

ENGLISH 1 MIDTERM REVIEW

Central Magnet | 2022

FROM THE WOMAN IN WHITE |

QUESTION 1

Read the incomplete summary of the passage.

While traveling at night, the narrator is startled to find a woman dressed in all white standing in the middle of the road. She appears distressed and tells the narrator she has suffered an accident. The woman inquires about the way to London.

Which sentence can be added to complete the summary?

- A. The narrator interrogates the woman about what happened before calling her a carriage that will take her to London.
- B. The narrator distrusts the woman and agrees to take her to London so that he can get answers to his questions.
- C. The narrator sympathizes with her unusual predicament and agrees to escort her to London out of concern for her safety.
- D. The narrator feels obligated to help the woman get to London and hopes to be compensated for his good deed.

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C is the correct answer.

A is factually incorrect—the narrator does not call the woman a carriage.

B is a misinterpretation of the narrator’s motives. While he has questions, he is not motivated by simply getting answers to his questions. In paragraph 17, he says “I have no right to ask you for any explanations.”

D is also a misinterpretation of the narrator as well. While you could argue that a sense of duty compels him to escort the woman to London, there is no hope or mention of money.

C is correct because, while the narrator has questions about the woman’s situation, he ultimately agrees to escort her despite this unease because it is the right thing to do.

QUESTION 2

Read paragraphs 3-4.

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- B. guest
- C. illustration
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If you plug in each of the options into the original sentence, spirit is the only one that does not change the denotation or connotation of the sentence.

If you did not know that spirit is a synonym for apparition, you could still pick spirit because of words in the sentence like “dead of night”, “lonely place”, and “strange woman”.

The other options do not fit the tone or connotation of the excerpt.

QUESTION 3

Which quotation supports the inference that the woman appears as if she is hiding something from the narrator?

A. “‘Did you hear me?’ she said, still quietly and rapidly, and without the least fretfulness or impatience. ‘I asked if that was the way to London.’” (para. 7)

B. “‘You don’t suspect me of doing anything wrong, do you? I have done nothing wrong. I have met with an accident—I am very unfortunate in being here alone so late. Why do you suspect me of doing wrong?’” (para. 9)

C. “‘You are very kind, and I am very, very thankful to have met you.’ The first touch of womanly tenderness that I had heard from her trembled in her voice as she said the words...” (para. 18)

D. “‘I have only been in London once before,’ she went on, more and more rapidly, ‘and I know nothing about that side of it, yonder.’” (para. 18)

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B is the correct answer because the woman almost immediately jumps on the defensive in the passage. The fact that she is so quick to defend herself and is repeatedly trying to avoid suspicion is in itself suspicious.

A could introduce the idea that the woman is hiding something because it is strange that she is in the middle of no-where by herself late at night. However, it is not the correct answer because the woman herself is not doing anything to support the idea that she is hiding something from the narrator.

Neither A, C, or D introduce the idea of suspicion or doubt and can be read as straight-forward statements.

QUESTION 4

How does the internal monologue of the narrator while interacting with the woman develop a theme of the passage?

- A. It expresses the need to listen to one's intuition.
- B. It expresses the rewards of helping the less fortunate.
- C. It expresses the challenges of making new friendships.
- D. It expresses the contrast between expectation and reality.

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A is the correct answer because as the narrator talks to himself he expresses his misgivings and what he finds odd about the woman. For instance, when he says “Steal after me and touch me? Why not call to me? Strange, to say the least of it.” (para 14), he knows that something is off about the woman and the situation. This is further accentuated in para. 20 when he states: “What could I do? Here was a stranger utterly and helplessly at my mercy... I trace these lines, self-distrustfully, with the shadows of after-events darkening the very paper I write on; and still I say, what could I do?” This implies that he is writing this account after it has happened and that he feels he should have trusted his original feelings and observations about the woman.

B is wrong because there is no monologue about rewards; C is wrong because they don't seem to become friends; and D is wrong because no contrast is every truly created.

QUESTION 5

How does the author create mystery in the passage?

- A. by emphasizing the woman's ignorance about the route to London
- B. by highlighting that the woman appears on the road late at night out of nowhere
- C. by describing the narrator's compassion and desire to help the woman
- D. by revealing that the narrator is the only one who can resolve the woman's predicament

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B is the correct answer because her strange appearance in the middle of nowhere should have the reader asking questions. These questions are not answered in the passage, so we are still left with this mystery.

