



English Language Arts

Sample Test Items

Read the passage and then answer the questions that follow.

Excerpt from
Kilmeny of the Orchard

by L. M. Montgomery

- 1 David Baker was a short, stocky fellow with an ugly, irregular, charming face; his eyes were brown and keen and secretive; his mouth had a comical twist which became sarcastic, or teasing, or winning, as he willed. His voice was generally as soft and musical as a woman's; but some few who had seen David Baker righteously angry and heard the tones which then issued from his lips were in no hurry to have the experience repeated.

- 2 He was a doctor—a specialist in troubles of the throat and voice—and he was beginning to have a national reputation. He was on the staff of the Queenslea Medical College and it was whispered that before long he would be called to fill an important vacancy at McGill.

- 3 He had won his way to success through difficulties and drawbacks which would have daunted most men. In the year Eric was born David Baker was an errand boy in the big department store of Marshall & Company. Thirteen years later he graduated with high honors from Queenslea Medical College. Mr. Marshall had given him all the help which David's sturdy pride could be induced to accept, and now he insisted on sending the young man abroad for a post-graduate course in London and Germany. David Baker had eventually repaid every cent Mr. Marshall had expended on him; but he never ceased to cherish a passionate gratitude to the kind and generous man; and he loved that man's son with a love surpassing that of brothers.

- 4 He had followed Eric's college course with keen, watchful interest. It was his wish that Eric should take up the study of law or medicine now that he was through Arts; and he was greatly disappointed that Eric should have finally made up his mind to go into business with his father.

5 “It’s a clean waste of your talents,” he grumbled, as they walked home from the college. “You’d win fame and distinction in law—that glib tongue of yours was meant for a lawyer and it is sheer flying in the face of Providence to devote it to commercial uses—a flat crossing of the purposes of destiny. Where is your ambition, man?”

6 “In the right place,” answered Eric, with his ready laugh. “It is not your kind, perhaps, but there is room and need for all kinds in this lusty young country of ours. Yes, I am going into the business. In the first place, it has been father’s cherished desire ever since I was born, and it would hurt him pretty badly if I backed out now. He wished me to take an Arts course because he believed that every man should have as liberal an education as he can afford to get, but now that I have had it he wants me in the firm.”

7 “He wouldn’t oppose you if he thought you really wanted to go in for something else.”

8 “Not he. But I don’t really want to—that’s the point, David, man. You hate a business life so much yourself that you can’t get it into your blessed noddle that another man might like it. There are many lawyers in the world—too many, perhaps—but there are never too many good honest men of business, ready to do clean big things for the betterment of humanity and the upbuilding of their country, to plan great enterprises and carry them through with brain and courage, to manage and control, to aim high and strike one’s aim. There, I’m waxing eloquent, so I’d better stop. But ambition, man! Why, I’m full of it—it’s bubbling in every pore of me. I mean to make the department store of Marshall & Company famous from ocean to ocean. Father started in life as a poor boy from a Nova Scotian farm. He has built up a business that has a provincial reputation. I mean to carry it on. In five years it shall have a maritime reputation, in ten, a Canadian. I want to make the firm of Marshall & Company stand for something big in the commercial interests of Canada. Isn’t that as honourable an ambition as trying to make black seem white in a court of law, or discovering some new disease with a harrowing name to torment poor creatures who might otherwise die peacefully in blissful ignorance of what ailed them?”



Excerpt from *Kilmeny of the Orchard* by L.M. Montgomery. Originally published in 1910.

