

Directions: Read the paragraph/passage. Then read the questions that follow it. Choose the letter that corresponds to your answer.

For questions 1 – 7:

The Filipinos were found to be a literate people by the Spanish colonizers when they reached the islands in 1521. They found the natives with systems of writing, with language of their own in many dialects, and with education and law to wit. Father Chirino wrote that the "islanders are much given to reading and writing and there is hardly a man, much less a woman, who does not read and write in letters proper to the island of Manila, very different from those of China, Japan and India" (1969, p. 280). The early Filipinos wrote on bamboos, barks of trees, leaves of plants which are perishable materials, hence no extant specimens exist today. The Spaniards brought the Roman alphabet which eventually superseded the old Tagalog syllabary.

The pre-Spanish Filipino had a syllabary derived from the south Indian development of the Brahmi scripts used in the Asoka Inscriptions about 300 years before Christ. According to J.R. Francisco, there are at least six theories in the introduction of the Tagalog syllabary (the sixth theory is the author's). The first theory is credited to Isaac Taylor which states that the system of writing, particularly Tagalog was introduced from the coast of Bengal sometime before the 8th century A.D. The second theory was advanced by Fletcher Gardner who said that the Philippine scripts came from India during Asoka's reign. He said that Hindu missionaries visited the islands and established Manila as the center of Vedic learning. David Diringer advanced the theory that the Indonesian script had its origin in India and that this constituted the earliest type of Philippine syllabic writing which was brought to the Philippines by the intervention of Buginese scripts from the 5th century A.D. Of interest is the theory of Constantino Lendayno who noted that the Philippine script was the invention of the Filipino people without any foreign influences. The fourth theory is called the Dravidian theory by V. A. Makarenko which states that Tagalog, both language and script originated from Tamil, an Indian language. This was further enhanced by H. Otley Beyer who said that these scripts reached the Philippines from the Asian continent about 200 B.C. The sixth theory, expounded by J. R. Francisco himself, states that the Sumatran scripts are similar to the Philippine scripts, particularly the Palawan Tagbanua and the Mindoro Mangyan and considering the movement of culture from one region to another or in reverse, this was quite possible.

The ancient Filipino syllabary was non-pictographic, and resembled closely the scripts of Buginese, Java, Batak, etc. There were sixteen scripts used by regional groups, i.e., Tagalog, Bisayan, Pampangan, etc. The scripts show certain similarities in their origin and tradition. The Tagalog character was probably the most important script of the period. It consisted of seventeen letters—14 consonants and 3 vowels. These vowels acquire a modified pronunciation when the vowel mark is placed either above or below the consonant.

The direction of writing was sometimes from top to bottom or right to left or left to right then top to bottom horizontally. This is a problem in reading the ancient Philippine script as no one knows which direction the writers wrote. Authorities differ in their opinion on the direction of writing.

Books and Bookmaking in the Philippines by R. M. Vallejo, National Commission for the Culture and the Arts

1. What is the purpose of the author for writing the passage?

- A. To describe the way of life which Filipinos had before the coming of the Spaniards to the country
- B. To narrate and recount the development of writing in the Tagalog syllabary
- C. To explain the different theories which surround the introduction of the Tagalog syllabary in the country
- D. To inform the readers of the existing organized system of writing in the Philippines even before colonizers had arrived

2. Which statement from the passage encapsulates its main idea?

- A. "The Spaniards found the natives with systems of writing, with language of their own in many dialects, and with education and law to wit."
- B. "The Spaniards brought the Roman alphabet which eventually superseded the old Tagalog syllabary."
- C. "The pre-Spanish Filipino had a syllabary derived from the South Indian development of the Brahmi scripts used in the Asoka Inscriptions about 300 years before Christ."

D. "Father Chirino wrote that the "islanders are much given to reading and writing and there is hardly a man, much less a woman, who does not read and write in letters proper to the island of Manila, very different from those of China, Japan, and India."

