

**Questions 24–32. Refer to the following passage.**

**The following passage is a draft.**

(1) One of the more intriguing events of the Middle Ages is the Children’s Crusade, a label that conjures a vision of an army of adolescents or “pueri” trekking its way from England to the Holy Land in an Indiana Jones-like quest to reclaim revered Christian sites and icons from the Muslims. (2) Truth be told, this foray was anything but a ‘crusade’ and nothing close to successful because a true Crusade required Papal support and approval, something the Children’s Crusade apparently lacked. (3) Also, the word “pueri,” Latin for young boys, is a malapropism since it wrongly connotes the male gender when the term is believed by one scholar to refer to an entire impoverished social class that might have included “puelle” (girls) and even the aged and the infirm. (4) Though several thousand adolescents, spurred by religious fervor, embarked for the Holy Land, it is little surprise that the Children’s Crusade was an unmitigated disaster, most of its participants dying of hunger, drowned at sea, or sold into slavery.

(5) The example of the Children’s Crusade, however, begs the question: to what degree can protests by youth be effective? (6) Certainly, there is no shortage of socially conscious youthful voices. (7) Pakistani-born Malala Yousafzai who spoke out as a teenager against the Taliban’s restriction of education of females and survived a vindictive attempt on her life. (8) Swedish teenager Greta Thunberg whose fervent advocacy in raising consciousness of the perils of climate change led her to address the United Nations. (9) And David Hogg, a American teenager who survived the Stoneman-Douglass High School shooting that took the lives of seventeen students and staff members, becoming a forceful advocate for gun control and school safety. (10) Each of these adolescents has chosen to challenge a world audience to address a vexing social problem.

(11) For example, both African American and white students played pivotal roles in the 1960’s Civil Rights Movement. (12) They engaged in boycotts and lunch-counter sit-ins and participated in protests and dangerous voter registration initiatives. (13) Concurrently, college students burned draft cards in defiance of the Selective Service Act and paraded across America chanting slogans and carrying signs protesting U.S. involvement in Vietnam. (14) And the inspirational image of a solitary young protester brazenly defying a line of tanks during the 1989

protest in Tianenmen Square remains one of the most iconic images in the history of political protest.

(15) As American Revolutionary activist Thomas Paine observed in *The American Crisis*, “’Tis the business of little minds to shrink; but he whose heart is firm, and whose conscience approves his conduct, will pursue his principles unto death.” (16) These teenage activists may be young, but they are rooted in conviction; they may be precocious, but they are not foolhardy. (17) Rather, they personify the lyric of a popular protest song of the ’70s: “We can change the world. Rearrange the world. It’s dying...”. (18) And their voices are the instruments of hope and regeneration.

**Sources Consulted:**

Behrmann, Savannah. “9 things to know about climate change activist Greta Thunberg.” *USA Today*. Sept 18, 2019. <https://www.usatoday.com/story/news/politics/2019/09/18/greta-thunberg-6-things-know-climate-change-activist/2358463001/>.

“David Hogg.” <https://www.vox.com/policy-and-politics/2018/2/15/17016136/majority-stoneman-douglas-parkland-david-hogg>.

“Malala Yousafzai.” <https://www.britannica.com/biography/Malala-Yousafzai>.

“The Children’s Crusade.” <https://www.britannica.com/event/Childrens-Crusade>.

24. The writer desires to insert descriptors in front of the word “army” in Sentence 1 (adjusting, if necessary, the article that precedes it) that would capture these young crusaders’ zealous commitment to taking back the Holy Land. Of the following, which would BEST suit her purpose?

- (A) “limping, tired and bedraggled”
- (B) “helmeted, armor-clad and mace-bearing”
- (C) “ashen, tremulous and apprehensive”
- (D) “animated, boisterous and unruly”
- (E) “somber, taciturn and focused”

25. The writer is considering replacing the underlined phrase in Sentence 2 (reproduced below):

*Truth be told, this foray was anything but a ‘crusade’ and nothing close to successful because a true Crusade required Papal support and approval, something the Children’s Crusade apparently lacked.*

Which of the following would be her BEST course of action?

- (A) MAKE NO CHANGE
- (B) Change to “As one would have it”
- (C) Change to “Verily”
- (D) Change to “It turns out that”
- (E) Change to “Contrary to popular belief”

26. The writer wishes to alter the underlined word in Sentence 3 (reproduced below):

*Also, the word “pueri,” Latin for young boys, is a malapropism since it wrongly connotes the male gender when the term is believed by one scholar to refer to an entire impoverished social class that might have included “puelle” (girls) and even the aged and the infirm.*

What action should she take?