A – The woman's ignorance is not mysterious as they are in the middle of nowhere.

C – The reader understands that the narrator feels it a duty to help the woman, so his compassion is not mysterious.

D – While the narrator may be the only present and thus the only one to help the woman, that is a matter of fact and not a mystery.

QUESTION 6

Why does the author include the woman's perspective in paragraphs 18-19?

- A. to provide a contradictory account to narrator's version of events
- B. to emphasize the woman's sincerity and honesty
- C. to indicate that the woman's conflict has been resolved
- D. to imply that there is more to the woman's story than she is telling the narrator

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The woman's insistence that the narrator not interfere with her intention to "leave [...] when and how [she] pleases" and her requiring a promise with a "pleading fear" indicate that there is more to the woman's story than she is telling the narrator. If he knew the whole story and her plans, there would be no need for him to interfere or object with her leaving at an indeterminate point in the future.

A – these paragraphs are not a contradiction but a further heightening of the mystery surrounding the woman

B – We know that the woman is not being entirely honest, and it has been established in the line of reasoning of the questions

C – Her conflict has not been resolved.

QUESTION 7

Read the sentence from paragraph 20.

I trace these lines, self-distrustfully, with the shadows of after-events darkening the very paper I write on; and still I say, what could I do?

What effect is created by the author's use of foreshadowing?

- A. The foreshadowing introduces the idea that the narrator struggles to remember clearly the woman he met on the road.
- B. The foreshadowing provides insight about what the woman is thinking but is not comfortable revealing to the narrator.
- C. The foreshadowing expresses that the narrator now regrets his decision but feels he had no other choice.
- D. The foreshadowing clarifies that the narrator easily resolves the conflict for the woman and continues his journey.

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A – There is no indication anywhere in the passage that the narrator does not remember the woman clearly. He describes her in specific details throughout.

B – The specific line quoted in the question only deepens the mystery surrounding the woman and what she isn't revealing; it does not clarify anything.

D – The narrator does not resolve the conflict for the woman and continue on his journey. This is a misread.

C – This is the correct answer. The narrator is recounting the story and expresses regret and dismay at the unfolding of events but felt he couldn't do otherwise: "and still I say, what could I do?"

QUESTION 8

How do the narrator's feelings toward the woman change by the end of the passage?

- A. He feels sorry for her initially but grows more and more uncertain as they talk.
- B. He is alarmed by her presence at first but feels more and more relaxed as they become friends.
- C. He fears her at the beginning of the passage but finds her to be exciting by the end.
- D. He is annoyed with her at the start of the passage but resigns himself to helping her.

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A – While the narrator is alarmed by her presence at the beginning, he does feel sorry for her once they start to interact: “The loneliness and helplessness of the woman touched me” (para. 16). Then, the more they talk, the more uncertain the narrator becomes of the woman, her withholding information, etc. Both parts of this answer choice are correct.

B – The narrator is alarmed by the woman's presence, but there is no indication that he truly becomes more relaxed as the passage progresses. And they do not become friends.

C – These emotions are misreads of the narrator.

D – The narrator is not annoyed as much as alarmed and surprised. He feels compelled to help her, not resigned.

**“REMARKS ON TAKING THE OATH OF
OFFICE”**

QUESTION 9 (PART A)

How does the speaker develop the central idea that he is prepared to assume the presidency?

- A. by criticizing former President Nixon for his poor leadership
- B. by elaborating on specific policies that he intends to enact
- C. by emphasizing his determination to face the challenge head-on
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A – Even though Ford mentions Watergate, he does not criticize Nixon in this speech. He asks for prayers for Nixon.

B – Ford does not provide specific policies that he intends to enact in this speech.

D – While he does mention that he has friends on both sides of the political aisle, he mentions them as a means of saying that he will work for all Americans regardless of party affiliation.

C – This is the correct answer. Ford states his plan to share his specific ideas and policies the following Monday; he refers to attending to urgent needs. Ford discusses how this will be a challenge, but that he intends to approach it with honesty.