3. Based on the passage, which of the following statements is false?

- A. The pronunciation of vowels of the Tagalog characters was altered depending on the placement of the vowel mark on the consonant.
- B. The ancient Filipino syllabary resembled closely the scripts of Buginese, Java, and Batac languages, which were largely pictographic.
- C. Authorities are not able to arrive at an agreement as to the direction of writing that the Tagalog script had.
- D. Francisco, in writing about Philippine writing, also developed his own theory on the introduction of Tagalog syllabary.

4. The structure of the passage is:

- A. descriptive
- B. expository
- C. informative
- D. argumentative

5. The word *extant* as used in the passage is similar in meaning with the word:

- A. durable
- B. inexistent
- C. living
- D. extensive

6. According to the author, which among these is not a theory on the development of the Tagalog syllabary?

- A. Hindu missionaries visited the Philippine islands and established Manila as the center of Buginese learning.
- B. About 200 B.C., Tamil, an Indian language, reached the Philippines from the Asian continent and influenced Tagalog language, and script.
- C. The script of the Tagalog syllabary was solely a Filipino invention.
- D. It was before the 8th century AD that the Tagalog system of writing was introduced from the coast of Bengal.

7. What is the tone of the author in the passage?

- A. Objective
- B. Serious
- C. Melancholic
- D. Evocative

For questions 8 – 17:

This passage is adapted from Edith Wharton’s “The House of Mirth.”

Selden paused in surprise. In the afternoon rush of the Grand Central Station his eyes had been refreshed by the sight of Miss Lily Bart.

It was a Monday in early September, and he was returning to his work from a hurried dip into the country; but what was Miss Bart doing in town at that season? If she had appeared to be catching a train, he might have inferred that he had come on her in the act of transition between one and another of the country-houses which disputed her presence after the close of the Newport season; but her desultory air perplexed him. She stood apart from the crowd, letting it drift by her to the platform or the street, and wearing an air of irresolution which might, as he surmised, be the mask of a very definite purpose. It struck him at once that she was waiting for someone, but he hardly knew why the idea arrested him. There was nothing new about Lily Bart, yet he could never see her without a faint movement of interest: it was characteristic of her that she always roused speculation, that her simplest acts seemed the result of far-reaching intentions.

An impulse of curiosity made him turn out of his direct line to the door, and stroll past her. He knew that if she did not wish to be seen she would contrive to elude him; and it amused him to think of putting her skill to the test.

“Mr. Selden—what good luck!”

She came forward smiling, eager almost, in her resolve to intercept him. One or two persons, in brushing past them, lingered to look; for Miss Bart was a figure to arrest even the suburban traveller rushing to his last train.

Selden had never seen her more radiant. Her vivid head, relieved against the dull tints of the crowd, made her more conspicuous than in a ball-room, and under her dark hat and veil she regained the girlish smoothness, the purity of tint, that she was beginning to lose after eleven years of late hours and indefatigable dancing. Was it really eleven years, Selden found himself wondering, and had she indeed reached the nine-and-twentieth birthday with which her rivals credited her?

“What luck!” she repeated. “How nice of you to come to my rescue!”

He responded joyfully that to do so was his mission in life, and asked what form the rescue was to take.

“Oh, almost any—even to sitting on a bench and talking to me. One sits out a cotillion—why not sit out a train? It isn’t a bit hotter here than in Mrs. Van Osburgh’s conservatory—and some of the women are not a bit uglier.” She broke off, laughing, to explain that she had come up to town from Tuxedo, on her way to the Gus Trenors’ at Bellomont, and had missed the three-fifteen train to Rhinebeck. “And there isn’t another till half-past five.” She consulted the little jewelled watch among her laces. “Just two hours to wait. And I don’t know what to do with myself. My maid came up this morning to do some shopping for me, and was to go on to Bellomont at one o’clock, and my aunt’s house is closed, and I don’t know a soul in town.” She glanced plaintively about the station. “It IS hotter than Mrs. Van Osburgh’s, after all. If you can spare the time, do take me somewhere for a breath of air.”