- (A) MAKE NO CHANGE
- (B) Change to “canard.”
- (C) Change to “misnomer.”
- (D) Change to “aberration.”
- (E) Change to “hyperbole.”

27. The writer would like to include the following sentence somewhere in the first part of her commentary:

*Moreover, the fact that these ‘crusaders’ were unarmed belies any consideration of them as a serious military threat.*

What change should she make?

- (A) Insert it after Sentence 1 because it immediately dismisses the Children’s Crusade’s effectiveness.
- (B) Insert it after Sentence 2 because it provides another example of why it should not be labeled a true crusade.
- (C) Insert it after Sentence 3 because it adds a climactic irony to the reasons for the crusade’s abject failure.
- (D) Insert it after Sentence 4 because it functions as an effective transition.
- (E) Do not insert it in the paragraph because it is extraneous.

28. The writer is considering inserting the following after Sentence 5:

*If history is any barometer, plenty.*

All of the following would be valid reasons for doing so EXCEPT:

- (A) It answers the rhetorical question posed in Sentence 5.
- (B) It establishes her position on the effectiveness of adolescent activism.
- (C) It sets up the historical examples of successful activism that follow.
- (D) It employs a climactic adjective that emphasizes her perspective.
- (E) It adds a measure of informality that matches the tone of the passage.

The passage has been reprinted for your convenience.

(1) One of the more intriguing events of the Middle Ages is the Children’s Crusade, a label that conjures a vision of an army of adolescents or “pueri” trekking its way from England to the Holy Land in an Indiana Jones-like quest to reclaim revered Christian sites and icons from the Muslims. (2) Truth be told, this foray was anything but a ‘crusade’ and nothing close to successful because a true Crusade required Papal support and approval, something the Children’s Crusade apparently lacked. (3) Also, the word “pueri,” Latin for young boys, is a malapropism since it wrongly connotes the male gender when the term is believed by one scholar to refer to an entire impoverished social class that might have included “puelle” (girls) and even the aged and the infirm. (4) Though several thousand adolescents, spurred by religious fervor, embarked for the Holy Land, it is little surprise that the Children’s Crusade was an unmitigated disaster, most of its participants dying of hunger, drowned at sea, or sold into slavery.

(5) The example of the Children’s Crusade, however, begs the question: to what degree can protests by youth be effective? (6) Certainly, there is no shortage of socially conscious youthful voices. (7) Pakistani-born Malala Yousafzai who spoke out as a teenager against the Taliban’s restriction of education of females and survived a vindictive attempt on her life. (8) Swedish teenager Greta Thunberg whose fervent advocacy in raising consciousness of the perils of climate change led her to address the United Nations. (9) And David Hogg, a American teenager who survived the Stoneman-Douglass High School shooting that took the lives of seventeen students and staff members, becoming a forceful advocate for gun control and school safety. (10) Each of these adolescents has chosen to challenge a world audience to address a vexing social problem.

(11) For example, both African American and white students played pivotal roles in the 1960’s Civil Rights Movement. (12) They engaged in boycotts and lunch-counter sit-ins and participated in protests and dangerous voter registration initiatives. (13) Concurrently, college students burned draft cards in defiance of the Selective Service Act and paraded across America chanting slogans and carrying signs protesting U.S. involvement in Vietnam. (14) And the inspirational image of a solitary young protester brazenly defying a line of tanks during the 1989 protest in Tianenmen Square remains one of the most iconic images in the history of political protest.

(15) As American Revolutionary activist Thomas Paine observed in *The American Crisis*, “’Tis the business of little minds to shrink; but he whose heart is firm, and whose conscience approves his conduct, will pursue his principles unto death.” (16) These teenage activists may be young, but they are rooted in conviction; they may be precocious, but they are not foolhardy. (17) Rather, they personify the lyric of a popular protest song of the ’70s: “We can change the world. Rearrange the world. It’s dying...”. (18) And their voices are the instruments of hope and regeneration.

