

## ENGLISH TEST

45 Minutes—75 Questions

**DIRECTIONS:** In the five passages that follow, certain words and phrases are underlined and numbered. In the right-hand column, you will find alternatives for the underlined part. In most cases, you are to choose the one that best expresses the idea, makes the statement appropriate for standard written English, or is worded most consistently with the style and tone of the passage as a whole. If you think the original version is best, choose "NO CHANGE." In some cases, you will find in the right-hand column a question about the underlined part. You are to choose the best answer to the question.

You will also find questions about a section of the passage, or about the passage as a whole. These questions do not refer to an underlined portion of the passage, but rather are identified by a number or numbers in a box.

For each question, choose the alternative you consider best and fill in the corresponding oval on your answer document. Read each passage through once before you begin to answer the questions that accompany it. For many of the questions, you must read several sentences beyond the question to determine the answer. Be sure that you have read far enough ahead each time you choose an alternative.

## PASSAGE I

## From Salad to Symphony

[1]

Though they can often be seen lugging bags stuffed with fresh vegetables home from Beijing markets, brothers Nan Weidong and Nan Weiping are not chefs—they are musicians. [A] Their instruments of choice is considered<sup>1</sup> rather unusual: a pan pipe fashioned from carrots, an ocarina created from a sweet potato, other brightly colored vegetables.<sup>2</sup> Gourds,

daikon radishes, and other vegetables,<sup>3</sup> are used to round out the "orchestra."

[2]

From an early age, the Nan brothers, raised on a vegetable farm in China's Anhui province, who were<sup>4</sup> taught to play conventional musical instruments by their father, a music teacher. [B] The siblings' love of music and passion for performance led them to begin

- A. NO CHANGE  
B. does seem  
C. are  
D. is
- Which choice best maintains the pattern established in the sentence's two previous examples?  
F. NO CHANGE  
G. vegetable instruments of all shapes and sizes.  
H. a flute made from a bamboo shoot.  
J. a certain type of root vegetable.
- A. NO CHANGE  
B. other; vegetables are used  
C. other vegetables are used,  
D. other vegetables are used
- F. NO CHANGE  
G. were  
H. and were  
J. DELETE the underlined portion.

1 ■ ■ ■ ■ ■ ■ ■ ■ ■ ■ 1

experimenting with vegetable musical instruments a few years ago.

[3]

Working by hand while constructing their edible instruments, the brothers manually bore holes into the vegetables by using long metal drill bits, snacking on discarded pieces as they work. [C] Weiping says that to create a low pitch, which makes a deep hole.

Nonetheless, a high pitch requires a shallow hole.

Other factors, like, the diameter of the hole and changes in air temperature and humidity, also

effects the sound quality.

[4]

[1] A newly picked vegetable that sits at the market for even one day may lose much of its water content, producing a pitch that is out of tune. [2] Because of this, the brothers must carve a fresh set of instruments before each performance. [3] Still, the most critical ingredient in creating high-quality sound, Weidong says, is the

vegetables' high water content. 12

5. A. NO CHANGE  
B. Eating unused vegetable parts while they construct  
C. Using metal tools to construct  
D. To construct

6. F. NO CHANGE  
G. having made  
H. by making  
J. he makes

7. A. NO CHANGE  
B. Conversely,  
C. Otherwise,  
D. Even so,

8. F. NO CHANGE  
G. factors—like  
H. factors, like  
J. factors like

9. A. NO CHANGE  
B. affects  
C. affect  
D. effect

10. F. NO CHANGE  
G. such vegetables produce  
H. it will produce  
J. this produces

11. A. NO CHANGE  
B. sound, Weidong says  
C. sound Weidong says,  
D. sound Weidong says

12. Which sequence of sentences makes this paragraph most logical?  
F. NO CHANGE  
G. 1, 3, 2  
H. 2, 1, 3  
J. 3, 1, 2

[5]

While the brothers' musical repertoire is as varied as their instruments, ranging from traditional Chinese flute music to modern pop songs. [D] They maintain that different vegetables have different scales and are therefore suited to different types of music. Since 2011, the Nan brothers have performed regularly, playing a wide variety of music on their edible instruments and bringing a whole new meaning to the idea of playing with your food. [14]

13. A. NO CHANGE  
 B. With the brothers' musical repertoire being  
 C. Having the brothers' musical repertoire be  
 D. The brothers' musical repertoire is
14. At this point, the writer is considering adding the following true statement:  
 Each pitch is tested and perfected with the help of an old electronic tuner.  
 Should the writer make this addition here?  
 F. Yes, because it supports the idea that the brothers exercise care and attention to detail as they craft their vegetable instruments.  
 G. Yes, because it helps explain how vegetables can be turned into precise musical instruments.  
 H. No, because it provides information about the process of creating instruments that is not relevant at this point in the essay.  
 J. No, because it conflicts with the idea that the brothers have a strong musical background.

