

**Questions 1 – 10 are based on the following passage and supplementary material.**

This passage is adapted from Jane Austen's *Pride and Prejudice*, published in 1813. Elizabeth is a sister of Jane, a young woman who has fallen ill at Mr. Bingley's residence, which is known as Netherfield.

- Elizabeth passed the chief of the night in her sister's room, and in the morning had the pleasure of being able to send a tolerable answer to the inquiries which she very early received from Mr. Bingley by a housemaid, and some time afterwards from the two elegant ladies who waited on his sisters. In spite of this amendment, however, she requested to have a note sent to Longbourn, desiring her mother to visit Jane, and form her own judgement of her situation. The note was immediately dispatched, and its contents as quickly complied with. Mrs. Bennet, accompanied by her two youngest girls, reached Netherfield soon after the family breakfast.
- Had she found Jane in any apparent danger, Mrs. Bennet would have been very miserable; but being satisfied on seeing her that her illness was not alarming, she had no wish of her recovering immediately, as her restoration to health would probably remove her from Netherfield. She would not listen, therefore, to her daughter's proposal of being carried home; neither did the apothecary, who arrived about the same time, think it at all advisable. After sitting a little while with Jane, on Miss Bingley's appearance and invitation, the mother and three daughters all attended her into the breakfast parlour. Bingley met them with hopes that Mrs. Bennet had not found Miss Bennet worse than she expected.
- "Indeed I have, sir," was her answer. "She is a great deal too ill to be moved. Mr. Jones says we must not think of moving her. We must trespass a little longer on your kindness."
- "Removed!" cried Bingley. "It must not be thought of. My sister, I am sure, will not hear of her removal."
- "You may depend upon it, Madam," said Miss Bingley, with cold civility, "that Miss Bennet will

receive every possible attention while she remains with us."

Mrs. Bennet was profuse in her acknowledgments.

- "I am sure," she added, "if it was not for such good friends I do not know what would become of her, for she is very ill indeed, and suffers a vast deal, though with the greatest patience in the world, which is always the way with her, for she has, without exception, the sweetest temper I have ever met with. I often tell my other girls they are nothing to *her*. You have a sweet room here, Mr. Bingley, and a charming prospect over the gravel walk. I do not know a place in the country that is equal to Netherfield. You will not think of quitting it in a hurry, I hope, though you have but a short lease."

- "Whatever I do is done in a hurry," replied he; "and therefore if I should resolve to quit Netherfield, I should probably be off in five minutes. At present, however, I consider myself as quite fixed here."

"That is exactly what I should have supposed of you," said Elizabeth.

"You begin to comprehend me, do you?" cried he, turning towards her.

- 65 "Oh! yes—I understand you perfectly."

"I wish I might take this for a compliment; but to be so easily seen through I am afraid is pitiful."

- 70 "That is as it happens. It does not follow that a deep, intricate character is more or less estimable than such a one as yours."

"Lizzy," cried her mother, "remember where you are, and do not run on in the wild manner that you are suffered to do at home."

- 75 "I did not know before," continued Bingley immediately, "that you were a studier of character. It must be an amusing study."

"Yes, but intricate characters are the *most* amusing. They have at least that advantage."

1

Over the course of the passage, the primary focus shifts from

- A) a family dynamic to a heated argument.
- B) a cordial meal to a description of an estate.
- C) a character's health to a sharp conversation.
- D) a deceptive plot to a romantic exchange.

2

As it is used in line 1, *chief* most nearly means

- A) leader.
- B) majority.
- C) head.
- D) native.

3

In lines 15 – 22, the author suggests that Mrs. Bennet sees Jane's illness as

- A) an alarming emergency that must be taken seriously.
- B) an expected part of an overall chronic condition.
- C) a miserable experience for everyone involved.
- D) an opportunity for Jane to stay at Netherfield longer.

4

Which of the following statements about Mr. Bingley would the narrator most likely agree?

- A) He is an overly emotional man who should better control his feelings.
- B) He is a considerate man who shows care for others.
- C) He is too hasty in his decisions.
- D) He should spend more time at Netherfield.

5

Which choice provides the best evidence for the answer to the previous question?

- A) Lines 27 – 29 (“Bingley... expected.”)
- B) Lines 45 – 49 (“for she... met with.”)
- C) Lines 56 – 60 (“Whatever... minutes.”)
- D) Lines 63 – 64 (“You... her.”)

