

Answers:

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|------|-------|-------|
| 1) D | 6) B | 11) B |
| 2) D | 7) D | 12) D |
| 3) C | 8) E | 13) C |
| 4) B | 9) A | |
| 5) A | 10) C | |

Solutions:

1. **(D) "widely"**
Lines 3-5 state that "buildings are generously spaced and interspersed with gardens, lawns, and trees". "Generously" in this context would not mean charitable, helpful, unselfish, or benevolent, but it does mean "widely spread."
2. **(D) "Not all of the world's cities are alike."**
Lines 18-20 state that "the users unknowingly express their crass ignorance of the infinite diversity that the world's cities display."
A definition of "crass" might be helpful -- "grossly vulgar or stupid."
3. **(C) "suggest that some people lack their own firm ideals of beauty."**
Lines 29-32 state that "Persons vary in stability of taste; for some a thing of beauty is a joy forever, for others a joy until next month's issue of an architectural periodical." This statement indicates that some people are easily influenced simply by what is popular at that particular moment in time and would be influenced by reading a magazine (periodical) about architectural styles.
4. **(B) Britons are not particularly concerned about the architectural design elements that catch the attention of critics."**
Lines 34-37 state that "Luckily for the profession, average Britons, though not highly sensitive to architectural design, do not mind it, so long as the things they really care about in a house or a town, are attended to." You can eliminate choice C by reading the next line which states that Britons take pleasure in grass, trees, and flowers, and the garden cities are endowed with such.
5. **(A) "The uniformity of the dwellings"**
Lines 42-44 state "And though they would have preferred their dwelling to have some element of individuality, they accept harmonious design and grouping without resentment." This indicates that the urbanites would actually like to have a bit more unique home and environment but they accept their situation because they feel that overall, they are better off living in the garden cities.
6. **(B) "highlight the distinction between the ideal and the reality."**
Lines 63-68 inform you that the "posters" in travel offices paint an ideal picture of beauty and excitement. In reality, looking out of "hotel windows" show the bleak, dirty landscape and environment.
7. **(D) "exploitative investments"**
"Rapacious speculation" indicates that the bleak reality of the landscape and environment has been caused by "exploitative investments" of people looking to make quick, easy money at the expense of destroying the landscape and environment.

8. **(E) "As a consequence of living in cities, people have become unable to think objectively about their environment."**
The third paragraph (lines 69-77) indicate that we have become so accustomed to living in modern urban blight that we don't know any better; we have been "permanently disabled in the use of our senses."
9. **(A) "The first is primarily a social experience, the second primarily exercise."**
Choices B, C, and D can be quickly eliminated since a "hike" is certainly more rigorous, is longer, and is more likely regimented, than a "walk". While a "walk" can be both a social experience and a popular activity, a "hike" is considered to be more of an exercise than an activity enjoyed by only a small group. Thus we can eliminate choice E.
10. **(C) "suggest what the author's definition of urbanity might involve"**
In lines 88-90, the author states that urbanity is found in plazas, squares, boulevards, promenades, and railroad stations. This is his definition of urbanity.
11. **(B) "they lack that quality essential to a good city"**
The author states in the final paragraph that garden cities are undesirable because they don't contain the essentials of a "good city" (plazas, squares, boulevards, and promenades). The litmus paper test shows that the garden city is lacking in these qualities.
12. **(D) "this characterization is neither accurate not well defined"**
Choice B is automatically eliminated as it is opposite of the second author's attitude about garden cities. "Recent research" is never mentioned in either passage so we can also eliminate choice A. Authorities other than the two authors are not cited in either passage, therefore we can eliminate choice C. In choosing between choices D and E, we can eliminate E since author #2 never makes any type of judgment about author #1's poor taste and in fact he concedes in his last paragraph that an environment having grass, trees, and flowers would actually be nice. Choice D is the best answer choice since both authors would be quick to question the accuracy of the other's opinion.
13. **(C) "The word 'urbanity' has been so misused as to be no longer meaningful."**
The two authors' concept of "urbanity" is completely different. Author #1 might find fault with author #2's overuse of the term "urbanity" since he includes so many terms to describe it (plaza, squares, boulevards, promenades, railroad stations, etc.).