Question 15 asks about the preceding passage as a whole.

15. The writer wants to add the following sentence to the essay:  
 As teenagers, they performed with a local theater company.  
 The sentence would most logically be placed at:  
 A. Point A in Paragraph 1.  
 B. Point B in Paragraph 2.  
 C. Point C in Paragraph 3.  
 D. Point D in Paragraph 5.

PASSAGE II

Nature Meets Art

[1]

Located in Olympic Sculpture Park in Seattle, artist Mark Dion's *Neukom Vivarium* has been called a combination of art and ecology, sculpture and nature.

1 ■ ■ ■ ■ ■ ■ ■ ■ ■ ■ 1

The installation contains a sixty-foot-long nurse log, it is<sup>16</sup>  
a slowly decaying piece of tree trunk that provides a home  
and nutrients for young plants and supports a variety of  
microbial life. [A] This single log offers visitors to the<sup>17</sup>

urban park, a glimpse into the complicated cycle of life<sup>18</sup>  
unfolding in the forests outside the city.

[2]

*Vivarium* comes from the Latin word *vivus*, which  
means “alive”—a fitting description for a piece of art that  
exemplifies a thriving forest ecosystem. [B] Dion found  
the log, part of a western hemlock lying in a Washington<sup>19</sup>

forest, and, transporting it to the city along with some<sup>20</sup>  
of the soil, fungi, and plants that had surrounded the  
tree. [C] Working with a team of scientists and  
architects, Dion installed the log in a specially  
constructed eighty-foot-long greenhouse. The  
greenhouse is customized with magnifying glasses  
and microscopes that disclose minute details of the  
life supported by the log. Repeated visits to the<sup>21</sup>

installation reveals the larger process of decay<sup>22</sup>  
and transformation.

[3]

In the wild, this complex, interconnected  
system of life would have had no trouble sustaining  
itself. In the city, however, maintaining the nurse log  
requires a great number of energy and technology. [D]<sup>23</sup>

16. F. NO CHANGE  
G. the term “nurse log” is defined as  
H. this type of log is  
J. DELETE the underlined portion.
17. A. NO CHANGE  
B. log, in addition to acting as a home and providing nutrients for young plants, offers visitors  
C. massive piece of tree (a sixty-foot log) offers visitors  
D. decaying nurse log offers visitors who come
18. F. NO CHANGE  
G. park a glimpse into the complicated cycle of life  
H. park a glimpse into the complicated cycle of life,  
J. park, a glimpse into the complicated cycle of life,

19. A. NO CHANGE  
B. laying within  
C. lying with  
D. laying in

20. F. NO CHANGE  
G. and, to transport  
H. and transported  
J. transported

21. A. NO CHANGE  
B. log, repeating  
C. log repeating  
D. log, repeated

22. F. NO CHANGE  
G. has revealed  
H. is revealing  
J. reveal

23. A. NO CHANGE  
B. a great amount in  
C. great amounts of  
D. great numbers in



Humidity is electronically monitored, the soil is constantly replenished with nutrients, and sunlight is filtered through green-hued glass designed to mimic

the color of a forest canopy. 25

[4]

For Dion, the amount of work in the middle of a busy city required to sustain this ecosystem

conveys an important message. According with the artist, the constant effort substitutes for what nature does instinctively, which highlights the fact that “it’s incredibly difficult, expensive, and technological to approximate that system.” In other words, nature, once destroyed is virtually impossible to reconstruct.

Questions 29 and 30 ask about the preceding passage as a whole.

29. The writer is considering adding the following parenthetical information to the essay:

(The *Neukom* in the installation’s title refers to the name of the work’s patrons.)

If the writer were to add this sentence, it would most logically be placed at:

- A. Point A in Paragraph 1.
- B. Point B in Paragraph 2.
- C. Point C in Paragraph 2.
- D. Point D in Paragraph 3.