He declared himself entirely at her disposal: the adventure struck him as diverting. As a spectator, he had always enjoyed Lily Bart; and his course lay so far out of her orbit that it amused him to be drawn for a moment into the sudden intimacy which her proposal implied.

“Shall we go over to Sherry’s for a cup of tea?”

She smiled assentingly, and then made a slight grimace.

“So many people come up to town on a Monday—one is sure to meet a lot of bores. I’m as old as the hills, of course, and it ought not to make any difference; but if I’m old enough, you’re not,” she objected gaily. “I’m dying for tea—but isn’t there a quieter place?”

He answered her smile, which rested on him vividly. Her discretions interested him almost as much as her imprudences: he was so sure that both were part of the same carefully-elaborated plan. In judging Miss Bart, he had always made use of the “argument from design.”

“The resources of New York are rather meagre,” he said; “but I’ll find a hansom first, and then we’ll invent something.” He led her through the throng of returning holiday-makers, past sallow-faced girls in preposterous hats, and flat-chested women struggling with paper bundles and palm-leaf fans. Was it possible that she belonged to the same race? The dinginess, the crudity of this average section of womanhood made him feel how highly specialized she was.

A rapid shower had cooled the air, and clouds still hung refreshingly over the moist street.

“How delicious! Let us walk a little,” she said as they emerged from the station.

They turned into Madison Avenue and began to stroll northward. As she moved beside him, with her long light step, Selden was conscious of taking a luxurious pleasure in her nearness: in the modelling of her little ear, the crisp upward wave of her hair—was it ever so slightly brightened by art?—and the thick planting of her straight black lashes. Everything about her was at once vigorous and exquisite, at once strong and fine. He had a confused sense that she must have cost a great deal to make, that a great many dull and ugly people must, in some mysterious way, have been sacrificed to produce her. He was aware that the qualities distinguishing her from the herd of her sex were chiefly external: as though a fine glaze of beauty and fastidiousness had been applied to vulgar clay. Yet the analogy left him unsatisfied, for a coarse texture will not take a high finish; and was it not possible that the material was fine, but that circumstance had fashioned it into a futile shape?

8. As used in paragraph 1, the word “refreshed” most nearly means

- A. recreated.
- B. reanimated.
- C. repaired.
- D. reinvigorated.

9. In the context of the passage, the author's use of the sentence, "There was nothing new about Lily Bart," (paragraph 2) is primarily meant to convey the idea that

- A. Lily Bart's income doesn't allow her to keep up with the latest fashions.
- B. Lily Bart is twenty-nine years old, and older than most of Selden's peers.
- C. Selden and Lily have been acquaintances for some time, and Selden could read her behavior.
- D. Lily's manner and behavior has a timeless quality in Selden's eyes.

10. The description in the second paragraph indicates that what Selden values most about Lily is her

- A. physical attractiveness.
- B. ability to incite curiosity.
- C. kind and generous nature.
- D. way of standing out in a crowd.

11. Which choice provides the best evidence for the answer to the previous question?

- A. Paragraph 2, Sentence 1 ("It was a Monday in early...in town at that season?").
- B. Paragraph 2, Sentence 2 ("If she had appeared to be...desultory air perplexed him.").
- C. Paragraph 2, Sentences 3–4 ("She stood apart from the...why the idea arrested him.").
- D. Paragraph 2, Sentence 5 ("There was nothing new...far-reaching intentions.").

12. The author includes the following detail: "it amused him to think of putting her skill to the test" (paragraph 3) in order to

- A. indicate that Lily has some experience in avoiding people she does not want to talk to.
- B. imply that Lily has had numerous suitors in the past.
- C. reveal that Lily has snubbed Selden on previous occasions.
- D. show that Lily has a strong and stubborn sense of pride.

