



Level 10 Samples

3 Reading Comprehension Assessments

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• Reading Comprehension Sample 10.1

Directions: Read the passage. Then answer the questions below.

ARE YOU A BULLY?—Researchers at Compass Academy have been asking this question for the last eight months, and according to a recent experiment they believe they have found the answer. Experiments show that one's propensity for being a bully is probably not the product of one's personality or background. Bullying may be a natural response to specific situations, hard-wired into the human brain. Given the right environmental conditions, anyone, even the most easygoing person, can quickly turn mean.



To arrive at this conclusion, researchers examined thirty sample populations, or "teams," consisting of twenty individuals each. In each of these teams, a leader was selected. Not just any leader would do. The population of leaders selected had to be very diverse; the researchers did not want their results to be skewed because all team leaders were white males aged 15–18, for example. Therefore, leaders were selected so to represent a variety of traits. Each leader had a different age and gender, as well as different economic, social, and ethnic backgrounds.

After the teams had been established, researchers began the experiment. The teams were given a goal of forming a line from shortest to tallest, using every person on the team. Sounds pretty simple, right? But there was a catch: the leader was the only one allowed to move team members into position. Absolute power was given solely to the team leader, and team members had to obey him or her no matter what. What is more, in order to incentivize the teams, they were told that a \$2000 prize was to be awarded to the team that managed to form a perfect line in the least amount of time.

Given the relatively large team size, there was almost always a case in which the leader had to make a tough decision regarding who was taller. And, upon the decision, there was likely disagreement on behalf of the team members. Given that a \$2000 payoff was at stake, things often became rather heated. In the shuffle, it was not uncommon to hear team members utter such criticisms as, "Great, we're never going to win now," and "Who picked our team leader?" Researchers found that in roughly 80% of all cases in which such remarks were made, the team leader immediately entered bully mode, disparaging ornery team members with remarks such as "Shut up," and "Just do what I say and keep your mouth shut, okay?" In one such occasion, the team leader was recorded saying, "There's a reason I'm the boss here, buddy," when in actuality, there wasn't. In a particularly tense exchange, the team leader was overheard asking the team member if he "wanted to get hurt"—a classic bullying tactic—and researchers were forced to intervene. Unsurprisingly, this group did not win the prize.

What are we to glean from such a study? The belief that some people are born bullies is certainly shaken; it seems anyone can be a bully, no matter his or her background. So the next time you feel the bully within yearning to come out, don't let it. If you see someone else being a bully, don't judge him or her so quickly. Instead, realize that their bullying behavior doesn't just come from within. Rather, one study shows that it may very well come from without.

Questions

- 1) Based on its use in paragraph 1, it can be inferred that the word **propensity** belongs to which of the following word groups?
 - A. inclination, proclivity, tendency
 - B. decision, action, affirmation
 - C. ability, aptitude, capacity
 - D. tug, gravity, pull

- 2) Based on information in the passage, it can be understood that something that is "hard-wired" into the brain is
 - A. attached to the brain via physical wires
 - B. a result of one's environment
 - C. a product of the imagination
 - D. an inborn trait

- 3) Which of the following sentences from the passage best summarizes the main idea of the passage?
 - A. "Researchers at Compass Academy have been asking this question for the last eight months, and according to a recent experiment, they believe they have found an answer."
 - B. "Given the right environmental conditions, anyone, even the most easygoing person, can quickly turn mean."
 - C. "One team leader was actually recorded saying, "There's a reason I'm the boss here, buddy" when in actuality, there wasn't."
 - D. "The belief that some people are born bullies is certainly shaken; it seems anyone can be a bully, no matter his or her background."

- 4) In paragraph 2, the author writes, "The population of leaders selected had to be very diverse; the researchers did not want their results to be skewed because all team leaders were white males aged 15 –18, for example." Given the context of this quotation, it can be understood that the author means to say that the researchers wanted to
 - A. ensure that their experiment was designed to test whether personality traits had a general correlation with bullying
 - B. avoid the risk of failing to include a certain social demographic in their experiment
 - C. eliminate the possibility that the public would view their experiment as racially prejudiced and therefore invalid
 - D. guarantee that no certain leader would feel excluded or left out

- 5) As used in paragraph 4, the word **disparaging** most nearly means
 - A. inflicting physical harm
 - B. verbally abusing
 - C. challenging
 - D. firmly replying

• Reading Comprehension Sample 10.2

Directions: Read the passage. Then answer the questions below.