1. How do the descriptions and events in the first four paragraphs contribute to the rest of the passage?
- Ⓐ They create a sense of suspense and mystery.
 - Ⓑ They foreshadow David’s jealousy of Eric’s effortless success.
 - Ⓒ They provide reasons why David’s advice might be unwelcome.
 - Ⓓ They help the reader understand why David feels obligated to advise Eric.
2. Which two quotations provide an explanation for Eric’s career choice?
- Ⓐ “He had followed Eric’s college course with keen, watchful interest.” (paragraph 4)
 - Ⓑ “. . . he was greatly disappointed that Eric should have finally made up his mind to go into business with his father.” (paragraph 4)
 - Ⓒ “. . . it has been father’s cherished desire ever since I was born, and it would hurt him pretty badly if I backed out now.” (paragraph 6)
 - Ⓓ “He wouldn’t oppose you if he thought you really wanted to go in for something else.” (paragraph 7)
 - Ⓔ “I want to make the firm of Marshall & Company stand for something big in the commercial interests of Canada.” (paragraph 8)

3. What is the effect of the author’s description of David’s mouth and voice in paragraph 1?

- Ⓐ It provides a metaphor, comparing David’s voice with Eric’s.
- Ⓑ It illustrates David’s voice as a symbol of wisdom and reason.
- Ⓒ It foreshadows David’s verbal expressiveness later in the passage.
- Ⓓ It presents an assertive tone, which exists throughout the entire passage.

4. The following question has two parts. First, answer Part A. Then, answer Part B.

Part A

What is an important theme in the passage?

- Ⓐ Arrogance hinders advocacy.
- Ⓑ Ambition comes in many forms.
- Ⓒ Gratitude is an important virtue.
- Ⓓ Relationships cloud judgment.

Part B

Which quotation from the passage supports the answer to Part A?

- Ⓐ “David Baker had eventually repaid every cent Mr. Marshall had expended on him; but he never ceased to cherish a passionate gratitude to the kind and generous man; . . .” (paragraph 3)
- Ⓑ “. . . he loved that man’s son with a love surpassing that of brothers. He had followed Eric’s college course with keen, watchful interest.” (paragraphs 3–4)
- Ⓒ “‘It’s a clean waste of your talents,’ . . . ‘You’d win fame and distinction in law—that glib tongue of yours was meant for a lawyer and it is sheer flying in the face of Providence to devote it to commercial uses— . . .’” (paragraph 5)
- Ⓓ “. . . but there is room and need for all kinds in this lusty young country of ours.” (paragraph 6)

- 5.** Eric reveals in paragraph 8 that his father was able to pull himself out of poverty with the business he started in a very small town in Nova Scotia, Canada. How does Eric prove that he has the same enterprising spirit as his father?
- Ⓐ He claims that he can better society in Canada by being a good businessman.
 - Ⓑ He criticizes David for not understanding how influential an honest business can be in their country.
 - Ⓒ He reveals that building up a strong business across Canada would keep him from having to be a lawyer.
 - Ⓓ He offers a projection of growth for the business to extend beyond its rural roots to all of commercial Canada.

6. The following question has two parts. First, answer Part A. Then, answer Part B.

Part A

What can be inferred about David’s motivation to convince Eric to choose a different vocation?

- Ⓐ David sees Eric as a family member.
- Ⓑ David feels jealous of Eric’s talents for law.
- Ⓒ David believes he must repay the favor Mr. Marshall did for him.
- Ⓓ David thinks Eric should pursue law because the world needs more eloquent lawyers.

Part B

Select the quotation that supports the answer to Part A.

- Ⓐ “. . . his mouth had a comical twist which became sarcastic, or teasing, or winning, as he willed.” (paragraph 1)
- Ⓑ “David Baker had eventually repaid every cent Mr. Marshall had expended on him; . . .” (paragraph 3)
- Ⓒ “. . . and he loved that man’s son with a love surpassing that of brothers.” (paragraph 3)
- Ⓓ “It was his wish that Eric should take up the study of law or medicine now that he was through Arts; . . .” (paragraph 4)

7. Read the last sentence from paragraph 8.

“Isn’t that as honourable an ambition as trying to make black seem white in a court of law, or discovering some new disease with a harrowing name to torment poor creatures who might otherwise die peacefully in blissful ignorance of what ailed them?”

Why does Eric include the rhetorical question in his dialogue with David?

