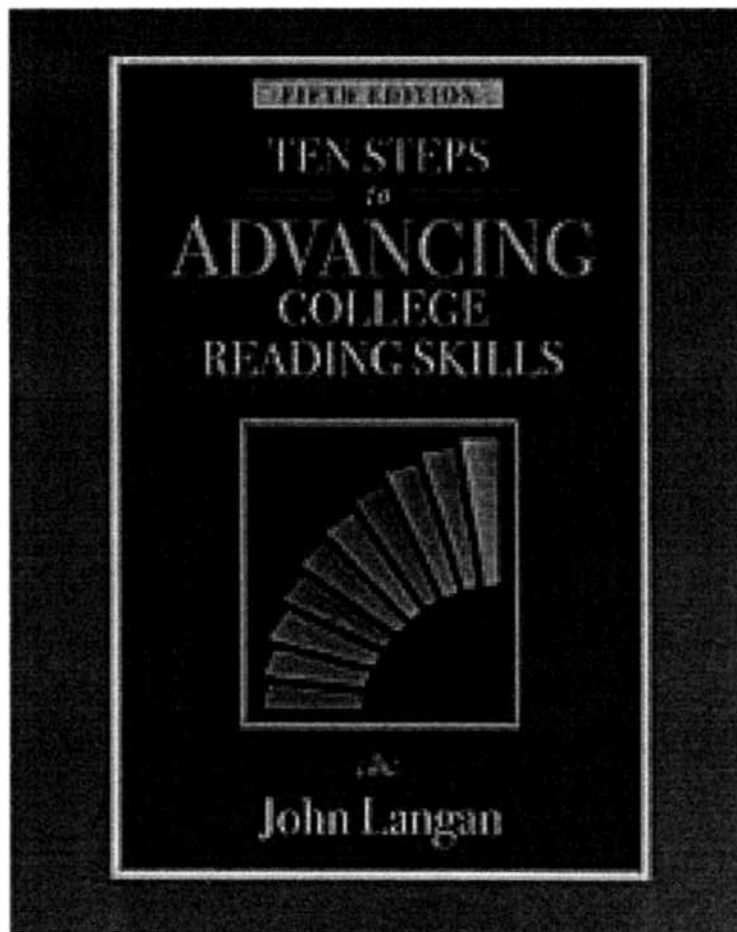


# College Reading

## Chapter 8

### Practice and Mastery Exercises



Name \_\_\_\_\_

I = A

P = B

E = C



## REVIEW TEST 2: PURPOSE

In the space provided, indicate whether the primary purpose of each passage is to inform (I), to persuade (P), or to entertain (E).

- \_\_\_\_\_ 1. <sup>A</sup>As a TIME subscriber, and one of our most valued customers, you are being extended this unusual invitation: <sup>B</sup>When you pay early for your next one-year term, you can send a FREE yearlong gift to *anyone* you choose. <sup>C</sup>You have several things to gain, should you accept:
- <sup>4</sup>The recipient of your gift is sure to appreciate your generosity and good taste.
  - <sup>5</sup>The ULTRONIC AM/FM Radio—FREE!
  - <sup>6</sup>You'll save 67% off the newsstand price on your own subscription.
  - <sup>7</sup>We've also included a FREE gift card (enclosed) to announce your gift personally.
- <sup>8</sup>Of course, TIME also has something to gain: the opportunity to acquaint your friend or relative with TIME. <sup>9</sup>We're confident that the person you choose will find that TIME'S perspective on the news is more valuable than ever before. <sup>10</sup>As a regular reader, you know that TIME'S analysis of world events offers unique insights into our ever-changing world so you can better determine how the news impacts your daily life.
- <sup>11</sup>So let us hear from you *now*.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 2. <sup>1</sup>Many people who have come close to death from drowning, cardiac arrest, or other causes have described near-death experiences—profound, subjective events that sometimes result in dramatic changes in values, beliefs, behavior, and attitudes toward life and death. <sup>2</sup>These experiences often include a new clarity of thinking, a feeling of well-being, a sense of being out of the body, and visions of bright lights or mystical encounters. <sup>3</sup>Such experiences have been reported by an estimated 30 to 40 percent of hospital patients who were revived after coming close to death and by about 5 percent of adult Americans in a nationwide poll. <sup>4</sup>Near-death experiences have been explained as a response to a perceived threat of death (a psychological theory); as a result of biological states that accompany the process of dying (a physiological theory); and as a foretaste of an actual state of bliss after death (a transcendental theory).
- \_\_\_\_\_ 3. <sup>1</sup>Without question the most important invention in human history, next to frozen yogurt, is the computer. <sup>2</sup>Without computers, it would be virtually impossible for us to accomplish *our* <sup>3</sup>Hold it, there seems to be a keyboard problem here. <sup>4</sup>Let me just try plugging this cable into . . .