QUESTION 10 (PART B)

Which quotation supports the answer to Part A?

- A. “I have not sought this enormous responsibility, but I will not shirk it.” (para. 5)
- B. “Those who nominated and confirmed me as Vice President were my friends and are my friends. They were of both parties...” (para. 5)
- C. “I intend, on Monday next, to...share with my former colleagues and with you, the American people, my views on the priority business of the Nation...” (para. 7)
- D. “May our former President, who brought peace to millions, find it for himself.” (para. 15)

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You can quickly rule out B and D as they do not support the central idea that Ford is prepared to assume the presidency. Both quotes, while they match options in Part A, do not actually talk about Ford (the subject of the central idea).

C may seem like the right answer because it shows that Ford is prepared to take action the following week. Indeed, this quote fits the answer rationale for Part A.

However, A is the correct answer because it BEST encapsulates that Ford is taking on this new role and that he will not back down from it. A is about assuming the role of president, while C is a plan of action that he will enact once he is President.

QUESTION 11

How does Ford's delivery style, self-described in paragraph 2 as "just a little straight talk among friends," impact his speech?

- A. It expresses his feeling of patriotism.
- B. It minimizes President Nixon's impeachment.
- C. It creates a reassuring and honest tone.
- D. It makes him appear more presidential.

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A – There is nothing of patriotism in this comment.

B – If anything, the emphasis on "straight talk" highlights Nixon's impeachment since he committed a crime and lied about it.

D – This verbiage makes him seem more ordinary than presidential.

C – This is the correct answer because Ford is focusing on honesty throughout the speech and by describing his speech in this way, he accentuates the honesty early on.

QUESTION 12

What does Ford hope to accomplish by quoting two former presidents in paragraph 6?

- A. He hopes the audience will be impressed by his extensive knowledge of presidential history.
- B. He hopes the audience will vote for him in the next election when his term expires.
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A – While quoting two presidents could be impressive, this is too simplistic a wish for this rhetorical device.

B – This is Ford’s inaugural address. He is taking office because Nixon resigned and was then impeached. Campaigning in this moment would go against Ford’s primary focus on honesty and healing.

C – These quotes in paragraph 6 are not about respecting him or the office.

D is the correct answer. Ford chooses these quotes specifically to reassure the people that they are his primary focus and that they are the foundation of democracy. This is a particularly important part of his speech as his predecessor was caught trying to subvert the role of democracy; Ford recognizes that he needs to reassure his audience that, even though the people did not vote for him, he will uphold the principles of democracy.

QUESTION 13

Read paragraphs 12-13.

My fellow Americans, our long national nightmare is over.

Our constitution works; our great Republic is a government of laws and not of men. Here the people rule...

For what purpose does the author use rhetoric in the paragraphs?

- A. to educate his audience about the history of the country's government
- B. to reinforce one of the country's founding principles that no one person is above the law
- C. to encourage his audience to uphold their civic duties
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A – There's not a history lesson in these paragraphs.

C – While voting (“the people rule”) is a civic duty, he is not reminding his audience to go out and vote.

D – This could be interpreted as a potential correct answer when you think of the larger context of the speech. However, at no point in the speech does Ford ask for forgiveness for Nixon or try to make excuses for him. He ask for prayers for peace for Nixon, which is very different.

B – Ford's emphasis on the idea that the Constitution works and that the nation “is a government of laws and not of men” indicates that even a president should be held responsible for breaking the law as the government is laws, not men.

answering the questions about this passage REQUIRE that you have closely read the purpose setting statement at the beginning of the passage

QUESTION 14

Read paragraph 14.

As we bind up the internal wounds of Watergate, more painful and more poisonous than those of foreign wars, let us restore the golden rule to our political process, and let brotherly love purge our hearts of suspicion and of hate.

What does the speaker mean by the phrase “the internal wounds of Watergate, more painful and more poisonous than those of foreign wars”?

- A. Public distrust in government had a damaging effect on the country.
- B. The truth about what happened was concealed from the public.
- C. Effects on the scandal negatively impacted the health of many Americans.
- D. The loss of life rivaled that of other global conflicts.

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B – The truth of Watergate was revealed by a journalist, which is why it was a huge scandal.

C – While the quote talks about a wound, Ford is being figurative. Watergate impacting the health of Americans would be taking this quote literally.