- Ⓐ to reveal his disregard for the medical and legal professions
 - Ⓑ to reveal his appreciation for the medical and legal professions
 - Ⓒ to reveal the true reasons people desire careers in medicine and law
 - Ⓓ to reveal the unnecessary need for more people to have careers in medicine and law
8. How does the author develop Eric’s character throughout the passage?
- Ⓐ by describing Eric’s physical appearance
 - Ⓑ by foreshadowing Eric’s future successes
 - Ⓒ by presenting dialogue between Eric and David
 - Ⓓ by illustrating the conflict between Eric and his father

9. The following question has two parts. First, answer Part A. Then, answer Part B.

Part A

Read the sentence from paragraph 8.

“There, I’m waxing eloquent, so I’d better stop.”

What does Eric mean by waxing eloquent?

- Ⓐ boring the listener
- Ⓑ providing a layer of protection
- Ⓒ molding into something beautiful
- Ⓓ talking at length about a subject matter

Part B

How does the phrase contribute to the overall meaning of the passage?

- Ⓐ It proves David’s theory that Eric can speak in a convincing manner and would, therefore, make an excellent lawyer.
- Ⓑ It creates more tension between the characters, since David is uninterested in what Eric has to say.
- Ⓒ It illustrates that Eric wants to join his father’s business to keep it secure and successful.
- Ⓓ It shows Eric’s ability to make a positive experience from a negative situation.

10. Which statement illustrates the tension created in the last paragraph?

- Ⓐ David expresses disappointment about Eric's disinterest in becoming a lawyer.
- Ⓑ David tries to dissuade Eric by making him question his decision to choose a business career.
- Ⓒ Eric reveals his father's business history and explains why he wants to join the family business.
- Ⓓ Eric scolds David for being narrow-minded and failing to understand that others have different likes and dislikes.

You will read two passages, “Ich bin ein Berliner” and “Address from the Brandenburg Gate.” Answer the questions about each passage as well as questions about both passages.

“Ich bin ein Berliner” Speech (June 26, 1963)

by John F. Kennedy

On August 13, 1961, the Communist government of East Germany erected a 12-foot barbed wire and concrete wall that extended for hundreds of miles and divided Communist East Berlin from Democratic West Berlin. The wall, which separated family members and friends, prevented East Berliners from escaping Communist rule. The following speeches were delivered at the Berlin Wall in 1963 by President Kennedy and in 1987 by President Reagan before its gates were opened on November 9, 1989.

1 I am proud to come to this city as the guest of your distinguished Mayor, who has symbolized throughout the world the fighting spirit of West Berlin. And I am proud to visit the Federal Republic with your distinguished Chancellor who for so many years has committed Germany to democracy and freedom and progress, and to come here in the company of my fellow American, General Clay, who has been in this city during its great moments of crisis and will come again if ever needed.

2 Two thousand years ago the proudest boast was “civis Romanus sum.”¹ Today, in the world of freedom, the proudest boast is “Ich bin ein Berliner.”²

3 I appreciate my interpreter translating my German!

4 There are many people in the world who really don’t understand, or say they don’t, what is the great issue between the free world and the Communist world. Let them come to Berlin. There are some who say that communism is the wave of the future. Let them come to Berlin. And there are some who say in Europe and elsewhere we can work with the Communists. Let them come to Berlin. And there are even a few who say that it is true that communism is an evil

system, but it permits us to make economic progress. Lass' sie nach Berlin kommen. Let them come to Berlin.

5 Freedom has many difficulties and democracy is not perfect, but we have never had to put a wall up to keep our people in, to prevent them from leaving us. I want to say, on behalf of my countrymen, who live many miles away on the other side of the Atlantic, who are far distant from you, that they take the greatest pride that they have been able to share with you, even from a distance, the story of the last 18 years. I know of no town, no city, that has been besieged for 18 years that still lives with the vitality and the force, and the hope and the determination of the city of West Berlin. While the wall is the most obvious and vivid demonstration of the failures of the Communist system, for all the world to see, we take no satisfaction in it, for it is, as your Mayor has said, an offense not only against history but an offense against humanity, separating families, dividing husbands and wives and brothers and sisters, and dividing a people who wish to be joined together.