I=A, P=B, E=C

<sup>5</sup>ERROR ERROR ERROR ALL FILES HAVE BEEN DESTROYED YOU STUPID BAZOOTYHEAD

<sup>6</sup>Ha ha! <sup>7</sup>Considering what a wonderful invention computers are, they certainly have a way of making you sometimes feel like pouring coffee into their private parts and listening to them scream. <sup>8</sup>Of course you should not do this. <sup>9</sup>The first rule of data processing is: "Never pour hot beverages into a computer, unless it belongs to somebody else, such as your employer."

4. <sup>1</sup>America—it's been the land of justice and opportunity. <sup>2</sup>It's been the land where you don't have to be born rich or privileged in order to get a fair chance in life. <sup>3</sup>This is the America that I've always believed in. <sup>4</sup>Unfortunately, our politicians in Washington don't seem to share that vision. <sup>5</sup>The handling of the 2008–2009 economic meltdown, a financial catastrophe that swept like a tidal wave from Wall Street through Main Street, is a case in point. <sup>6</sup>As the governmental response to the crisis developed, it became apparent that the banking system and irresponsibly run financial institutions were going to be bailed out, while ordinary Americans were ignored. <sup>7</sup>The fact is that many former politicians and government employees work as well-paid lobbyists for financial firms, including hedge firms, investment banks, and the failed mortgage giants Freddie Mac and Fannie Mae. <sup>8</sup>The lobbyists see that the wealthy "haves" are given priority at the expense of the "have nots"—everyday working Americans who struggle to pay their mortgages, feed their families, afford health care, and plan for retirement. <sup>9</sup>Americans who still want to believe their country is the land of justice and opportunity should be outraged that their "leaders" are so willing to sell themselves and their influence to the highest bidders.

5. <sup>1</sup>Mortal combat was one of the most popular sports in ancient Rome. <sup>2</sup>Bouts began with contestants—called gladiators—marching into the arena and acknowledging the Roman leader with the words "Hail, Caesar, we who are about to die salute you." <sup>3</sup>After this formality, the gladiators were given weapons as well as protective clothing. <sup>4</sup>Once armed, they began fighting. <sup>5</sup>Crowds enjoyed a skillful, courageous, and evenly matched fight. <sup>6</sup>If the loser was not killed, the event's sponsor decided his fate. <sup>7</sup>A thumbs-up sign meant the loser would be allowed to heal so he could fight another day. <sup>8</sup>Thumbs down meant that he would immediately have his throat cut by the winner's sword. <sup>9</sup>An actor dressed as a god would then emerge and spear the body to make certain he was dead. <sup>10</sup>The tattered body was then hooked behind a horse and dragged away and the entire arena sprayed with perfume, after which the crowd settled contentedly back for the next contest.


**REVIEW TEST 3: TONE**

The cartoon and the four passages that follow each illustrate one of the tones in the box below. In the space provided, put the letter of the tone that best applies to each passage. Don't use any letter more than once. Three tones will be left over.

Remember that the tone of a selection reflects the author's attitude. To find the tone of a paragraph, ask yourself what attitude is revealed by its words and phrases.

- |               |                                     |                                 |                                   |
|---------------|-------------------------------------|---------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| A. admiring   | B. amused                           | C. encouraging                  | D. forgiving                      |
| E. frightened | <b>B</b> <del>D</del> . pessimistic | <b>A</b> <del>C</del> . puzzled | <b>A</b> <del>D</del> . regretful |

6 What is the tone of the woman in the purple T-shirt in the cartoon below?



1 <sup>1</sup>I wished the guy in the seat behind the bus driver would stop looking at me the way he did. <sup>2</sup>He gave me the creeps. <sup>3</sup>I was really glad when my stop came and I could get off the bus. <sup>4</sup>It didn't take me long to realize, however, that he was getting off too. <sup>5</sup>"Please, God, let him go the other way," I thought. <sup>6</sup>I turned toward home. <sup>7</sup>The streets were darker and emptier than I remembered they could be. <sup>8</sup>His footsteps followed mine. <sup>9</sup>When I walked faster, he did too. <sup>10</sup>When I crossed to the other side, he crossed too. <sup>11</sup>Finally, I began to run. <sup>12</sup>My vision was blurred by the tears in my eyes.