The Anti-Stratfordians

William Shakespeare was the author of 38 plays and over 150 poems. Or was he? The question of whether William Shakespeare actually wrote "his" famous plays has been a topic of debate for centuries. Since the middle of the nineteenth century, a group of people known as Anti-Stratfordians (so named because Shakespeare was born in a town called Stratford-upon-Avon) have argued that someone other than William Shakespeare was responsible for writing the famous plays. Currently over 70 different people have been suggested as the "real" author of Shakespeare's plays. But is there any truth to these arguments?



William
Shakespeare

We do not know very much about Shakespeare's life. Shakespeare did not leave us any journals or personal letters. The only biographical information we have about Shakespeare has come from things like tax records and other legal documents, such as his birth and marriage certificates. We know that he was born the son of a glove maker, had little formal education, and likely never set foot inside of a royal palace. These **humble** beginnings have led many Anti-Stratfordians to argue that there is no possible way that such a man could have written these masterpieces. After all, how could a "commoner" come to understand enough about royal life to write a play like King Lear or Richard III? How could a person who has never attended a university write the brilliant poetry in Hamlet or Othello?

Another piece of evidence that Anti-Stratfordians use is the misspelling of Shakespeare's name. There are only six surviving signatures that William Shakespeare himself wrote. These are from court records, real estate records, and his will. Each of these documents features a different spelling of his name. One of his homeowner's documents, for example, is signed "Wm Shakspe," while the first page of his will is signed "William Shakspere." Anti-Stratfordians argue that because none of the spellings on Shakespeare's official signatures exactly match the way his name is spelled on the first page of his plays, the name "William Shakespeare" might therefore be the actual author's **pseudonym**. A pseudonym, or "pen name," is a made-up name that a person uses instead of his or her own. Some Anti-Stratfordians argue that "William Shakespeare," therefore, is just a pseudonym for another famous author, like Christopher Marlowe or Sir Francis Bacon.

Although Anti-Stratfordians use the evidence of Shakespeare's humble beginnings and his signatures to suggest that he did not write the plays, there are other important factors to consider. Arguing that Shakespeare could not have written about royalty because he was a commoner, or that he could not have written beautiful poetry because he was uneducated, is not only insulting, it is wrong. There have been hundreds of authors throughout history who wrote masterpieces of literature without having had the benefit of formal education. As for his "misspelled" name, it is true that he spelled his name six different ways on six different documents, and that none of these spellings match those on his plays. However, while this may seem strange to modern readers, it was not unusual for people in that time period. During Shakespeare's day, spelling was much more informal than it is today. The word "queen," for example, was also spelled "queene," "quean," and "queane."

Furthermore, there is quite a bit of convincing evidence that suggests Shakespeare actually did write the plays. Other authors from Shakespeare's time period wrote about a man named Shakespeare who wrote and acted in plays. In his will, Shakespeare left money to famous actors who performed in his plays. Finally, there are no records whatsoever of anyone from Shakespeare's time period wondering

who wrote any of his plays: none of Shakespeare's contemporaries ever suggested that the name "William Shakespeare" was a pseudonym.

Despite all of this evidence, why might people be so eager to prove that Shakespeare didn't really write any of Shakespeare's plays? It is certainly an interesting idea, and many people enjoy having mysteries to solve. Maybe, however, the real reason driving this idea is the fact that some people just have a hard time accepting that one person—especially a person who never had a formal education—was responsible for some of the greatest literature ever written.

Sources:

"Anti Stratfordian." *The Authoritative Shakespeare*, Web, 18 May, 2012.

"The Honor Roll of Skeptics." *Shakespeare Oxford Society*, Web, 22 May, 2012.

Shakespeare, William. *Hamlet*. In *The Complete Works of Shakespeare*. David Bevington, ed. New York: Addison-Wesley, 1997.