6 What is true of this city is true of Germany—real, lasting peace in Europe can never be assured as long as one German out of four is denied the elementary right of free men, and that is to make a free choice. In 18 years of peace and good faith, this generation of Germans has earned the right to be free, including the right to unite their families and their nation in lasting peace, with good will to all people. You live in a defended island of freedom, but your life is part of the main. So let me ask you, as I close, to lift your eyes beyond the dangers of today, to the hopes of tomorrow, beyond the freedom merely of this city of Berlin, or your country of Germany, to the advance of freedom everywhere, beyond the wall to the day of peace with justice, beyond yourselves and ourselves to all mankind.

7 Freedom is indivisible, and when one man is enslaved, all are not free. When all are free, then we can look forward to that day when this city will be joined as one and this country and this great Continent of Europe in a peaceful and hopeful globe. When that day finally comes, as it will, the people of West Berlin can take sober satisfaction in the fact that they were in the front lines for almost two decades.

8 All free men, wherever they may live, are citizens of Berlin, and, therefore, as a free man, I take pride in the words "Ich bin ein Berliner!"

¹**civis Romanus sum:** I am a Roman citizen.

²**Ich bin ein Berliner:** I am a Berliner.



Excerpt from "Ich bin ein Berliner" by John F. Kennedy. Delivered on June 26, 1963.

Answer the following questions for “Ich bin ein Berliner.”

- 11.** The following question has two parts. First, answer Part A. Then, answer Part B.

Part A

Read paragraph 4 from John F. Kennedy’s speech.

Select the rhetorical device the author uses in the paragraph.

- Ⓐ allusion
- Ⓑ paradox
- Ⓒ repetition
- Ⓓ understatement

Part B

What is the author’s purpose for using the rhetorical device from Part A?

- Ⓐ The author wants the people of the world to see that communism will work in the future.
- Ⓑ The author wants the people of the world to see the issues of communism for themselves.
- Ⓒ The author wants the people of the world to see how communism affects economic issues.
- Ⓓ The author wants the people of the world to see how Europe and Communists cooperate with each other.

- 12.** Why does the author of the speech “Ich bin ein Berliner” choose to order his ideas in the way they are presented in the passage?
- Ⓐ to describe the positive effects of living in free societies
 - Ⓑ to present the ideas in order from least to most important
 - Ⓒ to indicate why countries follow specified paths to freedom
 - Ⓓ to present comparisons between free and restricted societies

13. Select two quotations from John F. Kennedy’s speech that **best** show the author’s use of emotional appeal to support his argument.

- Ⓐ “There are many people in the world who really don’t understand, or say they don’t, what is the great issue between the free world and the Communist world.” (paragraph 4)
- Ⓑ “Freedom has many difficulties and democracy is not perfect, but we have never had to put a wall up to keep our people in, to prevent them from leaving us.” (paragraph 5)
- Ⓒ “I want to say, on behalf of my countrymen, who live many miles away on the other side of the Atlantic, who are far distant from you, that they take the greatest pride that they have been able to share with you, even from a distance, the story of the last 18 years.” (paragraph 5)
- Ⓓ “I know of no town, no city, that has been besieged for 18 years that still lives with the vitality and the force, and the hope and the determination of the city of West Berlin.” (paragraph 5)
- Ⓔ “While the wall is the most obvious and vivid demonstration of the failures of the Communist system, for all the world to see, we take no satisfaction in it, for it is, as your Mayor has said, an offense not only against history but an offense against humanity, separating families, dividing husbands and wives and brothers and sisters, and dividing a people who wish to be joined together.” (paragraph 5)

- 14.** In paragraph 6 of “Ich bin ein Berliner,” what is the effect of the author’s use of rhetoric when he repeats the phrases “beyond the” and “to the” toward the end of the paragraph?
- Ⓐ to emphasize the goals Berlin has established for the future
 - Ⓑ to emphasize the progress Berlin has experienced in the past
 - Ⓒ to emphasize the course of change Berlin experienced in the past
 - Ⓓ to emphasize the need for the people of Berlin to focus on the future

**Address from the Brandenburg Gate
(Berlin Wall)
(June 12, 1987)**

by Ronald Reagan

1 Thank you very much. Chancellor Kohl, Governing Mayor Diepgen, ladies and gentlemen: Twenty-four years ago, President John F. Kennedy visited Berlin, speaking to the people of this city and the world at the city hall. Well, since then two other presidents have come, each in his turn, to Berlin. And today I, myself, make my second visit to your city.