D – Again this is a literal reading of the quote instead of a figurative one. Also, “other global conflicts” implies that Watergate was also a global conflict, but the quote discusses how this was “internal”

A is the correct answer. Watergate involved elected officials tampering with the democratic process, creating a sense of distrust of the entire government.

QUESTION 15

Which quotation from the speech supports the inference that Ford hoped his speech would heal the country after the national scandal?

- A. “The oath that I have taken is the same oath that was taken by George Washington and by every President under the Constitution.” (para. 1)
- B. “I am indebted to no man, and only to one woman—my dear wife—as I begin this very difficult job.” (para. 4)
- C. “My fellow Americans, our long national nightmare is over.” (para. 12)
- D. “...I have witnessed at close hand the tragedies that befell three Presidents...” (para. 16)

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D. “...I have witnessed at close hand the tragedies that befell three Presidents...” (para. 16)

C is the correct answer. This quote focuses on the fact that the scandal is over: “our long national nightmare is over.” It is only by it being over that the nation would be able to heal.

A – His oath has nothing to do with healing. In context, he is saying this to state that he, while not elected like other presidents, has taken the same oath.

B – This quote indicates that he is beyond party politics because he is not beholden to anyone other than his wife, but has nothing to do with the country’s healing or the national scandal.

D – This quote in context is talking about his determination to assume the role with open eyes and indicates that he has some idea of the challenges or “burdens” ahead of him. Again, nothing to do with the scandal or healing.

QUESTION 16

How is the speaker's point of view advanced through his use of rhetoric?

- A. The speaker uses comparisons to founding presidents to show the similarities between their leadership styles.
- B. The speaker uses personal stories to distinguish himself as a better person than former President Nixon.
- C. The speaker uses exaggeration to highlight his concern about the state of the country in the wake of political scandal.
- D. The speaker uses repetition of key ideas to express optimism about the country's future moving forward.

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A – Ford alludes to and quotes former presidents, but not to discuss leadership style.

B – Ford does not use anecdotes or personal stories in this speech.

C – While Ford is concerned about the state of the country in the wake of political scandal, he is not exaggerating in his speech.

D is the correct answer. Ford repeatedly comes back to the idea of honesty (para. 2, 4, 10, 11...). The ideas of honesty is central to his approach in moving the country forward after Watergate.

“MEMORIES OF A CHILDHOOD”

QUESTION 17

How do the similes in lines 1 -2 impact the poem?

- A. The similes introduce a quiet mood.
- B. The similes create curiosity about the setting.
- C. The similes introduce a friendly tone.
- D. The similes create unease for the mother and son.

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B – While the reader might be curious about the setting of the poem (Why is it dark?), the second simile (like a dream the mother entered) has nothing to do with the setting.

C – They don't create a friendly tone.

D – While you could say that darkness creates unease, you haven't met the son yet. And, the mother is moving like a dream, which is usually a positive connotation.

A is the correct answer. Both similes have to do with things we associate with the night (darkness, dreams) and a sense of quiet.

QUESTION 18

In line 5, what does the speaker mean by the phrase “The room betrayed the mother”?

- A. The mother calls loudly across the room to the boy.
- B. The mother tries to hide from the boy to avoid his foul mood.
- C. The mother is acting in a sneaky and devious manner.
- D. The mother reveals herself not realizing anyone is in the room.

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- D. The mother reveals herself not realizing anyone is in the room.

A – The mother hasn’t called out or spoken to the boy yet.

B – There is nothing to indicate that the boy is in a foul mood, even if the word betrayed makes the reader feel like the mother was hiding.

C – This is the distractor. There is nothing in the rest of the poem to support the idea that the woman is being sneaky or devious. The word betrayed could indicate that the room seemed empty but was in fact not.

D is the correct answer because the mother seems startled or surprised that the boy is in the room, which she thought was empty.

QUESTION 19

How does the imagery in lines 13-16 impact the meaning of the poem?

- A. The imagery suggests that the mother is showing off her talent.
- B. The imagery expresses that the mother is lost in the music and the moment.
- C. The imagery emphasizes that the mother is playing a complicated piece of music.
- D. The imagery shows that the mother is concentrating on playing the correct notes.

