

American Studies Center, Warsaw University

ENTRANCE EXAM 2019

Version A

Mark your answer for each of the questions on the answer sheet, NOT on the test booklet. (You can, however, use the booklet to take notes.) Each question has only ONE correct answer. Random guessing might be counterproductive. You will receive 1 point for a correct answer, 0 points for no answer, and minus 0.25 points for an incorrect answer.

Answer the questions below:

1. The acquittal of George Zimmerman sparked
 - a) The Civil Rights Movement
 - b) Occupy Wall Street
 - c) The Me Too Movement
 - d) The Black Lives Matter Movement

2. The term “gentrification” means:
 - a) Pushing poor people out of their neighborhoods
 - b) Becoming more polite and elegant
 - c) Genesis of fictional character
 - d) Humanization

3. The term “reparations” means:
 - a) Improvement of a neighborhood
 - b) Tailoring clothes so that they fit better
 - c) Coming together to part again
 - d) Compensation for losses

4. The term “sustainability” means:
 - a) Meeting the needs of the present without compromising the future
 - b) A system of exploitation
 - c) Awareness of where one’s home is
 - d) Using steroids to build body mass

5. Eugenics is NOT related to:
 - a) Discrimination of certain ethnic groups
 - b) The work of Eugenie Bouchard
 - c) Biological determinism
 - d) Racism

6. The term “Blackface” means:
 - a) A Native American tribe
 - b) The opposite of a “straight face”
 - c) Caricature of an African American
 - d) The north face of a mountain range

7. The term “liminal” means:
 - a) A level surface
 - b) A layer of earth excavated by miners
 - c) In between
 - d) Beyond

8. Who among the writers below was NOT awarded the Nobel Prize:
 - a) Alice Munro
 - b) Ernest Hemingway
 - c) Bob Dylan
 - d) Paul Auster

9. Which philosophical tradition bloomed in the United States?
 - a) existentialism
 - b) pragmatism
 - c) phenomenology
 - d) nominalism

10. In February 2019, the 2018 Best Picture Academy Award went to
 - a) *Bohemian Rhapsody*
 - b) *Green Book*
 - c) *Roma*
 - d) *BlacKkKlansman*

11. Which famous American writer died last year?
 - a) Philip Roth
 - b) William Faulkner
 - c) Toni Morrison
 - d) Jerome D. Salinger

12. The term „Maduro diet” refers to:
 - a) A diet that helped Donald Trump lose weight before the election
 - b) The difficult economic situation of Venezuela’s people
 - c) Florida’s controversial fiscal plan to limit social spending
 - d) Green nutritional policy introduced by the Cuban government

13. 2010 Nobel Prize Winner Mario Vargas Llosa comes from
 - a) Paraguay
 - b) Peru
 - c) Chile
 - d) Mexico

14. The Me Too movement (also known as #metoo on social media) spread widely following accusations of sexual harassment first waged against:
 - a) Kevin Spacey
 - b) Harvey Weinstein
 - c) Donald J. Trump
 - d) Aziz Ansari

15. At present, the U.S. economy is characterized by:
 - a) Low unemployment rate and low inflation rate

- b) High unemployment rate and low inflation rate
 - c) Low unemployment rate and high inflation rate
 - d) High unemployment rate and high inflation rate
16. President Donald J. Trump's trade war with China involves:
- a) The construction of a border wall (barrier)
 - b) The imposition of tariffs on Chinese imported goods
 - c) An embargo on Chinese products
 - d) A ban on Chinese direct investments in the United States
17. Which U.S. President was impeached?
- a) Abraham Lincoln
 - b) Franklin Delano Roosevelt
 - c) Ronald Reagan
 - d) Bill Clinton
18. Which US Supreme Court decision legalized racial segregation in the U.S.?
- a) Plessy v. Ferguson
 - b) Griswold v. Connecticut
 - c) Roe v. Wade
 - d) Lawrence v. Texas
19. Slavery was abolished in the US in the wake of:
- a) The American Revolution
 - b) The American Civil War
 - c) The Spanish-American War
 - d) World War One
20. Laws such as the grandfather clause, making it more difficult or impossible for African Americans to vote, were collectively known as:
- a) James Cooper
 - b) Jimmy Carter
 - c) Jim Crow
 - d) John Dow
21. The newspapers *The Washington Post* and *The New York Times* are considered:
- a) Liberal
 - b) Conservative
 - c) Libertarian
 - d) Neoliberal
22. These two newspapers usually support:
- a) Republicans
 - b) Democrats
 - c) Independents
 - d) No one in particular
23. Flint, Michigan, is a town made infamous by:
- a) Its toxic water supply
 - b) Its gay mayor
 - c) Its child beauty pageant
 - d) The fact that it is the birthplace of Michael Jackson