2 We come to Berlin, we American Presidents, because it's our duty to speak, in this place, of freedom. But I must confess, we're drawn here by other things as well: by the feeling of history in this city, more than 500 years older than our own nation; by the beauty of the Grunewald and the Tiergarten; most of all, by your courage and determination. Perhaps the composer, Paul Lincke, understood something about American Presidents. You see, like so many Presidents before me, I come here today because wherever I go, whatever I do: "Ich hab noch einen koffer in Berlin." [I still have a suitcase in Berlin.]

3 Our gathering today is being broadcast throughout Western Europe and North America. I understand that it is being seen and heard as well in the East. To those listening throughout Eastern Europe, I extend my warmest greetings and the good will of the American people. To those listening in East Berlin, a special word: Although I cannot be with you, I address my remarks to you just as surely as to those standing here before me. For I join you, as I join your fellow countrymen in the West, in this firm, this unalterable belief: Es gibt nur ein Berlin. [There is only one Berlin.]

4 Behind me stands a wall that encircles the free sectors of this city, part of a vast system of barriers that divides the entire continent of Europe. From the Baltic, south, those barriers cut across Germany in a gash of barbed wire, concrete, dog runs, and guardtowers. Farther south, there may be no visible, no obvious wall. But there remain armed guards and checkpoints all the same—still a restriction on the

right to travel, still an instrument to impose upon ordinary men and women the will of a totalitarian state. Yet it is here in Berlin where the wall emerges most clearly; here, cutting across your city, where the news photo and the television screen have imprinted this brutal division of a continent upon the mind of the world. Standing before the Brandenburg Gate, every man is a German, separated from his fellow men. Every man is a Berliner, forced to look upon a scar.

- 5 President von Weizsacker has said: "The German question is open as long as the Brandenburg Gate is closed." Today I say: As long as this gate is closed, as long as this scar of a wall is permitted to stand, it is not the German question alone that remains open, but the question of freedom for all mankind. Yet I do not come here to lament. For I find in Berlin a message of hope, even in the shadow of this wall, a message of triumph. . . .
- 6 Where four decades ago there was rubble, today in West Berlin there is the greatest industrial output of any city in Germany—busy office blocks, fine homes and apartments, proud avenues, and the spreading lawns of park land. Where a city's culture seemed to have been destroyed, today there are two great universities, orchestras and an opera, countless theaters, and museums. Where there was want, today there's abundance—food, clothing, automobiles—the wonderful goods of the Ku'damm. From devastation, from utter ruin, you Berliners have, in freedom, rebuilt a city that once again ranks as one of the greatest on Earth. The Soviets may have had other plans. But, my friends, there were a few things the Soviets didn't count on Berliner herz, Berliner humor, ja, und Berliner schnauze.¹ [Berliner heart, Berliner humor, yes, and a Berliner schnauze.] [Laughter] . . .
- 7 There is one sign the Soviets can make that would be unmistakable, that would advance dramatically the cause of freedom and peace. General Secretary Gorbachev, if you seek peace, if you seek prosperity for the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe, if you seek liberalization: Come here to this gate! Mr. Gorbachev, open this gate! Mr. Gorbachev, tear down this wall! . . .