6

In lines 31-33, it can be inferred that

- A) Mrs. Bennet is clueless as to what is actually happening.
- B) Miss Bennet's illness is spiraling out of control.
- C) Mrs. Bennet values Mr. Jones' judgment.
- D) The Bennets are unwelcome at Netherfield.

7

Mr. Bingley's sisters, compared to Mr. Bingley himself, are depicted as being more

- A) benevolent.
- B) unwelcoming.
- C) educated.
- D) amiable.

8

Which choice provides the best evidence for the answer to the previous question?

- A) Lines 10 – 14 (“The... breakfast.”)
- B) Lines 34 – 38 (“Removed... civility.”)
- C) Lines 43 – 47 (“I... world.”)
- D) Lines 56 – 60 (“Whatever... here.”)

9

Elizabeth's comments in lines 68 – 70 are best understood to mean

- A) character judgments are difficult to follow.
- B) deep characters are the most valuable types of character.
- C) Elizabeth believes that Mr. Bingley has a simple character.
- D) Elizabeth is an expert at judging character.

10

As it is used in line 73, “suffered” most nearly means

- A) in pain.
- B) agonize.
- C) indifferent.
- D) allow.

**Questions 11 – 21 are based on the following passage and supplementary material.**

This passage is from Tim Anderson’s “Granny Has a New Boyfriend,” published in 2022.

Every Sunday afternoon, we would hop in the family car and go to grandma’s house for lunch. The drive itself would take only 20 minutes, but with a little brother in the car seat next to me, it would seem to last forever. Our Sundays at Granny’s house would be generally uneventful: my brother and I would play in the backyard or watch tv in the guest room while my parents would hangout in the kitchen; there, Granny made lunch while the adults would all catch-up on life.

Of course, not all Sundays were uneventful: there was the one Sunday where everyone forgot about the rolls in the oven, and there was the time that I fell off the guest bed while playfighting with my brother and knocked out my front two teeth (fortunately, they were baby teeth).

And then, there was the time they sprung “Henry” on me.

I knew something was different that day because my parents, aside from reminding me to be “on my best manners,” wouldn’t let me just wear my jeans and t-shirt; this time I actually had to put on nice clothes. I had to look “presentable.” *I even had to brush my hair.*

My parents seemed to be acting weird on the ride over, too. I would catch various parts of their conversation on the drive over there:

“Because it’s *my mom*, okay?”

“I don’t know, where do people that age even meet? At bingo night?”

When we got there, we noticed another car was in the driveway. Dad said it was a restored Mustang.

Granny came out to greet us in her normal fashion, with a warm hug awaiting us all. Not in

normal fashion, however, was the man who came out of the house to greet us too. He was around Granny’s age, wearing one of those veteran ballcaps with the name of a Navy ship on it. He shuffled his feet ever so slightly when he walked, and he was wearing a gold watch that was too golden-looking to actually be real gold.

My mother and father greeted him first with what was a much more over-the-top friendly greeting than I am used to seeing from them.

After Henry exchanged pleasantries with my parents, he turned to me.

“Well, hey there! You must be Jasmine.”

I stared at him, still studying him in the context of attempting to determine what all the fuss is about.

“Jasmine,” Mama said, “This is Granny’s friend, Henry.”

Why is everyone looking at me with such anticipation? I’m just meeting Granny’s friend, no big deal.

“Hey Mister Henry, I like your car.”

“Henry” gave a full-throated laugh and said, “Really? Well, thank you very much Jasmine.

Maybe I’ll take you for a spin in it if that’s okay with the folks.”

As he spoke, I saw him put his arm around Granny’s waist. HER WAIST. This wasn’t just an arm around the waist, either. His hand was grabbing some hip.

“Sounds fine with me,” Dad chimed-in. “I wouldn’t mind taking a ride in it myself.”

“Her friend?” He’s holding her BY THE WAIST. They’re not friends... they’re...

And then the horrific realization struck me: Henry is my grandmother’s BOYFRIEND.

What? My grandma IS DATING SOMEONE? Old people date? No, just no.

I was dumbfounded.

75 “Honey,” grandma interjected, “are you okay?”