24. Where did Capoeira originate?
- a) Brazil
 - b) Spain
 - c) Cuba
 - d) the U.S.
25. American Jews represent approximately this part of the U.S. population:
- a) 0.1%
 - b) 2%
 - c) 10%
 - d) 20%

Read each passage carefully and answer the questions below it. If the task is word or phrase definition, you are being asked to explain what a given word means as used in the text.

The success of Representative Alexandria Ocasio-Cortez is expected to spur several serious primary challenges to incumbent Democratic House members in New York.

Party insurgents are plotting and preparing to battle with the entrenched establishment — targeting as many as a half-dozen Congress members in and around New York City — over what it means to be a Democrat and a progressive in the age of President Trump.

(Shane Goldmacher, *The New York Times*)

26. “Incumbent Democratic House members” means:
- a) Those who compete for seats in the House of Representatives
 - b) Longstanding members of the Democratic Party
 - c) Those who want to revolutionize the Democratic Party
 - d) Democrats currently holding office in Congress
27. “Party insurgents” means:
- a) The incoming party leaders
 - b) Those who want to change the party
 - c) Current party leaders
 - d) Former party leaders
28. Which is NOT a synonym of “to spur” as used here:
- a) To defeat
 - b) To incite
 - c) To stimulate
 - d) To provoke
29. “Entrenched” means:
- a) Buried in trenches
 - b) Weak
 - c) Defensive
 - d) Solidly established
30. “Targeting” as used here means:
- a) Listing
 - b) Aiming at

- c) Excluding
- d) Offending

31. “Establishment” means:
- a) The President’s entourage
 - b) The controlling group
 - c) The State
 - d) The House of Representatives

This book . . . does not set out to show what is after all by now an accepted wisdom that the distinctions between humans and animals are conceptually and materially indecisive. I start off from the double premise that 1. The human-animal distinction is a site of contestation, anxiety and ritual (philosophical, scientific, religious, and artistic) and that the concrete relations between human and nonhuman animals have been—increasingly since the age we call modernity—an area of sharp separation, a zone in which the upkeep of human integrity, as it were, exacts a devastatingly violent price on animals; and 2. That the human animal distinction constitutes an arena in which relations of power operate in their exemplary purity (that is operate with the fewest moral or material obstacles).

(Anat Pick)

32. “Site of contestation” means:
- a) The sphere where people disagree
 - b) The reason why people get into physical fights
 - c) An unclear situation
 - d) The matter of making the right decision
33. “Premise” (as used above) means:
- a) Conclusion
 - b) Feeling
 - c) Suspicion
 - d) Assumption
34. Which of these statements is NOT implied by the passage above?
- a) People ritualize their felt superiority to animals
 - b) Philosophers debate about the distinction between humans and non-human animals
 - c) Only science can show precisely how humans are different from animals
 - d) The nervousness about human similarity to other animals finds expression in art
35. Which of the following statements IS implied by the passage above?
- a) People are naturally superior to animals and to refuse to see it is the source of unnecessary confusion
 - b) In the distant past people did not feel as separate from animals as we do today
 - c) Modernity has brought a greater understanding of animals
 - d) Humanity has sacrificed a lot for the upkeep of animals
36. One may infer that the reason for the “purity” of #2 is that:
- a) Unlike animals, who are amoral, humans can achieve purity in their ethical choices
 - b) Humans separate themselves completely from animals
 - c) Human integrity can be achieved with the help of reason (“I think therefore I am”)
 - d) Unlike animals, human beings can control their natural instincts

Life and Fate, his resulting magnum opus, is not likely to be unseated as the greatest Second World War novel ever written. Grossman's challenge over the ten years of its composition seems nearly insuperable: to evoke the scope and magnitude of the conflict without turning his characters into cogs in a vast military machine.