Questions

- 1) The main purpose of the passage is to
 - A. introduce readers to the works of William Shakespeare
 - B. convince readers that William Shakespeare actually wrote all of his famous works
 - C. familiarize readers with some of the Anti-Stratfordians' claims
 - D. inform readers about how few records of Shakespeare's life we actually have

- 2) In paragraph 1, the author writes: "The question as to whether William Shakespeare actually wrote 'his' famous plays has been a topic of debate for centuries." The author most likely put the word "his" in quotation marks to
 - A. show readers that someone is speaking the word "his" aloud in a live theater context
 - B. highlight the fact that Shakespeare might not have written the plays that most people consider to be his own
 - C. encourage readers to consider that Shakespeare might have been female
 - D. draw attention to the fact that Shakespeare did not have a formal education

- 3) As used in paragraph 2, which is the best antonym for **humble**?
 - A. clever
 - B. passionate
 - C. grand
 - D. joyful

- 4) Which of the following accurately describes the organization of this passage?
 - A. the passage follows chronological order, because it organizes events in the order in which they occur
 - B. one side's opinions are presented, then the author provides facts to support those opinions
 - C. one side's arguments are given, then the author provides evidence to counter those arguments
 - D. the passage organizes ideas in order of increasing importance

- 5) According to the passage, which facts do Anti-Stratfordians use as evidence to support their claims about the authorship of Shakespeare's plays?
- I. Shakespeare was born the son of a glove maker.
 - II. There is no consistent spelling of Shakespeare's last name.
 - III. Other writers from Shakespeare's time wrote about an author named "Shakespeare."
- A. I only
 - B. I and II only
 - C. II and III only
 - D. I, II, and III
- 6) At the end of paragraph 3, we learn that "Some Anti-Stratfordians argue that "William Shakespeare," therefore, is just a pseudonym for another famous author, like Christopher Marlowe or Sir Francis Bacon." As used in paragraph 3, which of the following would qualify as an example of someone using a **pseudonym**?
- A. Many people think that William Shakespeare named his famous character Hamlet after his son, who was named Hamnet.
 - B. Christopher Marlowe's name was often spelled "Christo Marlow."
 - C. David Rorvik wrote a famous book claiming to have been a part of a program that successfully cloned a human being; these claims later turned out to be false.
 - D. Mary Ann Evans wrote most of her famous works under the name "George Eliot" because she thought readers would take a male author more seriously.
- 7) In paragraph 4, the author writes that during Shakespeare's time, the word "queen" was also spelled "queene," "quean," and "queane." The author most likely includes this information to
- A. present evidence to support his or her argument against Anti-Stratfordians' claims regarding Shakespeare's changing signature
 - B. explain where Shakespeare might have gotten his ideas about royal life, even though he grew up as a commoner
 - C. argue that if Shakespeare was unable to spell a simple word like "queen" correctly, there was no way he could have written such masterful plays
 - D. compare the modern spelling of the word "queen" to the way Shakespeare might have spelled it

• Reading Comprehension Sample 10.3

Directions: Read the passage. Then answer the questions below.

EPCOT



On October 1, 1982, EPCOT Center at Walt Disney World opened, changing the theme park industry forever. Visitors to the park's front gate couldn't take their eyes off a gleaming eighteen-story geodesic sphere, but it was more than just an iconic centerpiece for the park—it was home to an attraction about the past and future of human communication. After experiencing several hands-on exhibits that explored the applications of technology, visitors strolled the perimeter of a man-made lake to visit a handful (nine at the time, though two have since been added) of pavilions representing different countries around the world, boasting shops, restaurants, films, and rides that celebrated each country's history and culture.

EPCOT, an acronym for Experimental Prototype Community of Tomorrow, was Walt Disney's plan for a fully functioning Utopian city that would be home to 20,000 residents. However, Disney died before he could fully conceptualize his vision of a productive community, so the Walt Disney Company chose to create a park in Disney's memory that combined the height of technological innovation with a celebration of international customs and society. The two sections of the park, Future World and World Showcase, were laid out in the style of exhibits at previous world's fairs, which were international expositions that had been a great source of inspiration to Walt Disney. The park was held to the Walt Disney Company's high standards of cleanliness and spaciousness and employed only cutting-edge technology in the multimillion-dollar systems that powered each attraction.