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B is the correct answer. We know from the context of the last two stanzas that the boy and the mother are sharing a moment and thinking of previous times that the mother has played the piano and the boy has watched her.

It cannot be A because there is nothing to suggest that the mother is showing off.

You can rule out C and D because they say the same thing in different words.

Process of elimination gets you B, even though it is a confusing answer.

QUESTION 20

What effect is created by the poet's use of rhyme scheme?

- A. The rhyme scheme creates a dull, droning effect.
- B. The rhyme scheme creates a tense, edgy effect.
- C. The rhyme scheme creates a pleasing, soothing effect.
- D. The rhyme scheme creates a climactic, thrilling effect.

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C is the correct answer. The rhyme scheme of ABBA CDDC etc. creates a connection between the first and last line of each stanza.

A – The poem does not sound monotone.

B – How does something sound edgy?

D – This would be in conflict with the quiet tone previously analyzed.

QUESTION 21

Which line from the poem supports the inference that the mother helps the boy forget his problems?

- A. “The room betrayed the mother—so she felt—” (line 5)
- B. “Down for a moment by his side she knelt.” (line 8)
- C. “And the child seated in the fading light” (line 11)
- D. “Would listen strangely as if half entranced,” (line 12)

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D. “Would listen strangely as if half entranced,” (line 12)

A – This line has nothing to do with the relationship between the mother and the boy.

B – While having to do with the relationship between the mother and the boy, this line does not convey anything about the boy forgetting his problems.

C – This is a factual statement. He would sit in fading light and watch his mother play the piano.

D – This is the correct answer. The boy listens half entranced, which implies that he leaves behind the real world as he watches his mother play.

QUESTION 22 (PART A)

Which statement reflects a theme of the poem?

- A. Music can transform one's mood.
- B. Music can inspire creativity.
- C. Music reflects the culture of a society.
- D. Music reminds people of the past.

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- A. Music can transform one's mood.
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- C. Music reflects the culture of a society.
- D. Music reminds people of the past.

A is the correct answer. The boy is fascinated as he watches his mother play the piano, and he is “half entranced” in the moment. This option is the only one that indicates a relationship between music and its listener, which is what the second half of the poem is about.

B – there is nothing about creativity as a result of music in the poem.

C – There is no connection to a larger society or specific group in the poem.

D – While a reading of the poem could presume that the music took place in the past, there is no reflection on the past as a result of the music.

QUESTION 23 (PART B)

Which quotation supports the answer in Part A?

- A. “Near where a boy sat in the silent gloom.” (line 4)
- B. “Toward the piano they both shyly glanced” (line 9)
- C. “And the child seated in the fading light” (line 11)
- D. “His large eyes fastened with a quiet glow” (line 13)

QUESTION 23 (PART B)

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A – Stanza 1. Music hasn’t been introduced yet, so this line is too far removed to relate to any of the possible themes in Part A.

B – This denotes some importance in the piano and music since they are “shyly” glancing, but it doesn’t support our chosen theme or any of the distractors.

C – This quote also doesn’t support any of the possible themes.

D – This is correct. The fact that the boy’s eyes are “fastened” and are glowing indicates that music is a powerful and transformative experience. This is the best quote for supporting our theme.

QUESTION 24

Which lines from the poem support the inference that the mother and son connect through music?

- A. “And then a glass’s tinkle stirred the air/Near where a boy sat in the silent gloom.” (lines 3-4)
- B. “The room betrayed the mother—so she felt—/She kissed her boy and questioned ‘Are you here?’” (lines 5-6)
- C. “And with a gesture that he held most dear/Down for a moment by his side she knelt.” (lines 7-8)
- D. “Toward the piano they both shyly glanced/For she would sing to him on many a night,” (lines 9-10)

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A – There is nothing about music in this quote. Don’t be fooled by the onomatopoeia of “tinkle”

B – Again, there is nothing about music in this quote, even if we are beginning to see a relationship between the boy and the mother.

C – This quote is the most common distractor because it is a moment between the mother and the boy that shows their relationship. However, it still doesn’t have anything to do with music.

D – This is the correct answer because it is the only quote that has to do with music, which is an essential part of the question. They look together at the piano, thinking of all the times that the mother would sing to the boy.