8. <sup>1</sup>Somewhere around midterm, almost every student feels like saying, “I just can’t learn anything else.” <sup>2</sup>My brain is full!” <sup>3</sup>Well, don’t give up so easily—your brain has more room than you think. <sup>4</sup>Scientists believe that memories are stored in the part of the brain called the cerebrum. <sup>5</sup>If you were to store ten bits of information each second of your life, by your one-hundredth birthday, your memory-storage area would be only half full. <sup>6</sup>So the next time you feel your brain is about to short circuit, take a break and then come back to those books, knowing you’ve got plenty of room in your head for more learning.
9. <sup>1</sup>Since the advent of voice mail and then e-mail, the concept of “business hours” has become obsolete. <sup>2</sup>Before these technologies arrived on the scene, we telephoned office workers only between approximately 9 a.m. and 5 p.m. <sup>3</sup>In fact, business etiquette dictated that we shouldn’t call before 9:30 in the morning—this was to give the person we were calling time to settle in at his or her desk before having to answer the phone. <sup>4</sup>Nor did a polite person call close to the end of the day, to avoid delaying people who might be clearing off their desks preparatory to going home. <sup>5</sup>It was also thought inconsiderate to telephone during the lunch hour. <sup>6</sup>All that has changed. <sup>7</sup>Callers can now leave voice-mail messages at any time of the day or night, and e-mail and text messages arrive steadily around the clock. <sup>8</sup>This is of course efficient, and a boon for people living and working in different time zones, but it has also meant the end of some practices that were once part of good manners.
10. <sup>1</sup>The Civil War general Thomas “Stonewall” Jackson had the odd belief that one of his arms was bigger than the other. <sup>2</sup>As a result, he always walked and rode with that arm raised, so that his blood would drain into his body. <sup>3</sup>He was a champion sleeper. <sup>4</sup>More than once he fell asleep at the dinner table with food in his mouth. <sup>5</sup>At one battle, his lieutenants found him all but impossible to awaken and lifted him, still asleep, onto his horse, where he continued to slumber while shells exploded around him. <sup>6</sup>When awake, Jackson would often march his troops all over a battle area in such illogical and unexplainable ways that he earned a reputation among enemy officers for cleverness and cunning. <sup>7</sup>Jackson owes some of his fame to the fact that he had the best nickname any soldier has ever enjoyed. <sup>8</sup>That name may have come from his habit of standing inert, like a stone wall, when a charge was called for.



## REVIEW TEST 4

Here is a chance to apply your understanding of purpose and tone to a full-length selection. As our nation faces its most serious economic crisis since the Great Depression, the author of the following essay learns a family secret that had its roots in those dark financial times. Today, as ordinary Americans struggle, will generous souls like “B. Virdot” step up to help their neighbors? Will our government display the same concern he showed for working people?

To help you continue to strengthen your skills, the reading is followed by questions not only on what you’ve learned in this chapter but also on what you’ve learned in previous chapters.

### Words to Watch

Below are some words in the reading that do not have strong context support. Each word is followed by the number of the paragraph in which it appears and its meaning there. These words are indicated in the article by a small circle (°).

*repository* (1): storehouse

*bleakest* (1): most miserable or hopeless

*intermediary* (4): a go-between

*benefactor* (5): giver

*consigned* (5): left

*moniker* (7): name

*abomination* (11): something that is disgusting and hateful

*prominent* (12): well-known

*intervention* (12): action taken to prevent something bad from happening

*duped* (21): tricked

*disdained* (24): looked down on

## HARD TIMES, A HELPING HAND

Ted Gup

1 In the weeks just before Christmas of 1933—75 years ago—a mysterious offer appeared in *The Repository*°, the daily newspaper here. It was addressed to all who were suffering in that other winter of discontent known as the Great Depression. The bleakest° of holiday seasons was upon them, and the

offer promised modest relief to those willing to write in and speak of their struggles. In return, the donor, a “Mr. B. Virdot,” pledged to provide a check to the neediest to tide them over the holidays.

2 Not surprisingly, hundreds of letters for Mr. B. Virdot poured into general

delivery in Canton—even though there was no person of that name in the city of 105,000. A week later, checks, most for as little as \$5, started to arrive at homes around Canton. They were signed by “B. Virdot.”

3 The gift made *The Repository’s* front page on December 18, 1933. The headline read: “Man Who Felt Depression’s Sting to Help 75 Unfortunate Families: Anonymous Giver, Known Only as ‘B. Virdot,’ Posts \$750 to Spread Christmas Cheer.” The story said the faceless donor was “a Canton man who was toppled from a large fortune to practically nothing” but who had returned to prosperity and now wanted to give a Christmas present to “75 deserving fellow townsmen.” The gifts were to go to men and women who might otherwise “hesitate to knock at charity’s door for aid.”

4 Whether the paper spoke to Mr. B. Virdot directly or through an intermediary° or whether it received something in writing from him is not known.