EPCOT was a \$1.4 billion tribute to Walt Disney's dream of building an idealist city of the future. While filled with high-minded visions, impressive experiences, and important messages, it was still just a theme park—a meaningful and unique park, but a theme park nonetheless. It was a far cry from the idea that Disney had introduced fifteen years earlier, but EPCOT Center is as close to that vision as the company was willing to get.

Sources:

Gennawey, Sam. *Walt and the Promise of Progress City*. Orlando: Ayefour Publishing, 2011. Book.
Korkis, Jim. *The Vault of Walt*. Orlando: Ayefour Publishing, 2010. Book.

Questions

- 1) As used in paragraph 1, the word **pavilions** is most associated with which of the following?
- A. shops
 - B. exhibits
 - C. restaurants
 - D. rides
 - E. films
- 2) It can be inferred from the passage that EPCOT differs from Walt Disney's vision in that Disney
- A. imagined an experimental school
 - B. wished to create a world's fair
 - C. intended to create an entire city
 - D. believed in universal human rights
 - E. constructed several theme parks in one
- 3) According to the author, EPCOT now contains how many country pavilions?
- A. 2
 - B. 7
 - C. 9
 - D. 11
 - E. 82
- 4) Which of the following best summarizes the author's main argument?
- A. EPCOT is the most impressive theme park created, but it is outmoded.
 - B. Though Walt Disney intended EPCOT to be a city, he could only make a world's fair.
 - C. Though Walt Disney wanted to create two separate parks, the Walt Disney Company decided to combine them into one after Disney's death.
 - D. EPCOT is impressive but strays from Walt Disney's vision.
 - E. EPCOT is a deeply flawed theme park that corrupts the vision of its founder.

Sample 10.1

1) A

Question Type: Vocabulary
propensity (*noun*): a natural disposition towards a certain action.

In paragraph 1, the reader learns that researchers are trying to determine what makes a person behave as a bully. The researchers' "experiments show that one's propensity for being a bully is probably not the product of one's personality or background." Since the researchers are trying to determine why people behave as bullies, and their experiment shows that one's propensity for bullying is not determined by someone's personality, the reader can infer that *propensity* for bullying means natural inclination toward bullying. The word group *inclination, proclivity, tendency* contains words that indicate that someone is likely to do something because of his or her nature, so (A) is correct. The word group *decision, action, affirmation* contains words that describe a process: the actor makes a decision to do something, takes that action, and then makes a positive judgment about that action. Since propensity is the natural inclination to do something, it is not necessarily a conscious decision or action, as described in this word family. This makes (B) incorrect. The word group *ability, aptitude, capacity* contains words that indicate a quality or talent making someone capable of particular action. We would not generally describe someone who was likely to bully as talented at bullying, so this rules out (C). The word group *tug, gravity, pull* contains words that describe a physical force that moves objects toward the source of the force. While a propensity to bully does mean an inclination to bully, one is not physically pulled toward bullying, so (D) is incorrect.

2) D

Question Type: Inference

In paragraph 1, we learn that "Experiments show that one's propensity for being a bully is probably not the product of one's personality or background. Bullying may be a natural response to specific situations, hard-wired into the human brain. Given the right environmental conditions, anyone, even the most easygoing person, can quickly turn mean." This tells us that the experiments show that bullying is not the product of personality, but is instead a natural response potentially triggered in any person because it is what the human brain is designed to do. An *inborn trait* is hereditary, present in a person at birth. Since something hard-wired into the human brain is something that is the same for everyone, something hard-wired into the human brain is an inborn trait. (D) is correct. "Hard-wired" in the context of the passage means inborn, as a trait. Choice (A) refers to a literal, or actual, connection by physical, or tangible, wire. Bullying is behavior. Behavior is not physically attached to the brain. Therefore it is incorrect. The experiment showed that anyone could be a bully in the right situation, so something hard-wired into the human brain is not something that results from one's environment. Therefore, (B) is incorrect. Choice (C) is incorrect because the bullying discussed in the passage is real, not a product of the imagination.