(Sam Sachs)

37. "Magnum opus" as used here means:
a) A very long novel
b) The greatest achievement
c) A novel that took a long time to write
d) A boring text

38. To say that a novel "is not likely to be unseated as the greatest Second World War novel" means:
a) It will probably continue to be considered the greatest Second World War novel
b) It may lose its status as the greatest Second World War novel
c) It will presumably soon become the greatest Second World War novel
d) It should be considered the greatest Second World War novel, but is not

39. "Cogs" as used here means:
a) Subordinate parts
b) Bullets
c) Weapons
d) Soldiers

40. "Insuperable" means:
a) Impossible
b) Unsurmountable
c) Super fine
d) Unbearable

Suspended between the nastiness of life and the meanness of the dead, she couldn't get interested in leaving life or living it, let alone the fright of two creeping off boys. Her past had been like her present—intolerable—and since she knew death was anything but forgetfulness, she used the little energy left her for pondering color.

(Toni Morrison)

41. Which is NOT a synonym of nastiness and meanness:
a) Malice
b) Spitefulness
c) Malevolence
d) Bounteousness

42. What phrase could substitute for "let alone" as used above:
a) "leave alone"
b) "not to mention"
c) "by far"
d) "or forgetting"

43. "Leaving" and "living" are:
a) Near homonyms
b) Synonyms

- c) Allusions
- d) Pleonasms

44. "Pondering" means:

- a) Thinking about
- b) Discussing
- c) Seeing
- d) Painting

45. What phrase could substitute for "anything but" as used above:

- a) "more than"
- b) "not at all"
- c) "anything near"
- d) "everything resembling"

What is populism? That's a vexed question. Populism is usually described as a strategic approach that frames politics as a battle between the virtuous, "ordinary" masses and a nefarious or corrupt elite. It can be used by politicians who are either left- or rightwing, and occasionally neither. It is not sustained by a single consistent ideology or issue position. In the words of the leading populism scholar Cas Mudde, it is "a thin-centred ideology that considers society to be ultimately separated into two homogeneous and antagonistic camps, 'the pure people' versus 'the corrupt elite'".

He also says that populists tend to argue that politics should be an expression of the general will of the people, while others stress populists often have a "Manichean" world view [...]. For example, in the words of the archpopulist Donald Trump, from his January 2017 inauguration address: "For too long, a small group in our nation's capital has reaped the rewards of government while the people have borne the cost." [...]

How can you spot a populist? Populists tend to resort to a similar kind of rhetoric to win over their audiences. Kirk Hawkins, an associate professor at Brigham Young University in Utah, says it is not as simple as a single word or a catchphrase; a broad rhetorical lexicon tends to recur in populist oratory.

"You will see a leader talk about ordinary people in a way that reifies and romanticizes them," he says. [...] "The other element you will see is a reference to the evil elite," Hawkins says. "One thing you'll see is an emphasis on things that are clearly meant to question their fundamental dignity as political actors if not human beings."

(Mark Rice-Oxley and Ammar Kalia, *The Guardian*)

46. "Manichean" means

- a) Simplified and dualistic
- b) Complex and multifaceted
- c) Dishonest and unscrupulous
- d) Narrow-minded and chauvinist

47. The prefix "arch-" in "archpopulist" means:

- a) Outstanding, prominent
- b) Primitive, crude
- c) Archetypical
- d) Archaic

48. Which of these sentences “reifies and romanticizes” ordinary people:
- Hardworking taxpayers deserve a better future for their families
 - An average American is more faithful in marriage than a European
 - 48% of white working-class Americans support traditional gender roles
 - Americans are an ambitious, but poorly educated nation
49. Which of these sentences does NOT present a populist perspective?
- Politicians should listen closely to the problems of the ordinary people
 - The power of a few special interests prevents our country from making progress
 - Scientific evidence is key to good political judgment
 - A lot of important information is deliberately concealed from the public by self-interested elites
50. Which of these politicians is NOT a populist:
- Angela Merkel
 - Nigel Farage
 - Jair Bolsonaro
 - Victor Orban
51. Which of these words does NOT come from the Greek language
- Emphasis
 - Rhetoric
 - Lexicon
 - Oratory

If you set aside Republicans’ obsession with cow farts, perhaps the most prevalent criticism of the Green New Deal is its emphasis on social justice. Critics contend that the far-reaching climate agenda is far too concerned with extraneous issues such as jobs, infrastructure, housing, healthcare and civil and indigenous rights. Stick to greenhouse gases, they say; reforming the energy system is utopian enough.

