

Finally, the group turned to Ryan Aircraft Company, a smaller manufacturer in San Diego whose owner, B.F. Mahoney, **19** agrecing to build a single-engine plane to Lindbergh's specifications. The contract was signed on February 25, 1927. Dubbed "The Spirit of St. Louis," the plane made its first flight just over two months later. After completing a series of test flights, Lindbergh first flew to St. Louis; **20** subsequently, he traveled to Garden City, New York. He took off from Roosevelt field on May 20th, arriving in France the next morning. Not only had he traveled over 3,500 hundred miles across the Atlantic Ocean **21** but also to become the first person ever to stand in North America one day and in Europe the next.

22 Immediately, the 25 year-old pilot became an instant celebrity worldwide. Newspaper headlines on both sides of the Atlantic announced "Lucky Lindy's" achievement to the world. For his historic exploit, Lindbergh was also awarded the United States' highest military decoration: the Medal of Honor.

19

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) who agreed
- C) agreed
- D) agrees

20

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) however,
- C) meanwhile,
- D) hence,

21

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) but also becoming
- C) but he had also become
- D) and he also became

22

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) The 25 year-old pilot became an instant celebrity
- C) The 25 year-old pilot immediately became an instant celebrity
- D) The 25 year-old pilot became an instant celebrity right away

When Lindbergh entered Orteig's competition, he faced several major challenges. First, he lacked the kind of sponsorship that some of his competitors had. **16** In fact, he started out with only \$2,000 of his own savings and his \$350 monthly salary from U.S. Air Mail. Eventually, though, he was able to obtain the backing of two prominent St. Louis businessmen, Harry Knight and Harold Gatty. With their help, Lindbergh managed to **17** secure a loan large enough to fund the project. The next problem was finding a plane. The men attempted to purchase a suitable aircraft from several large manufacturers, but **18** the costs were excessively high. Lindbergh intended to pilot the plane himself, so he was forced to search for another option.

16

The writer is considering deleting the underlined sentence. Should the writer do this?

- A) Yes, because it distorts the focus of the passage by focusing on Lindbergh's finances rather than his flying skills.
- B) Yes, because it does not provide a comparison between Lindbergh's finances and those of his competitors.
- C) No, because it provides a specific illustration of the primary claim of the paragraph.
- D) No, because it explains how Lindbergh was able to attract prominent backers.

17

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) latch onto
- C) seize
- D) rustle up

18

Which choice most effectively sets up the contrast in the sentence and is consistent with the information in the rest of the passage?

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) all of them insisted on choosing the pilot.
- C) the engines were not strong enough for such a long flight.
- D) they could not agree on the specifications.

Questions 12-22 are based on the following passage.

Lucky Lindy

In 1919, the hotel baron Raymond Orteig made an offer that was hard to **12** refuse; he would award \$25,000 to any pilot who could successfully fly from New York to Paris within five years. Unfortunately, aviation technology in the early 1920s was still very crude. **13** Born in the south of France, Orteig decided to renew the challenge for an additional five-year period. The second round of the contest attracted an impressive group of well-known and highly experienced **14** contenders, however, it did not produce a winner.

In the mid-1920s, Charles Lindbergh was an obscure Air Mail pilot who delivered packages between Chicago and St. Louis. From an early age, he exhibited an interest in the mechanics of motorized transportation. As a college student studying mechanical engineering, he became fascinated with flying **15** when he had never so much as touched an airplane. After leaving college in 1922, Lindbergh enrolled at the Nebraska Aircraft Corporation's flying school, ultimately earning his certification as a flight instructor.

12

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) refuse, he would award \$25,000
- C) refuse, he would award \$25,000,
- D) refuse; he would award \$25,000 –

13

Which choice most effectively sets up the information that follows?

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) When no winner emerged,
- C) A supporter of numerous charitable activities,
- D) Having worked his way up in the hotel industry

14

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) contenders, so it did not produce
- C) contenders but not producing
- D) contenders; it did not, however, produce

15

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) since
- C) even though
- D) despite