLEY—AT 93, THE OLDEST RESIDENT OF LUPINE COUNTY—RECALLS HIS FATHER SAYING THE NATIVE AMERICANS HAD TWO DIFFERENT NAMES FOR THE RIVER LONG BEFORE PIONEERS SETTLED IN THE AREA.

FOR AS LONG AS ANYONE CAN REMEMBER, EVERY 25 YEARS OR SO THE "LITTLE LUPINE RIVER" HAS FLOODED AND BECOME THE "BIG LUPINE RIVER," UNLEASHING DESTRUCTION ON HOMES, FARMLAND, LIVESTOCK, AND LIVELIHOODS IN THE TOWN OF LUPINE VALLEY. BUT OVER THE PAST 30 YEARS, THE FLOODS HAVE BECOME MORE FREQUENT—ON AVERAGE, EVERY FOUR TO FIVE YEARS.

THE RESIDENTS OF LUPINE VALLEY ARE EXHAUSTED. MANY ARE IN FINANCIAL RUIN. TWO YEARS AGO A SOLUTION WAS PROPOSED: DAM THE LITTLE LUPINE RIVER AND CREATE A RESERVOIR IN NEIGHBORING CROW'S CANYON, AN OLD MINING SETTLEMENT. BOB ROBERTS, THE MAYOR OF LUPINE VALLEY, ORIGINATED THE PROPOSAL.

**NNN:** How would the Crow's Canyon Dam benefit Lupine Valley?

**ROBERTS:** Well, first and foremost the floods would stop! [LAUGHS] Our homes, our businesses—our lives—would be saved. And, depending on a number of factors, the dam may be able to generate a fair amount of electricity.

**NNN:** What about the residents of Crow's Canyon?

**ROBERTS:** Lupine Valley will welcome them. Most of them work here anyway—the mines have been closed for years. Those who can produce a legal deed to their property will be well compensated. But most of them—legally speaking—are squatters.

**NNN:** But the mining company allowed them to settle on the land when they closed the mine.

**ROBERTS:** In 1922! Look, we're talking about the needs of 1,600 households versus the needs of 20 households. My sister died in the Big Lupine flood twelve years ago. My wife and I lost our home. [EYES WELL UP, BLINKS, LOOKS AWAY]

**NNN VOICEOVER:** GRANTED, THE FLOODS ARE DEVASTATING, AND NOT ONLY EMOTIONALLY. THE COST OF REPEATED REBUILDING IN ADDITION TO SKYROCKETING STATE-MANDATED FLOOD INSURANCE HAS BANKRUPTED MANY FAMILIES. SOME HAVE ABANDONED ROTTING, MOLDY HOMES THAT LUPINE VALLEY LACKS THE RESOURCES TO REPAIR OR DEMOLISH. COULD A DAM BE THE ANSWER? ACCORDING TO ABNER RIPLEY AND HIS ATTORNEY, ALAN SMITH, THERE ARE ADDITIONAL COSTS TO CONSIDER—AND ULTERIOR MOTIVES AT WORK.

**NNN:** If this dam is not about saving Lupine Valley...what is it about?

**RIPLEY:** Money. What else? I'm sorry for what they've suffered. But now they want to flood my house to save someone else's. It isn't right.

**SMITH:** Stories about electricity are a smoke screen. The current is not sufficient for electricity production. [CLEARS THROAT] A development company, Preferred Resorts, Inc., is interested in razing the dilapidated homes along the river and putting in a golf course. They want to build a hotel and demand unrestricted access to water recreation. [HANDS OVER A THICK FILE] The reservoir would be advertised to tourists as "Crown Lake."

**NNN:** [ACCEPTS FILE] Mr. Ripley, Bob Roberts says many Crow's Canyon residents don't have the right to live where they do.

**RIPLEY:** My father signed those land grants. He was in charge of shutting down the mine and wound up staying—he became a noted naturalist. Sure, some families have lost their paper deeds over the years. But our families have lived side-by-side for 100 years. I vouch for every one of them. Bob Roberts can't wait for me to die. [LAUGHS]

**NNN:** And what about the wildlife your father loved so much? What would be the impact of a reservoir on the plant and animal residents of the canyon?