I didn’t hear her. I was still paralyzed at the thought of not just senior citizens dating, but *my grandmother* dating. Everything about this felt off.

80 It was at this moment that “Henry” broke the awkward silence that my shock had caused.

“Perhaps we can go for that ride now, if you like.”

Ugh... *why did I mention the car???*

11

Which choice best describes what happens in the passage?

- A) A grown woman reflects on a fond memory from her childhood.
- B) A family outing for a meal provides a pleasant surprise.
- C) A young girl meets an unexpected person.
- D) A child enthusiastically makes a new friend.

12

Throughout the passage, “Henry” is put in quotation marks in order to

- A) illustrate the narrator’s resentment of Henry.
- B) clarify who the narrator is addressing.
- C) show that his name is often mentioned in conversation.
- D) remind the reader of Henry’s presence in the scene.

13

All of the following are used to foreshadow the narrator’s introduction to Henry EXCEPT

- A) the parents’ conversation on the way to Granny’s house.
- B) the narrator having to wear her nice jeans.
- C) the narrator having to brush her hair.
- D) the parents reminding the narrator to use proper manners.

14

Which choice provides the best evidence for the answer to the previous question?

- A) Lines 21 – 22 (“reminding... manners.”)
- B) Lines 22 – 24 (“wouldn’t... clothes.”)
- C) Lines 24 – 25 (“I... hair.”)
- D) Line 74 (“I... dumbfounded.”)

15

Based on the passage, it can reasonably be inferred that

- A) the family has grown distant from their grandmother.
- B) the sister and her brother generally dislike each other.
- C) this is Granny’s first time introducing a boyfriend to her family.
- D) Henry is awkward in social situations.

16

Which choice provides the best evidence for the answer to the previous question?

- A) Lines 1 – 2 (“Every... lunch.”)
- B) Lines 29 – 31 (“Because... night.”)
- C) Lines 60 – 61 (“Maybe... folks.”)
- D) Lines 80 – 81 (“It... caused.”)

17

As it is used in line 36, *fashion* most nearly means:

- A) trend.
- B) look.
- C) atypical.
- D) manner.

18

The narrator’s remark “I’m just meeting Granny’s friend” (line 55) is best understood as the narrator showing her

- A) naivete at the situation.
- B) ability to downplay an important moment.
- C) inability to take anything seriously.
- D) denial of the situation at hand.

19

Which choice best portrays the narrator’s realization that Henry may be more than Granny’s “friend?”

- A) the car in the driveway.
- B) her mother’s friendly greeting.
- C) her parents’ exchange during the car ride.
- D) the hand on the waist.

20

The author italicizes the word “*my*” in line 77 primarily to

- A) draw attention to the sense of ownership the narrator feels towards the elderly.
- B) emphasize the possessiveness the narrator feels towards her grandmother.
- C) distinguish her grandmother from other grandmothers.
- D) call into question the narrator’s relationship with her grandmother.

21

As it is use in line 79, *off* most nearly means

- A) energizing.
- B) reasonable.
- C) unsettling.
- D) accurate.

**Questions 22 – 31 are based on the following passage and supplementary material.**

*This passage is an excerpt from J. Clerk Maxwell's "A Dynamical Theory of the Electromagnetic Field," published on December 8, 1864. Here, Maxwell considers the nature of electric and magnetic fields.*

The most obvious mechanical phenomenon in electrical and magnetical experiments is the mutual action by which bodies in certain states set each other in motion while still at a sensible  
5 distance from each other. The first step, therefore, in reducing these phenomena into scientific form, is to ascertain the magnitude and direction of the force acting between the bodies, and when it is found that this force depends in a certain way  
10 upon the relative position of the bodies and on their electric or magnetic condition, it seems at first sight natural to explain the facts by assuming the existence of something either at rest or in motion in each body, constituting its electric or  
15 magnetic state, and capable of acting at a distance according to mathematical laws.

In this way mathematical theories of statical electricity, of magnetism, of the mechanical action between conductors carrying currents, and  
20 of the induction of currents have been formed. In these theories the force acting between the two bodies is treated with reference only to the condition of the bodies and their relative position, and without any express consideration of the  
25 surrounding medium.