- 8 In the Philippines, in South and Central America, democracy has been given a rebirth. Throughout the Pacific, free markets are working miracle after miracle of economic growth. In the industrialized nations, a technological revolution is taking place—a revolution marked by rapid, dramatic advances in computers and telecommunications.
- 9 In Europe, only one nation and those it controls refuse to join the community of freedom. Yet in this age of redoubled economic growth, of information and innovation, the Soviet Union faces a choice: It must make fundamental changes, or it will become obsolete. Today thus represents a moment of hope. We in the West stand ready to cooperate with the East to promote true openness, to break down barriers that separate people, to create a safer, freer world.
- 10 And surely there is no better place than Berlin, the meeting place of East and West, to make a start. Free people of Berlin: Today, as in the past, the United States stands for the strict observance and full implementation of all parts of the Four Power Agreement of 1971. Let us use this occasion, the 750th anniversary of this city, to usher in a new era, to seek a still fuller, richer life for the Berlin of the future. Together, let us maintain and develop the ties between the Federal Republic and the Western sectors of Berlin, which is permitted by the 1971 agreement.
- 11 And I invite Mr. Gorbachev: Let us work to bring the Eastern and Western parts of the city closer together, so that all the inhabitants of all Berlin can enjoy the benefits that come with life in one of the great cities of the world. To open Berlin still further to all Europe, East and West, let us expand the vital air access to this city, finding ways of making commercial air service to Berlin more convenient, more comfortable, and more economical. We look to the day when West Berlin can become one of the chief aviation hubs in all central Europe.
- 12 With our French and British partners, the United States is prepared to help bring international meetings to Berlin. It would be only fitting for Berlin to serve as the site of United Nations meetings, or world conferences on human rights and arms control or other issues that call for international

cooperation. There is no better way to establish hope for the future than to enlighten young minds, and we would be honored to sponsor summer youth exchanges, cultural events, and other programs for young Berliners from the East. Our French and British friends, I'm certain, will do the same. And it's my hope that an authority can be found in East Berlin to sponsor visits from young people of the Western sectors.

13 One final proposal, one close to my heart: Sport represents a source of enjoyment and ennoblement, and you many have noted that the Republic of Korea—South Korea—has offered to permit certain events of the 1988 Olympics to take place in the North. International sports competitions of all kinds could take place in both parts of this city. And what better way to demonstrate to the world the openness of this city than to offer in some future year to hold the Olympic games here in Berlin, East and West?

14 In these four decades, as I have said, you Berliners have built a great city. You've done so in spite of threats—the Soviet attempts to impose the East-mark, the blockade. Today the city thrives in spite of the challenges implicit in the very presence of this wall. What keeps you here? Certainly there's a great deal to be said for your fortitude, for your defiant courage. But I believe there's something deeper, something that involves Berlin's whole look and feel and way of life—not mere sentiment. No one could live long in Berlin without being completely disabused of illusions. Something instead, that has seen the difficulties of life in Berlin but chose to accept them, that continues to build this good and proud city in contrast to a surrounding totalitarian presence that refuses to release human energies or aspirations. Something that speaks with a powerful voice of affirmation, that says yes to this city, yes to the future, yes to freedom. In a word, I would submit that what keeps you in Berlin is love—love both profound and abiding.

¹ **Berliner Schnauze:** A dialect of German that developed in Berlin; a person from Berlin with a rough humor and gruffness.



Excerpt from "Address from the Brandenburg Gate (Berlin Wall)" by Ronald Reagan. Delivered on June 12, 1987.

Answer the following questions for “Address from the Brandenburg Gate.”

- 15.** Read the first paragraph of Ronald Reagan’s “Address from the Brandenburg Gate.”

Why did President Reagan remind the audience that other presidents have visited Berlin?

- Ⓐ Reagan wanted the audience to be aware that other presidents have spoken to citizens of Berlin.
 - Ⓑ Reagan wanted the audience to be aware of the length of time that had passed since Kennedy’s visit.
 - Ⓒ Reagan wanted the audience to be aware that neither the German people nor their fight for freedom have been forgotten.
 - Ⓓ Reagan wanted the audience to be aware that this speech would be important in the German people’s fight for freedom.
- 16.** What is the intended meaning of the word scar as it is used by President Reagan in the last sentence of paragraph 4 of the speech “Address from the Brandenburg Gate”?
- Ⓐ a comparison of East Berlin to West Berlin
 - Ⓑ a description of the areas found south of Berlin
 - Ⓒ a representation of the wall dividing East Berlin and West Berlin
 - Ⓓ an exaggeration of the extent of the devastation suffered by Berlin

17. Select the box to indicate which quotation refines President Reagan’s ideas from his “Address from the Brandenburg Gate.”