29. The writer realizes that sentences 7, 8 and 9 are not sentences but fragments. Which of the following would BEST address this syntax error as well as strengthen the paragraph's structural integrity?
- (A) placing a colon after "voices" in Sentence 6 and adjusting the capitalization and punctuation of Sentences 7, 8 and 9 accordingly
  - (B) placing a colon after "voices" in Sentence 6 but providing only the names of the student activists after it
  - (C) inserting "There is" at the start of Sentences 7, 8 and 9 and making them complete sentences
  - (D) deleting Sentence 6 through 9, replacing "Each of these adolescents" in Sentence 10 with the names of the three teenage activists, and adjusting the verb
  - (E) deleting Sentences 7, 8 and 9 entirely
30. The writer would like to combine Sentences 11 and 12. Which of the following would be the LEAST compelling reason to combine these two sentences?
- (A) to link the "pivotal roles" that she alludes to with specific socially conscious actions.
  - (B) to clarify more precisely which actions were undertaken by blacks and which were carried out by whites.
  - (C) to reinforce the sense that these actions were as dangerous for whites as they were for blacks.
  - (D) to show that socially conscious youths ignored color differences to embrace the rightness of a cause.
  - (E) to lionize the contributions of whites to the African American struggle for civil rights.
31. The writer is considering deleting Sentence 14. Should she make this change?
- (A) Yes, because it does not sufficiently parallel the preceding American example.
  - (B) Yes, because it is more focused on the iconic nature of the image than on the idea of youthful political protest.
  - (C) Yes, because it focuses more on individual rather than collaborative efforts at transformation.
  - (D) No, because it supports the theme of youth attempting to effect political change.
  - (E) No, because its visual image of defiance provides an intended counterpoint to the oral nature of the preceding war protests.
32. The writer likes the allusion to Thomas Paine but is unsure whether it adds or detracts from her commentary. What would you advise her to do?
- (A) Retain it because it links the examples of teenage activism she has cited with the protest song which concludes the passage.
  - (B) Retain it because it provides an easily recognizable connection to the American Revolution.
  - (C) Discard it because it is archaic and of little contemporary relevance.
  - (D) Discard it because it is melodramatic and diminishes the serious tone of the selection.
  - (E) Discard it because it contradicts the author's line of reasoning.

24. The writer desires to insert descriptors in front of the word “army” in Sentence 1 (adjusting, if necessary, the article that precedes it) that would capture these young crusaders’ zealous commitment to taking back the Holy Land. Of the following, which would BEST suit her purpose?

**(B) “helmeted, armor-clad and mace-bearing.”**

In this instance the writer would like to portray the young crusaders in as militant a light as possible, suggesting that they are indeed a threat to those currently holding the religious sites and icons that the Crusaders sought to recover. These three adjectives also parallel the sad reality of the Children’s Crusade as captured in Sentence 4 when the writer notes that “most of its participants [died] of hunger, [were] drowned at sea, or [were] sold into slavery.”

25. The writer is considering replacing the underlined phrase in Sentence 2 (reproduced below):

*Truth be told, this foray was anything but a ‘crusade’ and nothing close to successful because a true Crusade required Papal support and approval, something the Children’s Crusade apparently lacked.*

Which of the following would be her BEST course of action?

**(E) Change to “Contrary to popular belief.”**

The choice of E is consistent with the previous answer. Since the Children’s Crusade was romanticized, wording is needed that conveys the fact that its outcome was a unmitigated disaster, wording that demythologizes this perspective.

26. The writer wishes to alter the underlined word in sentence 3 (reproduced below):

*Also, the word “pueri,” Latin for young boys, is a malapropism since it wrongly connotes the male gender when the term is believed by one scholar to refer to an entire impoverished social class that might have included “puelle” (girls) and even the aged and the infirm.*

What action should she take?

**(C) Change to “misnomer”.**

A “malapropism,” according to Merriam Webster, is a “usually unintentionally humorous misuse or distortion of a word or phrase.” “*Pueri*” is, on the other hand, an errant and overly narrow designation, connoting only young boys.

27. The writer would like to include the following sentence somewhere in the first part of her commentary:

*Moreover, the fact that these ‘crusaders’ were unarmed belies any consideration of them as a serious military threat.*

What change should she make?

**(C) Insert it after Sentence 3 because it adds a climactic irony to the reasons for the crusade’s abject failure.**

The fact that ‘crusaders’ is in single quotes implies that it is to be taken sarcastically. Moreover, the fact that were unarmed suggests that they were the exact opposite of their adult counterparts, the knights who waged real war against their Muslim foes.