These theories assume, more or less explicitly, the existence of substances the particles [of which have the property of acting on one another at a distance by attraction or repulsion. The most  
30 complete development of a theory of this kind is that of M. W. Weber, who has made the same theory include electrostatic and electromagnetic phenomena.

In doing so, however, he has found it necessary to  
35 assume that the force between two electric particles depends on their relative velocity, as well as on their distance.

This theory, as developed by MM. W. Weber and C. Neumann, is exceedingly ingenious, and  
40 wonderfully comprehensive in its application to the phenomena of statical electricity, electromagnetic attractions, induction of currents and diamagnetic phenomena; and it comes to us with the more authority, as it has served to guide  
45 the speculations of one who has made so great an advance in the practical part of electric science, both by introducing a consistent system of units in electrical measurement, and by actually determining electrical quantities with an accuracy  
50 hitherto unknown.

The mechanical difficulties, however, which are involved in the assumption of particles acting at a distance with forces which depend on their velocities are such as to prevent me from  
55 considering this theory as an ultimate one, though it may have been, and may yet be useful in leading to the coordination of phenomena.

I have therefore preferred to seek an explanation of the fact in another direction, by supposing  
60 them to be produced by actions which go on in the surrounding medium as well as in the excited bodies, and endeavouring to explain the action between distant bodies without assuming the existence of forces capable of acting directly at  
65 sensible distances.

The theory I propose may therefore be called a Theory of the Electromagnetic, because it has to do with the space in the neighbourhood of the electric or magnetic bodies, and it may be called a  
70 Dynamical Theory, because it assumes that in that space there is matter in motion, by which the observed electromagnetic phenomena are produced.

The electromagnetic field is that part of space  
75 which contains and surrounds bodies in electric or magnetic conditions. It may be filled with any kind of matter, or we may endeavour to render it empty of all gross matter, as in the case of Geissler's tubes and other so-called vacua.



80 There is always, however, enough of matter left to receive and transmit the undulations of light and heat, and it is because the transmission of these radiations is not greatly altered when transparent bodies of measurable density are substituted for the so-called vacuum, that we are obliged to admit that the undulations are those of an ethereal substance, and not of the gross matter, the presence of which merely modifies in some way the motion of the ether.

90

22

The main purpose of the passage is to

- A) challenge the notion that electromagnetic waves travel through space.
- B) propose a new theory that builds on previous findings.
- C) reflect on recent changes in the field of physics.
- D) cast doubt on the work of previous physicists.

23

Over the course of the passage, the primary focus shifts from

- A) a discussion of the mathematical foundation of physics to experimental data.
- B) context of M. W. Weber's research to direct discussion M. W. Weber.
- C) background information to presentation of a new theory.
- D) an analysis of existing theories to the potential ramifications of these theories.

24

Which choice provides the best evidence for the answer to the previous question?

- A) Lines 5 - 8 ("The... bodies")
- B) Lines 29 - 33 ("The... phenomena.")
- C) Lines 66 - 73 ("The... produced.")
- D) Lines 74 - 76 ("The... conditions ")

25

As it is used in line 6, "reducing" most nearly means

- A) simplify.
- B) dilute.
- C) cheapen.
- D) augment.

26

In the passage, lines 20 - 25 are best understood to mean

- A) forces between bodies should only consider the location of the bodies themselves.
- B) medium-sized bodies are all that is being studied at present.
- C) reference to bodies should never include the surrounding medium.
- D) objects and their positions are only considered under present theories.



27

The author's use of "actually" in line 48 implies his belief that

- A) providing electrical quantities is an unsurprising act to achieve.
- B) Weber and Neumann's research was not expected to be accurate.
- C) data must be independently verified before it can be considered accurate.
- D) research prior to Weber and Neumann failed to provide accurate quantifiable data.

28

The sixth paragraph (lines 51 – 57) serves to

- A) express some reservations the author has about the aforementioned theories.
- B) dispute the results of Weber and Neumann's experiments.
- C) add credibility to Weber and Neumann's theories.
- D) change the subject from electromagnetism to other phenomena.

29

As used in line 55, "ultimate" most nearly means

- A) auxiliary
- B) conclusive
- C) beginning
- D) inception

30

According to Maxwell, even in a space considered a "vacuum," the author argues

- A) there is still enough matter left to transmit heat and light.
- B) the absence of any material causes light and heat to cease their movement.
- C) the movement of light and heat is greatly slowed.
- D) it may be impossible to determine if any substance is present or not.