**RIPLEY:** Annihilation. Seven plant and animal species endangered in the state of California thrive here. They would be wiped out.

**NNN VOICEOVER:** AT LUPINE VALLEY CITY HALL, I PRESENT BOB ROBERTS WITH A WORN COPY OF NATIVE FLORA AND FAUNA OF THE CANYON HABITATS OF LUPINE COUNTY BY THEODORE A. RIPLEY.

**ROBERTS:** [SMILING] Abner, that old fool. I think our public library has ten of these.

**NNN:** So you know what will be destroyed, if you build your reservoir?

**ROBERTS:** Nothing that doesn't exist elsewhere in the state is my understanding.

**NNN:** You've had an environmental impact study done, then?

**ROBERTS:** Not officially. If the state wants one, they'll have to pay for it. Our property tax revenue is down 40% since the last flood. I'm not wasting city funds to study frogs. [TAPPING THE BOOK] Some people care more about frogs than human beings. I don't understand it.

**NNN:** But you're not worried about that 40%, are you, Mr. Roberts? If you can get the dam built, you're in a position to make 10 times that.

**ROBERTS:** Hardly. The electricity wouldn't generate anywhere near—

**NNN:** What is "Crown Lake," Mr. Roberts?

**ROBERTS:** A proposed name for the reservoir.

**NNN:** Proposed by whom?

**ROBERTS:** [ANGRILY] City Councilwoman Linda Flores.

**NNN:** You want to save Lupine Valley—but your proposed solution would destroy Crow's Canyon. Some area residents are questioning your motives.

**ROBERTS:** Area residents? If you mean Abner Ripley, he spins a good yarn.

**NNN:** [HOLDS UP FILE] More than a yarn, Mr. Roberts. Ripley and his attorney say they can prove you are in negotiations to build a resort. Does the city council know about that?

**ROBERTS:** [LAUGHS] There's nothing to know. I've fielded a few phone calls. If something comes along that would benefit Lupine Valley, I'm all for it.

NNN: And if it happened to benefit you as well?

ROBERTS: How could saving this town not benefit me?

NNN: And the citizens of Crow's Canyon...?

ROBERTS: Can go jump in a lake.

20. What does the interview format of the passage help the reader understand?
- A. why the author supports the building of the dam
  - B. what the outside experts think about the dam project
  - C. what questions still need to be addressed in the dam controversy
  - D. who supports and who opposes the dam and the reasons for their positions
21. Read these lines from the introductory voiceover.

THE RESIDENTS OF LUPINE VALLEY ARE EXHAUSTED. MANY ARE IN FINANCIAL RUIN. TWO YEARS AGO A SOLUTION WAS PROPOSED: DAM THE LITTLE LUPINE RIVER, AND CREATE A RESERVOIR IN NEIGHBORING CROW'S CANYON....

Based on the lines, what is **most likely** the narrator's point of view?

- A. The narrator supports the idea of building Crow's Canyon Dam.
  - B. The narrator believes Mayor Roberts has overstated the problem.
  - C. The narrator believes that the residents of Lupine Valley have a real problem.
  - D. The narrator sympathizes with the troubles of the residents of Crow's Canyon.
22. Read this statement made by Mayor Bob Roberts.

Our homes, our businesses—our lives—would be saved.

What part of Roberts' argument is supported by the statement?

- A. The dam is necessary.
  - B. The dam will be costly.
  - C. The dam would benefit the resort.
  - D. The dam would generate electricity.
23. Read this exchange between the narrator and Mayor Roberts.



NNN: How would the Crow's Canyon Dam benefit Lupine Valley?

ROBERTS: Well, first and foremost the floods would stop! [LAUGHS]....

NNN: What about the residents of Crow's Canyon?

ROBERTS: Lupine Valley will welcome them. Most of them work here anyway—the mines have been closed for years.

Why is Roberts' response to the second question inadequate and **not** well-reasoned?

- A. His statement that many residents of Crow's Canyon work in Lupine Valley has not been proven.
- B. The statement that the mines in Crow's Canyon have not been operating for years is an exaggeration.
- C. The fact that some residents of Crow's Canyon work in Lupine Valley does not cancel out their right to live where they choose.
- D. His comment that the residents of Crow's Canyon would be welcomed in Lupine Valley is a generalization that is not supported by the facts.