28. The writer is considering inserting the following after Sentence 5:

*If history is any barometer, plenty.*

All of the following would be valid reasons for doing so EXCEPT:

**(E) It adds a measure of informality that matches the tone of the passage.**

On the one hand, Sentence 5 poses the question whether protests by youth can be effective which this sentence answers in the affirmative (A). The word “plenty,” on the other hand, establishes the writer’s position as to the degree of that effectiveness, particularly through its climactic positioning in the sentence (B and D). If the italicized sentence were to be inserted, it would set up the examples of youthful activism—Malala Yousafzai, Greta Thunberg, and David Hogg—that comprise the remainder of the paragraph (C). Though the line is indeed somewhat colloquial and informal, the remainder of the passage is decidedly not.

29. The writer realizes that sentences 7, 8 and 9 are not sentences but fragments. Which of the following would BEST address this syntax error as well as strengthen the paragraph’s structural integrity?

**(A) placing a colon after “voices” in Sentence 6 and adjusting the capitalization and punctuation of Sentences 7, 8 and 9 accordingly.**

A colon frequently sets up a list. In this case, placing a colon after “voices” would set up the three teenage activists mentioned in the explanation of question #28. Because the biographical information about each is lengthy, they would be separated by semi-colons rather than commas. This makes A the best revision. Choices B and D would omit necessary biographical data about these teen activists while choice C would create both dullness and redundancy while losing the opportunity for sentence combining. Choice E would effectively remove their names completely weakening their effectiveness as exemplars of change.

30. The writer would like to combine Sentences 11 and 12. Which of the following would be the LEAST compelling reasons to combine these two sentences? **(E) to lionize the contribution of whites to the African American struggle for civil rights.**

The boycotts, sit-ins and voter registration initiatives are all pivotal endeavors (A) while combining these sentences would allow for the necessary clarification as to what actions white and black students respectively carried out (B). Combining these sentences would also allow the author to indicate that all of these activities were dangerous (C) while showing that white students put aside racial differences to protest a social wrong (D). Nowhere is there evidence that suggests that the contribution of white students was more heroic, making E the exception.

31. The writer is considering deleting Sentence 14. Should she make this change?

**(D) No, because it supports the theme of youth attempting to effect political change.**

As the answer suggests, the image of a youthful protester standing in the way of an intimidating column of tanks provides a strong statement of protest that is consistent with the actions of the other youths cited in the passage.

32. The writer likes the allusion to Thomas Paine but is unsure whether it adds or detracts from her commentary. What would you advise her to do?

**(A) Retain it because it links the examples of teenage activism she has cited with the protest song which concludes the passage.**

Thomas Paine, the Revolutionary War-era firebrand responsible for such inflammatory pamphlets as “Common Sense” and “The American Crisis,” suggests that those “whose heart(s) [are] firm and whose conscience approves [their] conduct”—the ordinary but also quite extraordinary teens such as Malala, Greta and David—will stand up adamantly and courageously for what they believe. The spirit of Paine’s comment forms a nice bridge to the lyrics of the Woodstock era protest song about changing and rearranging the world for the better.

33. The writer would like to replace her topic sentence (Sentence 1) with something more engaging. Which of the following would serve her purpose BEST?

**(C) From ancient times to the present children have amused themselves through imaginative play.**

Choice C is elected here because it would set up Sentence 2 which suggests that toys have been around for millennia and Sentences 3 to 5 which look at the different things that children used to amuse themselves in a variety of cultures. Choice A is similar in nature but offers only the vague and tepid “for a very long time” to capture the duration of imaginative play. In choice B, the phrase “earliest times,” is similarly vague whereas choice D focuses more on toys than on children playing with them. Choice E unnecessarily introduces “parents” into the equation.

34. The writer wishes to strengthen the sense of contrast in Sentence 5 (reproduced below) by adding a word to the start of the sentence, changing the capitalization and punctuation as needed:

*Children of a Depression-era American family, such as Steinbeck’s Joad family in The Grapes of Wrath, might claim only a ragged homespun doll or a bow and arrow as their primary amusement, those of more affluent households entertained themselves with electric train sets, three-wheel bicycles and a President-inspired “Teddy” bear.*

With which of the following words should she begin this sentence?

**(B) Whereas.**

Inasmuch as the word “whereas” is traditionally used to contrast or compare, it is appropriate here because the writer is contrasting the playthings of the rural poor with that of the urban affluent.