This criticism crosses the aisle among elites. In February, the *New York Times* editorial board wondered whether addressing the climate crisis was “merely a cover for a wish-list of progressive policies and a not-so-subtle effort to move the Democratic Party to the left?” A day later, the Washington Post editorial board opined that serious policymakers should not “muddle” decarbonization with social programs that “divert money and attention from the primary mission”. And in a widely circulated 11,000-word Open Letter to Green New Dealers, Jerry Taylor, the president of the Niskanen Center, a pro-market environmental group, was incredulous. “The Green New Deal resolution quite literally gives a nod to every single last policy demand forwarded by the Democratic Socialists of America,” he wrote. “The climate is too important to be held hostage to political commitments.” The general gist of all this: take your social justice agenda elsewhere, activists. It has no place in serious climate policy.

(Julian Brave, *The Guardian*)

52. “Extraneous” means:
- Pertinent
 - Irrelevant
 - Vital
 - Legal
53. An example of an indigenous right would be
- The right of a Navaho Indian to take part in the self-government of her tribe
 - An immigrant’s right to receive at least the minimum wage for a full-time job
 - A gay man’s right to marry his same-sex partner
 - A woman’s right to be employed in any profession she chooses, including heavy industry

54. "Incredulous" means:
- a) Skeptical
 - b) Determined
 - c) Enthusiastic
 - d) Indifferent
55. If criticism crosses the aisle among elites, it means that:
- a) Elites are united in criticism
 - b) Criticism is controversial among elites
 - c) Criticism makes elites angry
 - d) Elites are becoming more and more suspicious
56. A pro-market group
- a) Advocates for the development of shopping centers
 - b) Opposes the regulation of commerce
 - c) Deals with marketing strategies
 - d) Supports Democratic Socialists
57. "The climate is too important to be held hostage to political commitments." This sentence contains
- a) Personification
 - b) Antithesis
 - c) Archaism
 - d) Enjambment
58. In the next part of his opinion piece, the author Julian Brave is probably going to argue that
- a) Republicans should stick to their criticism of the Green New Deal
 - b) Green New Dealers should drop their social justice agenda
 - c) Greenhouse emissions and decarbonization are more important than social justice
 - d) Social justice concerns are central to climate policy
59. The name "Green New Deal" alludes to the name of a policy introduced in the 20th century by
- a) Franklin Delano Roosevelt
 - b) Jimmy Carter
 - c) Bill Clinton
 - d) Barack Obama

From Caracas to Extinction Rebellion, the will of the masses doesn't always triumph. The greatest of historical fallacies is to confuse crowds with power. [...] The trouble with crowds is that, sooner or later, they go home. The Arab spring of 2011 was about what took place in the streets of various capital cities. Crowds were reputedly drawn by the much-vaunted rallying cry of social media, but they dissolved in many places into nothingness.

Mercifully, power in a democracy emanates from the ballot box. Probably the biggest crowd in London's history, against the Iraq war of 2003, had zero impact on the elected government of Tony Blair. Today, no remain rally can reverse the 2016 referendum, just as no leave rally is entitled to claim crowd authority for a no-deal Brexit. That is the problem with crowds. They don't do subtlety. [...]

Ever since reading Barbara Ehrenreich's *Dancing in the Streets*, I have been intrigued by the role of crowds in politics. As I watched last month's Extinction Rebellion assemble in Hyde Park, I tentatively asked a painted warrior if her slogan was not a bit over the top. She banged her drum in my face and pointed to a child with a sign reading "Save my planet". It was pure Ehrenreich, the masks and costumes of the "ecstatic revolution ... stepping out of our assigned roles and statuses, of gender, ethnicity, tribe

and rank, into a brief utopia of egalitarianism and mutual love”. It was politics as carnival, and don’t ask questions.