3) D

Question Type: Global

In this passage, we learn that researchers conducted experiments to determine whether bullying occurs because of an individual's background and personality. In these experiments, the researchers put people with varying characteristics into the same situation and found that although the people were very different, they were all equally likely to display bullying behavior. This idea is reflected in the statement presented in (D), making it the correct choice. The main idea of the passage is that researchers conducted an experiment and found that personality is not a predictor for bullying. The fact that some researchers conducted an experiment about bullying and think they found an answer is not the main idea, because it fails to include the actual findings of the experiment. This means (A) is incorrect. The main idea is not that any person can quickly become mean, which is a more general statement. It is the specific theory that one's personality does not determine whether or not a person is likely to become a bully. This means (B) is incorrect. The team leader's statement was used in the passage to illustrate the kind of bullying behavior that the team leaders engaged in. Since this detail is just part of the description of the experiment, it does not summarize the main idea of the passage and thus (C) is incorrect.

4) A

Question Type: Inference

The researchers were trying to determine whether certain backgrounds and personalities were more likely to produce bullying than others, or if personality was not a factor in bullying. If the researchers only selected people with the same physical characteristics as team leaders, all that the test would indicate is whether or not people with those particular characteristics were likely to bully. The experiment could not indicate whether personality in general is or is not a predictor for bullying, because the researchers would not be able to exclude outside factors that could skew the results. (A) is correct. The researchers were not concerned with including every social demographic in the experiment. They merely needed to have enough diversity to determine whether personality and background are factors or not. This makes (B) incorrect. The passage does not provide information to support choices (C) and (D). Therefore they are incorrect.

5) B

Question Type: Vocabulary
disparage (*verb*): to speak of someone in a way that is abusive or demeaning.

In paragraph 4, we learn that in many cases when the team members made comments questioning the team leader's abilities, "the team leader immediately entered bully mode, disparaging ornery team members with remarks such as 'Shut up' and 'Just do what I say and keep your mouth shut, okay?'" Since remarks such as these are very rude and treat the listener as inferior to the speaker, we can infer that *disparaging* means speaking to someone in such a way that is abusive or demeaning. (B) is correct. Making remarks is speaking, and speech does not *inflict physical harm*, so this rules out (A). *Challenging* is formally objecting to something, not necessarily in a way that is abusive or demeaning. The team leaders' objections are not formal, but rude, so (C) is incorrect. *Firmly replying* is responding in a way that is strong and certain. The team leaders do not reply strongly and surely, they reply rudely, so (D) is incorrect.

Sample 10.2

1) B

Question Type: Global

In paragraph 1, the author introduces the idea that William Shakespeare may not have written the plays we think of as his. The author asks, "But is there any truth to these arguments?" After presenting the reasons why some people question Shakespeare's authorship, in paragraph 4 the author disputes these reasons as "insulting" and "wrong." In paragraph 5, the author goes on to claim, "Furthermore, there is quite a bit of convincing evidence that suggests Shakespeare actually did write the plays." From these details we can understand that the author believes that Shakespeare did actually write all of his plays and hopes to convince readers this is true. Thus the main purpose of the passage is to convince readers that Shakespeare actually wrote all of his famous works, so **(B)** is correct. The author does not introduce readers to the works of Shakespeare. He or she only mentions a few titles in passing and does not describe them. Therefore **(A)** is incorrect. Although the author does introduce readers to some of the Anti-Stratfordians' claims, paragraphs 4 and 5 are dedicated to disproving those claims. The larger purpose of the passage is to prove the Anti-Stratfordians wrong and to convince readers to agree with this position. This means **(C)** is incorrect. The information about the few records of Shakespeare's life is only a small detail in the passage, so **(D)** is incorrect.

2) B

Question Type: Inference

Sometimes authors use quotation marks to indicate that they are using a word in a special or different way. Quotation marks often indicate that the author means something more than what he or she is really saying, as a way to express either irony or reservation. Here, putting "his" in quotation marks calls special attention to the fact that some people do not think that Shakespeare's plays actually were written by him, and so his plays may not really be his at all. Therefore **(B)** is correct. Quotation marks are used to indicate dialogue, or lines which a person or character speaks. However, that is not the case here because no one is actually speaking. This makes **(A)** incorrect. The passage does not provide information to encourage us to consider that Shakespeare might have been female. This makes **(C)** incorrect. Although Shakespeare did not have a formal education, that detail does not appear until the next paragraph and it does not have anything to do with the sentence in question. This means **(D)** is incorrect.