31

Which choice provides the best evidence for the answer to the previous question?

- A) Lines 34 - 37 ("In... distance")
- B) Lines 58 - 59 ("I... direction.")
- C) Lines 66 - 73 ("The... produced.")
- D) Lines 80 - 82 ("There... heat")

**Questions 32 – 42 are based on the following passages.**

Passage 1 is adapted from Elihu Root’s 1894 speech to the NY legislature’s Suffrage Hearings. Passage 2 is from Jane Addams’ 1906 speech titled, “The Modern City and The Municipal Franchise for Women.”

**Passage 1**

One question to be determined in the discussion of this subject is whether the nature of woman is such that her taking upon the performance of the functions implied in suffrage will leave her in the possession and the exercise of her highest powers or will be an abandonment of those powers and on entering upon a field in which, because of her difference from man, she is distinctly inferior. Mr. President, I have said that I thought suffrage would be a loss for women. I think so, because suffrage implies not merely the casting of the ballot, the gentle and peaceful fall of the snowflake, but suffrage. If it means anything, means entering upon the field of political life, and politics is modified war.

In politics there is struggle, strife, contention, bitterness, heart-burning, excitement, agitation, everything which is adverse to the true character of woman. Woman rules today by the sweet and noble influence of her character. Put woman into the arena of conflict and she abandons these great weapons which control the world, and she takes into her hands, feeble and nerveless for strife, weapons with which she is unfamiliar and which she is unable to yield. Woman in strife becomes hard, harsh, unlovable, repulsive; as far removed from that gentle creature to whom we all owe allegiance and to whom we confess submission as the heaven is removed from the earth.

Mr. President in the divine distribution of powers the duty and right of protection rests with the male. It is so throughout nature. It is so with men, and I for one will never consent to part with the divine right of protecting my wife, my daughter, the woman whom I love and the woman whom I respect, exercising the birthright of man, and

place that high duty in the weak and nerveless hands of those designed by God to be protected rather than to engage in the stern warfare of government.

**Passage 2**

It has been well said that the modern city is a stronghold of industrialism quite as the feudal city was a stronghold of militarism, but the modern cities fear no enemies and rivals from without and their problems of government are solely internal. Affairs for the most part are going badly in these great new centres, in which the quickly-congregated population has not yet learned to arrange its affairs satisfactorily. Unsanitary housing, poisonous sewage, contaminated water, infant mortality, the spread of contagion, adulterated food, impure milk, smoke-laden air, ill-ventilated factories, dangerous occupations, juvenile crime, unwholesome crowding, prostitution and drunkenness are the enemies which the modern cities must face and overcome, would they survive. Logically their electorate should be made up of those who can bear a valiant part in this arduous contest, those who in the past have at least attempted to care for children, to clean houses, to prepare foods, to isolate the family from moral dangers; those who have traditionally taken care of that side of life which inevitably becomes the subject of municipal consideration and control as soon as the population is congested. To test the elector’s fitness to deal with this situation by his ability to bear arms is absurd. These problems must be solved, if they are solved at all, not from the military point of view, not even from the industrial point of view, but from a third, which is rapidly developing in all the great cities of the world—the human welfare point of view.... City housekeeping has failed partly because women, the traditional housekeepers, have not been consulted as to its multiform activities. The men have been carelessly indifferent to much of this civic housekeeping, as they have always been

indifferent to the details of the household....The very multifariousness and complexity of a city government demand the help of minds accustomed to detail and variety of work, to a sense of obligation for the health and welfare of young children and to a responsibility for the cleanliness and comfort of other people. Because all these things have traditionally been in the hands of women, if they take no part in them now, they are not only missing the education, which the natural participation in civic life would bring to them, but they are losing what they have always had.

32

As it is used in line 7, *field* most nearly means

- A) pasture.
- B) area.
- C) handle.
- D) parry.

33

The author of Passage 1 argues that a potential harmful effect of the suffrage movement is that

- A) every woman will have to be involved in politics.
- B) men will inevitably part from their wives.
- C) it allows women to fully engage in politics.
- D) men will no longer be able to protect women.

34

Which choice provides the best evidence for the answer to the previous question?