5 Down through the decades, the identity of the benefactor° remained a mystery. Three prosperous generations later, the whole affair was consigned° to a footnote in Canton’s history. But to me, the story had always served as an example of how selfless Americans reach out to one another in hard times. I can’t even remember the first time I heard about Mr. B. Virdot, but I knew the tale well.

6 Then, this past summer, my mother handed me a battered old black suitcase that had been gathering dust in her attic. I flipped open the twin latches

and found a mass of letters, all dated December 1933. There were also 150 canceled checks signed by “B. Virdot,” and a tiny black bank book with \$760 in deposits.

7 My mother, Virginia, had always known the secret: the donor was her father, Samuel J. Stone. The fictitious moniker° was a blend of his daughters’ names—Barbara, Virginia and Dorothy. But Mother had never told me, and when she handed me the suitcase, she had no idea what was in it—“some old papers,” she said. The suitcase had passed into her possession shortly after the death of my grandmother Minna in 2005.

8 I took the suitcase with me to our log cabin in the woods of Maine, and there, one night, began to read letter after letter. They had come from all over Canton, from out-of-work upholsterers, painters, bricklayers, day laborers, insurance salesmen and, yes, former executives—some of whom, I later learned, my grandfather had known personally.

9 One, written December 19, 1933, begins, “I hate to write this letter . . . it seems too much like begging. Anyway, here goes. I will be honest, my husband doesn’t know I’m writing this letter. . . . He is working but not making enough to hardly feed his family. We are going to do everything in our power to hold on to our house.” Three years behind in taxes and out of credit at the grocery store, the writer closed with, “Even if you don’t think we’re worthy of help, I hope you receive a great blessing for your kindness.”



10 Another letter came from a 38-year-old steel worker, out of a job and stricken with tuberculosis, who wrote of his inability to pay the hospital bills for his son, whose skull had been fractured after he was struck by a car.

11 One man wrote: "For one like me who for a lifetime has earned a fine living, charity by force of distressed circumstances is an abomination<sup>o</sup> and a headache. However, your offer carries with it a spirit so far removed from those who offer help for their own glorification, you remove so much of the sting and pain of forced charity, that I venture to tell you my story."

12 The writer, once a prominent<sup>o</sup> businessman, was now 65 and destitute, his life insurance policy cashed in and gone, his furniture "mortgaged," his clothes threadbare, his hope of paying the electric and gas bills pinned to the intervention<sup>o</sup> of his children.

13 A mother of four wrote, "My husband hasn't had steady work in four years. . . .

The people who are lucky enough to have no worry where the next meal is coming from don't realize how it is to be like we are and a lot of others. . . . I only wish I could do what you are doing."

Another letter was from the wife of an 14 out-of-work bricklayer. "Mr. Virdot, we are in desperate circumstances," she wrote. They had taken in her husband's mother and father and a ten-year-old boy. Now the landlord had given them three days to pay up. "It is awful," she wrote. "No one knows, only those who go through it. It does seem so much like begging."

Children, too, wrote in. The 15 youngest was twelve-year-old Mary Uebing. "There are six in our family," she wrote, "and my father is dead . . . my baby sister is sick. Last Christmas our dinner was slim, and this Christmas it will be slimmer. . . . Any way you could help us would be appreciated in this fatherless and worrisome home."

The wife of an out-of-work insurance 16 salesman added a postscript to her letter, one not intended for her husband's eyes: She had just pawned her engagement ring for \$5.

Also in the suitcase were thank-you 17 letters from people who had received Mr. Virdot's checks. A father wrote: "It was put to good use paying for two pairs of shoes for my girls and other little necessities. I hope some day I have the pleasure of knowing to whom we are indebted for this very generous gift."

That was from George W. Monnot, 18 who had once owned a successful Ford dealership but whose reluctance to lay off



his salesmen hastened his own financial collapse, his granddaughter told me.

19 Of course, the checks could not reverse the fortunes of an entire family, much less a community. A few months after one man, Roy Teis, wrote to B. Virdot, his family splintered apart. His eight children, including a four-year-old daughter, were scattered among nearly as many foster homes, and there they remained for years to come.

20 So why had my grandfather done this? Because he had known what it was to be down and out. In 1902, when he was 15, he and his family had fled Romania, where they had been persecuted and stripped of the right to work because they were Jews. They settled into an immigrant ghetto in Pittsburgh. His father forced him to roll cigars with his six other siblings in the attic, hiding his shoes so he could not go to school.

