

Question 1-11 are based on the following passage.

### Thomas Jefferson, Academic Visionary

When authoring his epitaph, Thomas Jefferson omitted his two terms as the nation's third president yet included "Father of the University of Virginia." The Founding Father spent the last years of his life not in government but instead pursuing one of his most treasured **1** missions, it was creating the University of Virginia. As mastermind of the university's architecture and curriculum, Jefferson assured that his legacy was sound.

**1**

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) missions. The creation of
- C) missions, he created
- D) missions: the creation of

ROYS乐尔思

Jefferson personally designed and oversaw the **2** construction, of what he would deem, an “academical village.” At the front and center of a tree-lined lawn area, Jefferson strategically positioned the Rotunda, a round brick building featuring classical Greek columns in front. The domed top of the rotunda contained a library stocked with 7,000 books selected by Jefferson himself, while the area beneath included two floors of oval classrooms. **3** At that time, such prominent placement of the Rotunda was a marked departure from other universities’ designs, which generally featured chapels for the training of clergy. Maximizing use of the grassy area in front of the Rotunda, Jefferson added ten two-story Romanesque pavilions for faculty housing and connected them to student dormitories with colonnades, column-lined covered walkways. To **4** sustain faculty through scholarly debates, Jefferson included dining halls in his design, referring to them as “hotels.”

2

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) construction of what he would deem
- C) construction of what he would deem,
- D) construction, of what he would deem

3

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) Moreover,
- C) For instance,
- D) In contrast,

4

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) keep them fueled up while they were talking heatedly
- C) fill them up so they could chat a bit about scholarly issues
- D) make sure they could keep up school discussions

5 In the spirit of his new nation, ending what he termed an “artificial aristocracy,” Jefferson introduced the notion of what we now call electives. In lieu of a strictly dictated curriculum, students could select from ten academic disciplines. 6 These disciplines were subject areas that ranged from ancient and modern languages to certain branches of science. (Not one to overlook the slightest detail, Jefferson showcased the ten categories by placing a carefully chosen Roman symbol on each of the ten pavilions.) To support the science components of the university’s curriculum, Jefferson 7 has included a botanical garden, an experimental farm, and an observatory.

8 Whereas Jefferson was highly involved in designing the architecture of the university, Jefferson ensured that the university, which would later be named a World Heritage site, encouraged free choice in classes, respect for classical roots, and 9 he was curious about the sciences.

5 Which sentence most effectively establishes the main topic of the paragraph?

- A) Some historians consider Jefferson a better architect than American statesman.
- B) In order to further his legacy, Jefferson created an epitaph that many would discuss.
- C) As meticulously as he laid out the grounds, Jefferson drafted an inspirational curriculum.
- D) Thomas Jefferson’s legacy would not be intact if not for the university library.

6 The writer is considering deleting the underlined sentence. Should the writer make this deletion?

- A) Yes, because the information conveyed in this sentence is redundant with information provided elsewhere in the passage.
- B) Yes, because the information conveyed in this sentence is inconsistent with information provided elsewhere in the passage.
- C) No, because the information conveyed in this sentence provides useful information about the breakdown of disciplines that is further developed later in the paragraph.
- D) No, because the information conveyed in this sentence explains why Jefferson relied heavily on classical Greek architecture.

7

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) was including
- C) could include
- D) included

8 Which choice provides the smoothest and most logical transition to the new paragraph?

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) Althoughs he didn’t live to see the full completion of the university’s construction, or even the graduation of the first senior class,
- C) Due to his passion for classical architecture as well as his academic interest in astronomy, botany, and linguistics,
- D) Because of Jefferson’s career in politics, which allowed him to mingle with some of the brightest thinkers of his day,

9

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) in addition being curious
- C) showed curiosity
- D) curiosity

Those **10** principles are forever remembered in the last portion of his **11** epitaph. The epitaph could easily have read “academic visionary for all Americans.”

**10**

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) principals
- C) principal’s
- D) principles’

**11**

Which choice most effectively combines the sentences at the underlined portion?

- A) epitaph; the last portion of it
- B) epitaph, which, if stated differently,
- C) epitaph, which
- D) epitaph, and that