- A) Lines 9-15 (“Mr... war.”)
- B) Lines 16 – 17 (“In... bitterness.”)
- C) Lines 19-20 (“Woman... character.”)
- D) Lines 30-32 (“Mr... male.”)

35

The author states “I, for one, will never consent” (Lines 33-34) in order to

- A) personalize an issue that was previously only discussed in the abstract.
- B) clarify that he is only one person who feels this way.
- C) demonstrate his unwillingness to yield to accepted social practices.
- D) warn the President against supporting suffrage.

36

As it is used in line 47, *affairs* most nearly means

- A) relationships.
- B) entanglements.
- C) circumstances.
- D) transactions.

37

Addams repeatedly uses terms like “city housekeeping” (line 75) and “civic housekeeping” (line 79 - 80) in order to

- A) reinforce the idea that the skills needed to run a city are similar to those needed to run a household.
- B) argue that housekeeping in a city differs from that in a rural setting.
- C) establish that men are generally poor housekeepers.
- D) maintain that households are the foundation of cities and their successes.

38

In Passage 2, Addams enumerates the problems in lines 51 – 57 in order to make the point that

- A) modern cities are absolute failures.
- B) women must cease engaging in such behaviors if the conditions in cities are to improve.
- C) all urban areas face an endless variety of problems.
- D) women have a special knowledge that uniquely suits them to address such problems.

39

Which choice provides the best evidence for the answer to the previous question?

- A) Line 47 - 48 (“Affairs... centres.”)
- B) Lines 68 – 70 (“To... absurd.”)
- C) Lines 70 – 75 (“These... view.”)
- D) Lines 81 – 87 (“The... people.”)

40

Both authors would most likely agree that

- A) women are ill-suited for political engagement.
- B) government and politics are difficult areas.
- C) women can play a limited, but valuable, role in government.
- D) suffrage creates more problems than it remedies.

41

The author of Passage 2 would most likely characterize Passage 1’s claim that, “politics is modified war” (line 15) as

- A) exaggerated.
- B) valid.
- C) irrelevant.
- D) dishonest.

42

Which choice best describes the overall relationship between the two passages?

- A) Passage 2 examines the proposals made in Passage 1.
- B) Passage 2 puts the argument of Passage 1 into a broader context.
- C) Passage 2 elaborates on the points made in Passage 1.
- D) Passage 2 refutes the central claim of Passage 1.

**Questions 43 – 52 are based on the following passage and supplementary material.**

*This passage is adapted from Dr. Jodi Gehring, “Call to Action: Americans Fear Terrorism More Than What Is Likely to Kill Them.” 2017*

The 2016 Chapman University Survey of American Fears gave me pause for reflection. Leading the list of what strikes fear into the more than 1,500 Americans surveyed was “corrupt  
5 government officials” (60.6% of respondents), followed by terrorist attacks (41%). Much farther down the list, only 20.3% reported “becoming seriously ill” as a cause for concern.

As a physician who spends her days caring for  
10 patients with strokes, or “brain attacks,” I wondered how many strokes we could avoid entirely if people feared brain attacks as much as they fear terrorist attacks. According to the Centers for Disease Control, more than 795,000  
15 strokes occur in the United States each year. An individual’s lifetime odds of dying from a stroke are approximately 1 in 31, and stroke remains the fifth overall leading cause of death in our country. What are the lifetime odds of dying at the hands  
20 of a foreign-born terrorist? According to the National Safety Council, only around 1 in 45,808.

A stroke is a permanent brain injury, resulting either from a blockage preventing blood from reaching part of the brain (ischemic stroke), or  
25 from bleeding occurring in the brain (hemorrhagic stroke). While rehabilitation can assist with improving a stroke survivor’s ability to function, the injury to the brain is not reversible. Skin cells may regenerate within a  
30 wound, but cells in the brain do not. Common stroke symptoms include, but are not limited to, weakness on one side of the body, numbness on one side, sudden visual loss, slurred speech, drooping on one side of the face, and/or difficulty  
35 producing coherent words/sentences.

May is National Stroke Awareness Month, a time during which amplified efforts take place to raise public recognition of the disabling and fatal

40 impact that stroke brings. The good news is that most strokes are preventable, but this requires effort. Just because a patient feels well does not mean that high blood pressure should be ignored. Cigarette smoking is harmful to the brain and its blood supply, but quitting is tough and requires  
45 resolve. Diabetic patients with high blood sugar readings should take these seriously and work with their healthcare providers to bring these under control. High cholesterol measurements also warrant discussion between patients and  
50 providers.