(Simon Jenkins, *The Guardian*)

60. “Much-vaunted” means
- a) Harshly criticized
 - b) Extensively praised
 - c) Largely misinterpreted
 - d) Underestimated
61. Caracas is the capital city of
- a) Ecuador
 - b) Venezuela
 - c) Tunisia
 - d) Morocco
62. “Reputedly” means
- a) Supposedly
 - b) Fortunately
 - c) Forcibly
 - d) Actually
63. “They don’t do subtlety” means in this context
- a) Crowds do not really influence politics
 - b) Crowds are mindless and violent
 - c) Crowds at political rallies behave in a theatrical way
 - d) Crowds do not engage in political debates over nuances
64. The Extinction Rebellion assemble took place in
- a) Caracas
 - b) New York
 - c) Washington, D.C.
 - d) London
65. “It was pure Ehrenreich” is an example of
- a) Metonymy
 - b) Tautology
 - c) Pun
 - d) Ellipsis
66. This section of the article could be titled
- a) How to make political rallies effective
 - b) Democracy in crisis
 - c) The limitations of the crowd
 - d) The power of the ballot

The cemetery is populated by a teeming horde of spirits – dead people who, for reasons that become an important part of the narrative, are unwilling to complete their journey to the afterlife and still hang around in or near their physical remains. [...] The novel is told through their speeches, the narrative passing from hand to hand, mainly between a trio consisting of a young gay man who has killed himself after being rejected by his lover, an elderly reverend and a middle-aged printer who was killed in an

accident before he could consummate his marriage to his young wife. [...] This cacophony, and the grotesquerie of the deformed spirits, lends the novel a texture that is superficially unlike the work that has made Saunders popular, stories that often play off the tension between a casual vernacular voice and a surreal situation. *Lincoln in the Bardo* feels like a blend of Victorian gothic with one of the more sfx-heavy horror franchises. But in many ways, Oak Hill cemetery has a lot in common with the theme parks and office spaces readers have come to expect from the author of *Pastoralia* and *CivilWarLand in Bad Decline*. The spirits (I hesitate to call them ghosts, since they don't manifest to living people) are trapped in a space that is fundamentally inauthentic and unreal, much like a theme park. [...]

Saunders is not usually thought of as a religious writer, though his concern with the inauthenticity of a certain kind of human experience seems consistent with the Buddhist doctrine that worldly phenomena are a sort of veil or illusion masking the truth. One of his great strengths is compassion, a quality that infuses his wilder conceits, making them land emotionally in a way that wouldn't necessarily be true of another ludic postmodernist.

(Hari Kunzru, *The Guardian*)

67. This passage is a fragment of
- A review
 - A literary analysis
 - An editorial
 - A scholarly polemic
68. We can expect the narrative voice in Saunders's novel to be
- Omniscient
 - Polyphonic
 - Epistolary
 - Stream of consciousness
69. Which word is NOT a synonym of "ludic"?
- Carnavalesque
 - Playful
 - Humorous
 - Sarcastic
70. According to the author, what is the novelty that *Lincoln in the Bardo* introduces to Saunders's writing?
- Buddhist philosophy
 - Topics such as theme parks and office spaces
 - Gothic esthetics
 - Focus on the unreal and inauthentic
71. What could be the "wilder conceit" mentioned in the text?
- The Buddhist influence
 - The effect of compassion
 - The dead characters narrating the novel
 - The esthetics of the horror
72. The expression "hand to hand" (as used in the text) is an example of this kind of metaphor:
- Synecdoche
 - Oxymoron
 - Synesthesia
 - Homeric metaphor

That there are more opportunities than ever for citizens to express their views may be, counterintuitively, a problem facing democracy—the sheer quantitative overabundance overloads policymakers and citizens, making it difficult to detect the signal amid the noise. This overload has been accompanied by marked decline in civility and argumentative complexity. Uncivil behavior by elites and pathological mass communication reinforce each other. How do we break this vicious cycle? Asking elites to behave better is futile so long as there is a public ripe to be polarized and exploited by demagogues and media manipulators. Thus, any response has to involve ordinary citizens; but are they up to the task? Social science on “deliberative democracy” offers reasons for optimism about citizens' capacity to avoid polarization and manipulation and to make sound decisions. The real world of democratic politics is currently far from the deliberative ideal, but empirical evidence shows that the gap can be closed.