21 My grandfather later worked on a barge and in a coal mine, swabbed out dirty soda bottles until the acid ate at his fingers, and was even duped<sup>o</sup> into being a strikebreaker, an episode that left him bloodied by nightsticks. He had been robbed at night and swindled in daylight. Midlife, he had been driven to the brink of bankruptcy, almost losing his clothing store and his home.

22 By the time the Depression hit, he had worked his way out of poverty, owning a small chain of clothing stores and living in comfort. But his good fortune carried with it a weight when

so many around him had so little.

His yuletide gift was not to be his only 23 such gesture. In the same black suitcase were receipts hinting at other anonymous acts of kindness. The year before the United States entered World War II, for instance, he sent hundreds of wool overcoats to British soldiers. In the pocket of each was a handwritten note, unsigned, urging them not to give in to despair and expressing America's support.

Like many in his generation, my 24 grandfather believed in hard work, and disdained<sup>o</sup> handouts. In 1981, at age 93, he died driving himself to the office, crashing while trying to beat a rising drawbridge. But he could never ignore the brutal reality of times when work was simply not to be had and self-reliance reached its limits. He sought no credit for acts of conscience. He saw them as the debt we owe one another and ourselves.

For many Americans, this Christmas 25 will be grim. Here, in Ohio, food banks and shelters are trying to cope with the fallout from plant closings, layoffs, foreclosures and bankruptcies. The family across the street lost their home. From our breakfast table, we look out on their house, dark and vacant. Multibillion-dollar bailouts to banks and Wall Street have yet to bring relief to those humbled by need and overwhelmed by debt. Already, the B. Virdot in me—in each of us—can hear the words of our neighbors.

## Reading Comprehension Questions

### Vocabulary in Context

- \_\_\_\_ 11. In the sentence below, the word *destitute* (dēs'tī-tōōt') means
- A. wealthy.
  - B. very poor.
  - C. well-known.
  - D. insane.

"The writer, once a prominent businessman, was now 65 and destitute, his life insurance policy cashed in and gone, his furniture 'mortgaged,' his clothes threadbare, his hope of paying the electric and gas bills pinned to the intervention of his children." (Paragraph 12)

### Central Point and Main Ideas

- \_\_\_\_ 12. Which sentence best expresses the central point of the selection?
- A. The Great Depression was a time of hardship for many Americans.
  - B. Mr. B. Verdote knew what it was like to experience financial difficulties.
  - C. Many people in Canton, Ohio wrote to Mr. B. Verdote, asking him for money.
  - D. By helping victims of the Great Depression, B. Verdote set a good example for others to follow.
- \_\_\_\_ 13. The main idea of paragraph 24 is that the author's grandfather
- A. believed in hard work and liked doing things for himself.
  - B. died in a tragic car accident at age 93.
  - C. was self-reliant but was willing to help others who needed help.
  - D. didn't want any credit for helping others.

### Supporting Details

- \_\_\_\_ 14. The author learned that his grandfather was Mr. B. Verdote when
- A. his mother told him.
  - B. one of his grandfather's business partners sent him a letter.
  - C. he read a story in the local newspaper.
  - D. he looked through the papers inside an old black suitcase.

**Transitions**

- \_\_\_\_\_ 15. The relationship between the following sentences is one of
- A. cause and effect.
  - B. contrast.
  - C. comparison.
  - D. time order.

"So why had my grandfather done this? Because he had known what it was like to be down and out." (Paragraph 20)

**Patterns of Organization**

- \_\_\_\_\_ 16. In paragraphs 9–18, the author
- A. describes a series of events in the order in which they happened.
  - B. lists excerpts from letters his grandfather received from people who needed financial help.
  - C. contrasts the desperate tone of some letters with the hopeful tone of others.
  - D. explains how reading the letters addressed to his grandfather changed his life.

**Inferences**

- \_\_\_\_\_ 17. We can infer from the selection that the author believes
- A. more people should be like his grandfather.
  - B. Americans today are much better off than they were in the 1930s.
  - C. his grandfather was foolish to give away his money to strangers.
  - D. people who give to charity should be praised for their generosity.

**Purpose and Tone**

- \_\_\_\_\_ 18. The author's main purpose in writing this selection is to
- A. inform readers that they may someday lose their jobs.
  - B. use his grandfather's example to persuade readers to help those in need during hard times.
  - C. entertain us with hard-luck stories about the Great Depression.
  - D. persuade readers to be optimistic because difficult economic times don't last forever.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 19. The author's tone throughout this selection may be characterized as
- A. detached.
  - B. optimistic and lighthearted.
  - C. superior.
  - D. serious and concerned.

