

Test Booklet

Subject: LA, Grade: 07

MCT2 Grade 7 LA 2009 - Section 1: Reading

Student name: _____

Author: Mississippi

District: Mississippi Released Tests

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Read the following passage “Linen—An Ancient Thread.” Then answer eight questions based on the passage.

Linen—An Ancient Thread

1 Until recently, people relied on a few natural fibers to create fabric for clothing. Wool, cotton, silk, and linen were the four main fabrics. Of these four, linen is the oldest. Today, people often refer to sheets, towels, and tablecloths as linens; however, very few of them are actually made of linen. Most of them are made of less expensive fibers such as cotton or polyester. Real linen is expensive and rare in today’s world, though it can hardly be matched for durability and comfort.

2 The history of linen begins long before written records existed. When archaeologists examine early periods, they have to piece together evidence in order to create reasonable theories. One theory that archaeologists have put together is that the clothing people used evolved as humans changed from being wandering hunters to being farmers. Early farmers began to develop fabrics made from sheep’s wool or plant fibers. One of the earliest crops providing natural fibers for human use was the flax plant; the stem of the flax plant contains the fiber that becomes linen.

3 From archaeological discoveries, scientists know that the use of linen dates back thousands of years. Archaeologists have discovered fragments of linen in Swiss lake settlements dating to the Stone Age. All over Switzerland, ancient people built their villages on platforms over water. When archaeologists dig up the remains of those villages, they regularly find flax stems and seeds, pieces of linen cloth, and tools for flax preparation.

4 Egyptian stone carvings record the processes used for converting flax plants into linen. Additional carvings show royalty dressed in beautiful sheer linen clothing. When archaeologists opened Egyptian tombs, they found mummies from as early as 3500 B.C. wrapped in hundreds of yards of fine linen. Some linen found in the tombs was more delicate than the linen fabrics modern machinery can create. One legend says that a whole robe made of this fine linen could be pulled through a small ring worn on a finger. Fine linen was sometimes called “woven air” because it was so light. For the Egyptians, linen was a symbol of light and purity.

5 The ancient Egyptians also made rougher, sturdier linen called canvas that they used for sails. This sturdy linen spurred one of the greatest developments of early times—trade and exploration. Without sails made of coarse linen, ships of the ancient Phoenicians, a people from ancient Lebanon, could not have carried people, goods, and knowledge all around the Mediterranean. Centuries later, European explorers still relied on linen sails as they explored, traded, and connected with cultures around the world. Some records indicate that the famous *Mayflower* had sails made of linen.

6 Linen has been used to produce many things other than clothing and sails. Beginning in ancient Egyptian times and continuing today, shorter linen fibers have been used to make ropes and netting. Records from ancient Greece, Rome, and the Middle Ages report that armies used coarse linen toughened with resin, a sticky sap that hardens as it dries, for shields and armor in battle. Linen hardened with resin has also been used to make drinking glasses. From the Middle Ages onward, a crisp, strong paper has been made from linen. To this day, the United States and other countries print money on paper made of 25% linen and 75% cotton.

7 Linen is an exceptional fabric for hot climates. It draws perspiration away from the body; and like a sponge, linen can absorb much moisture before it feels damp. Because linen is stiff, it does not cling to the skin. Away from the body, linen dries quickly and feels cool. When linen clothes are washed and worn many times, they begin to feel almost like soft silk. Linen is one of the few fabrics that is stronger wet than dry. Because linen is durable in hot temperatures, it can be dry cleaned, washed, or steamed. Linen resists dirt, stains, moths, and carpet beetles. Linen does not form little balls when the surface is rubbed, nor does it stretch out of shape. It is durable; fine linen bed sheets, used and washed regularly, have lasted more than one hundred years.

8 All these wonderful qualities, however, cannot outweigh the fact that linen can be produced only through a long, careful process. Making linen is labor-intensive, and that means that linen cloth is quite costly compared with cotton and man-made fabrics. Therefore, when next season's new fashions appear in magazines or on television, people should not expect to see many linen garments.