(*Science*)

73. The abundance of opportunities for expressing one's view most likely refers to:
- Population growth
 - Greater ethnic and cultural diversity
 - The proliferation of communication channels
 - Freedom of speech (First Amendment)
74. The terms 'signal' and 'noise' typically refer to:
- Production values
 - Sign language
 - Internet access
 - Shortwave radio
75. The present state of democratic debate is described in the passage as:
- Quantitatively and qualitatively high
 - Quantitatively and qualitatively low
 - Quantitatively high but qualitatively low
 - Quantitatively low but qualitatively high
76. Polarization is explicitly linked to
- Demagoguery and manipulation
 - Deliberation
 - Empirical evidence
 - Civility and argumentative complexity
77. Deliberative democracy (a term coined by Joseph M. Bessette) is also associated with this political theorist:
- Thomas Hobbes
 - John Locke
 - Plato
 - Juergen Habermas
78. This passage does not refer to the issue of
- Fake news
 - Post-truth
 - Populism
 - Big data

[...] the true catalyst in the creation of [Monty] Python was David Frost. Frost is remembered now as a formidable television interviewer culminating in his landmark interrogation of Richard Nixon [sic]. But at the start of his career he was torn between journalism and stand-up comedy. It took him a while to accept that he was a terrible comedian with a tired routine that was widely mocked by contemporaries including Cleese.

Frost and Cleese had been members of Footlights, a legendary Cambridge University forcing ground for comic talent. Frost was the first of them to earn the title of “television celebrity” when he anchored *That Was The Week That Was*, another BBC breakout production that later served as the model for *Saturday Night Live*.

In 1967 Cleese and future *Python* costar Graham Chapman told Frost about an idea they had for a radical new show. It had an inexplicable name, *At Last The 1948 Show*, and was a series of unrelated and bizarre sketches to be performed by Cleese, Chapman and several others. [...] One of its catch-phrases that migrated to *Python* was “And now for something completely different.” [...]

Although Frost should get full credit for not only getting the program on the air but understanding and promoting such a radical break from conventional British comedy, the tension between his role as a mocked comedian and the Python troupe continued – in one episode of *Python* they deliberately slipped Frost’s private phone number into a scene, an annoyance that forced him to change the number.

(Clive Irving, *The Daily Beast*)

79. “Routine” refers to:

- a) Comedy routine
- b) Daily routine
- c) Work routine
- d) Driving directions

80. As used here, an anchor refers to:

- a) The overall structure (holding pattern) of a TV show
- b) The host of a TV program
- c) Camera or any other recording device
- d) The time slot in which a TV program is aired

81. “Forcing ground” is an expression with _____ connotations.

- a) Schoolyard
- b) Military
- c) Dietary
- d) Medical

82. A breakout production:

- a) is broadcast at the break of day
- b) includes call-ins from viewers
- c) is a form of reality TV
- d) departs from established convention

83. *Saturday Night Live* features this comedian lampooning President Donald Trump:

- a) Alec Baldwin
- b) Louis C.K.
- c) Amy Sedaris
- d) Ellen DeGeneres

84. [*Sic*] as used above:
- Emphasizes the importance of Nixon
 - Underlines the controversy surrounding the landmark investigation
 - Marks a fragment that has been cut out from the original text
 - Indicates a mistake in the original text
85. The catchphrase, “Here it is, your moment of Zen,” comes from
- The Daily Show*
 - The David Letterman Show*
 - The Late Show*
 - Saturday Night Live*
86. The incident of slipping Frost’s private phone number into a scene indicates what about the show’s production:
- It was innovative for its time
 - It was created when directories were common
 - It was never meant to be broadcast
 - It was done as live television
87. The word that is used metaphorically in the text is:
- Catalyst
 - Celebrity
 - Bizarre
 - Troupe