3) C

Question Type: Vocabulary
humble (*adjective*): relatively low in rank; modest; unassuming.

In paragraph 2, the author writes, "We know that he was born the son of a glove-maker, had little formal education, and likely never set foot inside of a royal palace. These humble beginnings have led many Anti-Stratfordians to argue that there is no possible way that such a man could have written these masterpieces." Having been born to a common working man and lacking formal education, Shakespeare's beginnings were quite modest. From these details we can infer that he and his family were relatively low in rank in society. *Humble* means relatively low in rank or modest. The opposite of modest is grand. Therefore **(C)** is correct. The opposite of clever is slow or unintelligent. This is not synonymous with humble. Therefore **(A)** is incorrect. The opposite of passionate is slow or unintelligent. This is not synonymous with humble. This makes **(B)** incorrect. The opposite of clever is slow or unintelligent. This is not synonymous with humble. This makes **(D)** incorrect.

4) C

Question Type: Global

Paragraphs 2 and 3 lay out the Anti-Stratfordians' claims. Paragraphs 4 and 5 then dismiss those claims with other evidence. Since the passage presents one side's arguments, and then counters those arguments using evidentiary support, we can understand that **(C)** is the best choice. The passage does not follow a chronological structure, because there are no sequential events charted. This makes **(A)** incorrect. One side's opinions are presented, but then the author provides facts to counter, not support, those opinions. This means **(B)** is incorrect. The ideas at the end of the passage are not more important than those at the beginning of the passage, so **(D)** is incorrect.

5) B

Question Type: Detail

In paragraph 2, we learn that Shakespeare was the son of a glove maker. We also learn that Anti-Stratfordians use this information about Shakespeare to suggest that he could not possibly have written his plays: "These humble beginnings have led many Anti-Stratfordians to argue that there is no possible way that such a man could have written these masterpieces." This supports **option (I)**. In paragraph 3, readers learn that Anti-Stratfordians use variations in Shakespeare's signature to suggest that someone else wrote his plays: "Anti-Stratfordians argue that because none of the spellings on Shakespeare's official signatures exactly match the way his name is spelled on the first page of his plays, the name 'William Shakespeare' might therefore be the actual author's pseudonym." This supports **option (II)**. The argument about other writers is actually used to *disprove* the claims made by Anti-Stratfordians in paragraph 5: "Furthermore, there is quite a bit of convincing evidence that suggests Shakespeare actually did write the plays. Other authors from Shakespeare's time period wrote about a man named Shakespeare who wrote and acted in plays." This eliminates **option (III)**. Therefore **(B)** is correct.

6) D

Question Type: Vocabulary
pseudonym (*noun*): a fictitious name used by an author to conceal his or her identity.

In paragraph 3, the word "pseudonym" is defined as "a made-up name that a person uses instead of his or her own." Mary Ann Evans uses the made-up name "George Eliot" instead of her own name. This is an example of someone using a pseudonym, so **(D)** is correct. Naming a character after a real person is not an example of a pseudonym, so **(A)** is incorrect. An inconsistent spelling of a person's name is not an example of a pseudonym, so **(B)** is incorrect. Writing a book with false information is not an example of a pseudonym. This makes **(C)** incorrect.

7) A

Question Type: Inference

In paragraph 4, the author notes that “during Shakespeare’s day, spelling was much more informal than it is today.” By showing readers that the word “queen” was spelled several different ways during Shakespeare’s time, the author provides evidence to support his or her argument that it was not unusual for Shakespeare to have spelled his name different ways. This evidence supports the author’s argument against Anti-Stratfordians’ claims that Shakespeare’s changing signature could mean that William Shakespeare was a fake name for another author. This means **(A)** is correct. Although the author does believe it was possible for Shakespeare to learn ideas about royal life even though he grew up as a commoner, the spelling of “queen” is not related to this belief. This makes **(B)** incorrect. The passage does not provide information to support choices **(C)** and **(D)**. Therefore they are incorrect.