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- 1 Which idea is **not** essential for a summary of lines 1—6 in the passage?
- A Real linen is both expensive and rare today.
 - B Linen is durable and comfortable.
 - C Not everything called linen is made of linen.
 - D Linen is the oldest fabric.
- 2 Which of the following words has the same meaning as examine as it is used in paragraph 2?
- A Check
 - B Inquire
 - C Observe
 - D Study
- 3 Which explanation is an accurate evaluation of situational irony in the passage?
- A Modern machinery cannot produce linen, the oldest fabric, efficiently. This statement shows situational irony because today's technology is unable to create what humans have made by hand for centuries.
 - B Linen is sturdy enough to make sails and light enough to make fine clothing. This statement shows situational irony because thickness of linen helps determine its use.
 - C The use of linen as canvas for sails helped launch the age of exploration. This statement shows situational irony because the use of linen had an impact on events in history.
 - D The importance of linen in making other things besides clothing is often forgotten. This statement shows situational irony because people need to understand why linen is such a practical fabric.

4 How is the information organized in this passage?

- A Order of importance
- B Problem-and-solution
- C Procedural
- D Sequential

5 Which statement justifies the evaluation that the author uses card stacking in the passage?

- A The author includes a legend that makes linen seem better than it really is.
- B The author uses examples to show that linen is the oldest of fabrics made from natural materials.
- C The author describes many of the positive features of linen but describes only two of its negative features.
- D The author lists uses for linen other than clothing and sails.

6 Read the following inference about the passage.

The ancient Egyptians' ability to make canvas led to greater exploration around the world, including the discovery of the Americas.

Does information from the passage justify this inference?

- A Yes, because the Phoenicians used the canvas in their ships to explore and trade throughout the Mediterranean
- B Yes, because linen canvas was the material that made sails sturdy enough to carry explorers great distances
- C No, because there is no information given that explorers planted flax to produce canvas in America at that time
- D No, because the Egyptians were making canvas long before and did not know that people would use it to discover America

7 Read the following opinion from the passage.

Real linen is expensive and rare in today's world, though it can hardly be matched for durability and comfort.

Which quotation from the passage does **not** support this opinion?

- A From archaeological discoveries, scientists know that the use of linen dates back thousands of years.
- B Centuries later, European explorers still relied on linen sails as they explored, traded, and connected with cultures around the world.
- C It draws perspiration away from the body; and like a sponge, linen can absorb much moisture before it feels damp.
- D Making linen is labor-intensive, and that means that linen cloth is quite costly compared with cotton and man-made fabrics.

8 Read the following summary of the passage.

Linen has been used throughout history in a variety of ways. Archaeologists believe early people started to make linen for clothing around the time they started to farm; evidence of this use has been discovered in Switzerland. Ancient Egyptians used delicate linen for clothing and sturdier linen for sails. Linen is durable, moisture absorbent, and resists dirt, stains, and damage from insects. In spite of its many practical uses, linen is considerably more expensive than other fabrics.

What important information about linen is missing from the summary?

- A When archaeologists dug up remains of lake settlements in Switzerland, they found pieces of linen cloth.
 - B When archaeologists opened Egyptian tombs, they discovered mummies that were wrapped in hundreds of yards of linen.
 - C Historical records show that canvas, a sturdier form of linen, was used in the sails of the Mayflower.
 - D The use of linen for sails contributed to the growth of trade, exploration, and sharing of ideas across cultures.
- 9 What is the correct meaning of incredible?
- A Impossible or difficult to believe
 - B Causing laughter or amusement
 - C Inspiring trust and confidence
 - D Unusual in an interesting way

10 Read the following sentences.

John looks sleepy this morning. Why is he so tired? He had forgotten that he had a big report to write for his social studies class. The report is due today, and John had wanted to give his best effort to the assignment. With his deadline approaching, he had burned the midnight oil.

Based upon these sentences, what is the meaning of the idiom burned the midnight oil?

- A Rested too little
- B Worked too late at night
- C Wasted a lot of energy
- D Stressed out over assignments

11 Read the following dictionary entry of the word extravagant.

Extravagant — *adj.* 1. unreasonably high in price or cost 2. characterized by excessive or wasteful spending 3. existing or produced in quantity 4. exaggeratedly decorated or showy

Which of the following sentences does **not** use extravagant correctly?