Before becoming president in 1857, [James] Buchanan openly lived with William Rufus King, who at various times served as senator from Alabama, ambassador to France and, finally, Franklin Pierce’s vice president. They met in Washington as young politicians, and lived together on and off for more than 16 years until King’s death from tuberculosis in 1853. Buchanan’s biographer, Jean H. Baker, believes that his relationship with the Southerner King partially explains why this Pennsylvanian was a “doughface,” a northerner who did not oppose slavery. Indeed, Buchanan explicitly urged the Supreme Court to deliver an expansive ruling in the *Dred Scott* case — which denied freed slaves American citizenship and forbade Congress from regulating slavery in U.S. territories — and lobbied Congress to admit Kansas as a slave state. [...]

By not openly discussing this moment, we forget that being gay in the mid-19th century did not automatically exclude a man from national leadership. The idea that some people, including politicians and social leaders, are gay was not news or shocking to our forefathers. Americans generally considered it a private matter, and irrelevant to holding or performing public office. [...]

So, sorry, Pete Buttigieg, you can’t aim to be the first gay president, although you could be the first married gay president. Let’s stop pretending Buchanan was a bachelor, and take a lesson from our forebears. Instead of focusing on a candidate’s sexuality, let’s spend our time assessing their aptitude to lead our country in this perilous moment in history.

(Ezekiel Emanuel, *Washington Post*)

88. Ezekiel Emanuel suggests that:
- Buchanan’s views on slavery were typical for a Northerner
 - Buchanan’s romantic involvement may have influenced his political views
 - Buchanan was married to King
 - In the past, Americans were much less tolerant about politicians’ sexual orientation than today

89. The disparaging term “doughface” describes someone:
- Unable to bake, a failed pizzaiolo
 - Easy to manipulate, devoid of strong convictions
 - Unpleasant to behold, ugly
 - A Caucasian, a white person
90. In the *Dredd Scott v. Sandford* case Dred Scott was
- The plaintiff (the party bringing a case against another in a court of law)
 - The defendant (the party against whom a case is brought in a court of law)
 - Key witness for the prosecution
 - Key witness for the defense
91. The phrase “sorry, Pete Buttigieg” is used to
- Apologize to Buttigieg
 - Express pity for Buttigieg
 - Set Buttigieg right
 - Excuse Buttigieg
92. Pete Buttigieg is a presidential hopeful and a city mayor from:
- New York
 - Massachusetts
 - Vermont
 - Indiana
93. The word “perilous” means:
- Promising
 - Dangerous
 - Dramatic
 - Devastating
94. Aptitude is synonymous with
- Ability
 - Attitude
 - Willingness
 - Daring
95. Based on the passage, which of these persons was born in Pennsylvania?
- James Buchanan
 - William Rufus King
 - Dred Scott
 - Jean H. Baker

I’m not endorsing anyone now, but I appreciated how Joe Biden launched his campaign by quoting from the Declaration of Independence and arguing that “the core values of this nation ... our standing in the world ... our very democracy ... everything that has made America — America — is at stake. That’s why today I’m announcing my candidacy for president.”

I think that is the right broad message for Democrats, because this election is not just about who will deliver “Medicare for all” but about who can deliver “all for one and one for all.”

(Thomas L. Friedman, *The New York Times*)

96. The phrase “all for one and one for all” alludes to *e pluribus unum*, the unofficial motto of the United States, a Latin phrase which means:
- a) All for one
 - b) One for all
 - c) Many for one
 - d) From many one
97. “Medicare for all” is a campaign slogan first used by this 2020 presidential hopeful:
- a) Joe Biden
 - b) Bernie Sanders
 - c) Elizabeth Warren
 - d) Donald J. Trump
98. Joe Biden apologized for his past role in the hearings of:
- a) Brett Kavanaugh
 - b) Anita Hill
 - c) Mark Zuckerberg
 - d) Georgette Mosbacher
99. When announcing his presidential run, Biden repeated the name “America.” This repetition can NOT be described as:
- a) Ellipsis
 - b) Emphasis
 - c) Redundancy
 - d) Definition
100. To “endorse” a candidate means to vouch for her or him. This word is used in a similar sense with reference to:
- a) Travel documents
 - b) Bank checks
 - c) Email accounts
 - d) Hotel bookings