24. Read this statement made by Abner Ripley.

I'm sorry for what they've suffered. But now they want to flood my house to save someone else's.

What part of Ripley's argument is supported by the statement?

- A. his belief that there is no straightforward answer
- B. his fear that the project will be environmentally devastating
- C. his concern that the dam would adversely affect the people of Lupine Valley
- D. his belief that building the dam would be unfair to the residents of Crow's Canyon

25. Which of these statements is **not** a reasonable argument against the dam?

- A. But now they want to flood my house to save someone else's.
- B. Stories about electricity are a smoke screen.
- C. They want to build a hotel and demand unrestricted access to water recreation.
- D. My father signed those land grants.

26. Which statement from the passage **most closely** expresses the central idea?

- A. For as long as anyone can remember, every 25 years or so the "Little Lupine River" has flooded and become the "Big Lupine River," unleashing destruction....
- B. Two years ago a solution was proposed: Dam the Little Lupine River and create a reservoir in neighboring Crow's Canyon....

- C. The reservoir would be advertised to tourists as "Crown Lake."
- D. Seven plant and animal species endangered in the state of California thrive here.

**The following content will be used for items 28 - 32. Here is a speech delivered by Jane Goodall, in Laguna Beach, CA, on September 18, 2002. Read the speech. Then answer the questions.**

Earthkeeper Hero: Jane Goodall  
by Jane Goodall

I had a wonderful, supportive mother. She encouraged me to follow my ridiculous dream to go to Africa and live with animals because I was in love with Tarzan<sup>1</sup> and very jealous of Tarzan's Jane.<sup>2</sup> Everyone else laughed at me, but she said, "Jane, if you really want something, you work hard, take advantage of opportunity, and never give up. You will find a way."

I was fortunate enough to meet the late Louis Leakey, who gave me this amazing chance to go and try to find out about the Wild Chimpanzees, our closest living relatives in the animal world. That study began in the 60s and is now in its 43rd year. When I go back there, I see some chimpanzees that I knew in the 60s, and one individual, her name is Fifi. She was a little baby when I arrived in 1960, and she's about 43 years old now; she's the matriarch<sup>3</sup> of her community. She's had a very successful reproductive career. When I go there and I look into her eyes, this grand old lady, I think, "This is my oldest chimpanzee friend, and she and I share certain memories of those early 60s that no other being in the world shares because they're not there anymore." And when I look into those eyes, I know I'm looking into the eyes of a thinking, feeling being. But I'll never know what she thinks about me. It's always a mystery; there's always something to learn. We haven't finished learning about this one amazing population of chimpanzees.

When I first went to Cambridge University to get my Ph.D., I was greeted with almost hostility by my colleagues there: by the professors and by my fellow students. They were all busy studying animal behavior in the lab. Lots of them were sticking electrodes into animals' heads. They were doing other, rather unpleasant things like cutting out the ovaries of animals, like deafening chickens, like blinding kittens to "find out how they worked." And I was told, first of all, I shouldn't have named the chimpanzees. I should have given them numbers; it was more scientific. I couldn't talk about their personalities; only humans had personalities. I certainly couldn't talk about them having minds capable of rational<sup>4</sup> thought, even though it was

demonstrated, as Ken said, that they used and even made tools, ripping leaves off twigs and using objects in many different ways. But only humans had minds capable of rational thought. Worst of all was talking about animals having emotions; that was, absolutely, the domain of our own species. Animals couldn't feel happy or sad; they couldn't feel fearful or filled with despair.

Gradually, over the years since those early 60s, there has been a gradual change in science. There are still some pockets of resistance; there are still scientists who will not agree that animals have minds or personalities or feelings. Usually those are the ones who are conducting some invasive research. We still find people who think that mere animals don't have feelings. They're very often those people who are doing things like raising animals in intensive farms for consumption,<sup>5</sup> and other ways, such as the hunters.