13. What is implied by the author's inclusion of the detail, "she regained the girlish smoothness, the purity of tint, that she was beginning to lose after eleven years of late hours and indefatigable dancing" (paragraph 6)?

- A. Though attractive, Lily Bart was not as energetic and youthful as she had once been.
- B. Lily's skin and hair always looked very smooth, and today she looked no different.
- C. Selden had not seen Lily for eleven years.
- D. Lily had been participating in the social activities of high society for quite some time.

14. The author's statement that, "his course lay so far out of her orbit," (paragraph 10) has mainly which effect?

- A. It explains why Selden has not run into Lily in several years.
- B. It describes how inferior Selden feels in relation to Lily.
- C. It shows that they do not live in the same neighborhood in New York.
- D. It reveals that they move in different social circles.

15. Details from the passage imply that the Trenors are

- A. members of Lily's social class.
- B. personal friends of Selden.
- C. New York acquaintances of both Lily and Selden.
- D. members of Lily's extended family.

16. Why does Selden say, “The resources of New York are rather meagre... but I’ll find a hansom first, and then we’ll invent something” (paragraph 15)?

- A. Selden is frustrated with the speed of the city’s public transportation.
- B. Selden is being playful and friendly for Lily’s benefit.
- C. Selden is confident in his ability to impress Lily.
- D. There is nowhere close by where they can have tea.

17. Over the course of the passage, the main focus of the narrative shifts from the

- A. curiosity that Selden has about Miss Lily Bart, who he has just run into, to a growing fondness he has for her beauty.
- B. annoyance Selden feels about the volatile nature of Miss Lily Bart to the Selden’s recognition of the common ground between them.
- C. nervousness Selden feels regarding Miss Lily Bart to Selden’s concern that his romantic feelings are not reciprocated.
- D. value Selden attaches to the wonders of the natural world to a rejection of that sort of beauty in favor of human artistry.

For questions 18 – 23:

The Queen City of the South is fast becoming an ideal wedding destination.

If before, Manila was the only place being considered by foreign travelers visiting the Philippines, Cebu now comes to their mind, especially when looking for the country’s most important wedding—and honeymoon—destination.

“For those who look for diverse locations, Cebu is the destination of choice,” Department of Tourism (DOT) Cebu/Region VII director Rica Bueno told the Business Mirror in an e-mail interview. “There is a variety of themes and venues available [here]—from heritage-inspired, island or beach, laid-back garden reception, or a ballroom in a fine hotel. Cebu is also an ideal jumpoff point for island-hopping in the Visayas for adventurous couples.”

The DOT has been promoting Cebu—apart from Boracay and Palawan—as a primary wedding destination for foreign tourists looking to have exotic weddings outside their home countries. This is primarily because the city gives the best of nature, culture and adventure, according to Eduardo Jarque Jr., DOT undersecretary for tourism planning and promotions.

“The rich history of the country’s past is mirrored in heritage buildings and churches. The beaches and islands are perfect destinations for nature-loving couples. There’s a myriad of activities such as heritage tours; eco-adventures such as diving, snorkeling, island-hopping, bird watching and trekking. All these can be add-ons to the couple’s main event,” he said.

In recent years, the numbers of foreign guests who visited the country for their wedding requirements significantly have increased. Records from the DOT showed that a total of 96,296 visitors in 2006 went to the Philippines to get married, which went up to 111,948 in 2007, and then to 116,653 in 2008. The figures reflect a significant 14-percent growth rate.

Local travel agencies, meanwhile, reported that they often receive requests from foreign tourists, especially Japanese and Koreans, for wedding ceremonies in Cebu. Just like markets in Asia-Pacific and North America, they find that weddings here in the Philippines are very pocket-friendly compared elsewhere.