- A The museum's extravagant display of silverware used in colonial times required a large insurance policy.
- B The woman's lavish furnishings caused her to be criticized for her extravagant lifestyle.
- C After the principal had complimented me repeatedly in front of the entire student body, I became embarrassed by his extravagant praise.
- D The student council voted to change the qualifications for office because they were too extravagant.

Read the following passage “A Pleasant Surprise.” Then answer five questions based on the passage.

A Pleasant Surprise

1 Last night my friend Susan and I sat on my porch eating sunflower seeds and watching the colors of dusk seeping into the sky. My family lives in a slightly rural area outside the city, and our house is surrounded by natural beauty. When the sun had finally dipped all the way below the horizon, tiny chirps filled the air. Susan turned to me, curious about the high-pitched sounds that peppered our ears.

2 “Those are my bats,” I said, smiling.

3 “Bats? They’re making all that noise?” Susan shuddered, wrinkling her nose with distaste. “What a lovely sound,” she added.

4 Little black shapes flew about in the distance. My smile widened. “Yes, it is a very lovely sound,” I agreed with complete sincerity.

5 Two weeks ago I never thought I would say that. Spring blossomed all around us on the morning I had helped my father with the yard work. What was supposed to be the best chore of the day turned out much differently than I had expected. I tugged at a heavy sack of birdseed, straining to lug it into the front yard in order to attract some birds out of the woods and right into our brand-new birdhouse, I hoped. My father stopped me before I could reach the tiny structure. His lips were twisted as if he had just bitten into a lime. He told me that we had guests in our birdhouse—but not the kind we had expected.

6 I could not believe my father’s next word. “Bats,” he sighed.

7 That afternoon I sat on the porch, my eyes glued to the bright blue door of the birdhouse that sat balanced on a tall post. Nothing came in, and nothing went out. The brightly painted birdhouse was as quiet and gloomy as a cave. Later that evening I heard the bats screeching in the night, their cries the shrill sound of fingernails on a chalkboard. As I thought about all the beautiful animals our birdhouse was supposed to attract, I curled my toes with dismay. Instead of a flock of radiant songbirds or zigzagging thrushes, we had what seemed like a den of scruffy flying mice!

8 I was still in a foul mood the next day during science class. During a lecture on agriculture, our teacher, Mr. Wiley, began speaking about pests. When he asked whether anyone in the class could provide an example of a pest, my hand shot into the air.

9 “Bats,” I answered irritably.

10 The rest of the class giggled, not sure what to think of my unusual answer.

11 Mr. Wiley smiled politely but offered no immediate comment on my response. After class he pulled me aside and asked why I had chosen bats as an example of a pest. When I explained the situation with our birdhouse, he laughed and nodded.

12 “Bats aren’t as colorful as most birds can be, and they surely won’t win any beauty contests,” Mr. Wiley agreed. “You may want to learn a little more about them before you make up your mind.”

13 Mr. Wiley asked me whether I had noticed any changes outside our home since the bats arrived. I could think of only one: The mosquitoes did not swarm the porch as they used to. Last summer the pesky insects had blanketed our yard, annoying me with their irritating bites. Now I could sit outside without worrying about their persistent nibbling. My legs were not dotted with the pink lotion that I would put on the mosquito bites to ease their itching.

14 “Well, you should thank your featherless friends for that,” Mr. Wiley encouraged. “Bats are great hunters; they eat the insects we humans consider pests. Bats are just as effective as an insect spray but without all the mess.”

15 I left the classroom only partially convinced by Mr. Wiley’s argument. I shuffled down the school hallway with my head bowed in thought, considering what my science teacher had told me. Before catching the school bus, I stopped at the library and checked out a book on bats. If I were going to dislike the creatures so intensely, I thought, I should at least learn a little bit about them.

16 I spent the next few nights curled up with the book, absorbed by its vivid descriptions of bats’ behavior and appearance. All the pictures of the creatures’ bodies captivated me. I still did not think they were pretty—at least not in the same way that a bird is pretty—but I was fascinated by the faint glow through their translucent wings. With their limbs spread wide and their small ears pointed out, they had a lovely balance to their bodies, a symmetry¹ that I found myself admiring despite my initial disgust.