10. In paragraph 14, the tone of the bricklayer's wife is
- angry.
  - distressed.
  - instructive.
  - excited.

### Discussion Questions

- The author says that his mother never told him that his grandfather was the anonymous donor, B. Virdot. Why do you think she kept this information hidden from him? Would you also have kept the donor's identity secret? Why or why not?
- If you were in a position to help others by giving them money, would you wish to remain anonymous like the author's grandfather, or would you wish to be publicly acknowledged? What might be some drawbacks of your good deeds becoming known? Explain.
- The author states that "Like many in his generation, my grandfather believed in hard work, and disdained handouts." Do you think the same holds true of the present generation? Or have Americans changed since the 1930s? Explain.
- Ted Gup sees his grandfather as an example of how Americans reach out to one another in hard times. Do you know of anyone today who is reaching out to help others? If so, who is this person, and what is he or she doing to help others? Is what this person is doing something that other people could do as well? Explain.

*Note:* Writing assignments for this selection appear on page 680.

Check Your Performance		PURPOSE AND TONE		
Activity	Number Right	Points	Score	
Review Test 1 (5 items)	_____	× 2 =	_____	
Review Test 2 (5 items)	_____	× 6 =	_____	
Review Test 3 (5 items)	_____	× 6 =	_____	
Review Test 4 (10 items)	_____	× 3 =	_____	
		TOTAL SCORE =	_____	%

Enter your total score into the **Reading Performance Chart: Review Tests** on the inside back cover.

I=A, P=B, E=C

Name \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_  
Section \_\_\_\_\_ SCORE (Number correct) \_\_\_\_\_ x 10 = \_\_\_\_\_ %

### PURPOSE AND TONE: Mastery Test 1

A. In the space provided, indicate whether the primary purpose of each item is to inform (I), to persuade (P), or to entertain (E).

- \_\_\_\_\_ 21. More than half of adult Americans are overweight, and more than a fifth are obese.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 22. Fast-food chains should not be allowed to advertise their high-fat, high-calorie products to children.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 23. I get my exercise every day by lifting weights: my heavy arms and legs.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 24. Medical problems associated with obesity include high cholesterol, high blood pressure, gallbladder disease, arthritis, diabetes, breast cancer, and colon cancer.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 25. My son explained that the healthy vegetable side of his stomach felt full, but that the dessert side was very empty.

B. We usually think of graveyards as solemn places, but gravestone inscriptions can have a variety of tones. Each of the real gravestone inscriptions below illustrates a different tone. In the space provided, write in the letter of the tone that best applies in each case.

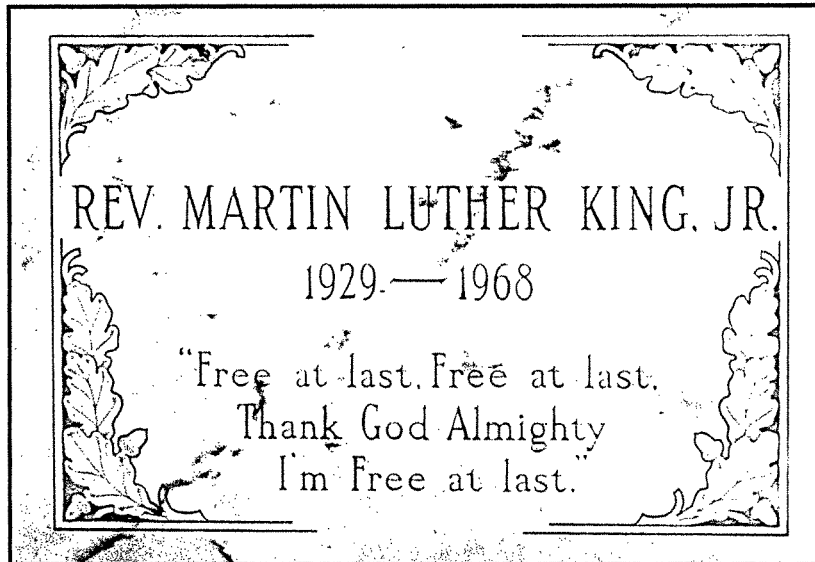
A. appreciative                      B. humorous                      C. joyous  
D. modest                              E. tender

- \_\_\_\_\_ 26. On the grave of a dentist:  
Stranger, tread this ground with gravity.  
Dentist Brown is filling his last cavity.

- \_\_\_\_\_ 27. On the stone for a well-known writer:  
Better  
Than Anyone Else  
He told the truth  
About his time.

(Continues on next page)

28. On the stone for a pioneer woman:  
She did what she could.
29. On the stone for a dead soldier:  
Had we a dearest wish  
fulfilled  
Dearest Daddy  
We would ask for you.
30. On the grave of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr.:



I=A, P=B, E=C

Name \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_  
Section \_\_\_\_\_ SCORE: (Number correct) \_\_\_\_\_ x 10 = \_\_\_\_\_ %

**PURPOSE AND TONE: Mastery Test 2**

A. In the space provided, indicate whether the primary purpose of each item is to inform (I), to persuade (P), or to entertain (E).

