

3. Which of the sentences below best expresses the essential information in the highlighted sentence in the passage? Incorrect choices change the meaning in important ways or leave out essential information.
- (A) Since cracks could not be avoided, Borglum tried various materials to cover them.
  - (B) In order to fill the unavoidable cracks, Borglum invented a mixture for filling them.
  - (C) A mixture was uncovered by Borglum during the changes in design needed to avoid cracks.
  - (D) Because cracks could not be avoided, Borglum bought a mixture of granite dust, white lead, and linseed oil.
4. According to the passage, today Mount Rushmore needs to be
- (A) protected from air pollution
  - (B) polished for tourists
  - (C) restored during the winter
  - (D) repaired periodically
5. The passage discusses all of the following aspects of the creation of the Mount Rushmore carvings EXCEPT
- (A) where the people who worked on Mount Rushmore came from
  - (B) why Borglum carved the heads of four U.S. presidents
  - (C) how Borglum dealt with fissures that could not be avoided
  - (D) when repairs to this national monument are made

## Questions 6–10

Teotihuacán is the largest and most impressive urban archaeological site of ancient America, covering an area of roughly 20 square kilometers. The city was at one time thought to be the religious center of the Toltecs but is now believed to be a creation of an earlier civilization about whose origins little is known. The earliest artifacts from Teotihuacán date from over 2,000 years ago, but the period of greatest expansion dates from 200 CE to 500 CE. At its peak the city is estimated to have had a population of up to 200,000 inhabitants, with residential areas extending throughout the built-up area. Judging by regionally dispersed finds of the image of the rain god Tlaloc, of “thin orange wear” pottery, and of the characteristic architectural forms, the influence of Teotihuacán was widespread. It is not clear what caused the city’s decline and eventual abandonment, but the evidence points to overpopulation, a depletion of resources, and the possible sacking by adversaries.

The primary axis of the city was the Avenue of the Dead, which extends for 2.5 kilometers through the center of the urban area, starting in the north at the Moon Plaza and continuing beyond the Great Compound complexes to the south. The avenue divided Teotihuacán into two sections with apartment compounds arranged on either side, often symmetrically, suggesting a highly planned layout from the earliest phases of construction.

The vast Pyramid of the Sun, located in the middle of the central zone, is the tallest and most dominant structure of Teotihuacán, with a height of 65 meters and a base covering approximately 10 acres. At one time the edifice was surmounted by a temple. A cave located underneath the pyramid and possibly used for ritual activities hints at its religious importance. The Pyramids of the Moon and Feathered Serpent are other notable ceremonial sites nearby.

A particular feature of the architecture of many of the pyramidal platforms at this site is the series of sloping apron walls, known as *taluds*, interspersed with vertical panels – *tableros* – producing a step-like appearance. Originally all such structures would have been covered with a layer of stucco and then painted, often with pictures of animals and mythological creatures.