17 I did not realize until last night, sitting with Susan on the porch and eating sunflower seeds, how much the bats had won my respect. I closed my eyes, contentedly surrounded by the comforting chirps of leather-winged hunters on their nightly prow. Somewhere else out there in the darkness, a flock of beautiful azure jaybirds were asleep, bedded down for the night.

18 “Let them sleep,” I thought to myself. Tonight my bats were just getting started.

¹**symmetry**—an exact matching of parts on the opposite sides of a center line

12 Which paragraph in the passage justifies the conclusion that bats are helpful to humans?

- A Paragraph 1
- B Paragraph 5
- C Paragraph 8
- D Paragraph 14

- 13** Which of the following sentences from the passage is an opinion?
- A** Instead of a flock of radiant songbirds or zigzagging thrushes, we had what seemed like a den of scruffy flying mice!
 - B** As I thought about all the beautiful animals our birdhouse was supposed to attract, I curled my toes with dismay.
 - C** That afternoon I sat on the porch, my eyes glued to the bright blue door of the birdhouse that sat balanced on a tall post.
 - D** My legs were not dotted with the pink lotion that I would put on the mosquito bites to ease their itching.
- 14** Which of the following is an appropriate summary of paragraph 7?
- A** The narrator does not like bats and wants birds to live in the birdhouse. The narrator paints the door bright blue to attract birds from the woods.
 - B** The birdhouse is as gloomy as a cave. The bats' cries sound like scraping fingernails on a blackboard. The cries are disturbing, and the narrator is dismayed.
 - C** The narrator intently watches the birdhouse. The narrator sees no birds or activity but that evening hears the shrill cries of the bats. The narrator is unhappy that bats are living in the birdhouse.
 - D** The narrator is excited to help with the outdoor chores, especially feeding the birds. The new birdhouse has a blue door to attract desirable birds. However, scruffy mice move into the birdhouse instead.
- 15** Which statement justifies the author's use of irony in the passage?
- A** The use of irony shows that the bats living in the birdhouse were not what the narrator and her father expected.
 - B** The use of irony shows why the narrator was in a foul mood and brought up the subject of bats during science class.
 - C** The use of irony shows that with the arrival of the unwelcome guests, the narrator was no longer annoyed by the pesky mosquitoes.
 - D** The use of irony shows that even though the narrator initially thought the bats were like scruffy mice, she grew to admire and respect them.

- 16** Which lines from the passage do **not** support the idea that the narrator is someone who is open-minded and willing to consider the facts?
- A** Two weeks ago I never thought I would say that. Spring blossomed all around us on the morning I had helped my father with the yard work. What was supposed to be the best chore of the day turned out much differently than I had expected.
- B** Mr. Wiley asked me whether I had noticed any changes outside our home since the bats arrived. I could think of only one: The mosquitoes did not swarm the porch as they used to.
- C** Before catching the school bus, I stopped at the library and checked out a book on bats. If I were going to dislike the creatures so intensely, I thought, I should at least learn a little bit about them.
- D** I did not realize until last night, sitting with Susan on the porch and eating sunflower seeds, how much the bats had won my respect. I closed my eyes, contentedly surrounded by the comforting chirps of the leather-winged hunters on their nightly prowl.

Read the following poem "Kings of the Night Sky." Then answer four questions based on the poem.

Kings of the Night Sky

My first memories of bats cast them as loathsome creatures,
wiry black shadows swooping through the nighttime sky,
diving down toward the moonlit water on our lake, and
curling into ugly little balls of matted fur at sunrise.

5 When did my feelings about these flying mammals
change and move toward respect and even affection?
Why have the piercing screeches from my childhood
come to sound like the sweeter chirping of nature's song?

One humid evening at dusk as my family walked along the lake,
10 without warning I heard a high-pitched squeak nearby,
a tiny sound faintly signaling an animal's distress and fear.
Bending down, I saw the crumpled figure of a young bat.

Its ribbed wings were folded in, its eyes glossy black beads that
peered up at me as if I were the fearsome one.

15 As the bat tried to hobble from my gaze, I knew it was injured,
its drum-tight wings not allowing it to take flight and find freedom.