According to Asawa (www.asawa.org), a Fil-West relationships web site, a wedding and reception held locally can run anywhere from \$1,000 to \$5,000 (P50,000 to P250,000), with a median of \$2,500 (P125,000). This is far beyond a very modest wedding in the United States held in just a house or a banquet hall that will not cost less than \$30,000, or a lavish wedding rite that can run from \$100,000 to \$200,000.

Taking into account the budget most foreign guests have for their weddings, Annie Cuevas, tourism attaché in-charge of weddings and honeymoon promotions in Los Angeles, noted that holding nuptial ceremonies in the Philippines is a “costefficient option given that they can have a complete package—a carefully planned wedding and memorable reception, which allow them to take their loved ones and close friends to the Philippines’ tropical islands.”

Aside from reasonable costs, the accessibility and availability of facilities here make it a drawcard for couples looking for the best wedding locations. In fact, additional flights to Cebu from Manila, as well as other key cities in China and Taiwan, have been made available for foreign visitors.

As proof that the Queen City of the South continues to become one of the country's anchor destinations luring couples who love nature, culture, and adventure, Cebu was acknowledged as the "Best Honeymoon Destination" in the recently concluded World Travel Fair in Shanghai, China.

The tourism department commits itself to remain active in its participation in weddings and honeymoon shows, print and online advertisements, as well as conducting familiarization tours to the Philippines for wedding planners from the US and Canada. Also, it pushes further the ongoing "Romantic Philippines"

campaign, featuring unique getaways and exhilarating thrills to capture more Asian couples. The global market size for weddings and honeymoons is estimated at being between 3 million and 6 million trips per annum. Growth of this niche segment in the next five years is expected to grow further.

However, there are certain elements of the wedding-and-honeymoon market that will experience particular growth. "Second marriages and those marrying later in life [the 35-to-45 age group] will generate demand for weddings-andhoneymoon tourism," Cuevas revealed. "The number of remarriages is increasing, and is set to continue. Hence, the number of second honeymoons will also increase."

To cater to this trend, Jarque said the country's facilities and venues, as well as event planners and organizers, are all ready to welcome those who will celebrate their momentous occasion in the Philippines. "We aim to further tap this niche market through offering more programs and packages through our partners," he added.

Say 'I do' in Cebu by R.L. Abad

18. This selection can most likely be found in:

- A. the local news section of a newspaper
- B. a tourism magazine
- C. the entertainment section of a newspaper
- D. a government website

19. The following are synonyms of the word *attaché* as used in the selection EXCEPT:

- A. agent
- B. haversack
- C. envoy
- D. plenipotentiary

20. A continuation of this selection would most likely expound on:

- A. the advantages and disadvantages of holding weddings in cebu
- B. how cebu was first advertised and promoted by the government
- C. the continuous increase of foreign tourists in Cebu based on statistics and records of hotels and resorts from the place
- D. the reasons why cebu is an ideal place as promoted by wedding photographers and organizers

21. In the last paragraph, the use of the word *niche* most closely pertains to a:

- A. subdivision
- B. fissure
- C. expertise
- D. rendezvous

22. It may be inferred from paragraph 7 that:

- A. A modest wedding in the US will cost couples a minimum of \$30,000.
- B. Local travel agencies are receiving increasing booking requests for wedding ceremonies.
- C. Cebu has attracted not only foreign visitors from Asia-Pacific but also foreigners coming from the West.
- D. Wedding ceremonies and receptions cost less in the Philippines compared to the United States.

23. The word *drawcard* in the ninth paragraph means:

- A. a favorite spot
- B. something that attracts patrons
- C. an ideal getaway or place of vacation
- D. something that represents their ideals

For questions 24 – 31:

The lives of Ancient Greeks revolved around *eris*, a concept by which they defined the universe. They believed that the world existed in a condition of opposites. If there was good, then there was evil, if there was love, then there was hatred; joy, then sorrow; war then peace; and so on. The Greeks believed that good *eris* occurred when one held a balanced outlook on life and coped with problems as they arose. It was a kind of ease of living that came from trying to bring together the great opposing forces in nature. Bad *eris* was evident in the violent conditions that ruled men's lives.

