

I. Read the passage below. Then answer questions 1–8.

Early National Parks

The artist George Caitlin is generally given credit for the **initial** idea of creating a national park. In the 1830s, Caitlin was concerned about the **advance** of white settlers into the West and the effect this movement would have on American Indians' civilization and on the Western wilderness. In 1872, Congress designated the Yellowstone region of Wyoming and Montana territories as the first national park in the world. In the 1890s and early 1900s, additional parks were created, including Yosemite, Sequoia, Mount Rainier, and Glacier. Mesa Verde National Park was created in 1906 as one of the earliest efforts to preserve sites where **assorted** prehistoric Indian ruins and artifacts were located.

The desire to preserve areas with significant natural **features** was often combined with a desire to promote tourism. The western railroads strongly supported the early parks and built grand

hotels in them to help make formerly **remote** regions more **accessible** to visitors. Those who favored regulated use of the national parks were called utilitarian conservationists. On the other hand, in the **estimation** of preservationists like John Muir, natural resources should be strictly preserved. Muir and other preservationists were **averse** to the building of a dam that would flood the Yosemite Valley to provide water and electricity to the San Francisco area. Congress approved the dam in 1913. Muir's deep **regret** about the decision led him and others to fight even harder for preservation. This decision also ultimately led to the creation in 1916 of the National Park Service, which could **directly** advocate for park preservation to balance the utilitarian interest of groups like the U.S. Geological Survey and the Forest Service.

Questions 1–3: Find the word most nearly **opposite** in meaning to the given word.

1. **initial** is most nearly **opposite** in meaning to

- | | |
|---------------|-------------------|
| (A) creative | (D) last |
| (B) early | (E) revolutionary |
| (C) important | |

2. **advance** is most nearly **opposite** in meaning to

- | | |
|-------------|----------------|
| (A) attack | (D) settlement |
| (B) farming | (E) travel |
| (C) retreat | |

3. **assorted** is most nearly **opposite** in meaning to

- | | |
|----------------|-----------------|
| (A) ancient | (D) significant |
| (B) beautiful | (E) uniform |
| (C) endangered | |

Questions 4–6: Find the word most **similar** in meaning to the given word.

4. **feature** is most **similar** in meaning to

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|---------------|--------------|
| (A) attribute | (D) position |
| (B) drive | (E) resource |
| (C) film | |

5. **remote** is most **similar** in meaning to

- | | |
|-------------------|-------------|
| (A) distant | (D) similar |
| (B) distinguished | (E) tidy |
| (C) prominent | |

6. **accessible** is most **similar** in meaning to

- | | |
|---------------|-----------------|
| (A) credible | (D) searchable |
| (B) habitable | (E) unavailable |
| (C) reachable | |

Unit Assessment

II. Read the passage below and answer the questions that follow.

“Shut the door,” she whispered.

I obeyed and turned the light of my lantern on her. She was in evening dress, **arrayed** very sumptuously, and her dark **striking** beauty was marvelously displayed in the glare of the bull’s-eye. The summer-house was a bare little room, furnished only with a couple of chairs and a small iron table, such as one sees in a tea garden or an open-air cafe..

—from *The Prisoner of Zenda* by Anthony Hope

11. What word is most similar to the word **arrayed**?

- (A) arranged
- (B) clothed
- (C) seated
- (D) exposed

12. Which phrase from the passage best helps the reader understand the meaning of **arrayed**?

- (A) evening dress
- (B) marvelously displayed
- (C) glare of the bull’s-eye
- (D) furnished

13. Which dictionary definition below best matches the use of the word **striking** in the passage?

- (A) close
- (B) hostile
- (C) impressive
- (D) subtle

III. Read the passage below and answer the questions that follow.

At the family reunion, Jane met many ...?... (s) of her great-grandfather, her ancestor who first came to America from Italy. Although she realized she was related to all these people, she did not find many ...?... spirits in the group.

14. Which pair of words best completes the blanks in the passage?

- (A) remnant – stern
- (B) remnant – kindred
- (C) descendants – assorted
- (D) descendants – kindred

15. Which two words or phrases from the passage best help the reader answer question 14?

- (A) family reunion, spirits
- (B) ancestor, related
- (C) ancestor, spirits
- (D) great-grandfather, group

continued

Unit Assessment

IV. Read the passage below and answer the question that follows.

“You have made your confession,” she said. “I **wonder** whether it would **cure** you of your unhappy attachment to me, if I made mine?”

He started. I **confess** I started too. He thought, and I thought, that she was about to **divulge** the mystery of the Moonstone.

—from *The Moonstone* by Wilkie Collins

16. Which bold word from the passage is an antonym of the word *hide*?

- Ⓐ wonder
- Ⓑ cure
- Ⓒ confess
- Ⓓ divulge