- 24. F. NO CHANGE
- G. constantly provided with and restored by nutrients on a regular basis,
- H. often constantly replenished with healthful nutrients,
- J. constantly replenished with restorative nutrients regularly,

25. If the writer were to delete the preceding sentence, the paragraph would primarily lose a statement that:
- A. explains why good air quality and healthy soil are necessary to maintain nature-based exhibits.
  - B. illustrates how much effort is required to ensure that the exhibit survives in an urban setting.
  - C. describes how the greenhouse is more important to the installation than is the nurse log.
  - D. emphasizes how difficult it was for Dion to build the greenhouse.

26. The best placement for the underlined portion would be:
- F. where it is now.
  - G. before the word *the*.
  - H. after the word *this*.
  - J. after the word *ecosystem*.

- 27. A. NO CHANGE
- B. In accordance with
- C. In accord with
- D. According to

- 28. F. NO CHANGE
- G. destroyed, is virtually,
- H. destroyed, is virtually
- J. destroyed is virtually,

30. Suppose the writer’s primary purpose had been to describe how one artist uses a work of art to educate people about an issue the artist feels is important. Would this essay accomplish that purpose?

- F. Yes, because it describes how Dion saw that local forests were being destroyed and then decided to make a sculpture out of a fallen tree.
- G. Yes, because it describes Dion’s nature-based installation and explains the message Dion hopes to convey through *Neukom Vivarium*.
- H. No, because it focuses on what Dion’s installation looks like and how it contributes to the Olympic Sculpture Park.
- J. No, because it fails to indicate what *Neukom Vivarium*’s viewers actually learn from the installation.

PASSAGE III

Internet Gain: Andreessen's Mosaic

Before Mosaic—the web browser widely credited with popularizing the World Wide Web—was invented, the Internet wasn't user-friendly. Internet navigation required<sup>31</sup> knowledge of specific typed commands; online documents, consisting almost entirely of text, were hard to locate and download. Given these obstructive hindrances,<sup>32</sup> many people assumed the web would remain the domain of technology experts and never have mass appeal. Marc Andreessen believed the opposite,<sup>33</sup> everyone would want the Internet. 34

- 31. A. NO CHANGE  
B. navigation, which required  
C. navigation that required  
D. navigation requiring
- 32. F. NO CHANGE  
G. What with the problematic issues,  
H. Because of these difficulties,  
J. Owing to the messiness,
- 33. A. NO CHANGE  
B. opposite; because  
C. opposite:  
D. opposite
- 34. Which of the following statements, if added here, would provide the best transition to the discussion of Andreessen's browser?  
F. He thought Internet speeds would eventually increase.  
G. The amount of information online was immense.  
H. Few people had Internet access at the time.  
J. People just needed the right tool.
- 35. A. NO CHANGE  
B. worker, for the National Center for Supercomputing Applications, (NCSA),  
C. worker for the National Center for Supercomputing Applications, (NCSA),  
D. worker for the National Center for Supercomputing Applications (NCSA)
- 36. Which choice most strongly conveys that Andreessen developed a strong affinity for the Internet?  
F. NO CHANGE  
G. first gained access to  
H. spent many hours on  
J. saw the utility of
- 37. A. NO CHANGE  
B. the NCSA made the program  
C. they made Mosaic  
D. it became

As a student worker,<sup>35</sup> for the National Center for Supercomputing Applications, (NCSA) at the University of Illinois, Andreessen became enthralled by<sup>36</sup> the Internet. In 1992, he conceived of a browser that would simplify web navigation. Rather than typing specific commands, people would be able to access different web pages by clicking on icons. He showed his idea to fellow student Eric Bina, who helped refine the program. The two then worked with the NCSA to develop Mosaic, which became available<sup>37</sup> in 1993. Free to anyone with an Internet connection, Mosaic quickly became popular.



Approximately 60,000 copies of the browser were  
<sup>38</sup>  
downloaded in its first year.

Mosaic was soon not the first web browser, but  
<sup>39</sup>  
it surpassed all rivals. Unlike other browsers, Mosaic  
was easy to install, and it worked on every operating  
system. It was the first browser to display pictures  
and text on the same page 40. Featuring hyperlinks,

the user of the program was able to visit other web  
<sup>41</sup>  
pages with one click. "With Mosaic," said one writer,  
"the online world appears to be a vast, interconnected  
universe of information." 42

Even though it gave way to other, more  
sophisticated browsers within a few years, Mosaic  
showed average users the significance of the Internet.