**“HOW TEXTING TURNS YOU INTO A
WALKING DISASTER”**

QUESTION 25

Which quotation provides evidence to support the claim in paragraph 2 that wexting can be dangerous?

- A. “But watch someone texting or reading on their mobile phone and you’d be forgiven for thinking that walking is not as easy as it looks.” (para. 1).
- B. “The dangers of texting while driving are well known, but the impact of texting while walking is only beginning to gain attention.” (para. 3)
- C. “In addition, the number of pedestrians killed or injured in traffic is rising and texting while walking is bearing the brunt of the blame.” (para. 5)
- D. “Our study used a 3D movement analysis system to examine how people walk while texting or reading on a mobile phone.” (para. 7)

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C. “In addition, the number of pedestrians killed or injured in traffic is rising and texting while walking is bearing the brunt of the blame.” (para. 5)

D. “Our study used a 3D movement analysis system to examine how people walk while texting or reading on a mobile phone.” (para. 7)

A – This doesn’t support the idea that wexting can be dangerous. In addition, this is from paragraph 1 and the idea is introduced in paragraph 2. You typically don’t find support for an idea BEFORE the idea.

B – This, while after the idea in para. 2, is about how wexting is gaining attention, not about how it is dangerous.

D – This is not about wexting is dangerous. Is about their study. In addition, it is from a different subsection of the article. You don’t typically find support in one section for an idea in another section.

C – This is the correct answer. This is proof that wexting can be dangerous.

QUESTION 26

How does the section “Wexting? Mind That Fountain... or Train...” support the author’s ideas?

- A. by persuading readers to put down their phones and stop texting while they are walking
- B. by providing readers with humorous anecdotes of people caught walking and texting
- C. by persuading readers to research further the effects of texting on walking
- D. by providing readers with background information about the dangers of walking and texting

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D. by providing readers with background information about the dangers of walking and texting

A – While this may be the overall purpose of the article, it is not solely established in this section.

B – The anecdote about the woman on the pier may be amusing, but overall the examples provided are not humorous. They also do not focus on people getting “caught” so much as what happened to them as they were wexting.

C – This section indicates that further research needs to be done, but it does not tell readers to go out and conduct research.

D – This is the correct answer. This section provides examples of what all has happened to those who wext, all of which were dangerous.

QUESTION 27

How does the author develop the central idea over the course of the text?

- A. by explaining the effects of texting on how people walk
- B. by offering solutions to stop people from texting while walking
- C. by arguing that cell phone obsession has become a deadly epidemic
- D. by defining where cell phones should and should not be used

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D. by defining where cell phones should and should not be used

B – Solutions are not offered, even if they seem obvious.

C – While an intriguing option, this is too strongly worded for what happens in the article. This is not an argumentative piece; it is informative.

D – Possibly implied, but definitely not defined.

A – The author focus on the effects of texting on walking without offering an argument or condemnation

QUESTION 28

Which quotation supports the idea that wexting creates the same problems as distracted driving?

- A. “Slow, swerving, robot-style walking that prioritizes texting over balance and stability.” (para. 10)
- B. “...individuals who text while crossing the street in a virtual pedestrian environment look away from the street more often...” (para. 13)
- C. “It seems accidents while walking and texting are not uncommon—even among a generation that is highly skilled with mobile phones...” (para. 14)
- D. “Breaking our addiction to mobile phone technology, particularly that of texting, seems like a battle lost.” (para. 17)

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D. “Breaking our addiction to mobile phone technology, particularly that of texting, seems like a battle lost.” (para. 17)

A – Swerving could be congruous to swerving while driving, but this quote specifically talks about walking and how the posture impacts walking.

C- Even if texting while driving accidents are common, this quote isn't correct because in context this quote is talking about how common wexting accidents are—not that they create the same problems as distracted driving.

D – You can eliminate this option quickly because it is in the conclusion section and is solely about phone addiction—not about wexting or texting while driving.

B is the best option. In distracted driving, you look away from the street to look at your phone. This is the same as what the study found people did while wexting.

QUESTION 29

How does paragraph 10 develop the ideas described in paragraphs 7-9?