Although these things were found in nature and sometimes could not be controlled, it was believed that bad *eris* occurred when one ignored a problem, letting it grow larger until it destroyed not only that person, but his family as well. The Ancient Greeks saw *eris* as a goddess: Eris, the Goddess of Discord, better known as trouble.

One myth that expresses this concept of bad *eris* deals with the marriage of King Peleus and the river goddess Thetis. Zeus, the supreme ruler, learns that Thetis would bear a child strong enough to destroy its father. Not wanting to ruin the father, Zeus convinces Thetis to marry a human, a mortal whose child could never challenge the gods. He promises her, among other things, the greatest wedding in all of Heaven and Earth and allows the couple to invite whomever they please. This is one of the most mixed marriages of Greek Mythology and the lesson learned from it still applies today. They do invite everyone . . . except Eris, the Goddess of Discord. In other words, instead of facing the problems brought on by a mixed marriage, they turn their backs on them. They refused to deal directly with their problems and the result is tragic. In her fury, Eris arrives, ruins the weddings, causes a jealous feud between the three major goddesses over a golden apple, and sets in place the conditions that lead to the Trojan War. The war would take place 20 years in the future, but it would result in the death of the only child of the bride and groom, Achilles. Eris would destroy the parents' hopes for their future, leaving the couple with no legitimate heirs to the throne.

Hence, when we are told, "If you don't invite trouble, trouble comes," it means that if we don't deal with our problems, our problems will deal with us . . . with a vengeance! It is easy to see why the Greeks considered many of their myths learning myths, for this one teaches us the best way to defeat that which can destroy us.

24. Which of the following statements can be inferred from the passage about Zeus?

- A. He feared having an affair with Thetis and, subsequently, a child by her.
- B. He wanted to be the great king of mankind.
- C. He had foreseen that he will be killed during the Trojan War.
- D. He has a secret affair with Thetis.

25. The author makes which of the following points about the concept of *eris*?

- A. It defined the universe as a series of problems.
- B. It defined the universe as a condition of opposites.
- C. It defined the universe a mixture of gods and man.
- D. It defined the universe as a violent condition that ruled men's lives.

26. The passage suggests that Zeus did not fear a child sired by King Peleus because

- A. he knew that no matter how strong a mortal child was, he could not overthrow an immortal god.
- B. he knew that Thetis would never love a child from a mortal.
- C. he knew that the child would be killed in the Trojan War.
- D. he knew that Thetis would always love him above everyone else.

27. Most explicitly, bad *eris* is defined in the passage as
- A. the problems man encounters.
 - B. the violent conditions of life.
 - C. the evil goddess who has a golden apple.
 - D. the source of troubles in life.
28. Based on the passage, Achilles?
- A. was the illegitimate son of Peleus.
 - B. was one of the greatest heroes in the Trojan War.
 - C. dies during the Trojan War.
 - D. defeated Zeus during the Trojan War.
29. Which of the following statements is the message offered in the myth?
- A. Do not let future circumstances control the present situation.
 - B. Do not hate the Greek Gods.
 - C. Do not consider a mixed marriage.
 - D. Do not ignore the problems that arise in life.
30. What main organizational scheme can be identified in the passage?
- A. hierarchical order
 - B. chronological order
 - C. order by topic
 - D. compare and contrast
31. Which of the following statements would the author be likely to agree with?
- A. Greek myths teach the people to face the problems in life which can obliterate them.
 - B. One can defeat bad *eris* by disregarding his problems in life.

- C. Greek myths will not always be too didactic.
D. Bad *eris* recurs in one's life if he keep on accepting the difficulties in life.