We owe a debt of gratitude to the chimpanzees, these amazing beings. It's almost as though when you've spent the time, like I have, with chimpanzees, and you know how much like us they are, you can imagine that where we used to think there was an unbridgeable chasm between us and the rest of the animal kingdom—at least Western science and, to some extent, Western religion felt that way—you can now imagine a chimpanzee walking towards you, and he's reaching out over that supposedly unbridgeable chasm. And he's looking into your eyes and saying, "Don't I matter in your field of moral compassion?" and if you dare to look back into those eyes and take that hand, he's going to look back over his shoulder and say, "What about them? What about all these other amazing animals with whom we share this planet? Don't they matter too?"

<sup>1</sup> Tarzan: a fictional character raised in the African jungle by great apes

<sup>2</sup> Jane: Tarzan's American wife, who chose to live in the jungle with him

<sup>3</sup> matriarch: female head of a family

<sup>4</sup> rational: reasonable

<sup>5</sup> consumption: using up, eating

*Excerpts from Jane Goodall's speech at Cougar Fund benefit: 9-18-2002, copyright 2002. Used by permission of the Jane Goodall Foundation.*

27. Which of these was **most likely** the primary goal of Goodall's speech?

- A. to tell stories about the chimpanzees to others
- B. to share her memories of her mother's encouragement
- C. to explain the scientific community's resistance to field study
- D. to express her beliefs concerning animal behavior and research

28. Read the sentence from Goodall's speech.

And when I look into those eyes, I know I'm looking into the eyes of a thinking, feeling being.

How does the phrase "thinking, feeling being" contribute to the reader's understanding of Goodall's belief about chimpanzees?

- A. It tells the reader that she believes chimpanzees are intelligent.
- B. It shows the reader that she is comfortable around chimpanzees.
- C. It alerts the reader to the fact that she has found her calling by studying chimpanzees.
- D. It informs the reader that she conducts research with chimpanzees differently than her colleagues.

29. Which statement would Goodall **most likely** make?

- A. Animal subjects are better observed from afar.
- B. It is acceptable to be overly influenced by others.
- C. There is a separation between humans and animals.
- D. The traditional way is not always the best way to achieve goals.

30. Read this sentence from a student's report on Jane Goodall.

Jane Goodall felt that there was no hope for the scientific community ever coming to agreement about animals having feelings.

Which detail from the speech shows that the student's idea was based on faulty reasoning?

- A. That study began in the 60s and is now in its 43rd year.
- B. We haven't finished learning about this one amazing population of chimpanzees.
- C. I couldn't talk about their personalities; only humans had personalities.
- D. Gradually, over the years since those early 60s, there has been a gradual change in science.

31. Which statement is **most closely** related to the central idea of the speech?

- A. Follow your dreams.
- B. Parents always know best.
- C. Have respect for all living beings.
- D. Animals should be admired instead of studied.

**The following content will be used for items 33 - 40. Here is a passage from a transcript of a news interview by Jennifer Darcy of National Network News. Read the passage. Then answer the questions.**

**The Curious Case of Hydraulic Fracturing**  
by Elyse Green

VOICEOVER: THE FUTURE OF AMERICAN ENERGY IS HOTLY DEBATED IN WASHINGTON AND ACROSS THE COUNTRY. SOLAR TECHNOLOGY CONTINUES TO BE TOO EXPENSIVE. COAL IS MESSY AND, AS EVIDENCED BY REGULAR MINE DISASTERS, EXACTS A HIGH HUMAN PRICE FOR ITS ABUNDANCE. OIL IS CARBON EMISSIONS-HEAVY AND FOSTERS A DEPENDENCE ON THE MIDDLE EAST THAT SOME REGARD AS A THREAT TO OUR NATIONAL SECURITY.

ENTER THE HERO: NATURAL GAS AND ITS CHAMPION, JIM BURNETT, CEO OF INNOVATIVE POWER TECHNOLOGY—IPT FOR SHORT. HIS OFFICE ON MICHIGAN AVENUE IN CHICAGO IS LARGE AND MAHOGANY-PANELED; ANIMAL TROPHIES, THE HEADS AND ANTLERS OF MOOSE, BIGHORN SHEEP, AND A MAGNIFICENT 12-POINT BUCK DEER COVER THE WALLS. HE INVITES ME TO SIT BEFORE HIS LARGE, MARBLE-TOPPED DESK.

