

Passage 2

American Indians played a central role in the war known as the American Revolution. To them, however, the dispute between the colonists and England was peripheral. For American Indians the conflict was a war for American Indian independence, and whichever side they chose they lost it. Mary Brant was a powerful influence among the Iroquois. She was a Mohawk, the leader of the society of all Iroquois matrons, and the widow of Sir William Johnson, Superintendent of Indian Affairs. Her brother, Joseph Brant, is the best-known American Indian warrior of the Revolution, yet she may have exerted even more influence in the Confederacy than he did. She used her influence to keep the western tribes of Iroquois loyal to the English king, George III. When the colonists won the war, she and her tribe had to abandon their lands and retreat to Canada. On the other side, Nancy Ward held position of authority in the Cherokee nation. She had fought as a warrior in the war against the Creeks and as a reward for her heroism was made "Beloved Woman" of the tribe. This office made her chief of the women's council and a member of the council of chiefs. She was friendly with the White settlers and supported the Patriots during the Revolution. Yet the Cherokees too lost their land.

1. What is the main point the author makes in the passage?
(A) Siding with the English in the Revolution helped American Indians regain their land.
(B) At the time of the Revolution, the Superintendent of Indian Affairs had little power.
(C) Regardless of whom they supported in the Revolution, American Indians lost their land.
(D) The outcome of the Revolution was largely determined by American Indian women.
2. The word "it" in line 4 refers to
(A) side (B) revolution (C) dispute (D) independence
3. According to the passage, Mary Brant's husband had been a
(A) government official (B) Mohawk chief
(C) revolutionary hero (D) Cherokee council member
4. The word "he" in line 8 could be replaced by
(A) Sir William Johnson (B) the Superintendent of Indian Affairs
(C) Joseph Brant (D) George III
5. To which tribe did Nancy Ward belong?
(A) Mohawk (B) Iroquois (C) Cherokee (D) Creek
6. How did Nancy Ward gain her position of authority?
(A) By bravery in battle (B) By marriage to a chief
(B) By joining the Confederacy (D) By being born into a powerful family
7. According to the passage, what did Mary Brant and Nancy Ward have in common?
(A) Each was called "Beloved Woman" by her tribe.
(B) Each influenced her tribe's role in the American Revolution
(C) Each lost a brother in the American Revolution.
(D) Each went to England after the American Revolution.

Passage 3

In the late 1960's, many people in North America turned their attention to environmental problems and new steel-and-glass skyscrapers were widely criticized. Ecologists pointed out that a cluster of tall buildings in a city often overburdens public transportation and parking lot capacities.

Skyscrapers are also lavish consumers, and wasters, of electric power. In one recent year, the addition of 17 million square feet of skyscraper office space in New York City raised the peak daily demand for electricity by 120,000 kilowatts--enough to supply the entire city of Albany, New York, for a day.

Glass-walled skyscrapers can be especially wasteful. The heat loss (or gain) through a wall of half-inch plate glass is more than ten times that through a typical masonry wall filled with insulation board. To lessen the strain on heating and air-conditioning equipment builders of skyscrapers have begun to use double glazed panels of glass, and reflective glasses coated with silver or gold mirror films that reduce glare as well as heat gain. However, mirror-walled skyscrapers raise the temperature of the surrounding air and affect neighboring buildings.

Skyscrapers put a severe strain on a city's sanitation facilities, too. If fully occupied, the two World Trade Center towers in New York City would alone generate 2.25 million gallons of raw sewage each year--as much as a city the size of Stamford, Connecticut, which has a population of more than 109,000.

Skyscrapers also interfere with television reception, block bird flyways, and obstruct air traffic. In Boston in the late 1960's, some people even feared that shadows from skyscrapers would kill the grass on Boston Common.

Still, people continue to build skyscrapers for all the reasons that they have always built them -- personal ambition, civic pride, and the desire of owners to have the largest possible amount of rentable space.

1. The main purpose of the passage is to
 - (A) compare skyscrapers with other modern structures
 - (B) describe skyscrapers and their effect on the environment
 - (C) advocate the use of masonry in the construction of skyscrapers
 - (D) illustrate some architectural designs of skyscrapers
2. According to the passage, what is one disadvantage of skyscrapers that have mirrored walls?
 - (A) The exterior surrounding air is heated.
 - (B) The windows must be cleaned daily.
 - (C) Construction time is increased.
 - (D) Extra air-conditioning equipment is needed.
3. According to the passage, in the late 1960's some residents of Boston were concerned with which aspect of skyscrapers?
 - (A) The noise from their construction
 - (B) The removal of trees from building sites
 - (C) The harmful effects on the city's grass
 - (D) The high cost of rentable office space
4. The author raises issues that would most concern which of the following groups?
 - (A) Electricians
 - (B) Environmentalists
 - (C) Aviators
 - (D) Teachers
5. Where in the passage does the author compare the energy consumption of skyscrapers with that of a city?
 - (A) Lines 5-8
 - (B) Lines 13-14
 - (C) Lines 19-21
 - (D) Lines 22-24