Comparatively, its simplicity encouraged people to  
<sup>43</sup>  
create and upload their own content. In the year

Mosaic was discharged, 623 websites existed.  
<sup>44</sup>

38. F. NO CHANGE  
G. That year, approximately 60,000 copies of the browser  
H. Approximately 60,000 copies of the browser (Mosaic)  
J. Approximately, but not exactly, 60,000 copies of the browser
39. The best placement for the underlined portion would be:  
A. where it is now.  
B. after the word *Mosaic*.  
C. after the word *browser* (and before the comma).  
D. after the word *it*.
40. At this point, the writer is considering adding the following phrase (adjusting the punctuation as needed):  
adding much-needed visual appeal  
Should the writer make this addition?  
F. Yes, because it reveals that Mosaic was the first browser to display pictures alongside text.  
G. Yes, because it emphasizes that using Mosaic made web browsing more enjoyable.  
H. No, because it implies that the text-based documents on the Internet weren't useful.  
J. No, because it suggests that, initially, Mosaic was similar to other web browsers.
41. A. NO CHANGE  
B. the program's user was enabled  
C. the program enabled the user  
D. it was easy for the user
42. If the writer were to delete the preceding sentence, the essay would primarily lose a statement that:  
F. argues that, before Mosaic, few people searched the Internet for information.  
G. specifies some of the features that made Mosaic popular among its users.  
H. credits Mosaic with making the Internet feel more coherent to users.  
J. compares the designs of later web browsers to Mosaic's design.
43. A. NO CHANGE  
B. Moreover,  
C. Conversely,  
D. Instead,
44. F. NO CHANGE  
G. relinquished,  
H. released,  
J. emitted,



Four years later, there were more than 600,000.

45

- 45. Given that all the choices are true, which one best concludes the essay by using specific information to complete the contrast begun in the previous sentence?
  - A. NO CHANGE
  - B. Mosaic's point-and-click interface revolutionized the way people used the Internet.
  - C. Andreessen would go on to develop another highly successful web browser.
  - D. Since then, the web has expanded at an exponential rate.

PASSAGE IV

A Poetic Olympics

[1]

During athletic festivals in ancient Greece, great poets were placed alongside champion athletes. This has never been true of the modern Olympic Games. [A]

The Olympic literary competition, reintroduced in 1912 in Stockholm and included in the Games for decades, is poorly remembered and rarely missed. The only genuine

46

47

- 46. Which choice most clearly emphasizes the overwhelmingly positive reception great poets enjoyed during athletic festivals in ancient Greece?
  - F. NO CHANGE
  - G. celebrated
  - H. accepted
  - J. liked
- 47. Given that all the choices are accurate, which one best connects this sentence to the information that follows in the next sentence?
  - A. NO CHANGE
  - B. was featured along with competitions in music composition, architecture, sculpture, and painting.
  - C. is sometimes commented upon when the Olympic Games are held today.
  - D. was an homage to the traditions of the people of ancient Greece.

public excitement for even the very first modern, Olympic literary contest was focused on the scandal surrounding the winning poem. [B]

48

[2]

French aristocrat Baron Pierre de Coubertin, who in 1896 founded the modern Olympic Games, he insisted that talent in the fine arts was as important as skill in athletics. After years of opposition from officials whom felt that the modern Games should focus solely on athletics, Coubertin implemented fine arts competitions, known as the Pentathlon of Muses, in 1912. [C]

49

50

- 48. F. NO CHANGE
  - G. very, first, modern Olympic
  - H. very first, modern Olympic,
  - J. very first modern Olympic
- 49. A. NO CHANGE
  - B. insistent in his belief
  - C. insisting
  - D. insisted
- 50. F. NO CHANGE
  - G. themselves whom
  - H. who
  - J. which



1 ■ ■ ■ ■ ■ ■ ■ ■ ■ ■ 1

For the literary contest, it would submit an unpublished  
<sup>51</sup>

work; Coubertin did not establish a length requirement.  
<sup>52</sup>

After a long deliberation during the literary event's first

year; finally judges named duo George Hohrod and Martin  
<sup>53</sup>  
Eschbach as gold medalists for their poem "Ode to Sport."

[3]

The judges, so impressed by "Ode to Sport" that  
<sup>54</sup>  
they called it "the perfect poem," refused to award either  
silver or bronze medals to any other literary competitors.

Weeks, after the Games had come to an end, the judges  
<sup>55</sup>  
attempted to contact Hohrod and Eschbach given that  
the two had not come forward to receive their medals.