Like a startled kitten, the bat mewled and pushed its nose up.
Feeling sorry, I knew I would no longer clutch my elbows in disgust
or run somewhere looking for a broom to shoo away
20 the bats that had come to nest near my house.

With my parents' help and a gloved hand, I scooped up the helpless,
harmless bat and took it to someone trained to care for wild animals.
Later, I sat by the edge of the lake on a starry August night,
eyes searching the whispering trees, ears straining for sound.

25 Then finally, they came, their wide, flat wings flapping soundlessly,
their compact bodies peppering the dusky air with bits of black.
I sat back as the small colony came to drink from the lake in
quick, fleeting gulps, and I marveled at the beauty I saw at last.

- 17** Which of the following lines from the poem does **not** contain information important enough to be included in a summary of the poem?
- A** Lines 5—6
 - B** Lines 17—18
 - C** Lines 23—24
 - D** Lines 27—28
- 18** Read lines 1—2 and lines 13—14.
Which of the following is an accurate evaluation of the situational irony in these lines?
- A** After looking closely at a helpless, injured bat, the speaker suddenly realizes that bats can be beautiful animals.
 - B** The speaker’s fear of bats starts to diminish when the speaker recognizes the injured bat’s own fear.
 - C** After an injured bat looks at the speaker in fear, the speaker remembers being afraid of bats as a child.
 - D** The speaker’s memories of bats as frightening animals cause the speaker to realize that those fears were childish.
- 19** Which of the following is an accurate statement about sound devices in the poem?
- A** Line 2 uses rhyme.
 - B** Line 7 uses assonance.
 - C** Line 16 uses alliteration.
 - D** Line 18 uses onomatopoeia.
- 20** Which of the following is an accurate evaluation of the poet’s use of tools of persuasion in the poem?
- A** The poet uses slanted words in lines 1—5 to convince readers of the speaker’s negative feelings about bats.
 - B** The poet uses repetition in lines 13—16 to convince readers that even injured bats create fear.
 - C** The poet uses plain folks in lines 21—24 to convince readers of the positive experiences families can have by rescuing animals.
 - D** The poet uses card stacking in lines 25—28 to convince readers to find beauty in bats rather than thinking of them as grotesque.
- 21** Which of the following is an accurate statement of an implied main idea found in both “A Pleasant Surprise” and “Kings of the Night Sky”?
- A** A species of animal that once seemed frightening to a human observer can become an object of admiration as long as the observer keeps a safe distance.
 - B** People can learn to appreciate a species of animal that they once found disgusting if the animals are found to perform a useful purpose.
 - C** Fear of an animal species can be overcome through a positive experience handling and taking care of a member of the species.
 - D** People who find a species of animal unpleasant or frightening can learn to appreciate the animal through information or experiences that affect first opinions.

22 Which lines from “Kings of the Night Sky” can the reader conclude are consistent with the feelings expressed by the narrator in paragraph 7 of “A Pleasant Surprise”?

- A** lines 1—4
- B** lines 9—12
- C** lines 13—16
- D** lines 25—28

Read the following poem "Words and Deeds." Then answer five questions based on the poem.

Words and Deeds

A traveler passing through our town
Stopped by the fountain in the square.
He dropped his backpack to take his ease
And talk with people gathered there.

5 "Friend, stay awhile," a townsman said,
"And tell us news from whence you come.
You must have traveled far it seems;
Your pack is large and burdensome."

"Ah, yes, my pack is very full,
10 But it's a blessing, not a curse.
It holds the deeds I've done in life.
To go without it would be worse."

"How strange this is!" the townsman cried.
"A sack of actions—can it be?"

15 "For sure," the traveler laughed and said,
"Those actions speak the truth of me.

Among you strangers I am not
A person you can take to heart.
You do not know my qualities;
20 Suspicion is a natural start.

But I am a good, caring man
And one on whom you can rely.
I know my words can't prove it thus,
But deeds I've done will never lie.

25 So take each action and inspect
For honest, caring, helpful sense;
And if you find my deeds are fair,
Your trust will be my recompense."

The townsfolk understood him then:
30 Character was in that pack of his.
For honest and caring are easy words,
But deeds tell what a person is.

