

Answers:

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|-------|-------|-------|
| 1) B | 15) A | 28) J |
| 2) G | 16) F | 29) A |
| 3) B | 17) C | 30) G |
| 4) F | 18) H | 31) D |
| 5) B | 19) B | 32) F |
| 6) H | 20) G | 33) B |
| 7) D | 21) D | 34) G |
| 8) H | 22) J | 35) B |
| 9) B | 23) C | 36) H |
| 10) H | 24) J | 37) C |
| 11) D | 25) B | 38) G |
| 12) H | 26) F | 39) A |
| 13) D | 27) B | 40) H |
| 14) G | | |

Solutions:

1. **(B):** Choice (A) is of only minor concern, while (D), according to the passage, is untrue, and (C) cannot be done.
2. **(G):** The passage calls their *dissimilarity* the glory of artists.
3. **(B):** The extended comparison in the first paragraph of the passage likens the unique qualities of certain paintings to qualities of fruits.
4. **(F):** Though the passage grants education some importance, its chief point is that the artist's talent is inborn.
5. **(B):** The comparison is used extensively in the first two paragraphs of the passage but not in the third.
6. **(H):** Though the other elements are important, inborn ability, according to this writer, is the most important factor.
7. **(D):** The last paragraph suggests a preference for intelligibility, openness, and reality, suggesting the author would not approve of vagueness in art. The first paragraph praises *finish* and *tenderness*.
8. **(H):** This idea is central to the passage.
9. **(B):** In the last paragraph, the author specifically objects to dishonesty, affectation, and unreality. The approval of honesty and intelligibility suggests that the author would not object to simplicity.
10. **(H):** The paragraph suggest teaching artists about the nobility of other artists and virtues including charity, sincerity, and honesty. The implication is that the better person the artist is, the more likely (though not certain) it is that the person's art will be good.
11. **(D):** The mother's death had taken place at least six months earlier, when their uncle gave them the jewels. The uncle rather than a father suggests that both parents are no longer living. Their living accommodations do not suggest poverty.
12. **(H):** The passage is ironic when it speaks of the strength of Celia's arguments. But because Dorothea is not interested in jewels herself, it has not occurred to her that Celia might be. As soon as she realizes, she is eager to please her sister, whom she loves.

READING COMPREHENSION DRILL

RR - Key

13. **(D):** Dorothea does not fully understand herself, but she is sincere when she first states that she will not wear jewels. Had she really been concerned about jewelry, she would not have forgotten about the jewels.
14. **(G):** Celia would like Dorothea to wear at least one jewel, and she hopes the cross might appeal to her sister's religious feelings.
15. **(A):** Celia's words suggest that Dorothea's strictness is attributable to her religious beliefs. Choices (B), (C), and (D) are very wrong answers.
16. **(F):** The passage presents Dorothea as indifferent to the jewels her mother has left her but interested in good works, such as a school in the village.
17. **(C):** From the passage, we can be certain that Celia is more worldly as her attitude to the jewels makes clear.
18. **(H):** She refers to jewels as *spiritual emblems* and *like fragments of heaven*.
19. **(B):** The simile, a comparison using *like* or *as*, is used several times in this paragraph. Irony and dialogue occur throughout the passage, not in this passage alone.
20. **(G):** Though the author is aware of some limitations in Dorothea, the attitude toward the character is neither hostile nor enthusiastically approving. She is presented here in a sense of light comedy.
21. **(D):** Though the topics of choices (A), (B), and (C) appear in the passage, the organizing subject matter is Tutankhamen's tomb and its treasures.
22. **(J):** The first paragraph raises the question of why an apparently minor boy king should have been given so rich a tomb. Paragraphs two and three propose an answer to this question.
23. **(C):** The third paragraph says he died at about eighteen, and the first that he died in 1325 B.C. Eighteen years before would be 1343 B.C.
24. **(J):** These words reflect the attitude of the outraged priests.
25. **(B):** The third paragraph asserts that the populace *hated to give up all their beloved gods*, so we can assume that the return of the many gods was welcome.
26. **(F):** Both the first and second statements are plausible inferences. The passage tells us nothing about Akhenaten's tomb; it is Tutankhamen's that is rich.
27. **(B):** Both the lotus and papyrus are water plants, not surprising when we consider the importance of the Nile to Egyptian life.
28. **(J):** The passage suggests that the Egyptians believed in all three.
29. **(A):** Ankh is not a god, but a cross with a loop, symbolic of life.
30. **(G):** The passage neither proves nor disproves this idea. It asserts only that Tutankhamen's is, so far, the richest that has yet been discovered.
31. **(D):** All three are accurate statements.
32. **(F):** Carbon dating can be used on plant and animal remains but not on objects that contain no carbon. It is accurate to about 200 years, according to the passage, and is unusable on objects older than 50,000 years.
33. **(B):** The passage does not deal with liabilities. Choice (C) is misleading, and since little is said about history, choice (D) is not appropriate.

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34. **(G):** I and II are true. There is nothing in the passage to support III.
35. **(B):** A carnivore, by definition, would have eaten animals, but we can assume that some of its victims ate plants.
36. **(H):** According to the passage, plants absorb the carbon dioxide and fix the carbon in their tissues.
37. **(C):** Three half-lives, or 17,280 years, would reduce the original radioactivity to one-eighth of what it was.
38. **(G):** The last paragraph alludes to both I and II.
39. **(A):** According to the last paragraph, Geiger counters measure the beta-ray activity.
40. **(H):** A turquoise ornament is neither animal nor vegetable.