The judges discovered that neither author existed.  
<sup>56</sup>

51. A. NO CHANGE  
B. competitors  
C. those  
D. they

52. Given that all the choices are accurate, which one provides information about the Olympic literary contest that is most clearly relevant at this point in the essay?

- F. NO CHANGE  
G. work. At the Olympic Games in Paris in 1924, a poem about fencing called "Sword Songs" was the winning piece.  
H. work, though critics mocked some of the limitations placed on writers.  
J. work, preferably a poem, that was "inspired by the idea of sport."

53. A. NO CHANGE  
B. year, judges  
C. year, then judges  
D. year. Judges

54. F. NO CHANGE  
G. judges, and having been  
H. judges had been  
J. judges were

55. A. NO CHANGE  
B. Weeks after the Games had come to an end,  
C. Weeks, after the Games had come to an end  
D. Weeks after the Games had come to an end

56. Given that all the choices are true, which one most effectively leads the reader from the information about Hohrod and Eschbach in the preceding sentence to the information about Coubertin in the next sentence?

- F. NO CHANGE  
G. After "Ode to Sport" won, Swedish art academies claimed that the contest, with its thematic focus on sport, lacked purpose.  
H. Submissions began to arrive in anticipation of the next Olympic literary competition.  
J. The judges had read the winning poem, "Ode to Sport," aloud to spectators.



A few years later, Coubertin admitted that he himself had submitted “the perfect poem” pseudonymously. 57

[4]

The judges argued that they did not know that Coubertin had written “Ode to Sport.” But once Coubertin’s ruse was uncovered, distrust for the already unpopular competition expanded as a result—and the feeling endured. <sup>58</sup>[D] The literary competition was dropped after the 1948 London Games. Many of the winning poems have since vanished, with only their titles remaining. Few literary historians think that much has been lost.

Questions 59 and 60 ask about the preceding passage as a whole.

59. The writer is considering adding the following sentence to the essay:

Over the years, the contest attracted many people who wanted to be poets but few talented poets, and even contest organizers began to doubt the quality of the submissions.

If the writer were to add this sentence, it would most logically be placed at:

- A. Point A in Paragraph 1.
- B. Point B in Paragraph 1.
- C. Point C in Paragraph 2.
- D. Point D in Paragraph 4.

57. At this point, the writer is considering adding the following sentence:

The founder of the modern Olympic Games, Coubertin was also the person who brought about the fine arts competitions.

Given that the information is true, should the writer make this addition here?

- A. Yes, because it makes clear why Coubertin didn’t include his real name on his poetry submission.
  - B. Yes, because it suggests that Coubertin knew that the poem he submitted was particularly well written.
  - C. No, because it repeats information about Coubertin that is provided earlier in the essay.
  - D. No, because it doesn’t make clear whether Coubertin had discussed “Ode to Sport” with the judges of the literary competition.
58. F. NO CHANGE  
 G. increased even though dislike of it was not new—  
 H. grew—  
 J. blew up because of this unveiling—

60. Suppose the writer’s primary purpose had been to explain a lesser-known aspect of a widely known event. Would this essay accomplish that purpose?

- F. Yes, because it outlines Coubertin’s most important accomplishments as the founder of the modern Olympic Games.
- G. Yes, because it describes an element of the modern Olympic Games that was relatively short lived and is not very well remembered.
- H. No, because it instead considers the merits of fine arts competitions being a part of popular athletic events.
- J. No, because it instead discusses the poem “Ode to Sport” and explains why the poem influenced Coubertin to compete in literary competitions.

**PASSAGE V**

**Capturing the Arctic**

San Francisco native, Louise Arner Boyd, <sup>61</sup>first saw the blue glaciers and glittering fjords of the Arctic ice cap during a 1924 photography <sup>62</sup>expedition to Spitsbergen, a Norwegian island.

61. A. NO CHANGE  
 B. native Louise Arner Boyd  
 C. native Louise Arner Boyd,  
 D. native, Louise Arner Boyd

62. F. NO CHANGE  
 G. cap, which she had never before seen,  
 H. cap—both glaciers and fjords—  
 J. cap initially

In the United States, little was known about the Arctic: its<sup>63</sup>

nearly frozen seas, packed with icebergs,<sup>64</sup> made boat travel to the area treacherous. But Boyd, an amateur naturalist and practiced photographer, made exploring this wide,

frigid terrain her life's focus. She would lead<sup>65</sup> seven Arctic expeditions, six by sea and one by air, mainly to the east coast of Greenland.