- A. Paragraph 10 offers background information about the study outlined in paragraphs 7-9.
- B. Paragraph 10 provides an explanation for the results of the study outlined in paragraphs 7-9.
- C. Paragraph 10 summarizes the conclusions of the study outlined in paragraphs 7-9.
- D. Paragraph 10 criticizes the recklessness of participants in the study outlines in paragraphs 7-9.

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C. Paragraph 10 summarizes the conclusions of the study outlined in paragraphs 7-9.

D. Paragraph 10 criticizes the recklessness of participants in the study outlined in paragraphs 7-9.

A – When you reread the paragraph/section, this is clearly wrong. Also, you tend to have background information before a study outline.

B – Paragraph 10 is not an explanation of results. Explanation would involve not only discussing the finding, but what caused them.

D – There is no direct criticism stated in paragraph 10. This is too harsh of an option for academic writing.

C – This is correct. Paragraph 10 summarizes the study's conclusions. It almost reads like a restatement of the second half of paragraph 9.

QUESTION 30

Read paragraph 12.

In addition, people who deviate from a straight path while walking in a pedestrian environment are more likely to wander into traffic or onto train tracks, leaving them at greater risk of serious injury or death.

Based on its use in the paragraph, what does *deviate* mean?

- A. avoid
- B. follow
- C. obstruct
- D. stray

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- B. follow
- C. obstruct
- D. stray

D is the correct answer as “stray” is a synonym for “deviate” in this context. If you plug in each of the options, stray is the only one that really makes sense.

A – The pedestrians aren’t avoiding a straight path; they’re distracted.

B – The pedestrians aren’t following a straight path, which is why they’re wandering into traffic.

C – The pedestrians are not obstructing or throwing up road blocks to a straight path, nor are they encountering obstructions.

QUESTION 31

In “The Problem with the Robot-like Walk,” how does the photograph support the ideas in the section?

- A. The photograph emphasizes the idea that younger people are particularly skilled using cell phones.
- B. The photograph reinforces the idea that texting distracts pedestrians from focusing on the potential dangers around them.
- C. The photograph emphasizes the idea that pedestrians who are texting walk slowly and robotically.
- D. The photograph reinforces the idea that people struggle to walk in a straight line while texting.

QUESTION 31

In “The Problem with the Robot-like Walk,” how does the photograph support the ideas in the section?

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B. The photograph reinforces the idea that texting distracts pedestrians from focusing on the potential dangers around them.

C. The photograph emphasizes the idea that pedestrians who are texting walk slowly and robotically.

D. The photograph reinforces the idea that people struggle to walk in a straight line while texting.

A – While it could be a younger person texting in the photo, the photo doesn’t have anything to do with how skilled the subject is.

C – You can’t tell the speed of the walk from a photograph.

D – You also can’t tell if the subject is walking in a straight line since it is a photo and not a video.

B is the best choice. The subject of the photo is in a crosswalk in an area that looks like a city center. There are lots of cars parked. There is a second crosswalk that indicates there is an intersection. The subject is concentrated on their phone and is not looking at where they are going.

QUESTION 32 (PART A)

What is the author's primary claim?

- A. Texting while walking is dangerous but not as bad as texting while driving.
- B. Pedestrians should be prohibited from using cell phones while walking.
- C. Reading texts while walking is less hazardous than sending texts.
- D. People should avoid texting while walking in high-risk environments like busy streets.

QUESTION 32 (PART A)

What is the author's primary claim?

A. Texting while walking is dangerous but not as bad as texting while driving.

B. Pedestrians should be prohibited from using cell phones while walking.

C. Reading texts while walking is less hazardous than sending texts.

D. People should avoid texting while walking in high-risk environments like busy streets.

A – There is a connection made, but no a comparison.

B – The author acknowledges at the end of the article that this is idealistic and unlikely to happen.

C – While there is some evidence in the article to support this, it is not a PRIMARY claim.

D is the best option as the article focuses on pedestrians texting while in streets or other busy environments.

QUESTION 33 (PART B)

How does the author use evidence to support the claim selected in Part A?

- A. The author provides biased evidence of people with little experience texting while walking to support the claim.
- B. The author provides sufficient evidence about how texting alters people's movements and focus to support the claim.
- C. The author provides irrelevant evidence describing the different ways in which people use their cell phones to support the claim.
- D. The author provides anecdotal evidence about her difficulties texting and walking to support the claim.