	Men and women of West Berlin live in an industrialized city.	Men and women of both East and West Berlin need to maintain and develop ties.
“Where there was want, today there’s abundance—food, clothing, automobiles—the wonderful goods of the Ku’damm.” (paragraph 6)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
“We in the West stand ready to cooperate with the East to promote true openness, to break down barriers that separate people, to create a safer, freer world.” (paragraph 9)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
“And it’s my hope that an authority can be found in East Berlin to sponsor visits from young people of the Western sectors.” (paragraph 12)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
“International sports competitions of all kinds could take place in both parts of this city.” (paragraph 13)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

18. What is the impact of the phrase “completely disabused of illusions” in paragraph 14 of Reagan’s “Address from the Brandenburg Gate”?

- Ⓐ The phrase supports Reagan’s desire to expand the possibilities of air service to different parts of Berlin.
- Ⓑ The phrase supports Reagan’s view that the citizens of West Berlin have transformed ruins into an admirable city.
- Ⓒ The phrase supports Reagan’s indication about the possibility of sponsoring programs for children of East Berlin.
- Ⓓ The phrase supports Reagan’s belief that the citizens of Berlin choose to remain in the city despite their awareness of difficulties.

Answer the following questions for “Ich bin ein Berliner” and “Address from the Brandenburg Gate.”

19. What is the main purpose common to **both** Kennedy’s and Reagan’s speeches?

- Ⓐ to encourage the destruction of a barrier
- Ⓑ to celebrate the ability of a city to return to vitality
- Ⓒ to indicate the importance of shared communications
- Ⓓ to contrast societies with different forms of government

20. Why do **both** President Kennedy and President Reagan speak in German while delivering their speeches?

- Ⓐ to indicate their feelings of being welcomed
- Ⓑ to urge the removal of the wall to reconnect families
- Ⓒ to create a sense of unity between the free world and Berlin
- Ⓓ to refer to the history of the city in which the audiences reside

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**English II Sample Test Items
Paper-Pencil Answer Key Document**

Passage	Sequence	Key	Standard	Possible Points
Excerpt from Kilmeny of the Orchard	1	D	RL.10.5	1
Excerpt from Kilmeny of the Orchard	2	C, E	RL.10.1	2
Excerpt from Kilmeny of the Orchard	3	C	L.10.5	1
Excerpt from Kilmeny of the Orchard	4	B, D	RL.10.2	2
Excerpt from Kilmeny of the Orchard	5	D	RL.10.3	1
Excerpt from Kilmeny of the Orchard	6	A, C	RL.10.1	2
Excerpt from Kilmeny of the Orchard	7	A	L.10.5	1
Excerpt from Kilmeny of the Orchard	8	C	RL.10.3	1
Excerpt from Kilmeny of the Orchard	9	D, A	L.10.4	2
Excerpt from Kilmeny of the Orchard	10	D	RL.10.5	1
Ich bin ein Berliner	11	C, B	RI.10.6	2
Ich bin ein Berliner	12	D	RI.10.3	1
Ich bin ein Berliner	13	C, E	RI.10.8	2
Ich bin ein Berliner	14	D	L.10.5	1
Address from the Brandenburg Gate	15	C	RI.10.1	1
Address from the Brandenburg Gate	16	C	RI.10.4	1
Address from the Brandenburg Gate	17	1,4,6,8	RI.10.5	2
Address from the Brandenburg Gate	18	D	RI.10.4	1
Ich bin ein Berliner Address from the Brandenburg Gate	19	A	RI.10.9	1
Ich bin ein Berliner Address from the Brandenburg Gate	20	C	RI.10.9	1