DARCY: Natural gas has many benefits.

BURNETT: Yes. It is cheap, efficient, and compared to other fossil fuels, very clean.

DARCY: Is there enough of it for our needs?

BURNETT: We didn't use to think so, but technologies have improved ... we now know that the United States is sitting on a virtual sea of natural gas. More gas than Saudi Arabia has oil.

DARCY: Wow ... and this gas is just sitting there beneath the ground? How so? How far down?

BURNETT: It is fossilized, essentially. Trapped in a type of rock called shale. It can be found anywhere from 1.5 to 2.5 miles underground.

DARCY: That's a long way down. How is the gas collected?

BURNETT: [NODS] A process called Hydraulic Fracturing.

VOICEOVER: HE EXPLAINS HOW A WELL IS DRILLED, THEN PUMPED WITH MILLIONS OF GALLONS OF WATER MIXED WITH SAND AND CHEMICALS. THIS MIXTURE BREAKS DOWN THE SHALE AND FREES THE TRAPPED GAS, WHICH THEN RISES TO THE SURFACE.

DARCY: Is it dangerous, Mr. Burnett?

BURNETT: Natural gas is a completely safe source of energy ... the cleanest burning fossil fuel there is.

DARCY: Not the energy—the method of extraction. All those chemicals being pumped into the ground?

BURNETT: [EXHALES] Our dependence on foreign oil is what's dangerous. My company created over 40,000 American jobs last year alone. We will double that next year. No other industry can match that. Natural gas will get us off foreign oil—AND pull us out of the current economic crisis.

DARCY: But is hydraulic fracturing safe?

BURNETT: [CLEARS THROAT] It's a method that's been in use for 60 years.

VOICEOVER: OR HAS IT? TOM POST, LEAD INVESTIGATIVE ATTORNEY FOR THE NATIVE PRESERVATION SOCIETY, DISAGREES. IN HIS OFFICE IN RAINY DOWNTOWN SEATTLE, FOUR-FOOT SNOWDRIFTS OF DOCUMENTS AND FILES LINE THE PERIMETER OF HIS DESK. I NOTICE WELL-WORN HIKING BOOTS PEEKING OUT FROM UNDER HIS TWEED SUIT.

POST: Natural gas wells used to be drilled straight down—like any water well. Now they reach a certain depth, turn the drill, and go horizontally, to get at more of the shale bed. This exposes exponentially more of the water table to the hazardous chemicals being pumped into the well.  
DARCY: You claim these chemicals are hazardous?

POST: They are volatile organic compounds, neural toxins. We only know a fraction of what goes into the ground.

DARCY: You don't know what goes into the ground? Who does know? The Environmental Protection Agency?

POST: No, no one knows. Except Jim Burnett and others like him.

VOICEOVER: THAT'S RIGHT—THANKS TO A LOOPHOLE IN THE SAFE DRINKING WATER ACT, THE NATURAL GAS INDUSTRY DOES NOT HAVE TO DISCLOSE THEIR SECRET CHEMICAL RECIPES. AS A RESULT, NO ONE CAN PROVE THEIR ACTIVITIES HAVE ANY ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT.

DARCY: You believe hydraulic fracturing is responsible for...?

POST: Large-scale groundwater contamination. Last year a herd of deer drank water from a creek near a natural gas well. They were found. [PAUSES] They died a horrendous death. And there's Dowlersburg, West Virginia. Five years ago, IPT offered its residents \$25,000 an acre to allow drilling on their property.... Their tap water is undrinkable now. Those who showered in it reported severe eye irritation, skin rashes, and lesions.

DARCY: You admit you don't know what's being pumped into the ground. How can you prove there is a connection?

POST: [NODDING] Indeed, IPT has admitted no wrongdoing. But now they're trucking in clean water to Dowlersburg. If they weren't culpable, why would they do that? These are poor, hard-working people who were offered more money than they could hope to earn in a lifetime.... Who wouldn't have taken it?

DARCY: And now their homes are biohazards; their water supply is poisonous.

POST: Yes.

