Questions 11-20 are based on the following passage.
This passage is adapted from "The Opening of the Library" by W.E.B. DuBois, professor of Economics and History at Atlanta University, published in the Atlanta Independent on April 3, 1902.

"With simple and appropriate exercises the beautiful new Carnegie Library was thrown open to the public yesterday:" So says the morning paper of Atlanta, Georgia....

The white marble building, the gift of Andrew Carnegie, is indeed fair to look upon. The site was given the city by a private library association, and the City Council appropriates $5,000 annually of the city moneys for its support. If you will climb the hill where the building sits, you may look down upon the rambling city. Northward and southward are 53,905 white people, eastward and westward are 35,912 African Americans. And so in behalf of these 36,000 people my companions and I called upon the trustees of the Library on this opening day, for we had heard that black folk were to have no part in this "free public library:' and we thought it well to go ask why. It was not pleasant going in, for some stared and wondered what business we had there; but the trustees, after some waiting, received us courteously and gave us seats—some eight of us in all. To me, unfortunately, had fallen the lot to begin the talking. I said, briefly:

"Gentlemen, we are a committee come to ask that you do justice to the black people of Atlanta by giving them the same free library privileges that you propose giving the whites. Every argument which can be adduced to show the need of libraries for whites applies with redoubled force to the blacks. More than any other part of our population, they need instruction, inspiration and proper diversion; they need to be lured from the temptations of the streets and saved from evil influences, and they need a growing acquaintance with what the best of the world's souls have thought and done and said. It seems hardly necessary in the 20th century to argue before men like you on the necessity and propriety of placing the best means of human uplifting into the hands of the poorest and lowest and blackest....

I then pointed out the illegality of using public money collected from all for the exclusive benefit of a part of the population, or of distributing public utilities in accordance with the amount of taxes paid by any class or individual, and finally I concluded by saying:

"The spirit of this great gift to the city was not the spirit of caste or exclusion, but rather the catholic spirit which recognizes no artificial differences of rank or birth or race, but seeks to give all men equal opportunity to make the most of them-selves. It is our sincere hope that this city will prove itself broad enough and just enough to administer this trust in the true spirit in which it was given:'

Then I sat down. There was a little pause, and the chairman, leaning forward, said: "I should like to ask you a question: Do you not think that allowing whites and blacks to use this library would be fatal to its usefulness?"

There come at times words linked together which seem to chord in strange recurring resonance with words of other ages and one hears the voice of many centuries and wonders which century is speaking....

I said simply, "I will express no opinion on that point?"

Then from among us darker ones another arose. He was an excellent and adroit speaker. He thanked the trustees for the privilege of being there, and reminded them that but a short time ago even this privilege would have been impossible. He said we did not ask to use this library, we did not ask equal privileges, we only wanted some privileges somewhere. And he assured the trustees that he had perfect faith in their justice.

The president of the Trustee Board then arose, gray-haired and courteous. He congratulated the last speaker and expressed pleasure at our call. He then gave us to understand four things:
1. African Americans would not be permitted to use the Carnegie Library in Atlanta.
2. That some library facilities would be provided for them in the future.
3. That to this end the City Council would be asked to appropriate a sum proportionate to the amount of taxes paid by blacks in the city.
4. That an effort would be made, and had been made, to induce Northern philanthropists to aid such a library, and he concluded by assuring us that in this way we might eventually have a better library than the whites.

Then he bade us adieu politely and we walked home wondering.
Then he bade us dieu politely and we walked home wondering...
1. Which choice best explains why DuBois wrote this passage?
   A) To encourage philanthropists such as Andrew Carnegie to fund new libraries
   B) To present the trustees' explanation of why African Americans could not use the library
   C) To contrast his position on public access to libraries with that of the trustees
   D) To state his support for construction of a new library for just African Americans

   A) a friendly relationship.
   B) an increasing comprehension.
   C) an active involvement.
   D) a brief initiation.

2. Which claim does DuBois make to the trustees?
   A) Allowing all of Atlanta's residents to use the new library would render it useless.
   B) African Americans will benefit less from access to public libraries than white residents.
   C) Poor African Americans have greater need for a public library than other residents.
   D) Atlanta should invest in public libraries and schools for all of its residents.

3. As used in line 23, "lot" most nearly means
   A) a predictable result.
   B) a random decision.
   C) an unaccepted consequence.
   D) an agreed upon responsibility.

4. It can be reasonably inferred from the passage that
   A) the trustees would consider the construction of segregated public library facilities.
   B) the trustees disagreed with DuBois's arguments in favor of expanding access to public libraries.
   C) the trustees were open to the idea of integrating Atlanta's public library system.
   D) the trustees proposed concrete plans to provide public library facilities for African Americans.

5. Which choice provides the best evidence for the answer to the previous question?
   A) Lines 56-60 ("There was a little . . . to its usefulness")
   B) Lines 77-79 ("The president . . . at our call")
   C) Lines 81-82 ("African Americans . . . in Atlanta")
   D) Lines 83-84 ("That some . . . in the future")

6. As used in line 35, "growing acquaintance" most nearly means
   A) a friendly relationship.
   B) an increasing comprehension.
   C) an active involvement.
   D) a brief initiation.

7. Which claim does DuBois make to the trustees?
   A) Allowing all of Atlanta's residents to use the new library would render it useless.
   B) African Americans will benefit less from access to public libraries than white residents.
   C) Poor African Americans have greater need for a public library than other residents.
   D) Atlanta should invest in public libraries and schools for all of its residents.

8. DuBois uses the example of a "catholic spirit" (line 50) to support the argument that
   A) the city's neighborhoods continue to be segregated by race and economic class.
   B) Atlanta has an obligation to provide equal opportunity for all its residents to better themselves.
   C) access to public libraries should be based on the amount of taxes one pays.
   D) Northern philanthropists should provide private money to help pay for a public library.

9. The author's reflections expressed in lines 61-65 most likely indicate that he
   A) wishes he lived in a different century.
   B) is frustrated that people's attitudes have not changed over time.
   C) is thinking about a time when another person said the exact same words to him.
   D) is planning a detailed response to the chair-man's question.

10. The four-point list in the passage can be described as
    A) a summary of the author's supporting points.
    B) an acknowledgement of a counterargument.
    C) an introduction to a counterargument.
    D) a response to the author's main argument