QUESTION 33 (PART B)

How does the author use evidence to support the claim selected in Part A?

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B. The author provides sufficient evidence about how texting alters people's movements and focus to support the claim.

C. The author provides irrelevant evidence describing the different ways in which people use their cell phones to support the claim.

D. The author provides anecdotal evidence about her difficulties texting and walking to support the claim.

A – There is no indication that the evidence is biased or that participants in the study had little experience texting.

C – There is not any irrelevant evidence in the article, particularly evidence that lists other ways in which people use their phones.

D – The author does not provide personal stories (anecdotes) to support the claim.

B is the correct answer. The evidence provided primarily comes from a research study that examined how texting alters people's movements and focus.

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QUESTION 34

Which change, if any, is needed to revise the underlined text?

Hardships as a slave; including

- A. hardships as a slave including
- B. hardships as a slave, including
- C. hardships as a slave: including
- D. No change

QUESTION 34

Which change, if any, is needed to revise the underlined text?

Hardships as a slave; including

- A. hardships as a slave including
- B. hardships as a slave, including
- C. hardships as a slave: including
- D. No change

B is the correct answer.

Neither a semi-colon or a colon are correct here. You can't use a semi-colon as both sides are not complete thoughts, nor is it a complex list. You can't use a colon here because you're not introducing a list.

An argument could be made that you don't need the comma (option A), but it stylistically makes sense and is less confusing for your reader if there is a comma there.

QUESTION 35

Which change, if any, is needed to revise the underlined text?

and used the North Star as a guide

- A. and using the North Star as a guide
- B. and she used the North Star as a guide
- C. and also the North Star was used as a guide
- D. No change

QUESTION 35

Which change, if any, is needed to revise the underlined text?

and used the North Star as a guide

A. and using the North Star as a guide

B. and she used the North Star as a guide

C. and also the North Star was used as a guide

D. No change

A is the correct answer because it is the only option that is PARALLEL with the previous item in the sentence.

Eventually, she was able to escape to Philadelphia by traveling the Underground Railroad at night and using the North Star as a guide. (She did both things, and they grammatically should be conjugated the same here).

The other options are grammatically incorrect, and they're really clunky ways of saying what she did.

QUESTION 36

Which change, if any, is needed to revise the underlined text?

Tubman proudly recounted her experience:

- A. Tubman proudly recounted her experience
- B. Tubman proudly recounted her experience;
- C. Tubman proudly recounted her experience,
- D. No change

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Tubman proudly recounted her experience:

- A. Tubman proudly recounted her experience
- B. Tubman proudly recounted her experience;
- C. Tubman proudly recounted her experience,
- D. No change

This question is testing your knowledge of colons.

This colon is being used to introduce Tubman's quote.

You would use a colon here instead of a comma because of how the introduction to the quote is structured.

QUESTION 37

Which change, if any, is needed to revise the underlined text?

vote, she

- A. vote she
- B. vote; she
- C. vote: she
- D. No change

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vote, she

- A. vote she
- B. vote; she
- C. vote: she
- D. No change

When you plug each option into the full sentence (because you should go back and look at the bigger context of the sentence), B is the only grammatically correct option.

Once the war ended, she called on Congress to give women the right to vote; she also helped establish a home in New York for the elderly.

Both sides of the sentence are complete sentences; they are also related in thought and should thus be joined by a semi-colon.

QUESTION 38

Which change, if any, is needed to revise the underlined text?

a redesign of the twenty-dollar bill featuring her likeness was announced by the U.S. Treasury

- A. by the U. S. Treasury, a redesign of the twenty-dollar bill featuring her likeness was announced
- B. a redesign of the twenty-dollar bill by the U.S. Treasury featuring her likeness was announced
- C. The U.S. Treasury announced a redesign of the twenty-dollar bill featuring her likeness
- D. No Change

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B. a redesign of the twenty-dollar bill by the U.S. Treasury featuring her likeness was announced

C. The U.S. Treasury announced a redesign of the twenty-dollar bill featuring her likeness

D. No Change

C is the best option because it is the most direct, concise way to say the information without confusing the reader.

A is very confusing.

B is passive voice.

D is also passive voice.