

## Passage 5

**DIRECTIONS:** In the passage that follows, certain words and phrases are underlined and numbered. In the right-hand column, you will find alternatives for the underlined part. In most cases, you are to choose the one that best expresses the idea, makes the statement appropriate for standard written English, or is worded most consistently with the style and tone of the passage as a whole. If you think the original version is best, choose "NO CHANGE." In some cases, you will find in the right-hand column a question about the underlined part. You are to choose the best answer to the question.

You will also find questions about a section of the passage, or about the passage as a whole. These questions do not refer to an underlined portion of the passage, but rather are identified by a number or numbers in a box.

For each question, choose the alternative you consider best and fill in the corresponding oval on your answer document. Read the passage through once before you begin to answer the questions that accompany it. For many of the questions, you must read several sentences beyond the question to determine the answer. Be sure that you have read far enough ahead each time you choose an alternative.

### Edna Gellhorn's "Walkless-Talkless Parade"

In 1916, as<sup>1</sup> the Democratic Party's national convention met in St. Louis, Missouri, to nominate candidates for the presidency<sup>2</sup> and vice-presidency and to establish a platform, a set of positions on issues. Therefore, suffragists<sup>3</sup> (those who advocated extending voting rights to women) wanted the Democrats' platform to support women's right to vote.

[1] Edna Gellhorn, a leader in the Missouri Equal Suffrage League, planned a "silent parade" without movement or music or<sup>4</sup> speech. [2] She gathered together 7,000 St. Louis women. [3] Similar forms of demonstrations, known as "walkless-talkless parades," had been<sup>5</sup> adopted by national woman suffrage organizations in Washington, D.C. [4] Gellhorn

1. **A.** NO CHANGE  
**B.** while  
**C.** when  
**D.** OMIT the underlined portion.
2. **F.** NO CHANGE  
**G.** for, the presidency  
**H.** for: the presidency  
**J.** for the presidency,
3. **A.** NO CHANGE  
**B.** Similarly, suffragists  
**C.** However, suffragists  
**D.** Suffragists
4. **F.** NO CHANGE  
**G.** movement or music or,  
**H.** movement or, music or,  
**J.** movement: or music or
5. **A.** NO CHANGE  
**B.** have been  
**C.** having been  
**D.** OMIT the underlined portion.

made telephone calls and wrote letters. [5] They donned yellow sashes over white dresses and held yellow umbrellas aloft as they lined both sides of Locust Street between the convention delegates' hotel and the meeting hall. [7]

At the end of the "Golden Lane," as the event was also called, [8] Gellhorn organized a three-tiered "living tableau," which a live scene was presented by silent, costumed participants. Women wearing white represented states where women could vote. Others wore gray to represent states with partial suffrage (women could vote in school board elections, for example). Women draped in black represented states that refused women the vote. This group held out manacled hands to them as a reminder that, without the vote, women were deprived of their freedom. At the top of the tiers, stood a woman dressed as Lady Liberty.

Edna Gellhorn witnessed a victory that year when votes for women would become part of the 1916 Democratic Party's set of positions, or platform. Then finally in August 1920, after more than seventy years and countless parades, speeches, letters, and calls, the Nineteenth Amendment, to the U.S. Constitution, was ratified, thus giving all women the right to vote.

6. F. NO CHANGE

G. among

H. with

J. amid

7. For the sake of the logic and coherence of the paragraph, Sentence 2 should be:

A. placed where it is now.

B. placed after Sentence 3.

C. placed after Sentence 4.

D. OMITTED from the paragraph.

8. The writer is considering revising the preceding part of this sentence ("At the end of the 'Golden Lane,' as the event was also called,") to read as follows:

At the end of the parade,

If the writer did this, the essay would primarily lose:

F. an indication that Edna Gellhorn preferred the term "Golden Lane" to the term "walkless-talkless parade."

G. a possible point of confusion, as the proposed revision eliminates a term that was not explained.

H. another historical detail about the parade described in the preceding paragraph.

J. details that help establish the time and place of the essay.

9. A. NO CHANGE

B. a live scene

C. a live scene was

D. a live scene that

10. F. NO CHANGE

G. in that

H. that

J. OMIT the underlined portion.

11. A. NO CHANGE

B. the passing delegates to remind the men

C. them as a way to remind them

D. remind them

12. **F.** NO CHANGE

**G.** tiers stood a woman

**H.** tiers stood a woman,

**J.** tiers stood, a woman

13. **A.** NO CHANGE

**B.** had become

**C.** becoming

**D.** became

14. **F.** NO CHANGE

**G.** set of positions, otherwise known as its

**H.** set of positions—its

**J.** OMIT the underlined portion.

15. **A.** NO CHANGE

**B.** Amendment to the U.S. Constitution

**C.** Amendment, to the U.S. Constitution

**D.** Amendment to the U.S. Constitution,

## ANSWERS

1. D
2. F
3. D
4. F
5. A
6. F
7. C
8. H
9. B
10. F
11. B
12. G
13. D
14. J
15. B