For questions 32 – 38:

There was no possibility of taking a walk that day. We had been wandering, indeed, in the leafless shrubbery an hour in the morning; but since dinner (Mrs. Reed, when there was no company, dined early) the cold winter wind had brought with it clouds so sombre, and a rain so penetrating, that further outdoor exercise was now out of the question.

I was glad of it: I never liked long walks, especially on chilly afternoons: dreadful to me was the coming home in the raw twilight, with nipped fingers and toes, and a heart saddened by the chidings of Bessie, the nurse, and humbled by the consciousness of my physical inferiority to Eliza, John, and Georgiana Reed.

The said Eliza, John, and Georgiana were now clustered round their mama in the drawing-room: she lay reclined on a sofa by the fireside, and with her darlings about her (for the time neither quarrelling nor crying) looked perfectly happy. She and I had dispensed from joining the group; saying, "She regretted to be under the necessity of keeping me at a distance; but that until she heard from Bessie, and could discover by her own observation, that I was endeavouring in good earnest to acquire a more sociable and childlike disposition, a more attractive and sprightly manner—something lighter, franker, more natural, as it were—she really must exclude me from privileges intended only for contented, happy, little children."

"What does Bessie say I have done?" I asked.

"Jane, I don't like cavillers or questioners; besides, there is something truly forbidding in a child taking up her elders in that manner. Be seated somewhere; and until you can speak pleasantly, remain silent."

A breakfast-room adjoined the drawing-room, I slipped in there. It contained a bookcase: I soon possessed myself of a volume, taking care that it should be one stored with pictures. I mounted into the window-seat: gathering up my feet, I sat cross-legged, like a Turk; and, having drawn the red moreen curtain nearly close, I was shrined in double retirement.

Folds of scarlet drapery shut in my view to the right hand; to the left were the clear panes of glass, protecting, but not separating me from the drear November day. At intervals, while turning over the leaves of my book, I studied the aspect of that winter afternoon. Afar, it offered a pale blank of mist and cloud; near a scene of wet lawn and stormbeaten shrub, with ceaseless rain sweeping away wildly before a long and lamentable blast.

Excerpt from *Jane Eyre* (Chapter 1) by Charlotte Brontë

32. The theme of the passage is:

- A. the kind and characteristics of winter that the character experiences during november
- B. the emotions and situation of the character as conveyed by the setting of the narrative
- C. the escape that the character seeks to have from her current situation
- D. the characteristics of the place and the family to which the character is situated

33. What does the word *caviller* in the fifth paragraph most nearly means?

- A. Someone who is extremely curious
- B. A disrespectful child
- C. A person who raises trivial objections
- D. Annoyingly noisy people

34. Which of the following inferences is supported by the second and third paragraphs?

- A. Jane was under the care of a family not her own.
- B. Jane was scolded by their mother and was therefore secluded from the company of her siblings.
- C. Bessie was speaking ill of Jane.
- D. Mrs. Reed simply wanted Jane to be a happy child.

35. The word *dinner* as used in the second sentence of the first paragraph means:

- A. The heavy meal taken in the evening
- B. A complete meal at a fixed price in a restaurant
- C. A public banquet in honor of someone
- D. The main meal of the day taken at midday

36. What best describes the mood of Jane?

- A. Lazy
- B. Angry
- C. Serious
- D. Somber

37. What meaning does the phrase “shrined in double retirement” in the sixth paragraph convey?

- A. To step back and sulk in a corner
- B. To feel extremely depressed
- C. To retreat in a closed space both literally and figuratively
- D. To remain silently reading a book in a secluded place

38. The winter November afternoon described in the passage is a symbolism of what?

- A. The physical inferiorities that Jane has of Eliza, John, and Georgina Reed
- B. The gloominess of the character’s situation and disposition
- C. The burdensome place which the Reeds inhabit
- D. The desires that Jane most earnestly seeks to have