Sample 10.3
1) B
Question Type: Vocabulary

pavilion (*noun*): usually open sometimes ornamental structure in a garden, park, or place of recreation that is used for entertainment or shelter.

In paragraph 1, the author states that “visitors strolled the perimeter of a man-made lake to visit a handful (nine at the time, though two have since been added) of *pavilions* representing different countries around the world, boasting shops, restaurants, films, and rides that celebrated each country’s history and culture.” Using context, we can understand that pavilions are areas in which shops, restaurants, films, and rides can be contained. Since exhibits are large fairs or expositions, we can understand that the word pavilions is most associated with exhibits. This means choice **(B)** is correct. Choices **(A)**, **(C)**, **(D)**, and **(E)**, all are all revealed to be aspects within exhibits, not exhibits themselves. Therefore they are incorrect.

2) C
Question Type: Inference

At the beginning of paragraphs 2 and 3, the author states that “EPCOT, an acronym for Experimental Prototype Community of Tomorrow, was Walt Disney’s plan for a fully functioning Utopian city that would be home to 20,000 residents” and that “EPCOT was a \$1.4 billion tribute to Walt Disney’s dream of building an idealist city of the future.” Therefore, it is clear that Walt Disney had not meant to build a theme park at all, but a city, making choice **(C)** the correct answer. While the author suggests that EPCOT was meant to educate visitors on technology, communication and international culture through interactive exhibits and attractions, there is no implication that Walt Disney ever imagined an experimental educational institution. Thus, choice **(A)** is incorrect. The author writes in the second paragraph that world’s fairs were a source of inspiration for Walt Disney and that EPCOT’s layout was inspired by the layout of previous world’s fairs, but there is no mention that Walt Disney meant to recreate an international exposition of his own. Therefore, choice **(B)** is incorrect. Though EPCOT celebrates international customs and cultures, the passage does not imply at any point that Walt Disney believed in universal human rights. Thus, choice **(D)** is incorrect. In the second paragraph, the author writes that the Walt Disney Company chose to combine two ideas to create one theme park when developing and constructing EPCOT, but there is no implication that Walt Disney ever meant for EPCOT to become a theme park. Therefore, choice **(E)** is incorrect.

3) D
Question Type: Detail

In the first paragraph, the author states that “visitors strolled the perimeter of a man-made lake to visit a handful (nine at the time, though two have since been added) of pavilions representing different countries around the world, boasting shops, restaurants, films, and rides that celebrated each country’s history and culture.” As there were nine in 1982 and two more have since opened, the current number is eleven and choice **(D)** is the correct answer. Choice **(A)** is incorrect because there are two sections of the park, not two country pavilions. Choice **(B)** is incorrect because there were nine country pavilions when the park was built, but two have been added, not subtracted, since then. Choice **(C)** is incorrect because there were nine country pavilions when the park opened, but two have been added since then, meaning there are now eleven. Choice **(E)** is incorrect because the park opened in 1982; it never contained 82 country pavilions.

4) D
Question Type: Global

The author states several times throughout the passage that Walt Disney’s original vision was to create a fully functioning city, and that while EPCOT is impressive, cutting-edge and relevant, it is no more than a theme park, which is not what Walt Disney envisioned. Thus, choice **(D)** is correct. The author states that EPCOT is impressive, but he or she never refers to it as the most impressive theme park ever created, nor does he or she refer to the park as being outdated in any capacity. Therefore, choice **(A)** is incorrect. While the passage states that Walt Disney did envision EPCOT to be a city and that he was inspired by world’s fairs, it does not suggest that EPCOT literally is a world’s fair. Therefore, choice **(B)** is incorrect. The passage does state that EPCOT contains two separate sections of the park, and it also states that EPCOT is not what Walt Disney intended to make before his death. However, it does not suggest that Walt wanted to create two separate parks at any point in his life. Therefore, choice **(C)** is incorrect. The author praises EPCOT throughout the passage, so even though EPCOT is not as Walt Disney intended it to be, choice **(E)** is wrong because it is too extreme.