Questions 1-9 are based on the following passage.

The following passage is taken from Up from Slavery, the autobiography of Booker T Washington.

Finally the war closed, and the day of freedom came. It was a momentous and eventful day to all upon our plantation. We had been expecting it. Freedom was in the air, and had been for months.... As the great day drew nearer, there was more singing in the slave quarters than usual. It was bolder, had more ring, and lasted later into the night. Most of the verses of the plantation songs had some reference to freedom. True, they had sung those same verses before, but they had been careful to explain that the "freedom" in these songs referred to the next world, and had no connection with life in this world. Now they gradually threw off the mask, and were not afraid to let it be known that the "freedom" in their songs meant freedom of the body in this world.

The night before the eventful day, word was sent to the slave quarters to the effect that something unusual was going to take place at the "big house" the next morning. There was little, if any, sleep that night. All was excitement and expectancy. Early the next morning word was sent to all the slaves, old and young, to gather at the house. In company with my mother, brother, and sister, and a large number of other slaves, I went to the master's house. All of our master's family were either standing or seated on the veranda of the house, where they could see what was to take place and hear what was said. There was a feeling of deep interest, or perhaps sadness, on their faces, but not bitterness. As I now recall the impression they made upon me, they did not at the moment seem to be sad because of the loss of property, but rather because of parting with those whom they had reared and who were in many ways very close to them. The most distinct thing that I now recall in connection with the scene was that some man who seemed to be a stranger (a United States officer, I presume) made a little speech and then read a rather long paper – the Emancipation Proclamation, I think. After the reading we were told that we were all free, and could go when and where we pleased. My mother, who was standing by my side, leaned over and kissed her children, while tears of joy ran down her cheeks. She explained to us what it all meant, that this was that day for which she had been so long praying, but fearing that she would never live to see.

For some minutes there was great rejoicing, and thanksgiving, and wild scenes of ecstasy. But there was no feeling of bitterness. In fact, there was pity among the slaves for our former owners. The wild rejoicing on the part of the emancipated colored people lasted but for a brief period, for I noticed that by the time they returned to their cabins there was a change in their feelings. The great responsibility of being free, of having charge of themselves, of having to think and plan for themselves and their children, seemed to take possession of them. It was very much like suddenly turning a youth of ten or twelve years out into the world to provide for himself. In a few hours the great questions with which the Anglo-
Saxon race had been grappling for centuries had been thrown upon these people to be solved. These were the questions of a home, a living, the rearing of children, education, citizenship, and the establishment and support of churches.

Was it any wonder that within a few hours the wild rejoicing ceased and a feeling of deep gloom seemed to pervade the slave quarters? To some it seemed that, now that they were in actual possession of it, freedom was a more serious thing than they had expected to find it. Some of the slaves were seventy or eighty years old; their best days were gone. They had no strength with which to earn a living in a strange place and among strange people, even if they had been sure where to find a new place of abode. To this class the problem seemed especially hard. Besides, deep down in their hearts there was a strange and peculiar attachment to "old Marster" and "old Missus," and to their children, which they found it hard to think of breaking off. With these they had spent in some cases nearly a half-century and it was no light thing to think of parting. Gradually, one by one, stealthily at first, the older slaves began to wander from the slave quarters back to the "big house" to have a whispered conversation with their former owners as to the future.

1. As used in line 1, "closed" most nearly means
   (A) shut.
   (B) ended.
   (C) grew nearer.
   (D) blocked off.

2. Which choice best summarizes the first two paragraphs of the passage (lines 1-54)?

3. Which choice provides the best evidence for the answer to the previous question?
   (A) Lines 5-9 ("As the great ... night")
   (B) Lines 19-22 ("The night before ... morning")
   (C) Lines 34-48 ("As I now ... pleased")
   (D) Lines 48-54 ("My mother ... see")

4. It can most reasonably be inferred from the passage that the mask that the slaves gradually threw off was
   (A) a disguise that they wore in order to conceal their true identity
   (B) the pretense that the freedom they sang about was purely spiritual.
   (C) an elaborate facade that allowed them to perform at public gatherings.
   (D) a grotesque false face typically worn at a carnival or masquerade.

5. Which choice provides the best
evidence for the answer to the previous passage?
(A) Lines 1-3 (“Finally ... plantation”)
(B) Lines 5-7 (“As ... usual”)
(C) Lines 9-10 (“Most ... freedom”)
(D) Lines 15-18 (“Now ... world”)

6. The "charge" to which the author refers (line 65) can best be characterized as
(A) a formal accusation.
(B) a headlong rush forward.
(C) the price asked for goods or services.
(D) the duty of being responsible for oneself.

7. As used in line 96, "light" most nearly means
(A) indistinct.
(B) pale.
(C) trivial
(D) agile

8. Throughout the passage the narrator most emphasizes which aspect of the experience?
(A) The orderliness of the freed slaves' reception of the news.
(B) The absence of any ill will expressed by either the slaves or their masters.
(C) The presence of a white stranger on the veranda of the big house.
(D) The lack of appropriate preparation for events of such great significance.

9. During the course of the final paragraph, the focus of the narrator's recollection shifts from
(A) a scene of momentary jubilation to sobering reflection on problems to be faced.
(B) generalizations about newfound freedom to the specifics of his personal situation
(C) the identification of a change of mood to consideration of current possibilities
(D) evaluation of factors making the slaves unhappy to recognition of solutions