23 Read lines 13—16 in the poem.

Which statement about sound devices in this stanza is accurate?

- A** The first line rhymes with the third.
- B** The second line uses assonance.
- C** The third line uses alliteration.
- D** The fourth line uses onomatopoeia.

24 Based upon the poem, which of the following sentences states a fact?

- A** The traveler is a good, trustworthy man.
- B** A pack containing a person's past actions is an odd thing.
- C** A traveler stops to rest in a town square.
- D** Actions demonstrate a person's true character.

25 Which lines from the poem support the idea that people will be judged by what they do?

- A** "Ah, yes, my pack is very full,
But it's a blessing, not a curse."
- B** "How strange this is!" the townsman cried.
"A sack of actions—can it be?"
- C** "For sure," the traveler laughed and said,
"Those actions speak the truth of me."
- D** "But I am a good, caring man
And one on whom you can rely."

26 Read the following summary of the ideas in the poem.

A traveler arrives in a town. He tells the townspeople to trust him only when they find out if his past actions have been honest, caring, and helpful.

Based upon the poem, which sentence needs to be included in the summary?

- A** The townspeople are naturally suspicious of strangers who travel through their town.
- B** The traveler tries to get the townspeople to like him.
- C** The townspeople examine the traveler's previous actions and understand his message.
- D** The traveler attempts to show the townspeople what is in his pack.

27 Which of the following is a correct evaluation of the author's use of situational irony?

- A** The traveler's warning that people should not trust him actually reveals that he is honest.
- B** The people are friendly at first but learn from the stranger to be suspicious.
- C** The backpack is not really full of deeds, and thus the traveler cannot be judged by the people.
- D** The stranger says he is trustworthy but does not actually prove himself to the townspeople.

28 Read the following sentences.

“Arden would be terribly hurt to know that some people think she is too talkative,” Joe said. “It’s probably just as well that we keep her in the dark.”

What does Joe mean by his use of the figurative expression “keep her in the dark”?

- A** Stop another from seeing clearly
- B** Consciously withhold the truth
- C** Hide her from others
- D** Encourage utter confusion

29 Read the following sentence.

When the special task force had completed its mission, the police chief decided the group should disband.

Which of the following choices gives the meaning of the word disband?

- A** Find goals
- B** Break apart
- C** Teach others
- D** Keep working

30 Read the following sentences.

As the explorer stared downward into the seemingly bottomless pit, he felt the true impact of the word abyss. It was like standing at the edge of the world, if the world had edges and dropped off sharply.

Which of the following choices gives the meaning of the word abyss?

- A** Thrilling find
- B** Deep chasm
- C** Hollow tube
- D** Unsolved mystery


Read the following passage "The Mississippi Delta Express." Then answer ten questions based on the passage.

The Mississippi Delta Express

The Mississippi Delta Express

TIMETABLE
Effective October 29, 2007

Serving
CHICAGO
CARBONDALE
MEMPHIS
JACKSON
NEW ORLEANS
and stations between



For reservations and information
call toll-free
in the U.S.A. and Canada

1-555-RAILWAY
(1-555-724-5929)
or call your travel agent

Also visit MDERailwayUSA.com on the Internet.

Schedules may change without notice.

The Mississippi Delta Express Southbound			
Train Number 37	Mile	STATION	Services
CT			
Dp 7:00P	0	Chicago, IL – Union Station	✓ ♿
↓ 7:53P	25	Homewood, IL	✓
8:23P	57	Kankakee, IL	
9:34P	129	Champaign-Urbana, IL	✓ ♿
10:13P	174	Mattoon, IL	
10:37P	201	Effingham, IL	
↓ 11:25P	254	Centralia, IL	
Ar 12:21A	310	Carbondale, IL	✓ ♿
Dp 12:26A			
↓ 2:14A	407	Fulton, KY	♿
↓ 2:56A	442	Newbern-Dyersberg, TN	♿
Ar 5:27A	520	Memphis, TN	✓ ♿
Dp 5:50A			
↓ 8:00A	644	Greenwood, MS	♿
8:51A	697	Yazoo City, MS	♿
10:20A	741	Jackson, MS	✓ ♿
10:56A	777	Hazlehurst, MS	♿
11:17A	797	Brookhaven, MS	
↓ 11:41A	821	McComb, MS	
↓ 12:35P	873	Hammond, LA	✓
Ar 2:32P	926	New Orleans, LA	✓ ♿