- \_\_\_\_\_ } 1. To reduce crime and make the city safer for residents, police must enforce the new curfew and keep teenagers off the streets at night.
- \_\_\_\_\_ } 2. My brother says that I was so ugly as a kid that my mother had to tie a pork chop around my neck to get our dog to play with me.
- \_\_\_\_\_ } 3. Scientists are almost certain that a catastrophic collision between the Earth and a large meteor will happen sometime in the next fifty thousand years.
- \_\_\_\_\_ } 34. When I saw my daughter dumping large amounts of salt on her food, I asked, "Would you like a little dinner with your salt?"
- \_\_\_\_\_ } 35. <sup>1</sup>If manufacturers of children's breakfast cereals were honest, they would call their products names like "Too Much Sugar Crisps" and "Fake Fruit Flakes." <sup>2</sup>Breakfast foods targeting children are filled with excess sugars and unnecessary chemical dyes. <sup>3</sup>Such foods condition young children to start their days with sweetened foods, making them more likely to continue eating heavily sugared foods as adults. <sup>4</sup>In addition, these cereals are often more expensive than healthier foods. <sup>5</sup>When shopping for children's breakfast foods, parents should leave these little boxes of sugar chips where they belong—on store shelves.
- \_\_\_\_\_ } 36. <sup>1</sup>Students in poor homes don't have much to read. <sup>2</sup>A recent study at the University of Michigan found that the single strongest predictor for a child's future reading ability is the number of books in the home. <sup>3</sup>In middle-income neighborhoods, there are 13 books for every child; in low-income neighborhoods, there is just 1 book for every 300 children!
- \_\_\_\_\_ } 37. <sup>1</sup>Imagine a man who spends thirty years of his life in jail. <sup>2</sup>The charge he was convicted of? <sup>3</sup>Fighting to win equal rights for his people. <sup>4</sup>Imagine that the years in prison were harsh. <sup>5</sup>Among the tasks he was forced to do was breaking rocks, and the irritation of stone dust permanently damaged his eyesight. <sup>6</sup>What kind of person would it take to endure this and much more and yet emerge unbroken in mind and spirit? <sup>7</sup>Such a man is Nelson Mandela. <sup>8</sup>And what is hardest of all to imagine is that he would become president of the nation that jailed him and that he would forgive those who did so. <sup>9</sup>Truly, Mandela is an awesome person.

(Continues on next page)

- B. Each of the following selections illustrates one of the tones identified in the box below. In each space provided, put the letter of the tone that applies to the selection. (Two tone choices will be left over.)

A. critical	B. disbelieving	C. encouraging
D. objective	E. sarcastic	

38. If you are kind,  
People may accuse you of selfish,  
ulterior motives;  
Be kind anyway.
- If you are successful, 5  
You will win some false friends and  
some true enemies;  
Succeed anyway.
- If you are honest and frank,  
People may cheat you; 10  
Be honest and frank anyway.
- The good you do today,  
People will often forget tomorrow;  
Do good anyway.
- Give the world the best you have, 15  
And it may never be enough;  
Give the world the best you've  
got anyway.
- You see, in the final analysis,  
It is between you and God; 20  
It was never between you and  
them anyway.
39. <sup>1</sup>General Motors, the company which invented “planned obsolescence”—the decision to build cars that would fall apart after a few years so that the customer would then have to buy a new one—declared bankruptcy in 2009. <sup>2</sup>It refused to build automobiles that the public wanted: cars that got great gas mileage, that were as safe as they could be, that were exceedingly comfortable to drive—and that wouldn't start falling apart after two years. <sup>3</sup>GM stubbornly fought environmental and safety regulations. <sup>4</sup>Its executives arrogantly ignored the “inferior” Japanese and German cars, cars that would become the gold standard for automobile buyers. <sup>5</sup>Beginning in the 1980s, when GM was posting record profits, it moved countless jobs to Mexico and elsewhere, thus destroying the lives of tens of thousands of hard-working Americans. <sup>6</sup>The glaring stupidity of this policy was that, when GM eliminated the income of so many middle-class families, who did it think was going to be able to afford to buy its cars?
40. <sup>1</sup>The barber's red and white spiral-striped pole had its origins in bloodletting. <sup>2</sup>Bloodletting involves removal of small amounts of blood from the body. <sup>3</sup>During the Middle Ages it was considered a remedy for many ailments. <sup>4</sup>Barbers took up bloodletting as a result of their regular trips to monasteries. <sup>5</sup>Besides having the crowns of their heads shaved, medieval monks were required to undergo periodic bloodletting. <sup>6</sup>Barbers simply combined the two services. <sup>7</sup>In villages, barbers placed outside their doors white cloths reddened with blood to indicate the times thought best for bleeding (April, May, and September). <sup>8</sup>Today's barber pole reflects this early form of advertising.