VOICEOVER: JIM BURNETT ADMITS ACCIDENTS DO HAPPEN. BUT HE MAINTAINS THAT SUCH INCIDENTS ARE UNRELATED TO HYDRAULIC FRACTURING.

BURNETT: No ... no industry can completely guard against human error. In the case of Dowlersburg, there was a small spill at the surface—look—[LAUGHTER] tap water is drawn from aquifers 1,000 feet down. What we do takes place at 8,000 feet and 12,000 feet. There is no way our activities are related to tap water contamination.

DARCY: But you're hauling clean water into Dowlersburg at your own expense. Why? If you're not responsible for the toxicity of their drinking water—

BURNETT: [RAISES VOICE] We are not responsible. And you couldn't prove it if we were.

VOICEOVER: IF THE BURDEN OF PROOF IS ON TOM POST AND HIS COLLEAGUES, THEY MAY SOON TURN THE TABLES. THE NATIVE PRESERVATION SOCIETY IS BUILDING A CASE AGAINST INNOVATIVE POWER TECHNOLOGY. THEY HOPE TO BRING A BILL TO CAPITOL HILL THIS YEAR THAT WILL STOP ALL HYDRAULIC

FRACTURING UNTIL A STUDY OF ITS ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT CAN BE COMPLETED. LET'S HOPE THE PEOPLE OF DOWLERSBURG CAN WAIT THAT LONG.

32. Based on the information in the passage, what is a benefit of hydraulic fracturing?
- A. It is a process that does not require a great deal of complicated equipment.
  - B. It is a simple procedure that has been proved to be safe to the environment.
  - C. It can increase economic stability in countries without natural gas resources.
  - D. It can resolve the energy problems facing the country by supplying natural gas.

33. Which claim is **not** supported by the passage?
- A. Hydraulic fracturing has been a controversial subject.
  - B. Chemicals in hydraulic fracturing may pollute drinking water.
  - C. Hydraulic fracturing allows natural gas to be mined in an efficient manner.
  - D. The effects of hydraulic fracturing have been evaluated over several years.

34. Read this sentence from the passage.

BURNETT: [RAISES VOICE] We are not responsible.

Which statement **best** describes the effect of Burnett raising his voice?

- A. Readers wonder why Burnett has little patience for interviews.
  - B. Readers realize how strongly Burnett feels about helping people.
  - C. Readers understand that the line of questioning has flustered Burnett.
  - D. Readers connect to Burnett as he is being unrightfully accused of a crime.
35. Which response from Burnett **best** supports the position that he is not telling the whole truth about hydraulic fracturing?
- A. Our dependence on foreign oil is what's dangerous.
  - B. No ... no industry can completely guard against human error.
  - C. There is no way our activities are related to tap water contamination.
  - D. And you couldn't prove it if we were.
36. Based on the information in the passage, why does the Native Preservation Society oppose hydraulic fracturing?
- A. They feel that people living where natural gas is found should be reimbursed and given a share of the profits.



- B. They feel the process has not been tested sufficiently and is probably the cause of water contamination.
- C. They believe that the information about the amount of natural gas that is available for mining is most likely exaggerated.
- D. They want to share in the development of other ways to mine natural gas that would be less hazardous to the environment.

37. Read this sentence from the passage.

Natural gas is a completely safe source of energy ... the cleanest-burning fossil fuel there is.

Why does Burnett make this statement to interviewer Darcy?

- A. to support his claim that natural gas mining will help the economy
- B. to encourage her to agree with his position on hydraulic fracturing
- C. to enhance his argument that his company primarily uses safe methods
- D. to distract her from her question about the dangers of hydraulic Fracturing

38. Read this sentence from the passage.

They died a horrendous death.

What does the word horrendous suggest?

- A. More animals died this time than in the past.
- B. The incident was exaggerated in the local media.
- C. The way in which the animals died was shocking.
- D. Similar unfortunate incidents are likely to happen.

39. What is the central idea of the passage?

- A. IPT should stop using hydraulic fracturing.
- B. Hydraulic fracturing is a questionable practice.
- C. Hydraulic fracturing is safe to use for extracting natural gas.
- D. IPT has done enough for those affected by hydraulic fracturing.