Symbols Used in the Timetable

CT Central Time	Ar Arrives
A Time symbol for A.M.	Dp Departs
P Time symbol for P.M.	♿ Station facilities are fully accessible to persons using wheelchairs.
✓ Ticket office open 24 hours	

Additional Information

- The Mississippi Delta Express leaves daily from Chicago.
- Reservations are required for sleeping cars.
- A dining car is available for complete meals.
- Snack bars are available for light refreshments on several passenger cars.
- Smoking is prohibited on all trains.
- At stations listed in **bold letters**, passengers may make connections or transfer with trains going to other destinations.

- 31** This passage shows the timetable of the south-bound train.
Which town is the first stop when the train returns north?
- A** Homewood, IL
 - B** Newbern-Dyersberg, TN
 - C** Yazoo City, MS
 - D** Hammond, LA
- 32** What conclusion can the reader draw about why the Mississippi Delta Express requires reservations for sleeping cars?
- A** More people want sleeping cars than are available.
 - B** Some people damage the sleeping cars while using them.
 - C** Most people think sleeping cars are expensive.
 - D** People are just learning that the sleeping cars are available.
- 33** What do the two symbols under the Services column represent when listed together?
- A** Stations where services for people in wheelchairs are provided at all times
 - B** Stations where the ticket offices are open and services are available to people in wheelchairs during all p.m. hours
 - C** Stations where services for people in wheelchairs are available in the morning hours but not after noon
 - D** Stations where the ticket offices are open and where services are available to people in wheelchairs
- 34** What information will a person **not** find on this timetable?
- A** Accurate information about travel times
 - B** Contact information for reservations
 - C** Historical information about the route of the train
 - D** Helpful information about services available on the train
- 35** Based upon the passage, what is the justification for the author to mention that sleeping cars are available for passengers?
- A** Some stations have ticket offices that are open 24 hours.
 - B** The train makes stops at over 15 stations.
 - C** Travel time between some of the stations is over two hours.
 - D** The train travels through the night into the next day for some destinations.
- 36** Read the following sentence from the passage.
- Schedules may change without notice.
- Which of the following justifies including this statement to achieve the author's purpose?
- A** A toll-free number is listed for passengers to call in case they need additional information.
 - B** Several stations have ticket offices that are open 24 hours if passengers need assistance.
 - C** Passengers need to be aware that the trains may be late and adjust their plans accordingly.
 - D** An Internet address is available for passengers to access to find any change to the timetable.

37 Read the following sentences from the Additional Information section in the passage.

Reservations are required for sleeping cars.
A dining car is available for complete meals.
Smoking is prohibited on all trains.

Which of the following sentences fits the style and tone of the sentences above?

- A** Parents must keep an eye on their children.
 - B** Children must be accompanied by an adult at all times.
 - C** Parents need to keep their children out of trouble.
 - D** Children cannot ever run around on their own.
- 38** Which phrase effectively summarizes “The Mississippi Delta Express Timetable”?
- A** A train schedule for all daily stops on a route from Chicago to New Orleans that includes service and facilities information
 - B** A schedule for a train that starts in Chicago that includes information about snacks and sleeping cars
 - C** A timetable listing all stops for the southbound train that runs every day out of Chicago and offers many services
 - D** A train timetable for all morning and evening trains running every day between Illinois and Louisiana

39 What does the heading Mile represent in the timetable?

- A** The distance in miles of each station from Union Station in Chicago
 - B** The distance in miles from one station to the next station
 - C** The distance in miles from each station to the next large city
 - D** The distance in miles of each station from the final destination in New Orleans
- 40** What is the author’s purpose for including the Additional Information section at the bottom of the schedule?
- A** To provide information for travelers making long trips
 - B** To provide information that fits nowhere on the timetable
 - C** To provide information that is interesting but not important
 - D** To provide information for passengers using wheelchairs