**PURPOSE AND TONE: Mastery Test 3**

A. Eight quotations in the story below are preceded by a numbered space. Identify the tone of each italicized quotation by writing, in the space provided, the letter of one of the tones in the box below. (Two tone choices will be left over.)

A. apologetic	B. disbelieving	C. inviting	D. joking
E. malicious	AB. matter-of-fact	AC. optimistic	AD. outraged
AE. pessimistic	B. sarcastic		
AE	ABC		

The family reunion was in full swing when Laura and her boyfriend, Brian, pulled up at the house. Laura looked at the street lined with cars and sighed.

\_\_\_ 41. Brian smiled. *"Don't worry, Laura. The family that produced you has got to be great. It's going to be fun meeting them all, even crazy Uncle Erwin."*

\_\_\_ 42. "That's Uncle Edwin, and I didn't say he was crazy. I said he was vicious," said Laura. *"You'll probably leave this reunion saying you want nothing to do with someone from such a crazy family."*

\_\_\_ 43. Just then the front door swung open and a voice called out, *"It's Laura! Hi, honey. I'm so glad to see you. Come on in, you two."*

\_\_\_ 44. The couple entered a noisy room packed with people. A woman lying on a couch drawled, *"Laura, so incredibly good of you to make an appearance here. I was convinced I was going to have to die before you'd come. You would attend my funeral, wouldn't you? Not that I'd expect you if you had anything more interesting to do."*

\_\_\_ 45. "Hello, Mother," Laura answered. *"I'd like to introduce Brian Miller, my friend from college. Brian, this is my mother."*

\_\_\_ 46. An enormous man then approached Brian and Laura. Glaring down at the couple, he laughed unpleasantly. *"What's the matter, Laura, couldn't you find a full-size boyfriend?"* he sneered. *"I think this one is the littlest shrimp I've seen you with yet!"*

\_\_\_ 47. "Uncle Edwin!" shouted Laura. *"I have warned you before, and I'm not going to put up with your rudeness anymore!"* With those words, Laura picked up a pitcher of lemonade and dashed it in Uncle Edwin's face.

As if on signal, quarrels broke out all over the room. Shouts and then punches began to fly. The sound of breaking windows was heard over the hubbub.

(Continues on next page)

48. Several hours later, sitting in the quiet of Laura's apartment, Brian was still shaking his head. "Tell me again that all that wasn't staged just for my benefit," Brian said to Laura for the fifth time. "Is it possible that people honestly act like that in real life?"

"To tell you the truth," answered Laura, "that was one of the tamest reunions we've had in years."

8. In the space provided, indicate whether the primary purpose of each passage is to inform (I), to persuade (P), or to entertain (E).

49. <sup>1</sup>Some students spend their first weeks in college lost in a dangerous kind of fantasy. <sup>2</sup>They feel, "All will be well, for here I am in college. <sup>3</sup>I have a student ID in my pocket, a sweatshirt with the college name on it, and textbooks under my arm. <sup>4</sup>All this proves I am a college student. <sup>5</sup>I have made it. <sup>6</sup>The worst is now behind me." <sup>7</sup>Such students have succumbed to a fantasy we all at times succumb to: the belief that we will get something for nothing. <sup>8</sup>But everyone knows from experience that this hope is a false one. <sup>9</sup>Life seldom gives us something for nothing—and students must understand that school won't either.

50. <sup>1</sup>A community of nuns living in the Bronx faced a problem when their dog died. <sup>2</sup>There was too much tar and concrete in the Bronx for easy burial, so the nuns decided to put their old German shepherd in a big suitcase. <sup>3</sup>They would take their beloved pet to a convent in Yonkers, New York, where there was land enough for a decent burial. <sup>4</sup>Two of the sisters lugged the heavy suitcase to the subway. <sup>5</sup>At the station a courteous man helped the women in the brown Franciscan habits to lift the load onto the train. <sup>6</sup>On the crowded train, two passengers gave up their seats to the sisters, and the kind man took a position with the suitcase, not far behind them. <sup>7</sup>All seemed to be going well until they arrived at their stop, when a big surprise awaited them. <sup>8</sup>Their suitcase was gone, obviously stolen by the man who was not so nice after all. <sup>9</sup>Happily, their surprise was not the only surprise of the day.