There are three major educational points I wish to make during National Stroke Awareness Month, in hopes that we can join together to prevent strokes and the horrible aftermath they produce.

55 1. Atrial fibrillation is a type of irregular heart rhythm that can dramatically increase the risk for stroke. There are now a number of medications that can substantially lower the risk of stroke in these patients. If you  
60 have atrial fibrillation, it is critical that you discuss with your healthcare provider whether he or she recommends starting one of these medications.

65 2. Obstructive sleep apnea is another condition that places patients at higher risk for stroke, as well as many other disease processes that can also make a stroke more likely to occur. If you have obstructive  
70 sleep apnea, please work with your healthcare provider to find an effective way to control it. Your brain will appreciate it.

75 3. Stroke is not just a disease of the elderly. I frequently see patients in their 20s, 30s, and 40s presenting to the hospital with strokes. As frightening as it may seem, stroke also strikes during childhood. Tissue plasminogen activator (t-PA) is a  
80 medication that can help to dissolve blood clots when a stroke begins. Multiple studies have demonstrated that treatment with t-PA increases a patient’s chances of living

independently three months after a stroke compared with those who do not receive t-PA. However, t-PA is only beneficial within the first 3 to 4.5 hours after a stroke begins, and every minute that passes decreases a patient's chance of reaching that independent outcome. Regardless of age, when stroke symptoms start, the right call to make is 911. A person is never too young to have a stroke.

I remain much more fearful of having a stroke than I do of losing my life in a terrorist attack. Yes, national security is an important issue; however, as we battle threats that are much more likely to kill and disable Americans than terrorist attacks, let us place our fears where fear is warranted, and channel this energy into action.

43

The main purpose of the passage is to

- A) evaluate the causes of an increasingly alarming condition.
- B) summarize the results of a recent medical breakthrough.
- C) explain the shortcomings of an approach to similar issues.
- D) encourage greater concern for a condition that is often secondary to other concerns.

44

The author's tone can best be described as

- A) tentative.
- B) confident.
- C) ambivalent.
- D) caustic.

45

The author mentions the statistics in the first and second paragraphs in order to make the argument that

- A) the threat of terrorism shouldn't be taken seriously.
- B) everyone will eventually have a stroke and should, therefore, be fearful of them.
- C) the public's fears and actual threats posed to the public sometimes do not correlate.
- D) compared to strokes, terrorism has been on the decline in recent years.

46

The author states "As a physician who spends her days caring for patients with strokes..." (lines 9 – 10) primarily to

- A) establish credibility regarding the subject at hand.
- B) boast of her impressive career and achievements.
- C) demonstrate her shortcomings on matters of national security.
- D) create a sense of how time is managed in certain professions.

47

In the third paragraph, the author states "Skin cells may regenerate within a wound, but cells in the brain do not" (lines 29 – 30) to make the point that

- A) skin damage should not be a matter of great concern.
- B) brain damage is permanent and should be taken seriously.
- C) cells in the brain are different from cells found elsewhere in the body.
- D) skin cells regrow because they are more likely to receive a wound.

48

According to the author, strokes should be seen as

- A) avoidable.
- B) inevitable.
- C) not concerning.
- D) recoverable.

49

Which choice provides the best evidence for the answer to the previous question?

- A) Lines 15 - 18 (“An individual’s... country.”)
- B) Lines 39 - 41 (“The... effort.”)
- C) Lines 64 – 68 (“Obstructive... occur.”)
- D) Lines 73 – 75 (“I... strokes.”)

50

As used in line 48, “control” most nearly means

- A) authority.
- B) reign.
- C) management.
- D) supremacy.

51

As used in line 82, “independently” most nearly means

- A) self-sufficiently.
- B) unrelated.
- C) unconstrained.
- D) animated.

52

In the last paragraph, the author states, “Yes, national security is an important issue...” (line 94) in order to

- A) concede that the threat of terrorism poses the greatest risk to the public.
- B) question the necessity of an action.
- C) assert the insignificance of an issue.
- D) acknowledge a potential counter-argument.