Boyd's first two Arctic trips, taken in a small ship with a small crew, were designed for photographing the magnificent glaciers. Soon her interest in the region<sup>66</sup> expanded beyond capturing its beauty. She secured a larger, sturdier ship, the *Veslekari*, and invited several scientists to travel with her. Over the course of three 1930s voyages, she led her team to the farthest

reaches of the Arctic,<sup>67</sup> in 1938, the group anchored

close<sup>68</sup> south of the North Pole. Botanists gathered

plant specimens from the tundra<sup>69</sup>—paleogeologists studied the ancient ice fields, and hydrogeographers searched for mountains on the ocean floor.

63. A. NO CHANGE  
B. their  
C. it's  
D. its'
64. If the writer were to delete the underlined portion (adjusting the punctuation as needed), the essay would primarily lose:  
F. an indication that the purpose of the 1924 photography expedition Boyd participated in was to photograph icebergs.  
G. an explanation of a technique used by seafarers to make traveling the dangerous seas near Spitsbergen safer.  
H. an example of a particular danger facing people who might have attempted to travel the Arctic by boat.  
J. a reason most seafaring boats in the 1920s weren't equipped to navigate around icebergs.
65. Given that all the choices are accurate, which one most strongly suggests that Boyd conceived of and managed the seven Arctic expeditions?  
A. NO CHANGE  
B. be a part of  
C. experience  
D. embark on
66. Given that all the choices are true, which one most effectively leads the reader from the first sentence of this paragraph to the information that follows in the next two sentences?  
F. NO CHANGE  
G. Boyd had the opportunity to present some of these early photographs to the king and queen of England.  
H. In 1960, Boyd became the first woman to be elected to the board of the American Geographical Society.  
J. On both journeys, the crew came ashore on a group of islands called Franz Josef Land.
67. A. NO CHANGE  
B. Arctic and  
C. Arctic;  
D. Arctic
68. F. NO CHANGE  
G. nearby  
H. about  
J. just
69. A. NO CHANGE  
B. tundra,  
C. tundra:  
D. tundra



Boyd took thousands of photographs. She worked with the best equipment available, including a tripod-mounted large-format camera that freed crisp,<sup>70</sup> high-resolution images of the landscape. She knew about<sup>71</sup> photogrammetry, the science of making 3-D measurements from photographic images, Boyd used precise methods to choose locations and camera positions for its shots. Her well-executed photos, featured in her book *The Fiord*<sup>72</sup> *Region of East Greenland*, provided the basis for the first<sup>73</sup> accurate large-scale maps of the east coast of the country.

The polar expert's final Arctic journey in 1955 was over the North Pole, in a chartered flight.<sup>74</sup> Her aerial photos document the trip. Today, scientists are exploring how Boyd's photographs and writing, along with her team's studies, might be used to monitor environmental change in the Arctic.

- 70. F. NO CHANGE  
G. delivered  
H. performed  
J. disengaged
- 71. A. NO CHANGE  
B. The advanced knowledge she had of  
C. She had advanced knowledge of  
D. Knowledgeable about
- 72. F. NO CHANGE  
G. his or her  
H. their  
J. her
- 73. A. NO CHANGE  
B. established the foundation that was the springboard to  
C. gave support that assisted in the making of  
D. lent themselves to the purpose of creating
- 74. Which choice provides the clearest indication that Boyd's chartered flight over the North Pole was her final Arctic journey ever, not only her final Arctic journey in the year 1955?  
F. NO CHANGE  
G. The polar expert's final Arctic journey in 1955 was a chartered flight over the North Pole.  
H. A chartered flight over the North Pole in 1955 was the polar expert's final Arctic journey.  
J. A chartered flight over the North Pole was the polar expert's final Arctic journey in 1955.

Question 75 asks about the preceding passage as a whole.

- 75. Suppose the writer's primary purpose had been to explain the way Boyd's photographs were used to make maps of the east coast of Greenland. Would this essay accomplish that purpose?  
A. Yes, because the writer hints that because Boyd had studied photogrammetry, she deliberately created photographs that could be used to make maps.  
B. Yes, because the writer makes clear that Boyd had photographed a region that, before her expeditions, had not been thoroughly documented.  
C. No, because although the writer mentions that Boyd's photographs were used to make maps, the writer does not elaborate on how this was done.  
D. No, because the writer instead focuses on describing how Boyd positioned her camera to create high-resolution images of glaciers.

END OF TEST 1

STOP! DO NOT TURN THE PAGE UNTIL TOLD TO DO SO.